

Semiotic Analysis in The Short Story

“The Storm” by Kate Chopin

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ABSTRAK

This research entitled Semiotic Analysis in Short Story "Storm" by Kate Chopin. This research is based on the background of a short story that is rich in code and signs to signify, describing the marriage life that contains interesting elements to explore. The problem in this study is to find and explore the signs denotatively and conotatively in the short story “The Storm” by exploring the signs. This research is a descriptive study that discusses the signs contained in the short story "Storm" written by Kate Chopin by using the Barthesian concept to find signs and get sign meaning connotatively and denotatively. The results reflect the marriage life behind the signs in the short story which is a storm signifies lust, feet that signifies lower class society, horses that signifies higher class society, sacque that signifies pressure, dialects that signifies differences, Chinaberry tree which signifies morality and religion, marriage which signifies bonding, the sun which signifies happiness and shrimp which signifies caring and love.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The sign is an object, quality, event, or entity whose presence or occurrence indicates the probable presence or occurrence of something else. A natural sign bears a causal relation to its object—for instance, thunder is a sign of storm, or medical symptoms signify a disease. A conventional sign signifies by agreement, as a full stop signifies the end of a sentence; similarly the words and expressions of a language, as well as bodily gestures, can be regarded as signs, expressing particular meanings. In this case the writer will analyze a short story relating to marriage and signs.

Marriage is sacred that it should be undergone by human in this world. By marrying, one's life will be perfect and it signifies that he/she obeys or does the command of God. Marriage is a life long agreement between adult man and woman to build a family (household), facing all the happiness and troubles together with children. Gary (2000:81) said that "marriage is a bundle of spiritual just between a man and woman as a married couple with purpose to build a family (household) which is happy and everlasting based on God". The sacredness of marriage should be guarded and protected until the end of life, because marriage is undergone by full of buffeting and great sacrifice. It starts from the meeting of two different sexes of human beings, falling in love, making commitment to build a new family, engaging, preparing of marriage until the marriage is realized.

Thus, the writer is going to analyze a literary text entitled "The Storm" by Kate Chopin which deals with a marriage life of a couple. The writer is interested in analyzing this text because the text is rich with the signs which can be signified to describe the message of the text. Thus, this analysis is conducted semiotically because it deals with the signs found in the text.

From the phenomenon stated in the introduction, there are some elements that can be investigated in the short story "The Storm". The writer is very much interested in discovering the signs denotatively and conotatively in the short story "The Storm". by exploring the signs in the short story.

Thus, this writing analyzes the text "The Storm" by applying the semiotic concept and this research focuses on Barthesian concept in

analyzing the messages in the short story "The Storm" written by Kate Chopin.

The objectives of this research are:

1. Describing signs in Kate Chopin's "The Storm" Denotatively and Conotatively
2. Analyzing the signs in Kate Chopin's "The Storm" Semiotically

2. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semiotics

Semiotics is the study of the meaning of sign. Semiotics is a field of study devoted to the nature, varieties, and uses of signs in general, sometimes this field is called semiology. The term, which was spelled semeiotics, derives from the Greek σημειωτικός (sēmeiōtikos), "observant of signs" (from σημείον sēmeion, "a sign). In The Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms, Semiotics deals with the study of signs: their production and communication, systematic grouping in languages or codes, their social function. It is doubtly relevant to the study of literature, for literature uses language, the primary sign system in human culture, and is further organized through various codes. (Krampen, 2006:212).

It can be concluded that Semiotics refers to the science of signs or we can also say, semiotics is the study of signs that is closely related to field of linguistics and literature as well. Humans will transform every sign activities to special meaning of language. In semiotics, "signs" are not only words or linguistic signs, but also any object or form of activity that may indicate something else.

Generally, semiotics has two founders, they are the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and the American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce. In the late 19th and early 20th century the work of Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sanders Peirce led to the emerge of semiotics as a method for examining phenomena in different fields, including aesthetic, anthropology, communications, psychology, and semantics. Interest in the structure behind the use of particular signs links semiotics with the method of structuralism, Saussure's theories are also fundamental to poststructuralism.

