



OBJECTS IN PIERCE'S TRIANGLE THEORY IN JUHA WAL MALIK COMIC BY SYAWQI HASAN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the meaning of objects in the triangle theory in the comic "juhā wal malik" according to Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic perspective, namely on objects including icons, indexes and symbols. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method, which is a research method by collecting data to be analyzed in accordance with the truth through a certain approach, namely Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic approach, namely the relationship between representamen, object and interpretant. The results of the research obtained by researchers are object signs (icons, indexes and symbols) in the comic "juhā wal malik" including: "The King and the Commander" - 'Admiration and Gifts' - 'Juha and the Guards' - 'Honesty and Escort' - 'Juha and Juha's Condition' - 'The King's Astonishment at Juha's Safety and Juha survives the challenge' - "Juha's Confidence and the King's Disbelief" - "Juha's Honesty and the King's Denial" - "The People and the King" - "Food and Hunger" - "Juha's Deception and the King's Deception" - "The King's Ingenuity and Juha's Ingenuity" and all these sentences are sentences that contain elements of the meaning of ingenuity in comic stories.

تجريد

هدفُ هذا البحث هو معرفةُ معنى الأشياء في نظرية المثلث في قصة الكوميك «جحا والملك» وفقًا لمنظور السيميائيات عند تشارلز ساندرز بيرس، أي في الأشياء التي تشمل الأيقونات والفهارس والرموز. وأما المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث فهو المنهج التحليلي الوصفي، وهو منهجٌ بحثي يقوم بجمع البيانات لتحليلها وفق الحقيقة من خلال مقارنة معيّنة، وهي مقارنة السيميائيات عند تشارلز ساندرز بيرس، التي تبحث العلاقة بين الممثل (Representamen) والموضوع (Object) والمفسّر (Interpretant). وأظهرت نتائج البحث التي توصل إليها الباحث وجودَ علاماتٍ موضوعية (أيقونات، فهارس، ورموز) في قصة الكوميك «جحا والملك» تشمل: «الملك والقائد» - «الإعجاب والهدايا» - «جحا والحراس» - «الصدق والمرافقة» - «جحا وحال جحا» - «دهشة الملك من سلامة جحا ونجاة جحا من التحدي» - «ثقة جحا بنفسه وعدم تصديق الملك» - «صدق جحا وإنكار الملك» - «الشعب والملك» - «الطعام والجوع» - «خداع جحا وخداع الملك» - «دهاء الملك ودهاء جحا». وجميع هذه العبارات هي عباراتٌ تحتوي على عناصر معنى الدهاء في قصة الكوميك.

Keywords:

Semiotics

Charles Sanders Peirce

Comics

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui makna objek dalam teori segitiga pada komik "Juhā wal Malik" menurut perspektif semiotika Charles

الكلمات المفتاحية :

السيميائيات
تشارلز ساندرز
بيرس

Kata kunci:

Semiotika
Charles Sanders
Peirce
komik

Sanders Peirce, yaitu pada objek yang meliputi ikon, indeks, dan simbol. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode analisis deskriptif, yaitu metode penelitian dengan mengumpulkan data untuk dianalisis sesuai kebenaran melalui pendekatan tertentu, yakni pendekatan semiotika Charles Sanders Peirce yang membahas hubungan antara *representamen*, objek, dan *interpretant*. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh peneliti menunjukkan adanya tanda objek (ikon, indeks, dan simbol) dalam komik "*Juhā wal Malik*" yang meliputi: "Raja dan Panglima" - "Kekaguman dan Hadiah" - "Juha dan Para Pengawal" - "Kejujuran dan Pengawalan" - "Juha dan Keadaan Juha" - "Kekaguman Raja atas Keselamatan Juha dan Juha Selamat dari Tantangan" - "Kepercayaan Diri Juha dan Ketidakpercayaan Raja" - "Kejujuran Juha dan Penyangkalan Raja" - "Rakyat dan Raja" - "Makanan dan Rasa Lapar" - "Tipu Daya Juha dan Tipu Daya Raja" - "Kecerdikan Raja dan Kecerdikan Juha". Seluruh rangkaian ini merupakan bagian dari kalimat yang mengandung unsur makna kecerdikan dalam cerita komik.

