

The Signs Found in The Movie “Uncharted”

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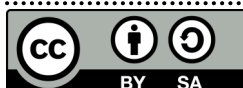
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Abstract. The title of this research is “The Signs Found In The Movie “Uncharted”. This research point to analyze the kinds and meanings of signs contained in the movie entitled “Uncharted”. The data in this study were taken from relevant images in “Uncharted” movie that contain signs. The data were analyzed using the theory of semiotic by Peirce and it is taken from the book entitled “Semiotics for Beginners” (1994) written by Daniel Chandler to analyze kinds of signs, such as: icons, indexes, and symbols. To support the main theory in this research and to analyze the meaning of existing signs, such as: denotation, connotation, and myth, the researcher used the theory from Roland Barthes “Elements of Semiology” (1977). The data collection was done by using observation method. The data collection was done by using observation method. The data was collected by watching the movie for several times, capturing the sign that found in it, make a note and classifying according to icon, index and symbol. The results of this research show that there are three icons, five indexes and three symbols that are relevant from the movie.

Keywords: kinds of sign; meaning of sign; sign



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1. Introduction

language could be a sign, a code or a communication framework which concurred by a certain community. This certain community, exclusively or collectively, employs a dialect as an arbiter to convey a message, aim, or meaning of things. Language, which may be a sign or image, makes human distinguish themselves or the others to get it each viewpoint in life effortlessly. Language is an instrument for passing on meaning and can be isolated into two components specifically verbal or non-verbal signs.

Sign may be a frame in communication other than dialect, the differentiation is done particularly by two people or more, though the sign tallying non-verbal communication since it does not directly incorporate people in its execution. Cases of non-verbal communication are body language, signals, facial expression, eye contact, etc. In that case it applies to everything, which has meaning in dialect. Ferdinand de Saussure said that sign can be isolated into 3 modes, they are icon, index and symbol. Icon is similitude between a sign and what signifies. Index may be a sign which is closely related to the implied. Symbol is just a conventional link between the sign and implied.

Anything can be a sign in the event that somebody translates it as 'signifying that something which alludes or stands for something other than itself. Agreeing to Peirce in Chandler "signs show up as words, pictures, sounds, smells, flavors, acts or articles, in any case such things have no innate significance and gotten to be signs fair when we contribute them with importance. 'Nothing is a sign except if it is deciphered as a sign' (Chandler, 1931). Anything can be a sign if someone interprets it as 'signifying' something which refers or stands for something other than itself.

The sign is discussed in semiotic. A few analysts embrace C.W. Morris' meaning of semiotics (in the soul of Saussure) as 'the science of signs' (Chandler, 1938: 1-2). The term 'science' is misleading as yet, semiotics involves no widely agreed theoretical assumptions, models or empirical methodologies. Semiotics has tended to be largely theoretical, many of its theorists seeking to establish its scope and general principles. Peirce and Saussure, for occurrence, were both concerned with the basic definition of the sign, Peirce created expound coherent scientific categorizations of sorts of signs. Ensuing semioticians have looked for to distinguish and categorize the codes or traditions agreeing to which signs are organized. Clearly there's a ought to set up a firm hypothetical establishment for a subject which is as of now characterized by a have of competing hypothetical suspicions. As for strategies, Saussure's hypotheses constituted a gazing point for the improvement of different structuralist strategies for analysing writings and social hones. These have been exceptionally broadly utilized within the investigation of a have of social wonders. Saussure contended that 'nothing is more proper than the study of language to bring out the idea of the semiological issue' (Saussure in Chandler, 1983: 16). Semiotics draws intensely on linguistic concepts, mostly because of the impact of Saussure and since linguistics could be a more set up teach than the consider of other sign frameworks.

According to Saussure, the meaning of semiotic is it is... possible to conceive of a science which studies the role of signs as part of social life. It would form part of social psychology, and hence of general psychology. We shall call it semiology (from the Greek *semeion*, 'sign'). It would investigate the nature of signs and the laws governing them. Since it does not yet exist, one cannot say for certain that it will exist. But it has a right to exist, a place ready for it in advance. Linguistics is only one branch of this general science. The laws which semiology will discover will be laws applicable in linguistics and linguistics will thus be assigned to a clearly defined place in the field of human knowledge (Chandler, 1983).

