

**CONNOTATIVE MEANING IN H.G. WELLS' *THE TIME MACHINE*: A
SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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A SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS

THESIS

Presented to

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2022

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I state that the thesis entitled “Connotative Meaning in H.G. Wells’ The Time Machine: A Semiotics Analysis” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 23rd, 2022

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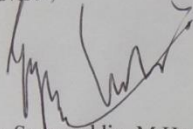
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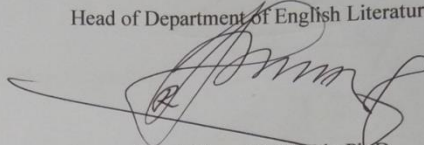
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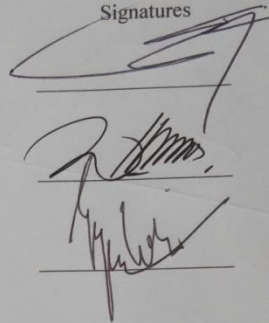
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MOTTO

“Losing your way on a journey is unfortunate. But, losing your reason for the journey is a fate more cruel.”

H.G. Wells

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Rudif Masyhudi and Cuci Itawati.
2. My siblings, Iqbal Fauzul Adhim and Allanis Humaira.
3. My whole family.
4. My teachers, especially my advisor, Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum. and all lecturers involved in the completion of my studies.
5. All my friends, especially Rifqi Muzaqi, M. Arvani Zakky Al Kamil, Eko Suci Priyono, M. Nafik Maksum, Kawakib, Alfian, Khalid, Rosyi.

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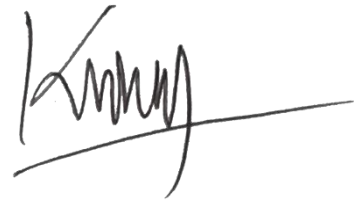
First of all, I would like to express my gratitude for the grace of Allah SWT. for the abundance of grace and strength so that I can complete my thesis entitled Connotative Meaning in H.G. Wells' The Time Machine: A Semiotics Analysis. We don't forget to always give our shalawat and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. which we will look forward to intercession in yaumul kiyamah later.

Furthermore, I would like to thank my advisor Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum. With his guidance, I was able to complete this thesis. Also, I would like to thank all the lecturers who helped me finish my studies directly or indirectly.

Don't forget to say thank you to my parents, siblings and the whole family for the moral support while I was doing this final project. Lastly, for the readers, I would like the theme of love if you all have suggestions or comments related to my research.

Malang, 23 December 2022

The Writer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kevin', with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.

Kevin Fauzul Adhim

ABSTRACT

Adhim, Kevin Fauzul (2022) Connotative Meaning in H.G. Wells' The Time Machine: A Semiotics Analysis. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum.

Keyword: Connotation

Semiotics is a study of signs to study all things related to signs and their meanings. Semiotics is generally based on two linguists, namely Charles Sanders Peirce and Ferdinand de Saussure. Connotation is a branch of Semiotics. The connotation theory was discovered by Roland Barthes who continued the thinking of Louis Hjelmslev. Connotation is the meaning of the second arrangement which is transformed from denotation which is the first arrangement of a sign. This thesis analyzes the connotative meaning associated with the main character of Herbert George Wells' novel, from speech, narration to body gestures. From these things the writer will analyze the connotative meaning or implied meaning contained in the sign and it is found that each sign has a connotative meaning. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research is used in the thesis to describe the collected signs. The results of the writer's connotation analysis show that each sign has an expansion of meaning from the basic meaning or denotation. This expansion of meaning results from social conditions and cultural backgrounds that influence the basic meaning of signs. With these results, it is recommended for future researchers to always use different points of view in examining a sign to find many meanings contained in it. In addition, knowing the social conditions and cultural background of a sign will produce abundant points of view.

ABSTRAK

Adhim, Kevin Fauzul (2022) *Connotative Meaning in H.G. Wells' The Time Machine: A Semiotics Analysis*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Konotasi

Semiotika adalah sebuah studi mengenai tanda untuk mempelajari segala hal yang terkait dengan tanda dan artinya. Semiotika secara umum didasari oleh dua ahli bahasa yaitu Charles Sanders Peirce dan Ferdinand de Saussure. Konotasi merupakan salah satu cabang dalam Semiotika. Teori konotasi ditemukan oleh Roland Barthes yang melanjutkan pemikiran dari Louis Hjelmslev. Konotasi adalah makna susunan kedua yang ditransformasikan dari denotasi yang merupakan susunan pertama suatu tanda. Skripsi ini menganalisa makna konotasi yang berkaitan dengan tokoh utama dari novel Herbert George Wells mulai dari ucapan, narasi hingga gestur tubuh. Dari hal-hal tersebut penulis akan menganalisa makna konotasi atau makna tersirat yang terdapat dalam tanda dan ditemukan bahwa setiap tanda tersebut memiliki makna konotasi. Maka dari itu penelitian kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam skripsi untuk menggambarkan tanda-tanda yang terkumpul. Hasil dari analisa konotasi penulis menunjukkan bahwa setiap tanda memiliki perluasan makna dari makna dasar atau denotasi. Perluasan makna ini dihasilkan dari kondisi sosial serta latar belakang budaya yang mempengaruhi makna dasar tanda. Dengan hasil ini, direkomendasikan untuk peneliti di masa yang akan datang agar senantiasa menggunakan sudut pandang berbeda-beda dalam meneliti sebuah tanda untuk menemukan banyak makna terkandung didalamnya. Selain itu, dengan mengetahui kondisi sosial serta latar belakang budaya suatu tanda akan menghasilkan sudut pandang yang berlimpah.

نبذة مختصرة

عظيم ،كيفن فوزول

آلة الزمن الآبار: تحليل سيميائية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية H.G. المعنى الدلالي في العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار د. شمس الدين ، إم هم

الكلمة الرئيسية: دلالة

السيميائية هي دراسة للعلامات لدراسة كل الأشياء المتعلقة بالعلامات ومعانيها. تعتمد السيميائية بشكل عام على لغويين ، هما تشارلز ساندرز بيرس وفيرديناند دي سوسور. الدلالة هي فرع من فروع السيميائية. اكتشف رولان بارت نظرية الدلالة الذي واصل تفكير لويس هجمسليف. الدلالة هي معنى الترتيب الثاني الذي يتحول من دلالة وهي الترتيب الأول للإشارة. تحلل هذه الأطروحة المعنى الضمني المرتبط بالشخصية الرئيسية لرواية هربرت جورج ويلز ، من الكلام والسردي إلى إيماءات الجسد. من هذه الأشياء ، سيحلل المؤلف المعنى الضمني أو المعنى الضمني الموجود في الإشارة ووجد أن كل علامة لها معنى ضمني. لذلك ، تم استخدام البحث النوعي الوصفي في الرسالة لوصف العلامات التي تم جمعها. تظهر نتائج تحليل دلالة المؤلف أن كل علامة لها توسع في المعنى من المعنى الأساسي أو الدلالة. ينتج هذا التوسع في المعنى عن الظروف الاجتماعية والخلفيات الثقافية التي تؤثر على المعنى الأساسي للإشارات. مع هذه النتائج ، يوصى للباحثين المستقبليين دائماً باستخدام وجهات نظر مختلفة في فحص علامة للعثور على العديد من المعاني التي تحتوي عليها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن معرفة الظروف الاجتماعية والخلفية الثقافية للعلامة ستنتج وجهات نظر وفيرة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the study

A sign is a movement, image, hint, pattern or event that conveys something, either directly or indirectly. Sign is a general term to show any indication that is interpreted by the senses or reason. The sign produce the concept of signified, in which signifier refers to. Sebeok (2001) define this as signification.

Charles Sanders Peirce claim that signs or semiotic consist three inter-related parts. The first part is sign, which can be considered as signifier, with example such as an utterance or written word. The second part is object, which means as the signified, for example the object to which an utterance or written word attaches. The third part is interpretant as the translation or development of the original sign, which is the most innovative and distinctive feature of Peirce's account.

Ferdinand de Saussure determine that sign is in the form of something concrete such as, letters, sounds, also gestures and have the role to be the signifiers. The sign produce the concept of signified, in which the signifier refers to. According to Saussure (1959), the thought is the front side while the sound is the back side. Therefore, we cannot cut the front part without destroying the back at the same time.

Roland Barthes is one of the biggest names in Semiotics and lot of his work has been used as the primary reference by the people until this day. Technically, Barthes states that myth is the second order of the semiotical system, while signs are in the first order of the semiotical system and become a signifier in the second system. Barthes (1977) determines that Denotation is the first order of signification, while Connotation is the second order of signification which is comprises signifiers, signified.

According to Barthes (1964), every ideological signs is either denotative or connotative sign meaning. Denotative meaning is the literal meaning of sign, the surface meaning of the sign. From Roland Barthes point of view the denotative meaning is the first order of signification. Denotative is the descriptive meaning of a signs, is the combining result of the signifier image and the signified concept. Meanwhile the connotative meaning is the second order of signification comprises of signifiers, signified. Connotative meaning is the socio-cultural and personal implication (emotional or ideological) of the sign. The sign lost it historical meaning, this could happen due the changes in culture, an event or even the meaning changes because of evolution.