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A. Introduction

A comic story is an illustrated medium that combines writing and drawing to tell a story, and it can be presented through pictures only without writing a single word, and this type of story takes a universal form, as it can be read and understood in any country regardless of the language difference (ميشيل, ٢٠١٣). Reading's comic is one way to upgrade a person's desire to read by the pictures in it so that he enjoys reading (Giner, Monfort, J. & Mengual, Morata, 2024). Reading is an important part of life because reading teaches people about anything. Therefore, we have to choose what should be reading because people are like what they read (Mughni, A. & Nurgiansah, 2024). Especially for children, all parents and educators must choose well, such as the story "Juha and the King" illustrated by Shawqi Hasan (Zulkhairi, Z., Shaliha, C. A. A., Azhari, A., & Zulhelmi, n.d.).

Shawqy Hasan's illustrated story "Juha and the King" is about the ingenuity between the king and the subjects. One of the subjects who challenged the owner would sleep in the cold winter nights bare-chested to find his grant of one thousand gold dinars. But the owner doesn't give it to him, so Juha thinks of a ruse to give it to him. It is clear from the illustrated story that there are semiotic connotations in the story, which is why it needs a

theory to analyze it from Charles Sanders Peirce's theory so that the researcher looks for it with this theory (Sofyan, Z. et al., 2024).

According to Charles Sanders Peirce, a sign is a representation of an object. Peirce describes the relationship between representation, sign, and interpretation (Skanderova, 2024). Representation is understood as the reason for interpreting the object from the given sign. Peirce's triangle theory (representation + sign + interpretation = sign) is important in the process of language change. The sign is the elements in the storyboard that are represented by the icon, menu, and symbol. The interpretation of the sign refers to the icon, index, and the symbol (Fatimah, 2020).

Charles Sanders Peirce is an American philosopher, physicist, mathematician, and logician. He is the founder of pragmatism. He wrote many articles and papers but never wrote a book. His essays and papers were published posthumously under the title "Collected Papers" in eight volumes (عزیزة, ٢٠٠٩). He studied philosophy, logic, mathematics and science at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1855. He also obtained a master's degree in philosophy from the same university in 1862, and a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1863 (عصام, ٢٠١٧).

The researcher raised this title to know the meaning of the symbols in the comic story and to know the relationship between the images and the ideas of the story writer using Charles' theory, to attract this study on a wider scale, so that the reader can understand the meaning or signs in each image on the panels in the comic story (Zulkhairi, Z. et al., 2024).

B. Research Methods

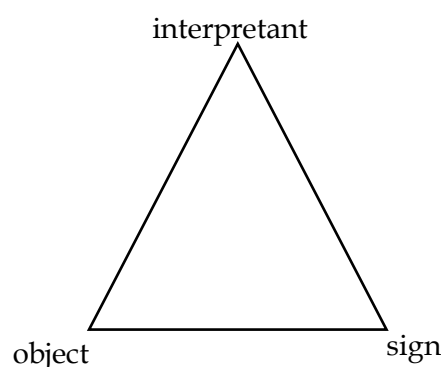
This study uses qualitative descriptive methods. Qualitative research is a method of collecting data naturally to explain the actual situation or facts that occur descriptively using different methods (Albi & Setiawan, 2018). This research is descriptive in that the data form is in the form of a description or description of the object of search words, images, and numbers that are not obtained through statistical processing. The purpose of descriptive research is to make descriptions, drawings, or paintings systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the facts, attributes, or relationships between the events or phenomena analyzed (Hamdi, A. S. & Bahrudin, 2014). The data sources used in this

study were obtained from two sources, the primary data sources are the comic story of Juha and the King by Shawqi Hasan and the secondary data sources are many references related to the comic story, semiotic books, and books from the Internet (أحرون, ١٩٩٩, محمد).

The method of data collection in a study is important in the success of the study, because the validity of the value of the study is largely determined by the data. Using the appropriate and appropriate data collection tools, the data obtained will be more completed and accurate for analysis. Therefore, the researcher in this study used two methods, a documentary method, was implemented in this study by reading the story of the comic and analyzing the meanings of the semiotic reference in the story of Juha and the King illustrated by Shawqi Hasan. And the method of analysis and note-taking in this research, the researcher uses Content Analysis, which means an analysis related to communication or the content of communication. Berelson defines it as a research method that is objective, systematic, and quantitatively describes the apparent content of the communication (*Metodelogi Penelitian Komunikasi Analisis Isi Wacana Semiotika Framing Kebijakan Redaksional Dan Analisis Korelasional*, n.d.). The data analysis method used in this study is Charles Sanders Peirce's data analysis method. This is based on Charles Sanders Peirce's view of the following meaning triangle theory: Representation, Signaling, and Interpretation.

