

INTISARI

REPRESENTASI PERUNDUNGAN DALAM NOVEL *KAGAMI NO KOJOU* KARYA MIZUKI TSUJIMURA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIKA CHARLES SANDERS PEIRCE

Perundungan merupakan permasalahan sosial yang terus terjadi dalam kehidupan masyarakat dan sering diangkat dalam karya sastra termasuk dalam novel *Kagami no Kojou* karya Mizuki Tsujimura. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tema dan fakta cerita novel *Kagami no Kojou* melalui teori fiksi Robert Stanton, mengetahui realita fenomena perundungan dalam kehidupan masyarakat Jepang, dan mengetahui bagaimana fenomena perundungan tersebut direpresentasikan dalam cerita novel *Kagami no Kojou* melalui pendekatan semiotika Charles Sanders Peirce.

Analisis dilakukan dengan menerapkan konsep segitiga semiosis milik Peirce, yaitu *representamen*, *object*, dan *interpretant* guna mengidentifikasi tanda-tanda yang merepresentasikan tindakan perundungan. Perundungan direpresentasikan melalui berbagai tanda verbal dan non-verbal, seperti ejekan, sindiran, dan intimidasi emosional. Tanda-tanda tersebut membentuk sistem makna yang memperlihatkan tekanan sosial dan psikologis yang dialami oleh para tokoh, serta tanda-tanda tersebut sesuai dengan realita perundungan yang ada di Jepang karena adanya penggunaan bahasa kasual serta penyimpangan konformitas menjadi alasan beberapa karakter dalam novel *Kagami no Kojou* menjadi korban perundungan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data primer berupa dialog tokoh, kutipan dan tanda-tanda dalam cerita novel *Kagami no Kojou* dan data sekunder berupa teori semiotika Peirce, buku, dan jurnal. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa perundungan merupakan permasalahan sosial yang ada sejak dari dulu hingga masa kini, dapat menimpa siapa pun tanpa memandang umur, serta perundungan yang ada dalam cerita novel *Kagami no Kojou* mengimplikasikan munculnya permasalahan sosial yang lebih kompleks, seperti fenomena *futoukou* (tindakan mogok sekolah) ataupun permasalahan psikis yang dialami baik oleh korban maupun pelaku.

Kata kunci: perundungan, semiotika, Charles Sanders Peirce, representasi, sastra Jepang, *Kagami no Kojou*

ABSTRACT

Bullying is a persistent social issue in society and is frequently depicted in literary works, including the novel *Kagami no Kojou* by Mizuki Tsujimura. This study aims to identify the themes and story facts of *Kagami no Kojou* using Robert Stanton's theory of fiction, examine the reality of bullying phenomena in Japanese society, and explore how such phenomena are represented in the novel through Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic approach.

The analysis applies Peirce's semiotic triad—representamen, object, and interpretant—to identify signs that represent acts of bullying. Bullying is portrayed through various verbal and non-verbal signs, such as mockery, sarcasm, and emotional intimidation. These signs construct a system of meaning that reflects the social and psychological pressures experienced by the characters. Furthermore, these representations align with the reality of bullying in Japan, where the use of casual language and the deviation from conformity often become factors that lead characters in the novel to become victims.

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, using primary data in the form of character dialogues, narrative excerpts, and signs from the novel *Kagami no Kojou*, and secondary data from Peirce's semiotic theory, books, and academic journals. The results of the analysis show that bullying is a longstanding social issue that can affect anyone regardless of age. The depiction of bullying in *Kagami no Kojou* also implies the emergence of more complex social problems, such as the phenomenon of *futoukou* (school refusal) and various psychological issues experienced by both victims and perpetrators.

Keywords: bullying, semiotic, Charles Sanders Peirce, representation, Japanese literature, *Kagami no Kojou*