Most of literary works are social facts. Novel gives variety phenomenon by words, such as economical, political, social and culture. By reading a novel we can find soul experience of someone and their lives in society. It shows that there is a relationship between literature and social. This is the background why the literary works become the material to study the social life of a society.

The Time Machine is a science fiction novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1895. Wells is generally credited with popularizing the concept of time travel by using a vehicle that allows operators to travel selectively and intentionally forward or backward in time. The Time Machine explores the themes through a journey into the future. The term "The Time Machine" namely "Time Machine", created by Wells, is now used almost universally to refer to the vehicle. The novel genre is science-fiction, but it clearly also an exploration of the nature of humanity, its duality and its relationship with and expectations from technology.

This novel was written in the late Victorian era which indirectly describes the social life at that time. The social life from that time could be seen from the conversations of the characters that mostly underestimated or did not believe with the time machine brought by the main character in the novel. In the other words the people are still narrow minded.

The writer chose this novel because the main character's actions can be analyzed semiotically, specifically the connotation meaning. Many of the behaviors and actions of the main characters in this novel have many hidden elements where it can be analyzed connotatively and by analyzing the connotative meaning it can help readers in understanding the storyline in the novel. With this research, the writer hope that this research can provide another point of view to understand the storyline or the hidden meaning in the novel, especially by analyzing the connotative meaning behind the sentences, conversations and certain words associated with the main character. The writer found out that those

certain words that are associated with the main character can be analyzed using semiotic analysis, specifically the Connotative theory by Roland Barthes. Connotation plays a vital role in every type of communication and it is a word of associations and implications that go beyond the literal meaning. Many words carry connotations of approval or disapproval, disgust or delight, positive or negative. Connotation is the emotional and imaginative association surrounding a word or sign. Connotations may be positive or negative, purely based on its context. Connotation is an idea that suggested by or associated with a word that expresses rhetorical or emotional feelings.

The writer will dive deeper to analyze the connotative meaning from every move of the main character, such as from monologue, dialogue and gestures of the main character to get more solid data and more in-depth research. This is the reason the writer needs every sentences, conversations and certain words associated with the main character that shape the action and behavior of the main character to support the main topic analyzed by the writer.

The writer read this novel and tries to look deeper about semiotic analysis in the novel. The writer also use the sociological approach to find out the social condition in the novel which is will help the writer to add more information or data for the depth analysis, and then the writer by using Roland Barthes' Semiotics theory, try to analyze the Connotative meaning behind sentences, conversations and certain words associated with the main character, such as from

monologue, dialogue and gestures or even every object that related to the main character

There are some previous studies related to this research. The first previous study by Rifa Nadira from (2018) entitled Roland Barthes' Denotation, Connotation, and Myth in the change of four Starbucks Logo: A Study of Semiotic. This thesis focuses on the change of Starbuck Logo. The intention is understand the change of the logo and the reason behind it using Roland Barthes' Denotation, Connotation, and Myth. The writer also try to understand the connotation meaning, but the difference of the object will make a different result of the study.

The second previous study entitled Denotative and Connotative meaning in Masha and the Bear Cartoon Movie a thesis by Dewi Mustika Muslimin (2017), which focuses on the differences denotative and connotative meaning from the picture and the conversation. The writer here will also focus on the connotative meaning but the object is different. Dewi Mustika Muslimin study object is a picture while the writer's research object is in form of writing or word. This means the way of the writer searches for and understands the connotative meaning of the data will be different. Also the results obtained will be different.

The third previous study entitled Semiotic Analysis on the Adverstiment of New Axe Provoke Even Goddesses Will Fall Version by Hartoyo Ariyadi (2014), analyze denotative and connotative meaning in adverstiment of the perfume product Axe. This thesis aim is to describe the denotative and connotative

meaning in the advertisement. This study found that denotative of the advertisement is produce influences the consumer by offering a reward if the use this product then the goddesses will come to you. Meanwhile, the connotative is offer a reward, convincing the buyer that the perfume is very effective. Since the object of the study is an advertisement and it different with the writer's object, so the writer can produce a different result of study.

The fourth previous study is Connotative and Denotative in E NEWS: Discourse Study of COVID-19 Outbreak, a journal by Rizka Junita (2021). The aim of this study is to elaborate the semantic both connotative and denotative are used in the E-News about covid-19 outbreak, also to classified which the theme and rheme of textual function of discourse analysis in E-News about covid-19 outbreak. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data was taken from E-News namely Jakarta Post. This study main focus is about discourse analysis and the subject of the study is from news. The word from news is different with the word from literature. Although this study also use connotative and denotative, the result of the study will be different with the writer's study.

The fifth previous study is a journal by Lilik Tri Handayani and Rohmani Nur Indah entitled Denotation and Connotation in Beauty Advertisement: Implication for the teaching of Semantics (2022). This study aims to examine whether denotative or connotative meaning from the words used in a beauty product advertisement. Furthermore, this study also aim to interpret the lexical meaning in

beauty product, the method used in this study is descriptive qualitative analysis on six beauty products, particularly the hand body lotion product by Nivea company. This study only to find out whether the words used in the advertisement is denotative or connotative and to find out the contribution of the implication to the teaching of semantics. This study object is advertisement and it is different with the writer's object, so the result will be different.

The sixth previous study entitled Identification of Denotation, Connotation and Myth in the Figure of Maria Magdalene on The Da Vinci Code is a journal by Purwa Bintang Sabilillah and Myrna Nur Sakinah (2019). This study discusses discoveries, denotative, connotative and myths in literary works and the theory used is the concept of semiotics according to Roland Barthes. The subject of this study focus is Denotative, Connotative and Myth that appears in the figure of Mary Magdalene narrated in this novel. This study by far is the most closest to the writer's research. But, the writer focus on the main character and the writer still convinced that the result produced will be different.

The seventh previous study is from Daumi Rahmatika Zahdah and Shinta Nuriya Idatul Alfain's (2020) journal entitled An Analysis of Denotation and Connotation in Chairil Anwar's Poem. The journal analyzes the denotation and connotation meaning from certain word from Chairil Anwar's poem to find the interpretation and implied meaning from the poem. The writer intention is to interpret and find the implied meaning like this study. But since the object is the word from a poem and that is different from the writer object. The words from a

poem form a lot manipulation, when a literal meaning could be have a different meaning. So the writer could produce a different result from this study.

The last previous is an essay by Sissel Hanström entitled *The Fear of the Fall: Degeneration and Social Inequality in the Frame Narrative of H. G. Wells's The Time Machine*. This essay analyzes the frame narrative, affects the theme of degeneration in the novel. The framework reveals the reactions of the invited guests, where the Main Character recounts his journey to the future. The essay analyzes from the same novel that the writer chose, but the analysis and theory used is different, in other words the analysis results that the writer gets will be different.

After comparing previous studies above, the writer found similarity from the title. But, the objects from each study are different with the writer's research. There is one study with the same object but the theory used is different. From this deduction, the writer could draw conclusion that this research will produce a different a result from the studies above. Therefore this research will help future researcher enrich their understanding and give another different angle in semiotic analysis, especially in connotative study.

2. Problem of the study

The problem of the study below consists of the problems of the study to be researched.

1. What is the connotative meaning represented by the main character in H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*?

2. What is the value behind the connotative meaning in H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*?

3. Objective of the study

The research objective below consist the objective of the study based from the research question above.

1. To comprehend the connotative meaning represented by the main character in the H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*.
2. To comprehend the value discovered behind the connotative meaning in H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*.

4. Significances of the study

The writer believes this research will produce a decent result in field of semiotics. The writer also believes that this research practically can be an additional reference for future researchers if they use the same theory or object. In addition, the writer also believes that this research can also be used to examine different object, such as short stories, poems or even a movies. Furthermore, with this research the writer hopes that this research can provide a deep understanding and give another angle of the theory connotation.

5. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on a novel entitled "The Time Machine" by H.G. Wells in 1895. The use of connotation theory by Roland Barthes is the appropriate choice since the writer focus in the hidden meaning of the main character's action

and behavior. Many of the behaviors and actions of the main characters in this novel have many hidden elements where it can be analyzed connotatively and by analyzing the connotative meaning it can help readers in understanding the storyline in the novel. The writer found out that the main character behavior can be analyzed using semiotic analysis. Denotation and connotation play a vital role in learning the language and to comprehending literature. With connotation the writer hopes to understand and distinguish the explicit and implicit meanings as well as the emotional feeling and ideas especially from literature. The research will discuss about the connotation meaning behind every action of the main character.

6. Definition of Key Terms

From this research, the definitions of the key terms are:

1. Connotation : the second order of signification comprises of signifiers, signified. The socio-cultural and personal implication (emotional or ideological) of the sign.
2. Time Machine : a science fiction machine that is supposed to transport people or objects into the past or the future.
3. Time Traveller : the person who travel through time.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. Introduction to Semiotics

Semiotic is a study of signs and symbols. The term of semiotic originates from the Greek word for sign, *semeion*. Umberto Eco (1979) indicated that semiotics is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. A sign is everything which can be taken as significantly substituting for something else (1979; 7). According to Umberto Eco, that ‘something else’ does not necessarily exist exactly at the same time when the sign represent or replace its position. Hence, Umberto Eco often refers to it as theory of lie, or deception because it can be used for misleading or deceiving others (1979, p. 6-7). The semiotic theory it is often said to came from two sources, Charles Sanders Peirce (1839 – 1914) and Ferdinand de Saussure (1857 – 1913).