In this chapter, the author is going to discuss Saussure's Semiotics and Peirce's concepts of Semiotics briefly and besides Barthe's concepts of semiotics are also discussed to strengthen the two previous

concepts. In this thesis, the author focuses on the theory used in Barthes's theory.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Kind of Research

This analysis is a library research. The library research is a research done by collecting the data from some books and many other resources, that can be related to the subject matter being analyzed. So, library research is a research that is carried out by using the literatures, either in the form of books, records, reports, or the results of previous studies (Mann, 2005: 59).

3.2 Source of Data

The main source of the data is the text itself, entitled "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin as the only data used in the analysis. The data are specifically, those related to the signs which can be signified to understand the message of the work in comprehending the whole work.

3.3 Data Analyzing Technique

This study uses descriptive analysis. It is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. (Mann, 2005: 191). Descriptive analysis studies the problems in society, as well as the prevailing procedures in society and certain situations, including relationships, activities, attitudes, views and going processes and the effects of a phenomenon. (Mann, 2005:161). Descriptive analysis is a method of research used by revealing the problems that exist in the library works. This analysis serves to describe or give an idea of the object under the study through the data or samples that have been collected.

This analysis takes the problem focuses on the problems as they are when the research is conducted and the results are then processed and analyzed to get the conclusion.

In this research, the writer follows some procedures or steps. Firstly, the writer presents the data from the short story. "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin. Secondly, the writer identifies the sign from the short story. Thirdly, the writer analyzes the sign from the short story from semiotic perspective.

3.4 Working Procedure

The steps that the writer applies in writing this research are:

1. Identifying the sign in a text entitled "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin.
2. Categorizing the sign in a text entitled "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin.
3. Analyzing the sign in a text entitled "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer describes the findings that will answer the problems of the research. There are two major parts in this finding. The first one is to describe signs, either primary signification or secondary signification and the second one is to analyze signs, either primary signification or secondary signification, especially denotative and connotative meanings of signs from the short story "*The Storm*".

The short story, entitled "*The Storm*" written by Kate Chopin, involved 9 signs that the author found, they are: the storm, feet, horses, sacque, chinaberry tree, dialect, marriage, the sun and canned shrimp.

4.1 The Storm

The signifier is the /stɔ:(r)m/ itself. It is tropical cyclones by meteorologists, in extreme weather conditions, which starts from hail and snowstorms to sand and dust. Storms come from the warm ocean. A storm moves over various types of sea by following a wind direction that has speeds of up to 20 km / hr. We usually encounter storms with extraordinary strength. Because of this strength, storms are not ordinary hurricanes. The power of a storm can root a large tree from the ground, break a bridge, and easily fly a roof. Apart from having the power that can cause these things, storms can usually bring other things that are also very dangerous. we need to be aware that there are three things that are feared from storms, namely lightning strikes, flash floods and the presence of very strong winds. (Bittner, 2002: 18)

In connection with the short story it occurred when Bobinot and his son Bibi went out to supermarket and were trapped by storm so they were unable to go home.

"The leaves were so still that even Bibi thought it was going to rain. Bobint, who was accustomed to converse on terms of perfect equality with his little son, called the child's attention to certain

sombre clouds that were rolling with sinister intention from the west, accompanied by a sullen, threatening roar. They were at Friedheimer's store and decided to remain there till the storm had passed. They sat within the door on two empty kegs. Bibi was four years old and looked very wise". (Chopin, 1898:2)

So, the storm is literally explained here as the signifier. Furthermore, as signified the storm refers to the lust or adultery which a storm that is so strong and powerful and it can destroy everything around it, as well as adultery or lust can destroy the marriage itself.

The lust adutery that controlled them which led to the adultery was like a storm The storm which was so strong and powerful so it was able to destroy everything around it, as well as lust which was so strong between Calixta and Alcee that they could not resist the desire to commit adultery. Calixta betrayed her loyal promise to her husband as well as Alcee who did not think that what he did could hurt his wife and his child. They didn't think about the norms in society, because the storm are so powerful that they cause endure. It made them turn a blind eye that what they were doing cause destroy their own marriage. Even though in the end they remained back with their respective spouses and in plained view nothing happens at their marriage, but it was morally wrong itself.

