

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE IN THE NOVEL THE TWILIGHT SAGA
“ECLIPSE” BY STEPHENIE MEYER**



A Thesis

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ABSTRACT

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Title : **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE IN THE NOVEL THE
TWILIGHT SAGA ECLIPSE BY STEPHENIE MEYER.**

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This thesis is a research about an analysis of code in the novel “the Twilight Saga Eclipse by Stephenie Meyer” by using Roland Barthes theory. The aim of the novel “the Twilight Saga Eclipse” is to represented about all of culture or tradition that always do by human. The objectives of this research are to know how the culture codes are represented in the novel “the Twilight Saga Eclipse”. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The sources of data are the novel “the Twilight Saga Eclipse” by Stephenie Meyer which published in 2007 and the books related to the topic of this research. In collecting the reasearch data, the writer used note taking as its istrument to get the data.

In this novel, the writer found that there is gnomic or culture code which represented in the novel of the twilight Saga Eclipse, the gnomic or culture codes are: An Ultimatum as warning, demand and command or order. La Push such as civilization or culture, development of technology, modern society and educational centre. Imprint like destiny, love and match. Spirit warrior such as custom or tradition, belief and power. Vampire as Dracula, ghost, legend or folklore. Ethics like norm, role, habit, custom, and attitude or behavior.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is the most important tool of human beings. Everybody can express their feelings, purpose, minds and willingness through language. Therefore, with language we not only can get any information but also give any information. As Ba'dulu (1996:170) said that language has an informational function in which language is used to convey information to other persons. The information that is conveyed can through some mediums. One of them is literary works where human express their feelings and ideas. As we know that literatures divided into some literary works and one of them is novel.

In novel there are dialogues and actions, it becomes a way to convey feeling and thought that can be used to criticize everything that happens in this world where someone lives. Besides that, it also has certain elements that build it to be interesting to read. One of characteristic features of the novel is codes. Code is a set of convention or sub-codes currently in communication meaning. The most common is one's spoken language, but the term can also be used to refer to any narrative form: consider the color scheme of an image (e.g. red for danger), or the roles of a board game. Then code means something that is used to represent something else, like an idea.

Understanding of codes in a literary work, especially in novel is very important to reveal the secret and significance which is contained in the novel (Manoy, 2009:1-2).

According to Barthes there are five codes that can be analyzed in the novel. These codes that observed by Barthes are: hermeneutic code (riddle code), semic code (connotative meaning), symbolic code, proaretic code (action logic), and gnostic code (culture code) in (Barthes, 1953:55-56).

1. Hermeneutic code or puzzle code is revolved on the expectation of reader to get “truth” of question that appears in the text.
2. Semic code or connotative code bargain much side for the readers, so the readers will arrange theme base on certain connotation words and phrases that resemble in a text.
3. Symbolic code or fiction code is the process to find the certain meaning that can identification from the biner opposition, different phoneme, although psychosexual opposition.
4. The proaretic code relationship with the narrative act that can happen in the sequent, depend on the genre of novel.
5. Gnostic code or culture code according to Barthes shows that the codes are comes in the text, based on the certain things and events that can codification by certain culture system.

In the novel *The Twilight Saga “Eclipse”* by Stephenie Meyer, there are some codes that will describe the meaning that is conveyed by the author. The author of this novel is Stephenie Mayer, born in Hartford, Connecticut.

She is the bestselling author of the young adult novel *The Twilight Saga* and its sequels. Stephenie Meyer graduated from Brigham Young University with a degree in English Literature and lives with her husband and three young sons in Arizona (Brown, 2009:205).

Eclipse is the third novel in *The Twilight Saga* by Stephenie Meyer. It continues the story of Bella Swan and her vampire love, Edward Cullen. The novel explores Bella's choice between her love for Edward and her friendship with werewolf, Jacob Black (Arimbi, 2008:269).

The researcher chooses this novel to analyze the codes (*The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"*) are delivered by the author, because in this novel an author describe about some of secrets that must be known of the readers. In this novel, the author tries to describe about the legend of werewolf, imprint, vampire, love, nature, ethic, and friendship. All lot of they represent about culture, and social life in this world. Therefore to know about these points, the researcher interested to research about them by using semiotic codes to revealed clearly the meaning of what an author express in this novel.