There are many signs that can be found in everyday life, one of them is through movies. Movie is arrangement of still photos on film, anticipated in fast progression onto a screen by implies of light. A well known frame of mass media, motion picture could be a astoundingly

successful medium for passing on dramatization and inspiring feeling. The movie includes a wide variety of signs to form a simple messages that is interesting to look at. By analyzed the signs that found in films or media, it can influence the way everyone thinks. In a movie, the **utilize** of words (discussion between the character), sound (the music in the movie) and images (the motion picture of movie) are works together, it related between one to the other in arrange to deliver a great execution in profound impression to the viewers. Some characters in the movie have similarities to real life. That is why people get easier to understand the meaning of a movie.

One of the movies with good visuals is “*Uncharted*”, that is why the writer chose this movie as the research material. In expansion, another reason why the author chose this motion picture is since the researcher think there are a part of sorts of sign, such as icon, index and symbol can be find in it. By seeing at the foundation over, sign is interested to be inspected since it has different sorts and meaning which are still once in a while known by the individuals.

There are many problems that can be found when talking about semiotic, especially signs. It is because many signs are not understood by some people. The following analysis is focus on finding the answer of the problems below :

What kinds of sign are found in the movie “*Uncharted*”?

What are the meanings of sign in the movie “*Uncharted*”?

2. Method

Each paper ought to have a strategy of investigate to bolsters the way of dissecting the question. There are four focuses of strategy of inquire about which can be utilized to look at the question such as : information sources, information collection, information analysis, and displaying the comes about of the analysis.

The first method of this research is find out the source of the existing data. The data of this research is taken from the images found in the movie “*Uncharted*” presented by Colombia Picture and released on February 18, 2022. All existing images will be taken from this film and used as a data source and there are no restrictions. The author considers that there are different kind of sign found in this motion picture.

The data collection was done by using observation method. The information was collected by observing the motion picture for a few times, capturing the sign that found in it, make a note and classifying agreeing to icon, index and symbol.

The data investigation is strategy and method of examining the data. After the information have been collected and classified based on their sorts and meanings, at that point the information are dissected based on the theory and concept given. Then, the data are analysed descriptively. The analysis is to discover and describe the kinds of sign and their meanings.

The final step is displaying the result of analysis. There were 2 sorts of strategies for display the result of the investigation, to be specific formal and informal strategies. The formal strategy is utilizing symbols to demonstrate the phenomena found within the data. The informal method is connected by using a few sentences to precise the issue that's examined in this paper. The method used to present this research is informal method. It is analysed by using some sentences to express the problem that is discussed in this paper.

3. Result and Discussion

The Kinds and Meaning of Signs in the Movie “Uncharted”

In the world of "Uncharted", signs serve as intricate elements interwoven within the fabric of adventure and exploration, guiding characters through perilous landscapes and ancient mysteries. These signs come in various forms, each carrying its own unique meaning and significance, shaping the narrative and propelling the protagonists forward on their quest for treasure and glory.

Icon and Its Meaning

According to Peirce in Chandler (1931: 28), icon or iconic is a mode in which the signifier is perceived as resembling or imitating the signified (recognizably looking, sounding, feeling, tasting or smelling like it) - being similar in possessing some of its qualities. For the meaning of sign Barthes adopts Hjelmslev the different order of signification. "Hjelmslev calls connotative semiotics; the first system is the plane of denotation and the second system (wider than, the first) the plane of connotation." (Barthes, 1968, 89). The primary arrange of signification or denotation is thought to be basically representational and self-contained. The second arrange of signification or connotation reflects the expressive values related with a sign. At last, Barthes include the third arrange of signification. This level is myth which the sign passes on major socially variable concepts basic a particular worldview.

