

ABSTRAK

Kusuma, Dionisius Damastya Agil. 2026. Representasi Kesenjangan Sosial dalam Film *13 Bom di Jakarta*: Analisis Semiotika Roland Barthes. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Jurusan Pendidikan dan Seni, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Film *13 Bom di Jakarta* hadir bukan hanya sebagai media hiburan, namun juga menyimpan realitas sosial di dalamnya melalui kehadiran tanda-tanda. Penelitian ini mengkaji representasi kesenjangan sosial dalam film *13 Bom di Jakarta* menggunakan perspektif semiotika Roland Barthes. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan representasi kesenjangan sosial dalam film *13 Bom di Jakarta* melalui 1) tanda denotasi, 2) tanda konotasi, dan 3) mitos.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan semiotika Roland Barthes. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah film *13 Bom di Jakarta* karya Angga Dwimas Sasongko. Data penelitian ini adalah dialog dan cuplikan adegan atau gambar dalam film yang merepresentasikan kesenjangan sosial. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik simak dan teknik catat. Instrumen utama penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri yang berperan aktif dalam seluruh tahapan, mulai dari pengumpulan data hingga analisis data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya bentuk-bentuk kesenjangan sosial dalam film *13 Bom di Jakarta*, berupa kesenjangan ekonomi, kesenjangan kekuasaan, dan kesenjangan pembangunan infrastruktur. Peneliti menemukan bentuk kesenjangan sosial berupa kesenjangan ekonomi dan kesenjangan pembangunan infrastruktur pada tanda denotasi berupa dialog. Pada tanda konotasi berupa dialog dan cuplikan adegan atau gambar, peneliti menemukan bentuk kesenjangan sosial berupa kesenjangan ekonomi dan kesenjangan kekuasaan. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan beberapa mitos yang terkonstruksi melalui dialog. Mitos-mitos tersebut seluruhnya merepresentasikan bentuk kesenjangan sosial, seperti kesenjangan ekonomi, kesenjangan kekuasaan, dan kesenjangan pembangunan infrastruktur. Secara teoretis, penelitian ini mendukung teori dan memperkaya kajian semiotika sosial Roland Barthes. Di sisi lain secara praktis, penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan di pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia, terkhusus sastra.

Kata kunci: kesenjangan sosial, film *13 Bom di Jakarta*, semiotika Roland Barthes

ABSTRACT

Kusuma, Dionisius Damastya Agil. 2026. *Representations of Social Inequality in the Film 13 Bom di Jakarta: A Study of Roland Barthes's Semiotics*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language and Literature Education Program, Department of Education and Art, Faculty of Teaching and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

The film *13 Bombs* serves not only as a form of entertainment but also captures social realities through the use of signs. This study examines the representation of social inequality in the film *13 Bombs* using Roland Barthes's semiotic approach. This study aims to describe the representation of social inequality in the film *13 Bombs* through 1) denotative signs, 2) connotative signs, and 3) myths.

This study is a qualitative descriptive study using Roland Barthes's semiotic approach. The data source for this study is the film *13 Bombs* by Angga Dwimas Sasongko. This study's data consists of dialogues and scene clips or images from the film that represent social inequality. Data collection was conducted through observation and note-taking. The main instrument of this study was the researcher, who actively participated in all stages, from data collection to data analysis.

The results of the study showed that forms of social inequality exist in the film *13 Bombs*, including economic inequality, power inequality, and infrastructure development inequality. The researcher found forms of social inequality, specifically economic inequality and infrastructure development inequality, in the denotative signs represented by dialogues. In the connotative signs, represented by dialogues and scene clips, researcher found forms of social inequality, specifically economic inequality and power inequality. Additionally, researcher also found several myths constructed through dialogues. These myths all represent forms of social inequality, such as economic inequality, power inequality, and infrastructure development inequality. Theoretically, this study supports the theory and enriches Roland Barthes's social semiotics. On the practical side, this study can be utilized in Indonesian language education, particularly in literature.

Keywords: social inequality, the film "13 Bombs", Roland Barthes's semiotics