B. Problem Statement

In analyzing *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* by Stephenie Meyer, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the culture codes in *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* by Stephenie Meyer?
2. How are the culture codes that represented in the novel *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* by Stephenie Meyer?

C. Objective of the Research

For this research, the researcher wants to find out about what are the culture codes, then the researcher analysis about how the culture codes represented in the novel *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* by Stephenie Meyer.

D. Significant of the Research

The study will be beneficial since it will be significant insight about novel creation especially with regard to semiotic code.

The following is the significant in details:

1. The result of the research will enrich social horizon, which is useful for the social life.
2. The result of the research is also useful to students who wish to observe about codes in semiotic.
3. The result of the research will make the reader knows about how the semiotic codes are developed in the novel.

E. Scope of the Research

The limit of this research is the researcher just analysis about culture codes that represented in the novel *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* by Stephenie Meyer.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY

A. Previous Study

Hikmawati (2005) in her thesis entitled Analysis the Kind of Symbol in Linda Pastan Poem's "Ethic". She used Charles Sander Pierce's theory (semiotic or semiology approach) to analyze the symbol in the poem. In this thesis, Pierce suggest that, "semiotic is the systemizing study about production and interpretation sign. Based on the finding, she revealed in the Linda Pastan poem used more symbols of interpretation such as description statement object like: icon, index and symbol.

Bahri (2009) in his thesis entitled An Analysis Semiotic on Witch in the Chronicles of Narnia. He used semiotic theory by Ferdinand De Saussure to analyze witch in novel Chronicles by Narnia. Saussure in this thesis said that "semiotic is the study of sign process (semiosis), or signification communication, sign and symbol, both individually and grouped into sign systems. It includes the study of how meaning is constructed and understood. Based on the finding, he revealed that in the novel Chronicles of Narnia used a characteristic of witch who describe as woman, powerful, evil, authority, fierce, savage, cruel, and inadvertently.

Wahyudin, (2009) in his thesis entitled The Analysis Semiotic in the Angel and Demons. He used Roland Barthes Theory (semiotic approach) to analyze the codes in the novel Angel and demons. In this thesis Barthes definite semiotic is "the since of sign system".

Based on the findings, she revealed that in the novel *Angel and Demons* used some semiotic codes to describe about truth, culture, and the puzzle.

Based on previous findings above the writer concluded that each of them use the same theory and different object. To more clearly, we see that in the Hikmawati's thesis, she used Charles Sander Pierce's theory (semiotic or semiology) and the object is "poem" then the findings are icon, index, and symbol. Bahri in his thesis used Ferdinand De Saussure's theory (semiotic approach) to analyze the novel and her findings are: woman, powerful, evil, authority, fierce, savage, cruel, and inadvertently. The next is Wahyudin, his thesis used Roland Barthes' theory (semiotic communication) to analyze novel and her findings are: truth, culture, and puzzle. In the last the writer's thesis is using Roland Barthes theory (semiotic communication) to analyze semiotic codes in the novel *Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* while this thesis only concerns on the culture codes.

B. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

A novel from the Italian *novella*, Spanish *novella*, French *nouvelle* is an extended, generally fictional narrative, typically in prose, until the eighteenth century, the world referred specially to short fiction of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic. Length works about love and adventure, during the major literary genres. It is today defined mostly by its ability to become one of the objects of literary criticism

demanding artistic merit and specific “literary” style. Novel is a prose narrative work which is long enough to be printed as an entire book (Bartholomeo, 1990:39).

The novel as one of literary works not only the reflection in the time, but also reflected the life in the past that was full of the memory, in fact in the period that will come. Thus reading novels demands a kind of preparation to receive and interpret meters that are revealed by the writer. Wellek at all (1993:110-111), suggested:

Literature was the feeling expression of the community. Literature reflected and expressed the life”. The artist sent the truths that the same time also were the truth of the history and social. The literary works was the “document” because of being the “moment”. The representative characteristics of the time and the truth, social it was considered as because and results by change thought artistic a literary work”.