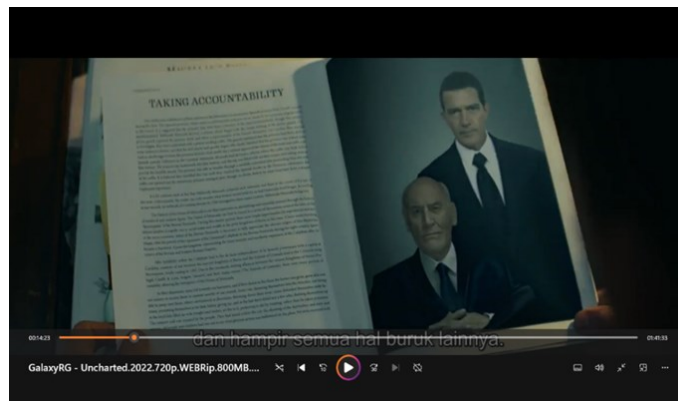


Figure 1. data 1

The first icon is the picture of the main character Santiago Moncada and his father, Armando Moncada. It can be categorized as an icon because it represents the actual look of the character. The signifier is the picture and the signified is Santiago and Armando Moncada. Analyzing the image through Roland Barthes' semiotic framework provides a comprehensive understanding of its symbolic significance, going beyond the mere representation of its subjects. On the surface, the icon is a photograph of Santiago and Armando Moncada, both looking directly at the camera. Santiago has black hair and a neat cut, while his father Armando's hair has turned white and his face shows signs of aging. This initial interpretation represents the first system of signification is denotation, where the signifier (the image) directly corresponds to the signified (the individuals depicted), conveying their physical appearance and demeanor.

However, a deeper analysis of the image reveals layers of connotation that imbue it with additional meaning and significance. The intense stares and facial expressions of the characters suggest an underlying tension or apprehension, hinting at obscured motives or narratives. This connotative layer evokes a sense of foreboding or suspense, as if the characters are on the precipice of a significant event or revelation. The emotional and psychological depth enriches the image, inviting viewers to interpret it beyond its surface portrayal. Furthermore, the significance of the sign extends beyond its immediate context due to the myth associated with it. The image of two individuals with sharp gazes and enigmatic expressions evokes narratives of intrigue, betrayal, or conspiracy.

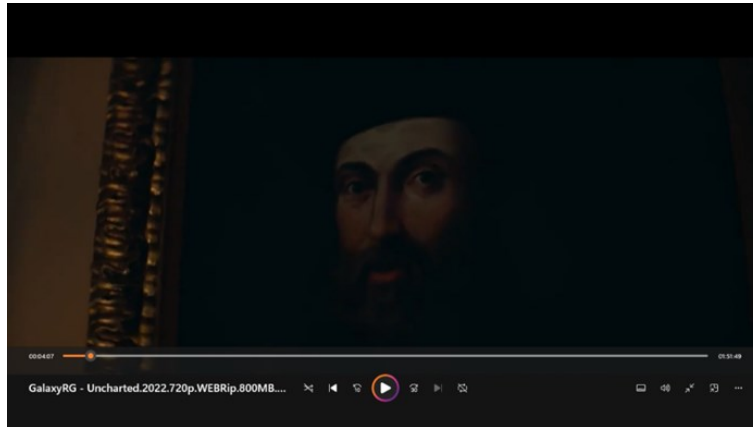


Figure 2. data 2

The second icon is a painting depicting a figure named Ferdinand Magellan. Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who had planned and 1519 Spanish undertaking to the East Indies to open maritime trade routes, during which he discovered the interoceanic route after which it bears his title and accomplished the primary European route to Asia through the Pacific. Through an examination of this image, viewers can discern multiple layers of meaning, ranging from its literal representation to the symbolic narratives it evokes. Denotation, as elucidated by Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation.

The painting of Ferdinand Magellan has multiple layers of meaning. Denotatively, it includes contextual elements such as maritime vessels and navigational instruments, reflecting the era of exploration. Connotatively, it symbolizes themes like exploration, conquest, and cultural clash, adding depth to the painting. Magellan represents the European Age of Exploration, embodying ambition and triumph. The painting evokes the challenges of his journey and invites contemplation of cultural encounters. Additionally, the painting portrays Magellan as a heroic explorer, incorporating myth dimensions. As a semiotic artifact, it transcends its depiction of a historical figure and evokes profound emotional responses.