C. Result and Discussion

Peirce argued that semiotics is a system of signs that does not have an automatic meaning, as if it had a whole life of its own, but rather signs mean something if they are interpreted by certain people. Therefore, a semiotician must study how a particular group of people interpret and use the signs they encounter in their daily lives (ديفيد & جون, ٢٠١٣).



Peirce's triangle theory model (representation + sign + interpretation = sign) (Danesi, 2011).

The image of the triangle of meaning above is the image of the theory from the perspective of Charles Sanders Peirce in the story of Juha and the King that the researcher wants to analyze. The sign is the elements in the comic: the icon, the index, and the symbol (Andesra, A. & Jannah, 2024).

The interpretation of the sign refers to the icon, the index, and the symbol (Hunziker-Rodewald, R. & Aioanei, n.d.) are: an icon is a sign that refers to the object it expresses through the subjective nature of the sign only, and the sign possesses this nature whether the object exists or not, and the verb icon has no role unless it exists or is customary, it is an icon of its likeness when it is intended to be used as a sign. The Index is sometimes called the witness and the presumption. It cannot be a qualitative sign because quality is a quality that is independent of anything else, and since the index is affected by the subject, the subject cannot participate in a quality, and the index does the signifying by being affected by the subject. Example: Smoke as a sign of fire. Symbol is a sign that refers to the subject that it expresses (law), or (a sign) that indicates the subject that it denotes by a law, and it is usually an association of general ideas, which serves to interpret and explain the symbol as indicative of that subject. Example: The color white symbolizes cleanliness, purity and innocence (علي, ٢٠٠٨).

1. An overview of Shawqi Hasan's illustrated story "Juha and the King"

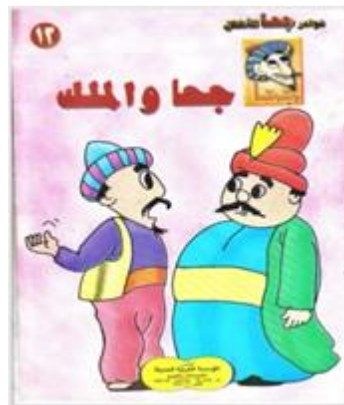
The story of Juha and the King is one of Shawqy Hasan's series of Juha's Rare Stories for Children, which contains more than thirty rare stories in which Juha criticized his society or the rulers of his time, including his family and those around him, and its theme is about daily life, its general trend, and human experiences. This story is about the ingenuity between the king and the subjects. The king challenged the subject called Juha to stay in the forest all night and cold without clothes, so Juha challenged the king to find the great gift, but the king deceived him after surviving by ingenuity, and then Juha sought his right by trickery and honesty until the king granted him with his cleverness.

2. Semiotic Signs in Shawqi Hasan's illustrated story "Juha and the King"

The story "Juha and the King" by Shawky Hassan will be analyzed using a semiotic study on the signs of Charles Sanders Peirce's triangle of meaning, namely the icon, index, and symbol in pictures. This dissertation focuses on analyzing the signs because the research is from the comic strip. The researcher is not analyzing the entire comic, but rather discovering which images contain semiotic signs from the perspective of Charles Sanders Peirce. Here are the details:

1) First Image: The cover of the comic

Juha was a clever man who never let anyone go until he had paid his dues until Juha thought of the exact way to get to him, such as by trickery. This picture is the cover of the Juha and the King comic. The top picture shows the face of Joha as the main character in the comic.



The picture below it is Juha and the king, Juha opens his mouth and says something with his hand like a proverb that shows his linguistic intelligence. In front of him, the king, with his long dress pattern like the king's clothes, shows his attitude and his eyes light up at Juha's words. Some of the signs of the image include the icon, the index, and the simbol, which is the subject of this dissertation.

2) Second Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning
Icon	The icon in this image is "Al-lamir (The king)": an honorific title used in the Arabic language, derived from the verb "amara", which generally means leader. The



“commander” is the one who is asked to establish an order or action.

Index

The Amir and the Commander have an interdependent list relationship, because the Amir is entitled to order something over the Commander in the ratio of his higher degree from the lower one.

Symbol

The king's first trick is a challenge from the king to Juha in which the king tests Juha by staying in the forest in the deep cold all night without clothes. The man with his long dress pattern sitting on the best seat indicates that he is the high-ranking king who deserves to order something on his subjects, while the subject called Juha sits tensely, indicating that he is repaying the king with hard work. The guardian is the king's instrument by standing up to hire him.