There are some definitions of novel according the authors, they are:

- a. Novel is an invented narration or story whose purpose, according to the Roman and Satirist, is to inform or delight or both (Cole at all, 1990:52).
- b. Novel is a picture of real life and manners of the time in which it’s written (Wellek at all, 1995:57).

It is clear that novel comes later in the literature; it becomes one way of conveying feeling and thought or medium that can be used to criticize everything that happens in this world where someone lives.

2. Elements of Novel

Novel is built up of many elements. These elements then determine the perfection of a story. The intended elements are:

a. Theme

The theme of novel is its underlying or wisdom that the author is presenting seldom is the theme ever states in a novel. Yet, it also proposed as a message conveyed by the writer to the readers. In the other wards, theme is the central idea in the story (Howland at all, 1990:28).

b. Plot

One of the appeals of the novel is that it organized and unifies events. Fiction satisfies the urgency to find the explanation that link the past to the present by direct cause and effect. Plot is the story line, the ordered arrangement of incidents in a story (Kennedy, 1995:44).

John (in Halim, 2002:21) defines plot as the action of a story. Still in Halim (2002:21) Kennedy puts forwards his definition of plot as the artistic arrangement of the events in the story.

c. Character

Character ordinary discourse, the term “character” can take any of variety of meaning, depending on the context in which it happens to be used. When she is a concrete noun it refers to person or animal, but as an abstract noun it refers to the attitude of the person or animal that the attitude belongs to. To be clearly characters is the people, animal and the other who take part in the action of the story (Kennedy, 1990:27).

d. Characterization

One of the strongest things about fiction is that authors can make someone reacts to a bunch of the words as if they were a real person. These assemblages of language can make someone laugh or cry, get somebody angry or indignant and even occasionally treat them as more important to someone knows. In the other wards characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person (Landow, 2001:125).

e. Conflict

Conflict is the struggle experienced by the characters in the story. Conflict is the essence of a literary work that eventually form the plot. There are four kinds of conflict, which is divided into two major lines:

a. Internal Conflict

Individual-self: This conflict does not involve anyone else, conflict is characterized by conflicts arising turmoil within oneself about things like values. Strength of character will be seen in its face turmoil.

b. External Conflict.

Individuals - Individuals: conflicts experienced someone with others.

Individuals - Natural: conflict experienced individual with nature. This conflict illustrates the struggle of the individual in an attempt to defend himself in the grandeur of nature.

Individual-environment or society:Conflict experienced individual to society or the environment.

f. Setting

According to Tarigan (1993:20), Setting is the background in which the story takes place. There are several aspects of setting, they are:

- (a). Place: this is the geographical location of story.
- (b). Time: this refers to the period of the story.

g. Point of view

According to Kennedy point of view is important in telling a story. It determines how much the reader must know and can know of what is happening. A story can be told from one of four different points of view. The first point of view the story as told as though the author is in it (Kennedy, 1996:35).

3. Function of novel

Novel as literary work have a function like the other literary work. According to Hoove (1980:159) described the function of novel which can be described as follow:

- a. As an expression of an interpretation of life entertainer.
- b. As an agent of change in the language and though of a culture.
- c. As creator of life style and an arbiter of taste.

C. Semiotic

1. Definition of semiotic

Semiotic comes from Greek “semeion” which means “mark” or “sign” or “point”. Thus semiotic is the study of sign and sign system. It includes the investigation of apprehension prediction and meaning (Pradopo, 1990:52).

Semiotic is the science of communication and sign systems. In short, of the ways people understand phenomenon and organize their mentally and of the way in which they devise means for transmitting that understanding and for sharing it with others. Although natural and artificial languages are therefore central to semiotics, its field refers all non verbal signaling and extends to domains whose communicative dimension is perceived only unconsciously. Knowledge, meaning, intension and action are thus fundamental concepts in the semiotic investigation of phenomena (Marcel, 2001:105).

Semiotic or semiology is the study of sign and signification. It is the study of how meaning is created not what it is (Barthes. 1999:187).

Terminologically, Zoest argue that “semiotic as the study of sign and it relation, include the function, the relation with the other, sender and the receiver to the user (Zoest, 1993:23).