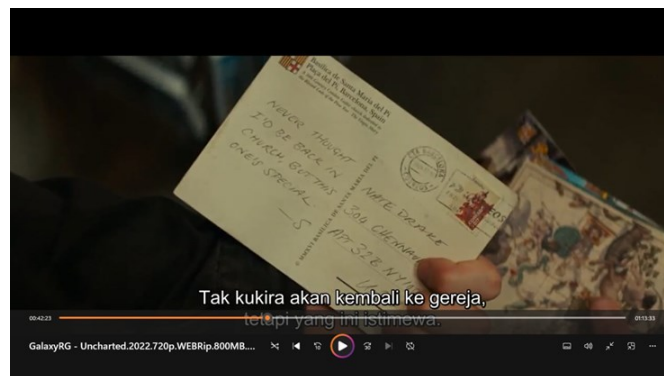


Figure 3. data 3

The third icon show mention of "Plaça del Pi" in a literary text transcends its mere geographical coordinates, offering a rich tapestry of meanings that enrich the narrative and deepen the reader's engagement. Situated adjacent to the Basilica de Santa Maria del Pi in Barcelona, Spain, this square becomes more than just a physical location; it becomes a vessel for historical, cultural, and communal significance. The phrase conjures images of cobblestone streets, bustling markets, and the harmonious blend of old-world charm with contemporary vibrancy. Its association with the basilica, a towering testament to Gothic architecture, adds a layer of spiritual resonance, hinting at the deep-rooted traditions and religious fervor of the area.

Moreover, "Plaça del Pi" carries connotations of cultural richness, serving as a nexus of artistic expression and local identity. It is a place where street performers captivate passersby with their music, where artisans showcase their craft, and where locals and tourists alike converge to

savor the flavors of Catalan cuisine. This communal charm infuses the square with a sense of belonging, fostering connections and memories that endure through generations.

Beyond its tangible attributes, the mention of "Plaça del Pi" imbues the narrative with a mythic quality, transcending the boundaries of time and space. It symbolizes a link to the past, a connection to the collective memory of a place steeped in legend and lore. Whether evoking tales of saints and miracles or serving as a backdrop for personal anecdotes and reflections, the square becomes a repository of shared experiences and shared histories. In choosing this word, the writer not only describes a physical setting but also shapes the reader's perception, inviting them to explore the layers of meaning embedded within the text. Through "Plaça del Pi," the reader is transported to a world where physical spaces become imbued with symbolic weight and emotional resonance, inviting contemplation and discovery.

Index and Its Meaning

According to Peirce in Chandler (1931: 28), index or indexical is a mode in which the signifier is *not arbitrary* but is *directly connected* in some way (physically or causally) to the signified - this link can be observed or inferred. For the meaning of sign Barthes adopts Hjelmslev the different order of signification. "Hjelmslev calls connotative semiotics; the first system is the plane of denotation and the second system (wider than, the first) the plane of connotation." (Barthes, 1968, 89). The primary arrange of signification or denotation is thought to be basically representational and self-contained. The second arrange of signification or connotation reflects the expressive values related with a sign. At last, Barthes include the third arrange of signification. This level is myth which the sign passes on major socially variable concepts basic a particular worldview.

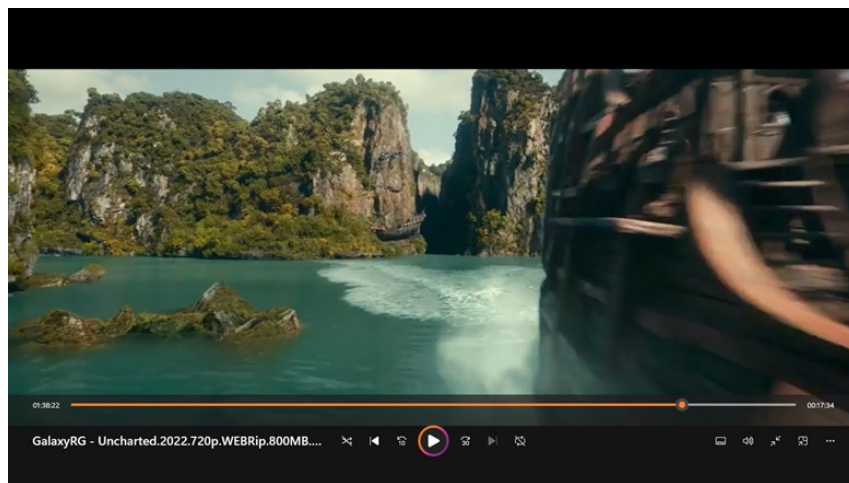


Figure 4. data 4

The first index is shifting ocean currents. Analyzing this index reveals layers of meaning beyond its surface, encompassing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, as explained by Roland Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation. It can be categorized as an index because the visual portrayal of changing water patterns, which indicate the recent passage of a large ship. The denotation establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between changing currents and a passing ship. The implied narrative surrounding the index includes mentions of Sully and Natan's pursuit of Magellan's ship, which is rumored to carry treasure. The index serves as a tangible clue in the characters' quest, indicating the possible proximity of the vessel and the promise of riches. Therefore, the denotation not only refers to observable phenomena but also carries implications for the characters and their motivations within the narrative.