In this picture, Juha was sitting with the king in his palace when the king asks if Juha can spend a whole night in the open on a cold's night, bare-chested.

3) Third Image

Image

Semiotic Meaning

**Icon**

The icon in this image is "admiration": The emotion of exclamation on something wondrous. And "gift": What is given by an individual or group of individuals to someone else, often in celebration of a specific occasion, voluntarily and without expecting financial compensation.

Index


The list of admiration and gift have an interdependent list relationship, because due to the king's gift of a thousand gold dinars on his camel, Juha admires his camel.

Symbol

The king's second trick is to give Juha a gift on his camel of a thousand gold dinars, which impresses Juha until he agrees to the king's challenge. The appearance of Juha opening his mouth and pointing his hand indicates that Juha answered the king well, while the king's demure appearance with the gift of a thousand gold dinars indicates something strange and hidden.


In this picture, Juha answered the king's challenge and ordered him to choose the night he liked and then promised the king that he would give him a thousand gold dinars if he did so often.

4) Fourth Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning
	<p>Icon</p> <p>The icon in this image is "Juha": The main character in this comic. And the "Guards": He was someone who was supervising someone who was performing his duty.</p>
	<p>Index</p> <p>The list of Juha and the guard have an interdependent list relationship, because due to Juha's performance of the challenge, the king orders the to keep an eye on him.</p>
	<p>Symbol</p> <p>the king's third trick of sending the guard to keep an eye on Juha perform the challenge and here the king wants Juha to fail in performing the challenge. The man guard climbing to the top of the mountain signifies Juha performing the challenge, the two men walking behind Juha signifies that they are guards working under his supervision, and the appearance of the king putting his hand on his cheek so that his eyes light up signifies the king's desire for Juha to fail.</p>

In this image, the king chooses a bitterly cold night and orders his guards to take Juha to the top of the mountain where they strip him of his clothes and spend the night by his side, watching him so that he does not light a fire to warm him.

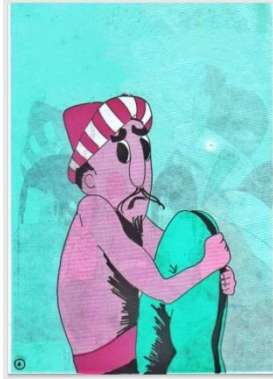
5) Fifth Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning	
	Icon	The iconic icon in this image is "honesty": The performance and preservation of rights and escort: The power of supervision, control, management and instruction exercised by a person over something.
	Index	The list of honesty and escort have an interdependent list relationship, because due to the proof of honesty for Juha to perform the challenge, he needs the escort from the king and also to perform the job from the king's order.
	Symbol	The fourth trick symbolizes the king's order for the guard to guard Juha all night. The fact that Juha was unclothed signifies that the king's challenge is performed faithfully, and the guard who is doing the guarding signifies that the king's command is performed diligently.

In this image, the guards were clothed in heavy, warm clothes, went up the mountain, stripped Juha of his clothes, and sat away from him as ordered by the king.

6) Sixth Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning
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**Icon**

The icon in this picture is "Juha": The main character in this comic and "Juha's condition": Juha's condition caused by the cold.

Index

The list Juha and his condition have an interconnected list relationship, because due to Juha, the main character in this comic, his condition is so cold that it hugs his legs.

Symbol

Juha's honesty in performing a challenge from the king until he overcomes the king's trickery. The fact that Juha is sitting with his eyes open all night is an indication of the extreme cold that has afflicted him as he performs his honesty.

In this picture, it is told that Juha spent the night awake, not blinking because of the cold, until the blood almost froze in his veins.

7) Seventh Image

Image**Semiotic Meaning****Icon**

The icon in this picture is "the king's astonishment for Juha's safety": The emotion of the king's astonishment for Juha's safety. And "Juha survives the challenge": Juha performed the King's challenge intact and often.

**Index**

The King's astonishment for Juha's safety and Juha's survival of the challenge have a list relationship, because because of Juha's survival, the King astonishment him, where the King is pessimistic about Juha's survival and Juha is optimistic that he will overcome the King's challenge and receive the gift.

Symbol

the command of truth overcoming falsehood, which is the king's ploy towards Juha. Juha's return with the guard expresses that he is performing the challenge for the king intact and often, and the king's face expresses that he does not believe in Juha's safety.