According to Saussure semiotic is also called semiotic studies or semiology, is the study of sign process (semiosis), or signification and communication, sign and symbol, both individually one grouped into sign system. It concludes the study of how meaning is constructed and understood(Saussure, 1997:14).

Semiotic is the theory of the production and interpretation of meaning. Its basic principle is that meaning is made by the deployment of acts and objects which function as “sign” in relation to the other sigs. Systems of sign are constituted by the complex meaning-relation that can exist between one

sign and another. Signs are deployed in space and time to produce “text” where meaning is construed by the mutually contextualizing (Lemke, 2005:27).

D. Code

1. Definition of code

In semiotic, a code is a set of convention or sub-codes currently in communicate meaning. The most common is one’s spoken language, but the term can also be used to refer to any narrative form: consider the color scheme of an image (a. g. red for danger) (Manoy, 2009:7).

According to Barthes, in the text there are five major codes that within them, there is factual sign that can be combined. Every lexical can enter into one of these codes (Barthes, 1953: 55-56).

These codes that observed by Barthes are: hermeneutic code (puzzle code), semic or connotative code, symbolic code, proaretic code (action code), and gnostic code (culture code).

(1). Hermeneutics code or puzzle code is revolved on the expectation of reader and the text where reader hopes to find “the truth” from the question that appears in the text. Hermeneutic code is element of structure that important in the traditional narration. In the narration there is a connection between riddle of incident that appears with the end of the story.

(2). Semic code or connotative code is bargain much side for the readers, so the readers will arrange them based on the certain connotation

words and phrases who resemble in a text. According to Barthes (1998:25), with resemble or gather a connotation unity will discover a theme in narration. Narration becomes references where purpose to the one character in narration. So readers will know the character it just to see connotative attribute in the novel. This code tells about relationship between the reality connotation with events, and characters. Know theme in the novel can making easy to us understands the text in the literary work.

(3). Symbolic code or fiction code is the process to find certain meaning that can identification from the biner opposition, different phoneme, although psychosexual opposition. Technical term in the text is symbolic code where showing a direct process to get meaning. Reading process in the text narration according Barthes imagined as a child try to know himself as a man or women with the way look his parents, then the child identify himself same or different with his parent, are they women or man. Symbolic code is “group” of code or configuration that easy to known, because it appears orderly through kind of ways and textual target such as antithesis: life and dead, outside and inside, above and below and cool and hot act.

(4). Proairetic code or action code is the main act in the text. The proairetic code relationship with the narrative act that can happen in the sequent, depend on the genre of novel.

(5). Gnomonic code or culture code, according to Barthes culture codes are comes in the text, based on the certain things and events that can codification by certain culture system. Authors must have experience to build the narration. Talk about culture in the literary work is not just need understanding but also more explanation about culture so the reader can catch what the author means.

In this part the researcher will focus to discuss about gnomonic code which have been known by the researcher in Barthes' theory that there are two parts in the semiotic communication, they are culture and myth. In Roland Barthes book *Five Major Codes* (1953: 55), he stated that gnomonic code refers to anything that is founded on some kind of cultural works that cannot be challenged and is assumed to be a foundation for truth.

Typically this involves either science or religion, although other cultural such as magical truths may be used in fantasy stories. The Gnomonic code is a cultural code that particularly refers to sayings proverbs, clichés and other common meaning-giving word sets, (Barthes, 1953: 56).

The *cultural code* concerns 'the numerous codes of knowledge or wisdom to which the text continually refers'. Barthes notes that, while 'all codes' are in a sense 'cultural', what he is calling cultural codes here 'afford the discourse a basis in scientific or moral authority and are thus also nameable as 'reference codes' (1992: 18). A recurrent set of cultural codes in this story concerns, for example, the received literary and moral codes concerning love and passion.

Ferdinand De Saussure in the Roland Barthes' book *Critical Thinkers*, (2007:133). There are numerous sign systems in our world, from the Highway Code to architectural design, from the clothes we wear to the food we eat. Everything in society is a sign in this sense and thus belongs to a system which Saussure argues can be studied like the system of language.