1.1. Charles Sanders Peirce

Charles Sanders Peirce claim that signs or semiotic consist three inter-related parts. The first part is sign, which can be considered as signifier, with example such as an utterance or written word. The second part is object, which means as the signified, for example the object to which an utterance or written word attaches. The third part is interpretant, which is the most innovative and distinctive feature of Peirce’s account. The interpretant have a meaning as the understanding that we have of the sign or object relation. The importance of the interpretant is that a

signification is not a simple such as a sign signifies only being interpreted. This makes the interpretant important to the content of the sign, the meaning of a sign is manifest in the interpretation.

1.1.1. The Sign

From Peirce's early account, sign is primarily concerned with the general and conventional signs of the language and cognition consist. Those signs identified by Peirce as symbols. Sign does not signify in all respect and has some particular signifying element. Some element enables to signify the object, is the qualified sign that Peirce means.

1.1.2. The Object

The relationship between the object of a sign and the sign that represent it is the one of determination, thus the object determines the sign. The point is that the object imposes certain parameters that a sign to represent that object. Peirce thought the nature of the object into three classes: qualitative, physical, and conventional. The sign is an icon, if the signification requires the sign reflect qualitative features of the object. Next, the sign is an index if the signification requires the sign to utilize some existential or physical connection between the sign and the object. Lastly, the sign is a symbol if the signification requires the sign to utilize some convention, habit, or social rule of law that connect the sign with the object. These three broad classes of object from

Peirce's early account symbol such as: portrait or painting for icon, natural and causal signs for index, and word for symbol.

1.1.3. The Interpretant

The interpretant can be considered as the translation or development of the original sign. The interpretant provides a translation of the sign to understand the sign's object. Peirce also differ the classify of the interpretant into three classes. The sign is classified as a rheme, if the sign determines an interpretant by focusing to understanding of the sign from the qualitative object. Example of this sign such as, "-is a fish", "-is sad", "- loves -". The sign is classified as a dicent, if the sign determines an interpretant by focusing to understanding of the sign from form the existential features. Dicent can be considered as saturated predicates, or proposition, like "Goldie is a fish", "Tom is sad" or "Tom loves Goldie". Lastly, the sign is classified as delome, if the sign determines an interpretant by focusing to understanding of the sign from the conventional or law-like feature. If rheme can considered as unsaturated predicates, dicent as proposition, the delome can be considered as an argument to rule of inference. So, if a sign can be understood by focusing from conventional feature of the sign with the object, then the interpretant that qualifies a sign as a delome or argument.

1.2. Ferdinand de Saussure

Ferdinand de Saussure is a linguist scholar who has developed the basis or groundwork of general linguistic theory that used until now. Saussure is well-known as a founder of modern linguist. The birth of the sign theory in the field of linguistics started when Saussure felt the theory of linguistic signs should be placed in a more general basis theory. Saussure has proposed the term 'semiology' after inspired and grounded from that thought. Few compilations of lecture notes taken by Saussure students based on lectures given since 1907 to 1911, which eventually have been published as a book entitled 'Course in General Linguistics'.

Saussure determine that sign is in the form of something concrete such as, letters, sounds, also gestures and have the role to be the signifiers. The sign produce the concept of signified, in which the signifier refers to. This is known as signification (Sebeok, 2001, p. 5-6). From Marcel Danesi perspective a sign is anything that stands for something than the sign itself, such as an object, a wink, a gesture, a colour and etc. For example, "red" is a sign. This sign is a something or anything (a colour) that stands for something else (it can be an ideology of politics) (Danesi, 2004, p. 4)

According to Saussure, the thought is the front side while the sound is the back side. Therefore, we cannot cut the front part without destroying the back at the same time. A sign is a movement, image, hint, pattern or event that conveys something, either directly or indirectly. Sign

is a general term to show any indication that is interpreted by the senses or reason. The signifier is the material form of the sign while The signified is the mental concept associated with the sign. Signifier is the element that can we can hear, see, touch, taste or smell and in the physical form. On the other hand signified concept, meaning or the thing that associated with the sign and in the mental form. Saussure propose to retain the word sign to designate the whole and replace concept and sound-image respectively by signified and signifier (Saussure, 1959, p. 67). The bond between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary. Since Saussure mean sign is the results from the associating of the signifier with the signified.

Sign	
Signifier	Signified

On the other words, the sign is formed from a physical material called a signifier with a mental concept called signified.

2. Roland Barthes

Roland Barthes is one of the biggest names in Semiotics and lot of his work has been used as the primary reference by the people until this day. Barthes states that image is related to the ideological factors that opened to interpretation at connotative level to explain the meaning created through complex semiotic interaction. From this perspective, Barthes (1977) suggests

the death of author or the creator of the text to witness the birth of the recipient allowing them to interpret, produce, and read a wide range of meanings in form of semiotic production that is oriented to observation and analysis in order to open the senses of the semiological researcher to the complexity of semiotic interpretation and new methods of using signs within the social and cultural context.

According to Barthes, every ideological signs is either denotative or connotative sign meaning. Barthes (1977) distinguished his theory after Louis Hjelmslev about denotation and connotation. Denotation is a first order of signification and connotation is a second order of connotation. In first order of signification it focuses on the literal meaning of the words. Barthes makes a term which contains of E, C, and R. E is Expression, means the words that are used. C is content, which describes the words' literal meaning. R is Relation that shows the relation between Expression and Content to find the second order of signification, thus finding the connotative meaning.

2.1. Denotative

Denotative meaning is the literal meaning of sign. The surface meaning of the sign. From Roland Barthes point of view the denotative meaning is the first order of signification. Denotative is the descriptive meaning of a signs, is the combining result of the signifier image and the signified concept.

Then Prihantini (2015: 53) stated, "Denotative meaning is meaning that points directly to the reference or basic meaning". Denotative

meaning is also known as referential meaning. Words with denotative meaning are commonly used in the preparation of scientific works. Scientific work aims to convey thoughts expressly, clearly, and directly. Therefore, words with denotative meaning are used so as not to cause misinterpretations or double interpretations.

Furthermore, Murtiaini, Arifah&Noviastuti (2018:170) stated, "The meaning of denotative words is understanding the actual meaning of the word". This means that the meaning of the word does not get another interpretation that slightly deviates from its actual meaning. Usually words that have a denotative meaning are used in scientific language. This is so that the ideas and scientific thoughts conveyed do not have multiple interpretations. Example: The mouse has died. The word dead in the sentence has only one direct and straightforward meaning, namely lifeless.

After that Waridah (2018: 342) stated, "The meaning of denotation is the meaning of a word according to its original concept, without changing meaning or adding meaning". The denotative meaning is also called the straightforward meaning.

From some of the definitions above, the researcher concludes that the meaning of denotation is a natural meaning that is in accordance with what it is, the sentence consists of several words that contain actual meanings that are factual, objective and confirmed.

Signifier	Signified
Denotative Sign	

From the pattern above, denotation is a sign that consist of signifier and signified. Barthes states that denotative meaning is focused in the theory of Saussure. After that, Barthes develop the theory after Hjelmslev. The theory is used to find the important dimension of meaning (Chandler, 2007, p. 138).

2.2. Connotative

Connotative meaning is the second order of signification comprises of signifiers, signified. The socio-cultural and personal implication (emotional or ideological) of the sign. The sign lost it historical meaning, this could happen due the changes in culture, an event or even the meaning changes because of evolution.

Furthermore, Prihantini (2015: 53) states, "The connotative meaning is an additional meaning to the basic meaning in the form of a certain taste or image value". Connotative meaning is also known as emotive meaning. Words with connotative meaning are commonly used in literary works. Feelings that depend on literary works are expressed implicitly, not explicitly, and not directly. Therefore, the word with connotation is used to create another impression. The meaning of connotation can be further divided into two types, namely positive connotation and negative connotation.

In addition, Murtiani, Arifah&Noviastuti (2018:170) stated, "The connotative meaning of the word is the meaning of a word that has certain emotional values, so that its meaning is in the form of a figure of speech that may contain taste values, social attitudes, or certain perspectives from an era." . So basically the connotative meaning is not direct, but more figurative. Example: People are competing for seats in Senayan. The word chair here does not mean just a chair, but rather a position or position.

Then Waridah (2018: 342) stated, "The meaning of connotation is the meaning of a word based on one's feelings or thoughts". The connotative meaning can be considered as a denotative meaning that has added meaning. The addition is in the form of enrichment or comparison with other objects or things. Therefore, connotative meaning is also called figurative meaning or contextual meaning.

From the several definitions above, the researcher concludes that the connotative meaning is an additional or figurative meaning of a word that does not directly refer to the actual sentence, connotative sentences contain certain emotional values that are subjective.