The story goes that on the morning of the second day, Juha entered the king unharmed. The king was amazed and asked him what he had suffered.

8) Eighth Image

Image**Semiotic Meaning****Icon**

The icon in this image is the "Juha's confidence": A tendency or inclination to look at the best side of events or situations, and expect the best outcome for Juha and the "king's disbelief": A mental behavior that predicts a desirable outcome for a particular situation for the king.

**Index**

The Juha's confidence and king's disbelief list is an interrelated list relationship, because the confidence in Juha signifies hope for Juha and the disbelief for the king signifies wishful thinking for the king.

**Symbol**

Juha's honesty when the king told him well by being optimistic about the gift and the king's trick on him not to give him the gift by being pessimistic about Juha's survival. The king's hands and narrowed eyes indicate the king's interest in Juha's story after asking him until the king asks him with the trick, and Juha's appearance from his mouth when he tells about what he went through and his eyes pay attention to the king indicates Juha's optimism, and the king's appearance by opening his mouth with joy indicates the state of laughter by performing the trick on Juha.

In this story, Juha tells the king about the horrors he went through. The king asks if Juha saw a fire from near or far that night. The picture then shows Juha telling the king that he saw the light of a weak lamp shining from the window of a village house at the foot of the mountain.

9) Ninth Image

Image**Semiotic Meaning**

**Icon**

The icon in this image is "Juha's honesty": Juha's fulfillment and preservation of rights and "The king's denial": The king's refusal to acknowledge that an event has already happened.

Index

The list of Juha's honesty and The king's denial have a list relationship, because with good comes evil, and the good here is Juha's honesty and the evil is the king's denial.

Symbol

The justice which is needed by Juha over the king's trick as he is the subordinate and has the highest degree. The appearance of the king's eyes narrowing and his mouth opening when he laughs indicates that he is overjoyed that he has prevailed over Juha, and Juha's turning to him indicates a state of sadness and thinking of a trick to get his right.

This picture tells of the king's saying to Juha, laughing that Juha was warmed by that light and lost the king's grant. Then Juha's heart was filled with anger, but he did not speak, but thought of a trick to take his grant from this deceitful king.

10) Tenth Image

Image**Semiotic Meaning**

**Icon**

The icon in this image is the "people": The common person who need a leader to take care of their ability, and the "king": the supreme head of the state, corresponding to the caliph.

Index

The people and the king have an interdependent list relationship, because the people right from the king can only be found by ingenuity because of fear with the king's severe anger if he asks for it frankly.

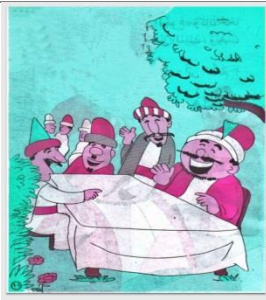
Symbol

Juha's ingenuity for the king and the guards to deceive them by attending the invitation to find his right from the king. Juha's appearance when he speaks to the king by opening his mouth, narrowing his eyes and pointing with his left hand indicates something planned by ingenuity, while the appearance of the king and the guard's narrowed eyes indicates their newfound interest and trust in him.

In this picture, Juha goes to the king after weeks and invites him and his entourage to lunch, and tells him that he will prepare a delicious table for them in the meadows among the flowers and winds.

11) Eleventh Image

Image**Semiotic Meaning**

**Icon**

The icon in this image is "food": A substance that is consumed to provide nutritional support to an organism and "hunger": An uncomfortable or painful physical sensation due to insufficient consumption of food energy.

Index

Food and hunger have an interdependent list relationship, because being hungry is need a food by attending a banquet.

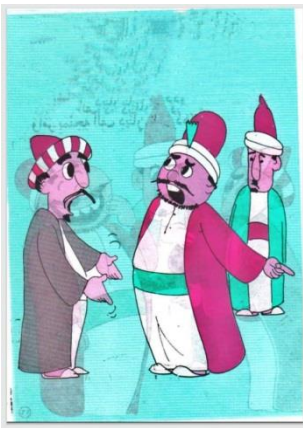
Symbol

Juha's trick of cooking food at the top of a tree and lighting a fire on the ground so that the fire burns only smoke. The king and the guards sat down and Juha got up, expressing that the king and his guards are attending Juha's invitation, and the appearance of the king and the guards laughing together indicates the enjoyment of the conversation between them. The appearance of the king holding his face and narrowing his eyes at something, as well as the guard, shows the accuracy of the observation of Juha's action.