E. Symbol

a. Definition of symbol

The word "symbol" comes from the Greek "Symbol", which means contact, taken and the means of identification. A symbol is meant as anything that communicates a fact or an idea that stand for an object. Symbol is anything that hints at something else usually something abstract such as an idea or belief (Encyclopedia, 1998:1065).

According to Purwadinata in Bachry (1993:95) symbol or sign is something like: drawing, speech, emblem etc, which explain or contains a certain sense, for instance white for holiness, rice as a symbol of wealth

According to Perrine in Goan (1997:19) suggest that literary symbol are distinguished from arbitrary symbols like letter of the alphabet, number, and algebraic sign which have not meaning in and of themselves, not something more than what they are. Beyond symbol contain expended view, therefore if we are discussing the significance of the works. We talk about them as a symbol.

Perrine in Goan (1997:20) mention that the reader should be alert for symbolical meanings and should observe the following caution:

a). The meaning of the literary symbols must be established and supported by the context of the story. The symbol has its meaning in the story,, not outside of it

b). To whom it may concern: be called a symbol, an item must suggest a meaning different in kind from its literal meaning: a symbol is something more than the representative of class type. We should not use the phrase as symbol of when we can as easily use is or is an example of or is an evidence of.

c). A symbol may have more than one meaning. It may suggest a class of meaning. This is not to say that it can mean anything we want it to the area of possible meaning is always controlled by the context, nevertheless this possibility of complex meaning. Plus concreteness and emotional power gives the symbol peculiar comprehensive value.

b. Kinds of symbols

According to some critics, Revzina (19915:68) kinds of symbol are:

a). Objects; usually the symbol we find in the literature are inanimate objects such as glass, rose, ring, and so on.

b). Characters; symbolic characters in some fiction or plays are not well rounded and fully known, but are seen fleetingly and remain slightly mystic.

c). Sense; sometimes a symbol addresses a sense rather than sight.

d). setting; in fiction or play, feature of physical photograph can provide rich suggestion.

f). Action; a symbol act is a gesture with large significant meaning than usual.

Symbol in literature has not conventional meaning but particular meaning of their self. Conventional symbols have conventional of customary effect on us, such as red rose is an emblem of love, of black cat for bad luck.

Jerry (1974:22) explains that a symbol can have tree kinds association; often a symbol will have all three. They are:

a). personal : we all have association with things in our experience.

One person may have strong affection for dog while another person my fear them intensely.

b). Cultural: different symbol may have quite different meaning in different culture.

c). Universal: Jungian psychology, along with other theories, argues that some symbol have universal meaning.

F. Synopsis of The Twilight Saga “Eclipse”

Stephenie Meyer wrote the book "Eclipse" as part three of her "Twilight" series of vampire romance novels. These novels revolve around the story of Isabella "Bella" Swan, a teenager who falls in love with a 104-years old vampire named Edward Cullen, who doesn't harm humans but drinks

animal blood to stay alive. Bella falls in love with Edward and must decide whether or not to become a vampire and live with him forever or remain mortal.

The vampire Victoria seeks revenge on Bella and Edward for the death of her brother James. She has created an army of vampires who have killed many people in Seattle. Bella informs Edward of her friendship with Jacob, although she still doesn't know that Jacob loves her. She leaves Edward to visit with Jacob; while there, he reveals that he loves her and asks her to choose between him and Edward. After rebuffing his advances, Bella returns to Edward, who proposes marriage, which she accepts.

Although wary of Jacob and his pack of werewolves, Edward realizes that he and his vampires must band together and destroy Victoria and her evil vampire army. While the vampires and werewolves go off to fight, Jacob, Edward, Bella and Seth, a young werewolf, hide in the mountains to prevent the evil vampires from harming Bella or Edward. When Jacob finds out that Bella has agreed to marry Edward, he throws a jealous fit and threatens to rush off to certain death in the battle. Bella realizes that she loves both Jacob and Edward (Brown, 2009:205).