Signifier	Signified
Denotative Sign	
Connotative Signifier	Connotative Signified
Connotative Sign	

From the patterns above, connotation produce denotation as the one the base sign that consist of signifier and signified. The denotation

will be the connotation's signifier. The first signified in the denotation can be the signifier in the second become part of the connotation's signifier. (Chandler, 2007, p. 140).

Connotation plays a vital role in every type of communication and it is a word of associations and implications that go beyond the literal meaning. Many words carry connotations of approval or disapproval, disgust or delight, positive or negative. Connotation is the emotional and imaginative association surrounding a word or sign. Connotations may be positive or negative, purely based on its context. Connotation is an idea that suggested by or associated with a word that expresses rhetorical or emotional feelings. Finally we understand that denotation and connotation play a vital role in learning the language and to comprehending literature. With connotation we could understand and distinguish the explicit and implicit meanings as well as the emotional feeling and ideas especially from literature.

3. The Time Machine by H.G Wells

The Time Machine is a science fiction novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1895. Wells is generally credited with popularizing the concept of time travel by using a vehicle that allows operators to travel selectively and intentionally forward or backward in time. The Time Machine explores the themes through a journey into the future. The term "The Time Machine" namely "Time Machine", created by Wells, is now used almost universally to refer to the

vehicle. The novel genre is science-fiction, but it clearly also an exploration of the nature of humanity, its duality and its relationship with and expectations from technology.

This novel was written in the late Victorian era which indirectly describes the social life at that time. The social life from that time could be seen from the conversations of the characters that mostly underestimated or did not believe with the time machine brought by the main character in the novel. In the other words the people are still narrow minded.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

The discussions about research method include the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research will use a descriptive form, so the writer will use a long description to explain the writer's analysis. This research will be categorized as descriptive qualitative research. The writer use connotative theory by Roland Barthes, which is included in semiotic theory. This theory will focuses on describing the sentences, conversations and certain words that yang associated with the main character are collected from H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*.

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this research is book because the analysis focuses on the words that are collected from the book. So, the writer does not need to do the observation.

3. Data Source

The writer takes the data from the novel. The writer gets the digital copy of the novel through internet.

4. Data Collection

The writer will first read the novel to understand what the story is about. And then, sentences and conversations or a certain words from the novel are quoted to be used as the source of data for the analysis part.

5. Data Analysis

The method that will be used during the process of the research is the qualitative method. This method is chosen because the data used for the analysis are in the form of words and sentences or conversations from the novel are quoted before. Important keywords, events and settings from the novel are crucial in conducting this research. By using this method, the writer expects to be able to have a much deeper and richer understanding about the subject of the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING & DISCUSSION

In this discussion section the writer will quote paragraphs from the novel and will analyze and interpret the denotative and connotative meanings of these paragraphs in order to be able to answer the problem formulation that the writer is looking for.

1. Connotative meaning in H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*

Quote 1

“The Time Traveller (for so it will be convenient to speak of him) was expounding a recondite matter to us. His grey eyes shone and twinkled, and his usually pale face was flushed and animated. The fire burned brightly, and the soft radiance of the incandescent lights in the lilies of silver caught the bubbles that flashed and passed in our glasses. Our chairs, being his patents, embraced and caressed us rather than submitted to be sat upon, and there was that luxurious after-dinner atmosphere when thought roams gracefully free of the trammels of precision. And he put it to us in this way—marking the points with a lean forefinger—as we sat and lazily admired his earnestness over this new paradox (as we thought it:) and his fecundity.” (p. 2)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Fecundity	Fertility	Abundant creativity
2	Embraced & Caressed	Literal embrace or caress	Comfortable
3	Thought roams gracefully	Thought roams gracefully	Comfortable atmosphere

Analysis Quote 1

In the quote above, the narrator mentions a character named The Time Traveller. The narrator states that the Time Traveller with fecundity sat down with the other guests in an after-dinner setting. Fecundity in denotation has the meaning of fertility in reproduction which is generally interpreted as fertility in producing offspring. But in connotation, fecundity has a meaning as productivity or strength in the field of creativity. Therefore, the connotation of fecundity contained in the quote above is the abundance of creativity, using the word fecundity narrator implies The Time Traveller as an inventor whose creativity is fertile so that he is able to create machines that are difficult to believe.

In the next sentence "Our chairs, being his patents, embraced and caressed us rather than submitted to be sat upon, and there was that luxurious after-dinner atmosphere when thought roams gracefully free of the trammels of precision", the narrator tries to describe the atmosphere that occurred. By using the words "embraced" and "caressed" by the chair, it is as if the chair being occupied is "embraced" and "caressed" the user. This implies a very comfortable atmosphere like being hugged. Thus, those sentence connotative meaning is the comfortable atmosphere at the moment.

Furthermore, the word "thought roams gracefully" describes a calm mind as if it can roam freely even though they will discuss a serious and heavy topic. The connotative meaning in this sentence also describes a very comfortable atmosphere behind their heavy discussion.

Quote 2

“ I do not mean to ask you to accept anything without reasonable ground for it. You will soon admit as much as I need from you. You know of course that a mathematical line, a line of thickness NIL, has no real existence. They taught you that? Neither has a mathematical plane. These things are mere abstractions.” (p. 2-3)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Ground	Ground	Reason
2	Line & Plane	Line or Plane	Field
3	They taught you that?	Literal question	Form of emphasize

Analysis Quote 2

In the quote above, the word "ground" has a connotative meaning as a reason. Because in denotation the word "ground" refers to the surface of the ground or field. Furthermore, the words "Line" and "Plane" also have the same connotative meaning, which refers to an area or field. The Time Traveller wanted the invited guests to have an acceptable reason so The Time Traveller started to explain his invention from the scientific fields. This is intended so that the invited guests have a rational reason for accepting an explanation from The Time Traveller, considering the topics they discuss are issues that cannot be trusted. The connotative meaning in The Time Traveller's explanation is for the invited guests to accept the basic reasons through what The Time Traveller has conveyed as a foothold for the invited guests before explaining what The Time Traveller found

further. Thus, ground connotes a reason and line and plane connotes a field of study.

The question “They taught you that?” made by The Time Traveller implies The Time Traveller's assumption that the invited guests have a wrong basic knowledge of what The Time Traveller has found. The connotation behind the question is not because The Time Traveller wants to ask the invited guests, but wants to emphasize that the basic knowledge the invited guests have is inversely proportional to what The Time Traveller has discovered. So the real connotation of the question is simply an affirmation of The Time Traveller that his discoveries was against the general science.

Quote 3

“Now, it is very remarkable that this is so extensively overlooked,’ continued the Time Traveller, with a slight accession of cheerfulness. ‘Really this is what is meant by the Fourth Dimension, though some people who talk about the Fourth Dimension do not know they mean it. It is only another way of looking at Time. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TIME AND ANY OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SPACE EXCEPT THAT OUR CONSCIOUSNESS MOVES ALONG IT. But some foolish people have got hold of the wrong side of that idea. You have all heard what they have to say about this Fourth Dimension?’” (p. 4)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	slight accession of cheerfulness	Literal expression of change	Form of relief

Analysis Quote 3

The expression "slight accession of cheerfulness" from the Time Traveller described by the narrator has an implied meaning. In denotation, it simply shows the expression of the Time Traveller. However, implicitly it has another meaning.

Following the previous context where this expression occurs in a discussion on a serious topic. The expression "slight accession of cheerfulness" can be interpreted as a form of relief. Thus, the expression connotes as a form of relief from the Time Traveller.

So the connotative meaning of the expression contained in quote 3 is a form of relief from the Time Traveller, after he can give an acceptable explanation to the other characters.

Quote 4

“ The Time Traveller smiled. ‘Are you sure we can move freely in Space? Right and left we can go, backward and forward freely enough, and men always have done so. I admit we move freely in two dimensions. But how about up and down? Gravitation limits us there.’” (p. 6)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	men always have done so	Men superiority	Women inferiority

Analysis Quote 4

There is the word "men always have done so" after a few phrases about "freely". This shows that only "men" had freedom in that era. From another point of view this suggests that there was no gender equality in the Victorian Era. It is known that the invited guests who attended the Time Traveller presentation were all men. The invited guests indirectly represent layers of society, from a mayor to just a young man. Historically, male scientists and inventors were better known and more numerous.

Therefore, by following the context of the novel where a convention regarding an extraordinary invention is only attended by men, the connotative meaning of the word "men always have done so" is the absence of trust in women in the realm of science.

Quote 5

“ That is the germ of my great discovery. But you are wrong to say that we cannot move about in Time. For instance, if I am recalling an incident very vividly I go back to the instant of its occurrence: I become absentminded, as you say. I jump back for a moment. Of course we have no means of staying back for any length of Time, any more than a savage or an animal has of staying six feet above the ground. But a civilized man is better off than the savage in this respect. He can go up against gravitation in a balloon, and why should he not hope that ultimately he may be able to stop or accelerate his drift along the Time-Dimension, or even turn about and travel the other way?” (p. 7-8)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Germ	Germ	Beginning
2	Savage	Savage	Animal
3	Animal	Animal	Savage

Analysis Quote 5

The word "germ" spoken by the Time Traveller does not refer to a small microorganism that causes a disease, but refers to a beginning. In denotation "germ" is a small microorganism that causes a disease. While connotatively interpret as a beginning. So the meaning of "germ" in quote 5 is the beginning of the great discovery of the Time Traveller.