4.2 Feet

Feet are parts of the body of an animal or human being used for walking. The legs consist of several parts, including the soles of the feet, joints that work in an integrated system so that it is possible for the host to walk. The lower leg contains two bones. Tibia is the second largest bone in the foot, to connect the thigh bone to the knee. The fibula, the other bone in the lower leg, is connected to the tibia under the knee joint. (Crystal, 2001: 32)

/fi:t/ is the signifier which referred to the only way Bobinot and his son used to go anywhere, because walking, Bobinot and his son had difficulty to travel long distance if they wanted to travel everywhere. Therefore their activities were limited because if they wanted to go somewhere they had to only walk. Feet were the signifiers which referred to the only way Bobinot and his son used to go anywhere. It would make it harder if they walked in a state

full of mud, slippery, and many sharp objects. They would face difficulty because of that. They had to walk very carefully and cautiously.

"Bobint was the embodiment of serious solicitude as he strove to remove from his own person and his son's the signs of their tramp over heavy roads and through wet fields. He scraped the mud off Bibi's bare legs and feet with a stick and carefully removed all traces from his heavy brogans". (Chopin, 1898:3)

Therefore, it could be seen that Bobinot and Bibi only walked if they wanted to go somewhere.

Furthermore, as signified feet referred to lower class society which feet were used for walking, and when they were walking the feet could get dirt, they had to face heat from the sun, and injure the legs due to sharp objects

The feet which was a tool to walk could be exposed to dirt, the sun's heat, and protected feet from sharp objects. At the time after the storm was over Bobinot and Bibi who walked to get to the house experienced difficulties due to the mud on the road which caused his feet and shoes to get dirty. Bobinot struggled to clean the dirt from himself and his son. Bobinot was surprised to see the appearance of his son who was very pathetic because of the mud because they had to go through a road full of mud so that the mud was difficult to clean.

The signified of the feet was lower class society. The feet which showed their walking activity indicated their incapability to afford buying vehicle. Therefore they could not afford to buy a vehicle and could only walk if they wanted to go somewhere. Bobinot had difficulty with his son and to face difficulties to come back home because he had to go through a muddy road. Thus, it indicated a lower class society because they did not have vehicles and did not have sufficient finance. Which portrayed lower strata in society

4.3 Horse

The signifier is /hɔ:(r)s/, horses are the largest mammalian ungulata (animals that stand on nails) in its class. The horse of the *Equus caballus* species, which was once a nation of wild horses, has now become domesticated animals and has an important economic role in human life, especially in transporting goods and people for thousands of years. Horses can also be ridden by humans using saddles and can also

be used to pull things, such as wheeled or plowed vehicles, and in some horse areas are used as food sources (Brannaman, 2012: 90).

In the text, it shows that Alcee Laballire used horse to go anywhere, which is an animal that can be used as a transportation to travel. By riding a horse Alcee avoided things that could make it difficult when he was traveling, and it could shorten the time because horse was fast animal. Therefore Alcee could save time when he traveled. Alcee did not feel tired because he rode his horse to travel from one place to another.

“Out on the small front gallery she had hung Bobint's Sunday clothes to dry and she hastened out to gather them before the rain fell. As she stepped outside, Alce Laballire rode in at the gate. She had not seen him very often since her marriage, and never alone. Alce rode his horse under the shelter of a side projection where the chickens had huddled and there were plows and a harrow piled up in the corner”. (Chopin, 1898:3)

Connotatively horse referred to a strong and expensive animal, showed of high class society. At that time, only high class people could afford to have horse.