G. Biography of Stephenie Meyer

Stephenie Meyer was born in Hartford, Connecticut, to Stephen and Candy Morgan. She grew up in Phoenix, Arizona, with a large family. She has five children: Seth, Emily, Jacob, Paul, and Heidi. She attended Chaparral High School in Scottsdale, AZ., and Brigham Young University in Provo,

Utah, where she received A B.A. in English in 1995. Meyer says that the idea for *Twilight* came to her dream on June 2, 2003. The dream was about a human girl, and a vampire who was in love with her but thirsted for her blood. Based on this dream, Meyer wrote the transcripts of what is now Chapter 13 of the book. Despite having very little writing experience, in a matter of three months she had transformed that vivid dream into a completed novel.

"*Twilight*" quickly gained recognition and won numerous honors, including: A "New York Times" Editor's Choice a Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year an Amazon.com 'Best Book of the Decade. So Far a "Teen People" 'Hot List' pick An American Library Association 'Top Ten Best Book for Young Adults' and 'Top Ten Books for Reluctant Readers. The novel reached on the "New York Times" Best Seller list for young adult chapter books, and has been translated into 20 languages. However, critical reception has been mixed. "Booklist" wrote (Arimbi, 2008: 269).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Method of Research

In this research, the researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive method is actually a method in research about status of a group of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought or a class of accident in the present (Nazir, 1988:63). The researcher conducted this study to analysis about culture code in the novel “The Twilight Saga “Eclipse” by Stephenie Meyer”.

B. Source of Data

The sources of data in this research can be divided into two categories:

1. Primary date

Primary data is the main date as the object of the research. In this case the primary data are the novel The Twilight Saga “Eclipse”. The novel consists of twenty seven chapters. The writer only analyzed six chapters, because in these chapters the writer found many culture codes.

2. Secondary date

Secondary data is the information which are taken from literary text reference and related to the topic. There are books, journals, and internet.

C. Instrument of Research

In order to get and analyze data in this research the researcher applied the instrument which is called note taking. Note taking is used by the

researcher to gets the data from the novel then after reading the novel “The Twilight Saga Eclipse” and the other relevance, the researcher made some notes to classify and find the meaning of the person, time, and place (Ellen Taylor-Powell at all , 2003:2).

D. Procedures of Data collection

The following procedures of collecting data used by the researcher:

1. The researcher first read the novel carefully. Through this way, the researcher paid attention on the text and then notes somewhat is important codes that appear in the novel.
2. The researcher categorized the codes note according to the forms and kinds based on the theoretical references that have been read.
3. The researcher analyzed all of the data by using the appropriate theories and collecting data.
4. The researcher presenting the analyzed and description of data.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique that was used by the writer to analyze novel the Twilight Saga “Eclipse” by Stephenie Meyer by using semiotic theory to find out about the culture code.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present the result of the research, which has been done by the researcher. The finding deals with the result of the research that the writer found from the novel the Twilight Saga “Eclipse”, and discussion deals with further interpretation and discussion about the finding.

A. Findings

The finding of the research is about code in semiotic theory. According to Barthes (2003:103), gnomonic code indicated in knowledge type and construct a culture in the certain period.

1. The culture codes that are in the Twilight Saga Eclipse novel are:
 - a. **An ultimatum**
 - b. **La Push**
 - c. **Imprint**
 - d. **The Legend (spirit warriors)**
 - e. **Vampire**
 - f. **Ethics**
2. The culture codes that represented in the novel the Twilight Saga “Eclipse” are:
 - a. **An ultimatum (Data 1/Chapter I/ P. 6-7).**

“Bella, this is more of a request or than a demand or *Ultimatum*, okay? You’re free. But I’m hoping you’ll use that freedom . . . judiciously.”

What does that mean?"

"Use your new freedom to see your other friends, too. Keep it balanced."

I nodded slowly. "Balance is good. Do I have specific time quotas to fill, though?"

He made a face, but shook his head. "I don't want to make this complicated. Just don't forget your friends

Based on the story quotation above can indicated that there is gnomonic or culture code about obligation and responsible of parent to child like Bella's father to Bella because it is codified by cultural code such as intrinsic in word by Bella's father said that "this more of request or a demand" and then afraid of his daughter later.

b. La Push. (Data 2 / Chapter 4 / P. 61-62).

"Fifteen minutes —that's all I had. But it should be long enough. It was only fifteen minutes to La Push, and surely I would cross the **boundary** line a few minutes before I hit the town".