Furthermore, the sentence "any more than a savage or an animal has of staying six feet above the ground" spoken by the Time Traveller also has a connotative meaning. The Time Traveller connects the words "a savage" and "an animal" using the conjunction or, which implies that the two words are parallel. The Time Traveller thinks that "a savage" even though humans are the same as "an animal". This is reinforced by the next sentence, "But a civilized man is better off than the savage in this respect" which also has a connotative meaning. The sentence expresses directly that the Time Traveller considers "a civilized man" to be better than "savage". From another point of view, it can be said that the Time Traveller considers uncivilized man the same as savage which means they also considered as an animal.

Quote 6

"The Time Traveller smiled round at us. Then, still smiling faintly, and with his hands deep in his trousers pockets, he walked slowly out of the room, and we heard his slippers shuffling down the long passage to his laboratory." (p. 10)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	with his hands deep in his trousers pockets	Literal gesture	Defense mechanism

Analysis Quote 6

In the quote above, it is stated that the Time Traveller's body gesture is "with his hands deep in his trousers pockets". This body language can be interpreted as a form of defense mechanism. The Time Traveller feels uncomfortable so the Time Traveller tries to make himself feel better. This

interpretation is supported by the change in the Time Traveller's expression from a "smiled round" to "smiling faintly" afterwards. Therefore, this body language has a connotative meaning as a defense mechanism.

Quote 7

“The Time Traveller looked at us, and then at the mechanism. ‘Well?’ said the Psychologist. ‘This little affair,’ said the Time Traveller, resting his elbows upon the table and pressing his hands together above the apparatus, ‘is only a model. It is my plan for a machine to travel through time. You will notice that it looks singularly askew, and that there is an odd twinkling appearance about this bar, as though it was in some way unreal.’ He pointed to the part with his finger. ‘Also, here is one little white lever, and here is another.’” (p.11)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	resting his elbows upon the table and pressing his hands together above the apparatus	Literal gesture	Showing off

Analysis Quote 7

In the quote above there is a gesture "resting his elbows upon the table and pressing his hands together above the apparatus". This body language directly shows that the Time Traveller presenting his invention to the other characters. The Time Traveller shows his findings in front of people by "resting his elbows upon the table and pressing his hands together above the apparatus". From a different point of view, the meaning of this body language can be said as a form of pride from the Time Traveller.

So the connotation meaning of the body language of the Time Traveller from quote 7 is a pride or bragging. The Time Traveller presenting his invention

in front of the other character proudly or he is showing off his invention to the other character indirectly from his body language.

Quote 8

“The Psychologist recovered from his stupor, and suddenly looked under the table. At that the Time Traveller laughed cheerfully. ‘Well?’ he said, with a reminiscence of the Psychologist. Then, getting up, he went to the tobacco jar on the mantel, and with his back to us began to fill his pipe.” (p. 13)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	laughed cheerfully	Literal expression	Form of relief

Analysis Quote 8

In the quote above, the Time Traveller is described as making a "laughed cheerfully" gesture. In general, this gesture has a meaning as a cheerful expression. However, with a deeper observation, it can be said that the expression has the meaning of a relief. In the context of the novel, previously the Time Traveller is in a serious presentation. With the appearance of an interesting reaction from one of the invited guests, the Time Traveller looks "laughed cheerfully" which can be interpreted as a relief.

So the connotative meaning of the expression contained in quote 8 is a form of relief from the Time Traveller, after some other character give an interesting reaction to the Time Traveller presentation.

Quote 9

“‘Not a bit,’ said the Time Traveller, and, to the Psychologist: ‘You think. You can explain that. It’s presentation below the threshold, you know, diluted presentation.’” (p.14)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Diluted	Dilute	Reduction

Analysis Quote 9

The quote above has a word that has a connotative meaning. "diluted" denotatively means to dilute, mostly used for liquids such as paint. However, in the quote above, "diluted" has the meaning of a reduced portion due to division. In context, the Time Traveller said this to one of the invited guests to continue his presentation. The Time Traveller feels that the person he is pointing at is able to continue his explanation.

So the connotation meaning "diluted" has the meaning as a reduction in a part because there has been a division of it. The Time Traveller already give some part of explanation in his presentation and expect the other character to continue and finish his presentation.

Quote 10

“‘It sounds plausible enough to-night,’ said the Medical Man; ‘but wait until to-morrow. Wait for the common sense of the morning.’” (p. 15)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	the common sense of the morning	Literal utterance	Form of rejection
2	It sounds plausible enough tonight	Literal utterance	Form of Acceptance

Analysis Quote 10

The word "the common sense of the morning" from the quote above means that common sense will return in the morning. Before the word "the common sense of the morning" there is the word "It sounds plausible enough tonight" which describes the current situation. So the implied meaning of the quote above is a rejection. The use of these words can be regarded as a form of rejection. Even though he admitted that what happened at that time was plausible, he directly added to his comment with "the common sense of the morning" because he did not want to agree with the Time Traveller's statement.

Quote 11

“Would you like to see the Time Machine itself?’ asked the Time Traveller. And therewith, taking the lamp in his hand, he led the way down the long, draughty corridor to his laboratory. I remember vividly the flickering light, his queer, broad head in silhouette, the dance of the shadows, how we all followed him, puzzled but incredulous, and how there in the laboratory we beheld a larger edition of the little mechanism which we had seen vanish from before our eyes. Parts were of nickel, parts of ivory, parts had certainly been filed or sawn out of rock crystal. The thing was generally complete, but the twisted crystalline bars lay unfinished upon the bench beside some sheets of drawings, and I took one up for a better look at it. Quartz it seemed to be.” (p. 15-16)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	the dance of the shadow	Literal description	Illusion

Analysis Quote 11

Through the quote above, the narrator explains how the atmosphere was when the guests were about to enter the Time Traveller's laboratory. The narrator describes it with “the flickering light, his queer, broad head in silhouette, the dance of the shadows”. The meaning of the phrase "the dance of the shadow" here is denotatively a dancing shadow. Meanwhile, by connotation, what is meant by dancing is not literally dancing. The lamp carried by the Time Traveller sways because the lamp is carried while walking, so the shadows formed look like they are dancing.

Quote 12

“It seems a pity to let the dinner spoil,’ said the Editor of a well-known daily paper; and thereupon the Doctor rang the bell.” (p. 18)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	rang the bell	Literal act	Refer to Victorian culture

Analysis Quote 12

In the quote above there is the sentence "rang the bell", the bell is used to call the servant. In the context of the quote above, the bell is rung to tell the servant to prepare dinner. In the Victorian era, service was one of the largest employment at that time. So having a servant in a house is a natural thing especially for the upper class. The word "rang the bell" connotes the culture of the Victorian era, where at that time breakfast and dinner were always prepared by servant.

So the connotative meaning of the sentence contained in quote 12 is the culture of the Victorian era.

Quote 13

“He said not a word, but came painfully to the table, and made a motion towards the wine. The Editor filled a glass of champagne, and pushed it towards him. He drained it, and it seemed to do him good: for he looked round the table, and the ghost of his old smile flickered across his face. ‘What on earth have you been up to, man?’ said the Doctor. The Time Traveller did not seem to hear. ‘Don’t let me disturb you,’ he said, with a certain faltering articulation. ‘I’m all right.’ He stopped, held out his glass for more, and took it off at a draught. ‘That’s good,’ he said. His eyes grew brighter, and a faint colour came into his cheeks. His glance flickered over our faces with a certain dull approval, and then went round the warm and comfortable room. Then he spoke again, still as it were feeling his way among his words. ‘I’m going to wash and dress, and then I’ll come down and explain things... Save me some of that mutton. I’m starving for a bit of meat.’” (p. 20)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Wine	Wine	Uplifting drink

Analysis Quote 13

In the quote above there is the expression "His eyes grew brighter, and a faint color came into his cheeks". This expression occurs after the Time Traveller drinks "wine". Previously, the Time Traveller was described as coming with a “painfully” gesture. In the first gulp of wine, the Time Traveller is described by sentence "the ghost of his old smile flickered across his face". This implies that the Time Traveller is starting to return to his usual self. Furthermore, after the second gulp, the Time Traveller is described as “His eyes grew brighter, and a faint color came into his cheeks”. Therefore, the word "wine" has broadened its meaning as a spirit-boosting drink. Until now, "wine" is one of the drinks that is often associated as an uplifting drink.

So, wine has a connotation meaning as an uplifting drink. The Time Traveller recovered after drinking the wine.

Quote 14

"The first to recover completely from this surprise was the Medical Man, who rang the bell—the Time Traveller hated to have servants waiting at dinner—for a hot plate." (p. 21)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	the Time Traveller hated to have servants waiting at dinner	Literal description	Character feeling toward social caste.

Analysis Quote 14

In the quote above there is the phrase "the Time Traveller hated to have servants waiting at dinner". Even though living in an age where having waiters is normal, it's stated directly that the Time Traveller hates making servants wait for dinner. The servants who prepare the meal usually wait in the same room. After the hosts finished eating, they would immediately clean the dining table and then wash the cutlery. The Time Traveller's hatred in this case can be implied by the Time Traveller's awareness of social differences and he doesn't like it. So the connotative meaning of the phrase "the Time Traveller hated to have servants waiting at dinner" is the hatred of the Time Traveller over social caste differences.