In the story horses are used as a means of transportation to go from one place to another, by riding horses riders were free from dirt, it protected the riding from sharp objects that could hurt the legs and the riders could not feel tired. By driving a means of transportation like a horse, at that time it could be seen that Alcee was a man who came from a high class society, because horses were expensive animals and not everyone could have them. That way Alcee felt more confident when he met Calixta. “Calixta, on the gallery, watched Alce ride away. He turned and smiled at her with a beaming face; and she lifted her pretty chin in the air and laughed aloud”. (Chopin, 1898:4)

4.4 Sacque

Denotatively a sacque /sæk/ is the dress or robe behind the sack in France is 18th-century women's clothing. At the beginning of this century, the back dress is an unofficial dress style. In general, it is not suitable for front and back in and sacque, contouche, or robe. In the 1770s, her back dress was the second after her formal dress. This stylish dress has a cloth on

the back that is arranged in a folded box that is released from the shoulder to the floor by light rail. In front, the dress opens, showing off a stomacher and decorative skirt. It will be worn with a broad square circle or armored under the skirt. Toothed wrinkles often trim elbow long arms, which are worn with frills say called. (Freres, 2003: 4)

From the short story The signifier is the white sacque wrapped around Calixta's neck, when Calixta was sitting for sewing. Because he felt hot Calixta released the white sacque wrapped around his neck .

“But she felt very warm and often stopped to mop her face on which the perspiration gathered in beads. She unfastened her white sacque at the throat. It began to grow dark, and suddenly realizing the situation she got up hurriedly and went about closing windows and doors”. (Chopin, 1898:4)

The sacque connotatively referred to pressure. “She was greatly occupied and did not notice the approaching storm. But she felt very warm and often stopped to mop her face on which the perspiration gathered in beads. She unfastened her white sacque at the throat”. (Chopin, 1898:2) At the time which this short story was written, it was said that the emancipation of women was still a taboo issue in the United States, especially in Louisiana-a French colony with a catholic tradition as the background of Kate Chopin's works. Women had not gained freedom outside the home, they were burdened by domestic affairs, were treated unfairly by men. So through this short story, the text tried to show that author women could also obtain freedom especially in sexual cases.

The condition portrayed that at that time women were pressed and wife felt restrained. So in this short story there are allegations that the figure of a woman named Calixta was feeling depressed with the task of taking care of the household. Apparently this was hinted through the scene she released the white sacque from her neck because she was feeling hot.

4.5 Dialects

/ˈdʌrəlekt/ is different language variations according to language users from a particular area, certain social groups or a certain period of time. The dialect of an area can be known based on the procedure of the sound. English spoken in Indian dialects can be recognized because of the

very clear pressure. English in Italian dialects and Mexico can be recognized by pronunciation of sounds t and d. Distinctive features that contain pressure, up and down tones, and the length of the short language sounds different wake up accents. The difference in vocabulary and grammatical variations is not very clear. The difference in the variety of dialects is related to the language of the native speaker.

Therefore, in the use of language used dialects such as English are used by people in America and England with English used in France or Asia. Likewise the English dialect used by people in Africa or Italy is different from the English used by people in America. However, different dialects are still common in the English language family. (Meier, 2011: 3)

In the short story there are language dialects that can be seen in the dialogue of the characters, which is showed from dialogue between Bobinot and Bibi:

“Bibi was four years old and looked very wise”.

“Mama'll be 'fraid, yes, he suggested with blinking eyes”.

“She'll shut the house. Maybe she got Sylvie helpin' her this evenin', Bobint responded reassuringly”.

“No; she ent got Sylvie. Sylvie was helpin' her yistiday,' piped Bibi”.

(Chopin 1898:4)

At the beginning of the story there was a conversation between Bobinot and Bibi when they were trapped by a storm when they were in a shop. The same was true of the conversation when they were going home, in the middle of the road when Bobinot scolded Bibi because of his pants and shirt being hit by mud. The language used by Bobinot and Bibi was non-standard English, and also non-standard English spelling. They spoke by using the same dialect.

When Calixta realized the storm was coming soon, she came out of the house to get Bobino's and Bibi's clothes, as she stepped out, she saw Alcee riding his horse towards Calixta's house to take shelter.

“May I come and wait on your gallery till the storm is over, Calixta?” he asked.