This picture tells that Juha chose a good location for the king and his entourage, seated them under the lush trees, and sat laughing with his gentle humor and common jokes, until it was too late for lunch. The next picture tells that the king and his entourage felt hungry, and Juha would occasionally leave the king's

council, go away for a while, and then return. The king became so hungry that he asked for food and told Juha that he and the guard had gone hungry. The next picture shows Juha telling the king that the food is not cooked, and that it is not Juha's fault but the fault of the fire. The last picture shows the king telling his entourage to see what Juha is doing, and they see him hanging the pots of food from the top of a tree, and lighting a fire on the ground next to the trunk, so that only the smoke rises to the pots.

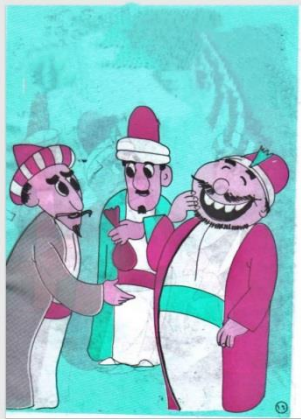
12) Twelfth Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning
	<p>Icon</p> <p>The icon in this image is "Juha's deception": Juha's cheating, fraud and deceit. And "The King's Deception" : Fraud and deceit, fraud and deceit of the king.</p>
	<p>Index</p> <p>The list Juha's deception and the king's deception have an interconnected list relationship, because deception by deception, the king deceives Juha and Juha repays him with his own deception as a ruse for the king.</p>
	<p>Symbol</p> <p>Juha's ruse to what the king did by cooking the food in the fire without burning except for the smoke as he trusted him with a weak light. The appearance of the king opening his mouth, narrowing his eyes and pointing his left hand indicates the king's anger, while the appearance of the king opening his mouth, narrowing his eyes and pointing</p>

his hands to the king indicates that Juha is explaining something subtle about what happened to him that night.

In this picture, the king is angry and asks Juha if he is making fun of him. Juha replied that on that night he saw the light of a lamp at the foot of the mountain while he was at the top.

13) Thirteenth Image

Image	Semiotic Meaning
Icon	The icon in this image is "The King's ingenuity": The way in which the king achieves the goal by a trick and "Juha's ingenuity": The way in which Juha achieves the goal by a trick: The way in which Juha's trick is the way in which a person gets himself into trouble.
	Index
	The king's ingenuity and Juha's ingenuity have an interconnected list relationship, because the trick with the trick and Juha's trick is rewarded with another trick for the deceptions the king did to him, although Juha performed these challenges with honesty.
	Symbol
	the strength of their intelligence, and Juha's intelligence is stronger and more righteous than the

king's intelligence, and the king's intelligence is deceiving the subjects, but Juha's intelligence is stronger because he performs his trick with honesty and does not want the king's severe anger against him due to his higher degree. The king's appearance by opening his mouth and removing his eyes by raising his hand indicates laughter, while Juha's appearance by narrowing his eyes and presenting his right hand indicates that he accepts the gift happily, and the guard's appearance by narrowing his eyes and bringing the gift with his left hand indicates that he is not happy to give it to him.

In this image, Juha tells the king that he judged the king to be warmed by the light of a lamp at the foot of the mountain while he was at the top. Juha explains how the food is not cooked when there are only meters between him and the fire. The king laughs at Juha's cleverness and his anger goes away and orders him to give him a thousand gold dinars.

The conclusion from these semiotic analyses through the illustrated story "Juha and the King" is that truth will overcome falsehood, no matter how unsuspected it may be. In the story, Juha gets the gift of a thousand gold dinars no matter how many times the king deceives him with various tricks.

D. Conclusion

The semiotic analysis was done in the comic strip "Juha and the King" and the researcher found all the signs of Charles Sands Peirce's meaning triangle of icon, index, and symbol. The words that signify the signs are: "The King and the Commander" -

'Admiration and Gifts' - 'Juha and the Guards' - 'Honesty and Escort' - 'Juha and Juha's Condition' - 'The King's Astonishment at Juha's Safety and Juha survives the challenge - "Juha's Confidence and the King's Disbelief"' - "Juha's Honesty and the King's Denial" - "The People and the King" - "Food and Hunger" - "Juha's Deception and the King's Deception" - "The King's Ingenuity and Juha's Ingenuity" and all these give the meanings of ingenuity in the comic story.

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