Quote 15

“‘Story be damned!’ said the Time Traveller. ‘I want something to eat. I won’t say a word until I get some peptone into my arteries. Thanks. And the salt.’” (p. 23)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	I get some peptone into my arteries	Literal description	Educated

Analysis Quote 15

A sentence spoken by the Time Traveller in the quote above has a connotative meaning. The word “I get some peptone into my arteries” generally means filling the stomach or eating. In context, what is meant by the Time Traveller is being hungry. In another perspective, the word "I get some peptone into my arteries" can be interpreted that the Time Traveller as an inventor is a person who has extensive knowledge. So the use of the word connotes that the Time Traveller is a person with high intellect. Through the analysis above, it can be concluded that the use of the word "I get some peptone into my arteries" used by the Time Traveller is to show that he is an educated person.

Quote 16

“‘The peculiar risk lay in the possibility of my finding some substance in the space which I, or the machine, occupied. So long as I travelled at a high velocity through time, this scarcely mattered; I was, so to speak, attenuated—was slipping like a vapour through the interstices of intervening substances! But to come to a stop involved the jamming of myself, molecule by molecule, into whatever lay in my way; meant bringing my atoms into such intimate contact with those of the obstacle that a profound chemical reaction—possibly a far-reaching explosion—would result, and blow myself and my apparatus out of all possible dimensions—into the Unknown. This possibility had occurred to me again and again while I was making the machine; but then I had cheerfully accepted it as an unavoidable risk—one of the risks a man has got to take! Now the risk was inevitable, I no longer saw it in the same cheerful light. The fact is that insensibly, the absolute strangeness of everything, the sickly jarring and swaying of the machine, above all, the feeling of prolonged falling, had absolutely upset my nerve. I told myself that I could never stop, and with a gust of petulance I resolved to stop forthwith. Like an impatient

fool, I lugged over the lever, and incontinently the thing went reeling over, and I was flung headlong through the air.” (p. 30-31)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	one of the risks a man has got to take!	Literal utterance	Gender superiority

Analysis Quote 16

In the quote above the sentence "one of the risks a man has got to take!" has a broad meaning. In the context of the risk referred to in the sentence "one of the risks a man has got to take!" refers to a risk that is still unknown to the Time Traveller, even he does not have assumptions about the risk he faces and calls man has to take the risk of the unknown. From the sentence the Time Traveller states that he has to take the risk because first he is a man not because he is an inventor.

Then the connotative meaning of the sentence "one of the risks a man has got to take!" is a man must be brave against anything. Although the outcome is unknown, a man must take a risk.

Quote 17

“There were others coming, and presently a little group of perhaps eight or ten of these exquisite creatures were about me. One of them addressed me. It came into my head, oddly enough, that my voice was too harsh and deep for them. So I shook my head, and, pointing to my ears, shook it again. He came a step forward, hesitated, and then touched my hand. Then I felt other soft little tentacles upon my back and shoulders. They wanted to make sure I was real. There was nothing in this at all alarming. Indeed, there was something in these pretty little people that inspired confidence—a graceful gentleness, a certain childlike ease. And besides, they looked so frail that I could fancy myself flinging the whole dozen of them about like nine-pins. But I made a sudden motion to warn them when I saw their little pink hands feeling at the Time Machine. Happily then, when it was not too late, I thought of a danger I had hitherto forgotten, and reaching over the bars of the machine I unscrewed the little levers that would set it in motion, and put these in my

pocket. Then I turned again to see what I could do in the way of communication.” (p.36-37)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	nine-pins	Bowling nine-pins	Physical condition

Analysis Quote 17

In the quote above the sentence "They wanted to make sure I was real" has another meaning. In this sentence, it can be seen that the human being met by the Time Traveller is different from him. Humans in the far future afraid to approach the Time Traveller because a physical difference. So the humans in the distant future that the Time Traveller encounters can be connoted as a form of evolution.

Furthermore, the physical description of the humans in the future is emphasized by the Time Traveller with the sentence "they looked so frail that I could fancy myself flinging the whole dozen of them about like nine-pins". The word "nine-pins" here refers to a game of bowling. The Time Traveller uses the word to emphasize that these humans from the future are so fragile that he can blow them away like a bowling game. So the connotation meaning of the sentence is that the humans from the future that the Time Traveller meets are very weak.

Quote 18

“And then, looking more nearly into their features, I saw some further peculiarities in their Dresden-china type of prettiness. Their hair, which was uniformly curly, came to a sharp end at the neck and cheek; there was not the faintest suggestion of it on the face, and their ears were singularly minute. The mouths were small, with bright red, rather thin lips, and the little chins ran to a point. The eyes were large and mild; and—this may seem egotism on my part—I fancied even that there was a certain lack of the interest I might have expected in them.” (p. 37)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Dresden-china	Porcelain	Physical condition

Analysis Quote 18

In the quote above the word "Dresden-china" is used by the Time Traveller to describe the figure of future humans. The root word "Dresden-china" refers to a porcelain. The use of the word implies graceful, beautiful, luxurious yet fragile. This is supported by the next sentence which includes the adjectives "small" and "little". In a broader sense, the description of beauty often uses the adjectives "small" and "little", but if these adjectives describe the body then it has a meaning as a form of weakness. So the connotative meaning from the word "Dresden-China" is a form of weakness.

Quote 19

"I nodded, pointed to the sun, and gave them such a vivid rendering of a thunderclap as startled them. They all withdrew a pace or so and bowed. Then came one laughing towards me, carrying a chain of beautiful flowers altogether new to me, and put it about my neck. The idea was received with melodious applause; and presently they were all running to and fro for flowers, and laughingly flinging them upon me until I was almost smothered with blossom. You who have never seen the like can scarcely imagine what delicate and wonderful flowers countless years of culture had created. Then someone suggested that their plaything should be exhibited in the nearest building, and so I was led past the sphinx of white marble, which had seemed to watch me all the while with a smile at my astonishment, towards a vast grey edifice of fretted stone. As I went with them the memory of my confident anticipations of a profoundly grave and intellectual posterity came, with irresistible merriment, to my mind." (p. 38-39)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	chain of beautiful flower	Literal object	Form of Acceptance

Analysis Quote 19

In the quote above there is the sentence "chain of beautiful flower". In denotation, "chain of beautiful flower" is flowers strung together in a chain. Flower chains are usually used to welcome someone. However, in the context of the novel, flower chain has an additional meaning, namely acceptance. This is explained through the narration of the Time Traveller. When the Time Traveller arrives, these humans from the future are very wary of him. When one of them drapes a flower chain on the Time Traveller, the alertness disappears instantly and turns into excitement and they are not afraid to approach the Time Traveller. So the connotative meaning of "chain of beautiful flower" has additional meaning. Apart from being a form of welcome, it is also a form of acceptance by the populace.

Quote 20

“Fruit, by the by, was all their diet. These people of the remote future were strict vegetarians, and while I was with them, in spite of some carnal cravings, I had to be frugivorous also. Indeed, I found afterwards that horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, had followed the Ichthyosaurus into extinction. But the fruits were very delightful; one, in particular, that seemed to be in season all the time I was there—a floury thing in a three-sided husk—was especially good, and I made it my staple. At first I was puzzled by all these strange fruits, and by the strange flowers I saw, but later I began to perceive their import.” (p. 41-42)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Fruit	Fruit	Immortality

Analysis Quote 20

In the quote above, the fruit referred to has a very broad meaning. Fruit is donated to refer to a flower that spreads its seeds. In context, when the Time Traveller arrives at the human settlement, the Time Traveller discovers that fruit will be the only food in the future. It is stated that the Time Traveller does not encounter any wild animals or cattle, in other words the animals will become extinct in the future.

The fruit is the reason Adam and Eve were banished to the earth. Adam and Eve who at that time lived in Eden which is the Garden of Paradise. There God forbade them to eat the fruit on a certain tree. When they ate the fruit and violated God's prohibition, Adam and Eve were expelled from heaven. In Norse and Celtic mythology, apples are referred to as a symbol of immortality. Cherry blossom in Japan means modesty, courtesy and beauty. In addition, the cherry blossom has a symbol of immortality.

After exploring time into the far future, the Time Traveller mentions that fruit will be the only consumption for humans in the future. So it can be said that the fruit here has a connotative meaning as a symbol of immortality.

Quote 21

“As I stood there in the gathering dark I thought that in this simple explanation I had mastered the problem of the world—mastered the whole secret of these delicious people. Possibly the checks they had devised for the increase of population had succeeded too well, and their numbers had rather diminished than kept stationary. That would account for the abandoned ruins. Very simple was my explanation, and plausible enough—as most wrong theories are!” (p. 52-53)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Dark	Dark	Lack of Knowledge
2	Delicious	Delicious	Pleasing to the eye

Analysis Quote 21

In quote 21, the Time Traveller narrates about what he has just learned and assumptions about the new world he lives in. In quote 21 there are several words that have connotative meanings, including the words "dark" and "delicious".