“Come 'long in, M'sieur Alce”. (Chopin, 1898:4)

In the story it could be seen that Bobinot, Bibi, and Calixta used non-standard English, in contrast to Alcee who used standard English. It could be seen the pronunciations spoken by

Calixta, Bibinot and Bibi were not standard English pronunciation “Mama'll be 'fraid, yes, he suggested with blinking eyes.” (Chopin, 1898:1) meanwhile Alcee pronounced the word with standard English pronunciation which was different from Calixta's. “May I come and wait on your gallery till the storm is over, Calixta?” he asked. Come 'long in, M'sieur Alce.” (Chopin, 1898:3) The different dialects showed class distinction between Calixta and Alcee. So it could be seen the differences between Alcee and Calixta which became one of the factors why they were not able to unite even though they once loved each other, and in the story showed that the different background between the two, as well as differences in social status could be the factor which hindered their unity.

4.6 Chinaberry Tree

The first Chinaberry tree /'tʃaɪnəˈberi tri:/ in America was brought by Indian immigrants to Suriname in the 1800s. This tree can be up to 50 feet tall and 2 feet wide. Uniquely, the leaves of this tree can turn yellow in autumn and yellow berries. The stalks are slender, look brownish green with a lot of spots. The tip of the tip is not visible. This tree has many V-shaped twigs that also have leaves. The bark is dark brown and will crack cracked when aged.

Wood from this tree is smooth and white. The main shaft is lime green, dark green with the main fibers of bright green leaves on the top and pale green underneath.

This tree blooms in March to May. There are five flowers which are whitish pink like lavender, this flower smells very fragrant. The fruit is shaped like a berry and continues to bear fruit until winter, this fruit is very poisonous, so are the seeds. It is said that once wood chinaberry tress used as material to make a rosary, before being replaced by plastic. (Vennel, 2011: 121)

The denotation meaning of Chinaberry tree was seen that at that time Calixta was standing in the window feeling very worried when Alcee was approaching near the window with Calixta. Heavy rains hit the huts that looked from a distance and thick fog blanketed the forest in Calixta's neighborhood. At that time, a very large thundering of lightning was continuous. Then the lightning, grabbing a Chinaberry tree on the edge of the Calixta house field and making Calixta very scared thinking

that her house would have the same fate as the tree.

“She went and stood at the window with a greatly disturbed look on her face. She wiped the frame that was clouded with moisture. It was stiflingly hot. Alce got up and joined her at the window, looking over her shoulder. The rain was coming down in sheets obscuring the view of far-off cabins and enveloping the distant wood in a gray mist. The playing of the lightning was incessant. A bolt struck a tall chinaberry tree at the edge of the field. It filled all visible space with a blinding glare and the crash seemed to invade the very boards they stood upon. Calixta put her hands to her eyes, and with a cry, staggered backward”. (Chopin, 1898:2)

The chinaberry tree is signified of morality and religion. The relationship between Calixta and Alcée had a level of passion that did not exist in both of their marriages. Calixta was afraid of storms, but when Alcece tried to calm her, it made her relax. When Alcée hugged her after the lightning hit the chinaberry tree, it reminded her of the love she had for Alcée. As she watched the storm raging through the window, Calixta saw the lightning strike the Chinaberry tree. It was traced that once chinaberry tree was used as material to make a rosary, before being it was replaced by plastic. That way the writer was able to see the link between the crushed chinaberry tree which was connected to the rosary as a religious attribute, and the adultery between Calixta and Alcece then which was deviated from the beliefs held by Calixta and Alcece because it was related to religion and deviated from moral values applied in society.

The lightning that grabbed the Chinaberry tree quickly destroyed it, as well as the moral and religion values they embraced, along with the broken lightning grabbing the tree with the same thing as their moral values and detached faith and slowly following their lusts. They followed their lusts and didn't care about the value they should hold firmly. The lightning that destroyed the chinaberry tree was gnified as the lust that destroyed their morality and religious belief.

4.7 Marriage

According to Gary (2000), the definition of /'mærɪdʒ/, is a door for the meeting of two hearts in the shade of life that lasts for a long time, in which there are various rights and obligations that must be carried out by each party to get a decent, happy life. harmonious, and get offspring. Marriage is a strong bond that is based on a very deep feeling of love from each party to live socially to maintain the continuity of humans on earth.