According to Barthes, connotation refers to these implicit meanings. In this index, connotative elements may include themes of adventure, discovery, and hidden treasures. The

shifting waters symbolize the ever-changing nature of exploration, offering potential for new discoveries and riches. Additionally, connotation extends to the emotional resonance evoked. The search for Magellan's ship and its treasures evokes excitement, anticipation, and danger, representing the characters' aspirations and desires. Furthermore, the index holds myth dimensions that resonate with broader cultural narratives. The myth of lost treasures permeates the narrative, driving the characters' pursuit of the unknown and elevating the index to a symbol of human ambition and discovery. In summary, the changing ocean currents index includes denotation, connotation, and myth, inviting nuanced exploration of adventure, discovery, and hidden treasures. As a semiotic artifact, it conveys complex narratives and evokes emotional responses, transcending its role as a mere observation of natural phenomena.

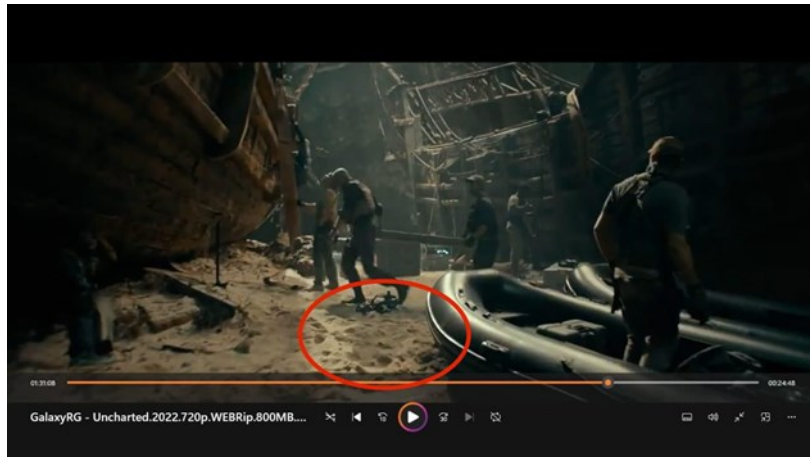


Figure 5. data 5

The second index is a footprint in the sand. It can be categorized as an index because it establishes a cause-and-effect relationship indicating the presence of those who have passed by and left many footprints in the sand. Analysis of this index reveals layers of meaning that go beyond its immediate depiction, encompassing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, as explained by Roland Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation. The footprint in the sand index refers to the visual manifestation of imprints left by individuals traversing the sandy terrain. The implied narrative surrounding the index includes mentions of Jo Braddock and his crew's pursuit of Magellan's rumored treasure, which contextualizes the significance of the footprint. This index serves as a tangible clue in the quest for the elusive vessel and the riches it may harbor.

The technical term abbreviations are explained when first used. The text adheres to conventional structure and maintains a formal register. The sentences and paragraphs create a logical flow of information with causal connections between statements. The text is free from grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, and punctuation errors. The footprints symbolize the transient nature of human presence, leaving behind traces of past journeys and adventures. Furthermore, the index's emotional impact creates a sense of anticipation, indicating the possible proximity of Magellan's ship and its treasures. This symbolizes the characters' determination and resolve in their pursuit of adventure and fortune. Additionally, the index has mythic dimensions that resonate with broader cultural narratives, elevating it from a mere observation of natural phenomena to a symbol of human ambition and the enduring quest for discovery. In summary, the footprint in the sand index encapsulates multiple layers of meaning. It invites viewers to explore adventure, discovery, and the allure of hidden treasures. This exemplifies the capacity of signs to convey complex ideas.