"I had no clue where the boundary line was, but I began to feel safer as I passed the first houses outside La Push. This must be beyond where Alice was allowed to follow".

Based on the story quotation above can indicated that there is gnomonic or culture code about modern estate because codified by cultural

codes like intrinsic word *boundaryline* and the strategy place as result of civilization or culture.

c. Imprint. (Data 3 / Chapter 5 / P. 76).

Have you ever heard of *Imprinting?*?”

“*Imprinting?*” I repeated the unfamiliar word. “No. What’s that mean?”

“It’s one of those bizarre things we have to deal with. It doesn’t happen to everyone. In fact, it’s the rare exception, not the rule. Sam had heard all the stories by then, the stories we all used to think were legends. He’d heard of *Imprinting*, but he never dreamed . . .”

“What way? Love at first sight?” I snickered.

Jacob wasn’t smiling. His dark eyes were critical of my reaction.

There are no rules that can bind you when you find your other half.

Based on the story quotation above can indicate that there is a gnomic or culture code about love marriage partner because codified by cultural codes because marriage is a ritual like in intrinsic word “What way? Love at first sight?” There are no rules that can bind you when you find your other half’. And then in fact, it’s there are exception, not the rule. Even till Bella and Edward have marriage. Love and loving, getting match is a freedom even in the first humankind in this world.

d. The Legend (spirit warriors), (Data 5 / Chapter 11 / P. 155).

“The Quileute have been a small people from the beginning,” Billy said. “And we are a small people still, but we have never disappeared. This is because there has always been magic in our blood. It wasn’t always the magic of shape-shifting — that came later. First, we were “Spirit Warrior.”

Based on the story quotation above can indicated that there is gnomic or culture codes about magic power because it is codified by cultural code such as in word “this is because there has always been magic in our blood”, the magic power is always there as heritage and it is getting more and more develop to be a custom and tradition belongs in story of this novel.

e. Vampire (data 6 / Chapter 13 / P. 181).

“Benito had created an army of newborn Vampires. He was the first one to think of it, and, in the beginning, he was unstoppable. Very young Vampires are, wild, and almost impossible to control”.

Based on the story quotation above can indicated that there is gnomic or culture codes about horror legend and folklore because it is codified by cultural code such as intrinsic in word “wild, and almost impossible to control” even was unstoppable. This horror legend and folklore are always there and develop till today.

f. Ethics (Data 7 / Chapter 26 / P. 367, 375)

“That dress is adorable on you,” Alice cooed.

“Huh? Oh. Er —thanks again for the clothes,” I mumbled out of *Courtesy* rather than real gratitude.

What’s wrong with you?”

He scowled and shook his head. “I was sort of counting on his reaction. Damn it all. He’s better than I thought.”

The way he said it, though angrier, reminded me of Edward’s tribute to Jacob’s lack of *Ethics* in the tent this morning. This meant that Jake was still hoping, still fighting. I winced as that stabbed deep.

Based on the story quotation above can indicated that there is gnomonic or culture codes about Ethic is a moral value which must be become basic of people because ethic is represents our attitude and our habit.

B. Discussion

1. Ultimatum

An ultimatum as gnomonic code because the author in this novel wants to convey to reader a responsible of the parent that was done by Bella’s Father is a tradition from the culture in life of human where this culture code is which one of tradition which must be used as basic in our life to keep relationship between us with the other people.

2. La Push

La Push as a culture code because the author in this novel wants to introduce this place to the readers. She wants to give description about La Push that it is the wonderful place. It is the strategy place that is in the central place between forks and Quileute. Tradition to introduce a place to people in this world is a habit which is done by the readers to the other people so that all of people know about the place and come to the place to see everything that are in the place.

3. Imprint

Imprint as code of love or marriage partner or match. It means that, when somebody falling in love in the first sight, then he or her married with the people who loved, has children and family, life together until dead.

Religions and cultures interpret marriage as an essential part of one's life journey, a marriage that has been previously as a pillowcase full of ritual sanctity. Generally the expectations of each human being, each human couple, every family of the human family that the marriage will bring happiness and peace to married couples, families, communities and the environment in general.