Marriage is the need of every human being that gives many important results, including the formation of a family in which a person can find peace of mind. People who do not mate like a bird without a nest. Marriage is a protection for someone who feels as if lost in the middle of life, people can find a tide of life that will share in pleasure and suffering.

Marriage is the activity of a pair of a man and a woman who are related to a common goal to be achieved. The purpose of marriage forms a happy and eternal family based on the One Godhead. According to Keller (2011), the problem of marriage is not easy, because happiness is both subjective and subjective. Subjectively because happiness for someone does not necessarily apply to others, relative to something that can at one time lead to happiness and not necessarily at a time that can also lead to happiness. (Keller, 2011: 32)

Just as it is found in “The Storm” the marriage between Alcece and Clarisse becomes a sign that can be developed as follows

The signifier is marriage, at the end of the story it said that after Alcece came home from Calixta's house. In the evening, Alcece wrote a love letter to his wife named Clarisse. It described that Alcece and his wife were in a different cities. In his letter Alcece said that he missed his wife and child, but Alcece said that his wife was better off going home one more month because of health reasons for Clarisse and her baby more important.

“Alcece Laballiere wrote to his wife, Clarisse, that night. It was a loving letter, full of tender solicitude. He told her not to hurry back, but if she and the babies liked it at Biloxi, to stay a month longer. He was getting on nicely; and though he missed them, he was willing to bear the separation a while longer realizing that their health and pleasure were the first

things to be considered". (Chopin, 1898:4)

The marriage is signified of binding, because the marriage is physically and mentally binding, therefore married couples don't only think of themselves but also think about their spouses and children.

When Clarisse received a letter from Alcee she felt very happy because she had received a letter from her husband. Clarisse replied to Alice's letter with a happy feeli. Clarisse told him that the people there were very kind and friendly to her, she and her baby were fine too. Clarisse also had many friends there. Clarisse met with her friends and colleagues who had not met her for a long time. She enjoyed her meeting and togetherness with her friends.

Clarisse could not lie to her feelings because this was the first time since she married Alcee that she felt free and she felt like she was back to being the girl she was once. She could do anything without feeling worry. "As for Clarisse, she was charmed upon receiving her husband's letter. She and the babies were doing well. The society was agreeable; many of her old friends and acquaintances were at the bay. And the first free breath since her marriage seemed to restore the pleasant liberty of her maiden days. Devoted as she was to her husband, their intimate conjugal life was something which she was more than willing to forego for a while". (Chopin, 1898:5)

It indicated that the first free breath since her marriage seemed to restore pleasant freedom in her first time. Belong to her husband, her intimate life was something she had not been willing to forget for a while.. "And the first free breath since her marriage seemed to restore the pleasant liberty of her maiden days". (Chopin, 1898:5)

This section seemed to give the impression that marriage was curbing. Alcee said that he allowed Clarisse and their baby if they wanted to stay long in Biloxi, and Clarisse was happy to hear that, because she could live freely doing whatever she wanted as she used to when she was a young girl. It implied that it was rarely felt since her marriage. In general, couples who love each other do not want to be far apart, moreover, when they had children already at that time. The separation between Clarisse and Alcee implicitly described that the separation made Clarisse feel free and could breathe for the

first time. Thus, the marriage bound her and led her feeling tied with the responsibility as a wife and mother. So the temporary separation from her husband made her feel free. "And the first free breath since her marriage seemed to restore the pleasant liberty of her maiden days". (Chopin, 1898:5)

4.8 The Sun

The /sʌn/ is one of the stars among billions of stars in our galaxy. Like other stars, the Sun is a very bright giant gas ball. Until now, the Sun has been around 4.5 billion years old and is the closest star to Earth. Distance of the Sun with

The earth is approximately 150 million kilometers. The existence of the Sun is what causes life on Earth to take place. The climate and weather on the surface of the Earth are also affected by the existence of the Sun. The sun has a diameter of about 1.4 million kilometers and measures 333,400 times larger than Earth. If our Solar System is weighed, 99.86 percent belongs to the Sun. The sun has a very large force of gravity and pressure. (Mcmillan, 2017: 23)

At the end of this short story there is a signified of the sun that can be developed by the writer as follows.