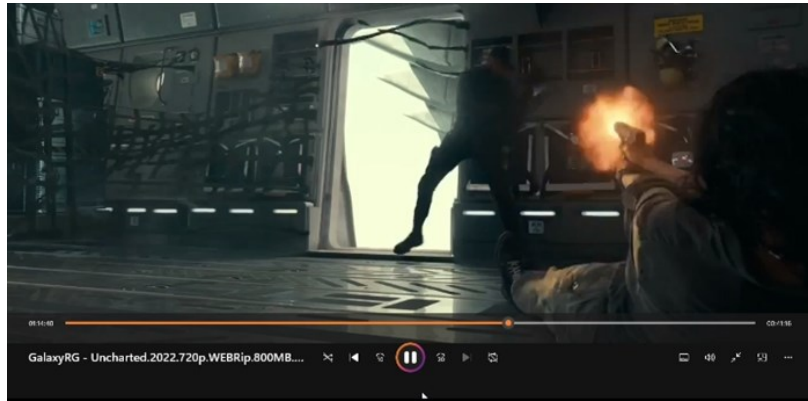


Figure 6. data 6

The third index is a muzzle flashes. It can be categorized as an index because it indicates that a fire comes out from a gun. By examining this index, viewers can uncover layers of meaning that go beyond its surface, embracing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, according to Roland Barthes, refers to the direct interpretation of signs based on their literal depiction. This index defines denotation as the visual representation of bright flashes emerging from the end of a gun barrel, indicating gunfire.

The denotation also includes the implied narrative surrounding the index, where Chloe uses a gun for self-defense against Braddock's men, providing context for the significance of the muzzle flashes. This index represents the conflict and self-preservation experienced by the characters in tangible form. It is a powerful symbol that adds depth and significance to the story. The connotation of the index goes beyond its literal meaning, evoking implicit meanings and associations. The connotation of the index goes beyond its literal meaning, evoking implicit meanings and associations. This index includes connotative elements such as violence, danger, and survival. The flashes of light represent chaos and uncertainty in armed conflict, evoking strong emotions in the viewer. Additionally, Chloe's act of self-defense symbolizes empowerment and resilience as she confronts adversity and asserts agency in the face of danger. Additionally, the muzzle flashes index embodies myth dimensions that resonate with broader cultural narratives. Chloe's actions are seen as a symbol of defiance against oppression, elevating the index to a symbol of courage and moral conviction, inspiring empathy and admiration. In summary, the muzzle flashes index encapsulates multiple layers of meaning, inviting viewers to delve into human agency and morality.



Figure 7. data 7

The fourth index, which includes a flare, provides ample material for semiotic analysis, revealing insights into denotation, connotation, and myth within its depiction. By examining this index, viewers can uncover layers of meaning beyond its surface, encompassing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, as defined by Roland Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation. Regarding the flare index, denotation

refers to the visual representation of a bright flame emerging from the flare, indicating the flare's ignition. Additionally, denotation encompasses the implied narrative surrounding the index, where Chloe's use of the flare to deter Braddock and his men contextualizes its significance. The flare becomes a tangible tool in her efforts to evade pursuit and ensure safety. Beyond denotation, the index includes layers of connotation that add depth and significance. Connotation refers to implicit meanings and associations evoked by signs, beyond their literal representation. In this index, connotative elements may include themes of urgency, distress, and the quest for refuge, with the flare symbolizing a beacon of hope in darkness, signaling for help or danger.

Furthermore, the connotation extends to the emotional resonance evoked by the index, highlighting Chloe's resourcefulness and survival instincts as she navigates perilous situations. Additionally, the index embodies mythic dimensions that resonate with broader cultural narratives, where Chloe's actions symbolize bravery and determination in adversity. This elevates the index from a visual representation to a symbol of courage and defiance, inspiring empathy and admiration. In summary, the flare index represents multiple layers of meaning, inviting viewers to explore human agency and the pursuit of safety and freedom. As a semiotic artifact, it exemplifies the capacity of signs to convey complex narratives.