The first word, "dark" in the quote does not refer to the devoid of light, but refers to the lack of knowledge. The Time Traveller is described as contemplating because previously he felt he knew or understood about the new world he lived in. Therefore, the connotative meaning of the word "dark" here is the lack of knowledge.

The second word, "delicious" denotatively means affording great pleasure to one of bodily sense in general regarding taste or smell. But in the quote the word "delicious" is used as an adjective for the word "people". Previously, the

Time Traveller described the new humans as pretty little people. So the connotation of “delicious” in quote 21 is pleasing to the eye.

Quote 22

“That day, too, I made a friend—of a sort. It happened that, as I was watching some of the little people bathing in a shallow, one of them was seized with cramp and began drifting downstream. The main current ran rather swiftly, but not too strongly for even a moderate swimmer. It will give you an idea, therefore, of the strange deficiency in these creatures, when I tell you that none made the slightest attempt to rescue the weakly crying little thing which was drowning before their eyes.” (p. 67)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	when I tell you that none made the slightest attempt to rescue the weakly crying little thing which was drowning before their eyes	Literal act	Destruction of morality

Analysis Quote 22

In quote 22 there is the sentence “when I tell you that none made the slightest attempt to rescue the weakly crying little thing which was drowning before their eyes”. Future humans are described as not trying to help each other. This sentence can connote the destruction of morality that will occur in the future.

Quote 23

“The moon was setting, and the dying moonlight and the first pallor of dawn were mingled in a ghastly half-light. The bushes were inky black, the ground a sombre grey, the sky colourless and cheerless. And up the hill I thought I could see ghosts. There several times, as I scanned the slope, I saw white figures. Twice I fancied I saw a solitary white, ape-like creature running rather quickly up the hill, and once near the ruins I saw a leash of them carrying some dark body. They moved hastily. I did not see what became of them. It seemed that they vanished among the bushes. The dawn was still indistinct, you must understand. I was feeling that chill, uncertain, early-morning feeling you may have known. I doubted my eyes.” (p. 71)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	I doubted my eyes	Literal supposition	Form of disbelieve

Analysis Quote 23

In quote 23 there is the sentence "I doubted my eyes" which has a connotative meaning. Quote 23 describes an incident that makes the Time Traveller feel chill and uncertain. In other words, an unreasonable event has just happened and was witnessed directly by the Time Traveller. So the sentence "I doubted my eyes" here has the connotation that the Time Traveller has just witnessed something that cannot be trusted.

So the connotative meaning contained in quote 23 is an expression of disbelieve of the Time Traveller on the event he witnessed.

Quote 24

"The Eloi, like the Carolingian kings, had decayed to a mere beautiful futility. They still possessed the earth on sufferance: since the Morlocks, subterranean for innumerable generations, had come at last to find the daylight surface intolerable. And the Morlocks made their garments, I inferred, and maintained them in their habitual needs, perhaps through the survival of an old habit of service." (p. 93)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Eloi	Eloi	Aristocrat
2	Morlocks	Morlocks	Working class

Analysis Quote 24

In quote 24 it is explained that the Time Traveller has known that in that era there were 2 types of humans. The humans that the Time Traveller recognizes when he arrive in the future are called Eloi and the humans he just discover are called Morlocks.

Eloi have a pretty face but their bodies are very fragile like a child. In addition, Eloi lives on the surface and lives a happy life without any fear. Also, in quote 24 Eloi is compared to the Carolingian Kings. This can be connoted that Eloi represents the upper class or aristocratic society.

Morlocks are described as living underground. Morlocks are also mentioned making garments for Eloi. This can be connoted that Morlocks represent the lower class or working class society.

Then the two types of human race in the future can be connoted as a form of representation of two social castes.

Quote 25

“Then I tried to preserve myself from the horror that was coming upon me, by regarding it as a rigorous punishment of human selfishness. Man had been content to live in ease and delight upon the labours of his fellowman, had taken Necessity as his watchword and excuse, and in the fullness of time Necessity had come home to him. I even tried a Carlyle-like scorn of this wretched aristocracy in decay. But this attitude of mind was impossible. However great their intellectual degradation, the Eloi had kept too much of the human form not to claim my sympathy, and to make me perforce a sharer in their degradation and their Fear.” (p. 101)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Then I tried to preserve myself from the horror that was coming upon me, by regarding it as a rigorous punishment of human selfishness	Literal description	Agent of justice

Analysis Quote 25

In quote 25 there is a connotative meaning of the sentence "Then I tried to preserve myself from the horror that was coming upon me, by regarding it as a rigorous punishment of human selfishness". In this sentence, the Time Traveller feels guilty for the social situation in the era even though it is not his fault directly. So this sentence can be connoted that the Time Traveller is a righteous person and an agent of justice.

Quote 26

“As the evening drew on, my interest waned. I went through gallery after gallery, dusty, silent, often ruinous, the exhibits sometimes mere heaps of rust and lignite, sometimes fresher. In one place I suddenly found myself near the model of a tin-mine, and then by the merest accident I discovered, in an air-tight case, two dynamite cartridges! I shouted ‘Eureka!’ and smashed the case with joy. Then came a doubt. I hesitated. Then, selecting a little side gallery, I made my essay. I never felt such a disappointment as I did in waiting five, ten, fifteen minutes for an explosion that never came. Of course the things were dummies, as I might have guessed from their presence. I really believe that had they not been so, I should have rushed off incontinently and blown Sphinx, bronze doors, and (as it proved) my chances of finding the Time Machine, all together into nonexistence.” (p. 112)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	Eureka	Literal utterance	Representation

Analysis Quote 26

The word "eureka" from the quote above which is shouted by the Time Traveller refers to the ancient greek era, where this word was often used by ancient inventors as a celebration sentence when they found something.

The Time Traveller who was excited when he found something shouted the word. This can be connoted that the Time Traveller represents himself as an inventor like the inventors in ancient Greece.

Quote 27

“I grieved to think how brief the dream of the human intellect had been. It had committed suicide. It had set itself steadfastly towards comfort and ease, a balanced society with security and permanency as its watchword, it had attained its hopes—to come to this at last. Once, life and property must have reached almost absolute safety. The rich had been assured of his wealth and comfort, the toiler assured of his life and work. No doubt in that perfect world there had been no unemployed problem, no social question left unsolved. And a great quiet had followed.” (p. 125-126)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	It had committed suicide	Literal supposition	The decline of intelligence
2	The rich had been assured of his wealth and comfort, the toiler assured of his life and work	Literal description	Social caste

Analysis Quote 27

In quote 27 the sentence "It had committed suicide" has a connotative meaning. The word "it" refers to "human intellect", the Time Traveller has a dream to witness the great development of the human intellect in the future. So the word "It had committed suicide" connotes that there is no development of human intelligence even human intelligence in the future will decline.

Further narrated by the Time Traveller that “The rich had been assured of his wealth and comfort, the toiler assured of his life and work”. This sentence connotes that there is no change in social caste.

Quote 28

“The Time Traveller put his hand to his head. He spoke like one who was trying to keep hold of an idea that eluded him. ‘They were put into my pocket by Weena, when I travelled into Time.’ He stared round the room. ‘I’m damned if it isn’t all going. This room and you and the atmosphere of every day is too much for my memory. Did I ever make a Time Machine, or a model of a Time Machine? Or is it all only a dream? They say life is a dream, a precious poor dream at times—but I can’t stand another that won’t fit. It’s madness. And where did the dream come from? ... I must look at that machine. If there is one!’” (p. 142)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	The Time Traveller put his hand to his head	Literal gesture	Form of confusion
2	He stared round the room	Literal gesture	Form of confusion

Analysis Quote 28

From the quote above, there are two body language, “The Time Traveller put his hand to his head” and “He stared round the room”. These two gestures are shown by the Time Traveller when he returns from time travelling. The two gestures indicate that the Time Traveller is confused. The Time Traveller through his words indicate that he is confused and doubts whether the time travel experience really ever happened.

So the connotative meaning of the expression contained in quote 28 is a form of confusion from the Time Traveller, after he finish time travelling whether his travelling experience ever happened.

Quote 29

“The Time Traveller put the lamp down on the bench, and ran his hand along the damaged rail. ‘It’s all right now,’ he said. ‘The story I told you was true. I’m sorry to have brought you out here in the cold.’ He took up the lamp, and, in an absolute silence, we returned to the smoking-room.” (p. 143)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	ran his hand along the damaged rail	Literal gesture	Attachment

Analysis Quote 29

In the quote above the body language "ran his hand along the damaged rail" has a hidden meaning. Concretely it is just a gesture where the person touches a related object. But in another perspective it can be interpreted that the perpetrator has an interest or an attachment to the object being touched.

So the meaning of the gesture "ran his hand along the damaged rail" performed by the Time Traveller is an attachment of the Time Traveller to the object he touches, the attachment of the Time Traveller to the Time Machine he created.