The signifier is when Calixta and Alcee finished their sexual intercourse, lightning began to sound away and pass, the rain began to subside and made them want to fall asleep but they did not dare to sleep at that time. Then the rain stopped the sun shining brightly and hit the leaves that looked very beautiful.

"The growl of the thunder was distant and passing away. The rain beat softly upon the shingles, inviting them to drowsiness and sleep. But they dared not yield".

"The rain was over; and the sun was turning the glistening green world into a palace of gems". (Chopin, 1898:3)

As the signified, the sun referred to happiness. After Calixta had sexual intercourse with Alcee, Calixta and Alcee felt so happy. Alcee left the house with a happy smile. Calixta was happy and laughed cheerfully while waving his hand to Alcee who left her house. The happiness, which made Calixta surrender to her sexual desires and made her a happier woman. Women could also get freedom in sexual matters, therefore everything seemed normal she didn't think it negatively. Calixta did not feel sorry

because what she did was her choice and it gave her satisfaction and made her a happier woman than before. Her joyful laughter showed that she felt truly happy and satisfied. Besides that, Calixta was able to transfer her happiness to her family and make her a more friendly woman.

This story was considered controversial because when Calixta committed adultery she did not feel the slightest guilt, because what she did was tolerable to achieve happiness. She did not see it wrong and taboo and she didn't care whether it violated the rules of norms applied in society. She thought, as a human being she feels she had right and need to get happiness even though it violated morality, religion and social norms.

When this short story was published it was said that women had not gained freedom outside at home, women were burdened by domestic affairs, and not treated properly. Therefore, this text slipped the thought that women could also get their freedom especially in sexual matters.

She continued her role as wife and mother. Calixta prepared evening meals and prepared coffee, she did it all like nothing happened, all seemed normal. All of that indicated how the adultery was not something considered negative. "Calixta was preparing supper. She had set the table and was dripping coffee at the hearth". (Chopin, 1898:4)

Then in the end Bobinot and Bibi returned home safely and Calixta was very happy to welcome their return. Calixta kissed Bibi with emotion and seemed worried about their situation. "She sprang up as they came in. Oh, Bobint! You back! My! But I was uneasy. W'ere you been during the rain? An' Bibi? he ain't wet? he ain't hurt?" She had clasped Bibi and was kissing him effusively" (Chopin, 1898:4). As they sat down for dinner the three of them ate while joking and laughing cheerfully so that everyone might be able to hear their happiness including Alcee. "Bobint and Bibi began to relax and enjoy themselves, and when the three seated themselves at table they laughed much and so loud that anyone might have heard them as far away as Laballire's". (Chopin, 1898:3)

The same thing happened to Alcee and his wife. After Alcee sent a love letter to his wife who was in Biloxi, his wife was very happy to receive a letter from her husband. It portrayed infidelity is made to look natural. It was seen at the end of the story by stating that the storm is over and everyone is happy. "So the storm

passed and every one was happy". (Chopin, 1898:5) Connotatively implied happiness reached by betraying the spouse.

4.9 Canned Shrimp

Shrimp is one of the animals that can be found in water, whether it is fresh water including rice fields and lakes or sea water such as on coral reefs, rocky reefs, sea waters depth of three miles below the surface. Shrimp can also be processed into canned food, and preserved. Because canned shrimp is packed in an enclosed and airtight container, it can last longer than fresh shrimp. (Monock, 2003:43)

Because of the large number of species that live in various habitats, it is not surprising that shrimp are a diverse group of animals. Large-sized shrimp species are often referred to as lobster. Some types of shrimp even have an important role as a cleanser which helps fish to get rid of external parasites, bacteria, fungi, and dead tissue that is on the surface of the skin. Many types of shrimp also act as active "scavengers". (Monock, 2003: 22)

The signifier is the /kænd ʃrɪmp/. At the beginning of the story it could be seen that Bobinot and Bibi were outside of the house. They went to the supermarket while Calixta was at home alone. When Bobinot and Bibi were in the store, they realized that the clouds were so cloudy and the wind was very strong and the thunder was very powerful, they were forced to take shelter in the store because the storm was about to come. Bobinot and Bibi were sitting in the store, when witnessing the natural event Bobinot got up from his seat and walked towards the food shelf. Bobinot took a can of shrimp which was his wife's favorite food, Calixta.