4. The Legend (spirit warriors)

The code of spirit of warriors is power or strength in the blood of people or Quileute tribe in La Push. In the last time the Quileute tribe has a ritual to get the spirit warrior. They make a ritual like living their body in

a certain place and their spirit go to the other nature to get strength. This ritual always done by the certain people in La Push like the head of Quileute tribe or the people who has high position in the society in La Push.

Until now, the Quileute Tribe still using the ritual to get power of their body and make this ritual as tradition or culture to codified their habit and existence of their culture that never lost in their life.

5. Vampire

In most folklore, word “vampires” as a code of ghost or spirit of the living dead, the victim of suicide , or a magician but vampires can also be created from the evil spirits that enter through the bite of a corpse and other vampires.

Cultural ritual sometimes done to prevent people who have just died turned into undead, such as burying the body in reverse or put worldly things like sickles or crescent near the grave with the intention that the devil came to the corpse feel happy or that the spirit of the dead feel at ease so it will not rise from the coffin. This is similar to the practice of burying the ancient Greeks that requires you to put a piece bolus spirit in the mouth of the corpse so that the bodies could be across the river Styx.

This tradition continues to evolve into Greek belief about vrykolakas , which is a cross and pottery reading "Jesus Christ ruling" placed with the body to prevent the corpse is turned into a vampire.

Alternatively practiced in Europe include cutting the tendons in the knee or sowing seeds opium or sand in the cemetery; This is intended to allow the vampire to spend all night by counting the seeds .

Many rituals performed to identify a vampire. One way is to look for the grave vampire who uses virgin girl and walking in the cemetery. According to belief, the horse will refuse to pass the tomb vampires. Commonly used is a dark horse and in Albania used a white horse.

The term of vampire is still exist in this world because from century until now the word vampire used by the people to gives name or label in a character in their created like poem, novel and film. So, word vampire as a culture code to describe about all of certain things that done by people in this world.

6. Ethics

Ethics produced by the culture, and ethics or very useful function in cultured human relations. Ethics and ethical can only be seen clearly through the actions or words of the people who have it. If someone does not have good ethics, then he acted unethically, and vice versa.

Concrete manifestation of ethics and ethical called etiquette. Etiquette, on the one hand, the symbols and signs are visible and show the uniqueness of an object or product, usually, the label also shows the content, quality, capacity, usability and quality or avail of something.

Codes of ethic are customs, manners, behavior or habits, etc. on the civilized to establish and maintain good relations with their neighbors. Thus, if the label is associated only with human behavior, then it shows a person's self; view showing the quality of life for self and life civilized, polite, well mannered, good behavior and correct, interesting; once friendly and appreciate each other.

Because ethics and everything concerned with it involves human interaction, it has developed into the ethics of religions: Christian ethics, ethics of Islam, Buddhist ethics, and the others.

Here an example of ethics in everyday life especially about communicate ethics:

- a. Honestly does not lie
- b. Adults do not act childish
- c. Gracefully in communication
- d. Using calling or call person with polite
- e. Using the language of the message effectively and efficiently
- f. Not easy emotion or emotional
- g. Initiate a dialogue opener
- h. Speak a kind, friendly and courteous
- i. Using appropriate clothing according to the situation
- j. Behave well

Ethic is includes of culture code that very important of human being in this world and as a basic or foundation of human life. Ethic is a moral value which must be become basic of people because ethic is represents our attitude and our habit.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in this research, the researcher found the culture code where culture code is the code that tells about culture and all of human always do and believe in their nation, their country, their family and even themselves.

The culture codes that writer found in the novel *The Twilight Saga* “Eclipse” are:

An Ultimatum is a code or symbol of warning, demand and command or order.

La Push is a code or symbol of civilization, culture, development of technology, modern society and educational centre.

Imprint is a code or symbol of love and match or marriage partner.

Spirit warrior is a code or symbol of custom or tradition, belief and power.

Vampire is a code or symbol of dracula, ghost, legend or folklore.

Ethics is a code or symbol of norm, role, habit, custom, and attitude or behavior.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestions given as follows:

1. The students expected to know about the culture code.

2. The lecturers or readers read more about the culture code to mastery about literary work.
3. This writing expected to be a literature to the next researchers.



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. CURRICULUM VITAE



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