Quote 30

“The Time Traveller met me in the smoking-room. He was coming from the house. He had a small camera under one arm and a knapsack under the other. He laughed when he saw me, and gave me an elbow to shake. ‘I’m frightfully busy,’ said he, ‘with that thing in there.’” (p. 144)

No	Word/Sentence	Denotation	Connotation
1	elbow to shake	Literal gesture	Ethic

Analysis Quote 30

From the quote above, it can be seen that "elbow to shake" is an alternative to handshake. A handshake is a tradition where two people shake hands with each other. In denotation a handshake is just a handshake. In connotation, handshake has a meaning as a form of friendliness and intimacy. So in the quote above, the Time Traveller shows his proper etiquette as a member of upper class society in the Victorian era, this also illustrates his sociable nature.

2. The value behind the connotative meaning in H.G Wells' The Time Machine

In this part of this discussion will explain the value from the novel that writer found in the quote analyzed above.

Data 1 based on quote 2

“ I do not mean to ask you to accept anything without reasonable ground for it. You will soon admit as much as I need from you. You know of course that a mathematical line, a line of thickness NIL, has no real existence. They taught you that? Neither has a mathematical plane. These things are mere abstractions.” (p. 2-3)

The quote above describes the conversation in a discussion. In the quote above, a value can be obtained, namely moral values. The connotative meaning used in the quote above helps in shaping the moral values that occur. By using several scientific terms that have connotative meanings behind them, the Time

Traveler tries to create a discussion in a civil manner. Where disagreement will be discussed properly with existing arguments.

The moral value contained is tolerance in which a person does not impose their opinion and allows anyone to voice their thoughts and only argues with relevant arguments.

Data 2 based on quote 4

“The Time Traveller smiled. ‘Are you sure we can move freely in Space? Right and left we can go, backward and forward freely enough, and men always have done so. I admit we move freely in two dimensions. But how about up and down? Gravitation limits us there.’” (p. 6)

From the above quote found a historical value. The connotative meanings that have been analyzed in the previous section have a factual historical value, where in the past men had more freedom than women. This is supported by how social life views the differences between the two genders at that time.

In the context of the novel, it describes a meeting attended only by men. The meeting which presented a discovery indicated that there was no trust in the realm of science. Furthermore, historically male scientists and inventors were better known and more numerous.

Data 3 based on quote 12

“It seems a pity to let the dinner spoil,’ said the Editor of a well-known daily paper; and thereupon the Doctor rang the bell.” (p. 18)

The quote above describes an event. The event in question is a dinner. But what they did was "rang the bell". The value contained in the quote above is

cultural, where this only happens in certain places and only certain people experience it.

The cultural values in question are, in the Victorian Era. During this period the service was one of the largest employment at that time. So having a servant in a house is a natural thing especially for the upper class. The word "rang the bell" connotes the culture of the Victorian era, where at that time breakfast and dinner were always prepared by maids. In addition, this quote also contains historical meaning considering the origin of this culture.

Data 4 based on quote 13

"He said not a word, but came painfully to the table, and made a motion towards the wine. The Editor filled a glass of champagne, and pushed it towards him. He drained it, and it seemed to do him good: for he looked round the table, and the ghost of his old smile flickered across his face. 'What on earth have you been up to, man?' said the Doctor. The Time Traveller did not seem to hear. 'Don't let me disturb you,' he said, with a certain faltering articulation. 'I'm all right.' He stopped, held out his glass for more, and took it off at a draught. 'That's good,' he said. His eyes grew brighter, and a faint colour came into his cheeks. His glance flickered over our faces with a certain dull approval, and then went round the warm and comfortable room. Then he spoke again, still as it were feeling his way among his words. 'I'm going to wash and dress, and then I'll come down and explain things... Save me some of that mutton. I'm starving for a bit of meat.'" (p. 20)

From the quote above, it is found cultural values. In many countries a celebration or outlet is often described by drinking. In the quote above, a "wine" is described that can heal the Time Traveled to a better state.

Of course, this cultural value can only be found in places or communities that legalize this, considering that there are countries that prohibit it or social groups that oppose it.

Data 5 based on quote 14

“The first to recover completely from this surprise was the Medical Man, who rang the bell—the Time Traveller hated to have servants waiting at dinner—for a hot plate.” (p. 21)

From the quote above, a moral value is found. This moral value is in the form of an ethic shown by the Time Traveler as the main character. In the quote it is described that he hates the culture where the servant waits at dinner. This is connoted as the Time Traveler hatred over social caste differences. Ethics is a morality that is formed on one's own mind.

Data 6 based on quote 22

“That day, too, I made a friend—of a sort. It happened that, as I was watching some of the little people bathing in a shallow, one of them was seized with cramp and began drifting downstream. The main current ran rather swiftly, but not too strongly for even a moderate swimmer. It will give you an idea, therefore, of the strange deficiency in these creatures, when I tell you that none made the slightest attempt to rescue the weakly crying little thing which was drowning before their eyes.” (p. 67)

From the quote above, a moral value is found. Described in a quote an incident where the Time Traveler did a noble act or in his point of view is a common thing. This moral value is a generosity, where the Time Traveler performs an action without expecting a reply.

Data 7 based on quote 24

“The Eloi, like the Carolingian kings, had decayed to a mere beautiful futility. They still possessed the earth on sufferance: since the Morlocks, subterranean for innumerable generations, had come at last to find the daylight surface intolerable. And the Morlocks made their garments, I inferred, and maintained them in their habitual needs, perhaps through the survival of an old habit of service.” (p. 93)

The quote above compares a group or, in the context of a novel, are types of humans living in the future. The author connotes these two human groups as the author of the novel's description of the social groups that existed at that time. Then the value contained is a historical value.

Data 8 based on quote 26

“As the evening drew on, my interest waned. I went through gallery after gallery, dusty, silent, often ruinous, the exhibits sometimes mere heaps of rust and lignite, sometimes fresher. In one place I suddenly found myself near the model of a tin-mine, and then by the merest accident I discovered, in an air-tight case, two dynamite cartridges! I shouted ‘Eureka!’ and smashed the case with joy. Then came a doubt. I hesitated. Then, selecting a little side gallery, I made my essay. I never felt such a disappointment as I did in waiting five, ten, fifteen minutes for an explosion that never came. Of course the things were dummies, as I might have guessed from their presence. I really believe that had they not been so, I should have rushed off incontinently and blown Sphinx, bronze doors, and (as it proved) my chances of finding the Time Machine, all together into nonexistence.” (p. 112)

The quote above describes a scream of the Time Traveler. The cry of the phrase "eureka" refers to a history of discovery by Archimedes. Literally "eureka" from Greek means "I have found", it is still shouted in Greek by the Time Traveler. Therefore the value contained is a historical value.

Value is a something intrinsically valueable or desirable. Moral value is a value that reside in a person through the experience the individual has lived and essential to differentiate what is right from what is wrong. Cultural value is the principle or ideal upon which a community exist, in which is different from each community. Lastly, historical value is a value of something based from it origin or history. From the analyze above the writer find the value behind the connotative meaning such as moral value, cultural value, and historical value.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This conclusion section contains the conclusions and suggestions from the writer on the analysis in the previous section. This conclusion includes the results of the study as well as answers to the problem formulation of this study. Meanwhile, suggestions include the writer's suggestions for future research on connotations or other research using the novel *The Time Machine*.

1. Conclusion

From the analysis above, it is known that the connotation meaning is a second-order meaning which is transformed from denotation. This transformation of meaning can produce different results from the point of view of each individual. This is because each individual has a different level of knowledge. Therefore, the connotative meaning is also called the socio-cultural and personal implication (emotional or ideological) of the sign. The connotation theory was discovered by Roland Barthes after continuing the thoughts of Louis Hjelmslev. The connotative meaning is part of semiotics, where the connotative meaning is a study of the function of sign systems.

From the novel, it can be seen that there are many signs that the writer finds, such as utterances and body languages. So the answer to the first problem of the study is that the connotative meaning represented by the main character has a very broad meaning. Through the meaning of these connotations, the social conditions and cultural background of that era can be known. So it can be said that the Main

Character indirectly describes the social conditions and cultural background through the connotative meanings of every utterances and body languages he does. Thus, this is answer the second problem of the study that a value can be discovered behind a connotative meaning. These value include moral value, cultural value, and historical value.

Therefore, with the result obtained from this research, the writer learn that by analyzing connotative meanings, we can find the other meaning or the broader meaning from it literal meaning or from the denotation meaning. Even with a different kind of point of view, we can find a value behind the connotation meaning.

2. Suggestion

By analyzing the meaning of connotation, we can find out other meanings of a sign and the broader meaning intended by the sign. Therefore, analysis of the meaning of connotation can help the reader find out other meanings or hidden meanings of a sign. With this, the writer assumes that the analysis of connotative meaning analysis can make it easier for us to dig deeper into a context and we can see the context from another point of view. On the other hand, these connotation meaning has a value. In which the writer found moral value, cultural value, and historical value behind the connotation meaning.

Therefore, the suggestion from the writer is that researchers try to use different points of view when understanding a sign, this is intended so that the analysis obtained results in an in-depth study. Meanwhile, the writer's suggestion

for future researchers if they want to do sign research on the novel *The Time Machine* is to use another theory, such as the theory of Charles Sanders Peirce or Ferdinand de Saussure. If the future researcher wants to use the same theory as the writer, namely the connotation theory of Roland Barthes, the writer suggests looking for parts of the novel that have not been studied by the writer because the writer only focuses on the main character.

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