"Bobint arose and going across to the counter purchased a can of shrimps, of which Calixta was very fond. Then he returned to his perch on the keg and sat stolidly holding the can of shrimps while the storm burst. It shook the wooden store and seemed to be ripping great furrows in the distant field". (Chopin, 1898:1)

The signified is caring and love. It showed that Bobinot was a very caring husband and he loved his wife very much. When he and his son were caught in a storm and had to take shelter in the supermarket to survive the storm he remembered Calixta, by buying a can of shrimp

which was Calixta's favorite food. When he and his son returned home safely, Bobinot gave the can of shrimp to Calixta. Calixta was very happy and kissed her husband's cheek. They felt happy and Calixta behaved normally as if she had never done something wrong. "I brought you some shrimps, Calixta," offered Bobint, hauling the can from his ample side pocket and laying it on the table. Shrimps! Oh, Bobint! you too good fo' anything!" and she gave him a smacking kiss on the cheek that resounded, "J'vous rponds, we'll have a fea' to-night! umph-umph!" (Chopin, 1898:4)

5. CONCLUSION

From the analysis Kate Chopin's "The Storm" from semiotic perspective, it can be concluded that there are some signs are found, they are: storms, feet, horses, sacque, dialects, chinaberry tree, marriage, sun, and canned shrimp.

The first sign, the storm signifies lust, possessed the main character in this story. Calixta and Alcee did sexual intercourse when Alcee took shelter in Calixta's house to avoid a storm. Storm and lust have bonds that are both temptations that cannot be resisted and they can destroy everything around them.

The second sign is feet that indicates lower class society, Bobinot and his son went to a supermarket and they could not return home because of the storm, while walking back to their homes through the muddy streets and making them troubled while walking so that the mud littered their feet.

On the contrary, the horse signifies higher class society. Alcee, a former lover of Calixta, riding his horse when he was sheltering from a storm at Calixta's house. Alcee riding a horse indicated he was rich because he had a horse as a means of transportation which was expensive and not everyone could afford it.

Sacque referred to pressure on marriage. Calixta, who was sewing at his home, did not realize that a storm was coming, she felt hot and wiped her sweat and took off the sacque that was wrapped around her neck. Doing houseworks she felt exhausted and overheated that she did not realize that a storm was coming.

Dialect designated of class distinction. While at the supermarket there was a conversation between Bobinot and his son, they both spoke using non-standard English, different from when Calixta and Alcee were speaking,

Alcee used standard English while Calixta used non-standard English just like her husband and child. So it appeared that there was social difference between Calixta and Alcee.

The chinaberry tree illuminated morality and religious value. Calixta and Alcee stood by the window looking at the rain and lightning that ravaged the surrounding area, at that time the lightning that so violently grabbed a Chinaberry tree and destroyed the tree. It could be attributed that the trees struck by lightning as well as their faith and moral values which were crushed by their great lust.

While marriage explained bonding. After Alcee committed adultery with Calixta. In the evening he wrote a letter to his wife telling her that he allowed his wife to stay longer in Biloxi. His wife was happy receiving the letter from her husband. She got freedom for the first time after her marriage. So, marriage was associated with binding. Couples who love each other do not want to be long apart.

The sun declared happiness. When they had just done sexual intercourse, it described that the sun shone again and everything returned to normal. They didn't feel guilty or didn't even feel sorry for what they did, because as a human being they feeling they had the rights and needs to get their happiness. Even though it violated, morality, religion and social norms.

The last is "canned shrimp" which represented caring and love. When Bobinot and his son took shelter at the supermarket, Bobinot remembered about Calixta and bought a canned of shrimp which was Calixta's favorite food. Returning home, Bobinot gave Calixta a canned of shrimp and she received it happily. It portrayed his care and love to his wife.

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