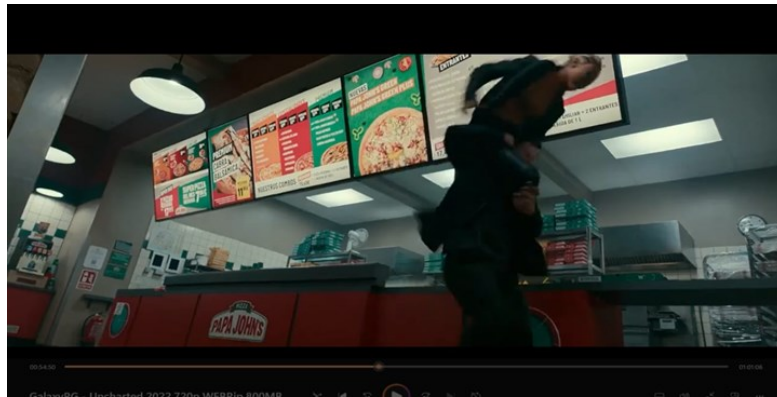


Figure 8. data 8

The fifth index depicts a high-action sequence in a fast-food restaurant, resembling a scene from a film or television show. The focus is on a man dressed in a dark suit and tie, caught mid-motion as if he is leaping or being propelled across a table. His body is nearly horizontal to the ground, with his head tilted towards the floor, suggesting a powerful motion. The denotation depicts a fast-food restaurant environment, with a menu board in the background displaying items and prices. The color scheme of the menu board includes red and green against a white background. Additionally, there are stacks of disposable cups on the table and a soda machine to the right, illuminated by bright artificial lighting commonly found in commercial dining spaces.

That's show a sense of urgency or chaos, possibly resulting from a fight or explosion that has thrown the man across the room. The lack of other individuals involved in the scene makes the context of the action somewhat ambiguous. Additionally, the man's facial expression is unseen, which increases the tension and mystery of the scene. The mythic dimension lies in its dynamic composition and the sense of movement it conveys. This likely elicits feelings of suspense or excitement, typical of the action or thriller genres. The stark contrast between the ordinary setting of a fast-food restaurant and the extraordinary, unexpected events unfolding suggests a mythic allure. It draws viewers into a world where the mundane collides with the unexpected, contributing to the scene's mythic resonance.

Symbol and Its Meaning

According to Peirce in Chandler (1931: 28), symbol or symbolic is a mode in which the signifier does *not* resemble the signified but which is fundamentally *arbitrary* or purely conventional - so that the relationship must be learnt. For the meaning of sign Barthes adopts Hjelmslev the different order of signification. "Hjelmslev calls connotative semiotics; the first system is the plane

of denotation and the second system (wider than, the first) the plane of connotation.” (Barthes, 1968, 89). The primary arrange of signification or denotation is thought to be basically representational and self-contained. The second arrange of signification or connotation reflects the expressive values related with a sign. At last, Barthes include the third arrange of signification. This level is myth which the sign passes on major socially variable concepts basic a particular worldview.

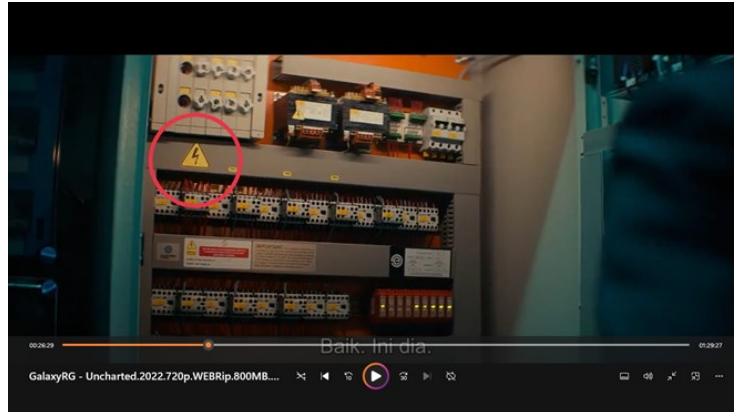


Figure 9. data 9

The initial symbol, which represents high voltage, presents an interesting subject for semiotic analysis. It reveals denotation, connotation, and myth within its portrayal. Upon examination, viewers can uncover layers of meaning beyond its appearance, encompassing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, as explained by Roland Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation. This symbol depicts lightning shapes to signal the danger of electricity and serves as a clear warning of potential hazards associated with high voltage electrical equipment.

The implied narrative surrounding the symbol is reinforced by the presence of the yellow caution sticker. This text employs clear, objective language to prompt individuals to exercise caution and take necessary safety measures. It emphasizes practical implications for risk management and avoids biased or emotional language. The use of the symbol is explained in a concise and comprehensible manner, avoiding sprawling descriptions and complex terminology. The text adheres to style guides and maintains consistent formatting features. The structure of the text is clear and logical, with causal connections between statements. It underscores the importance of safety consciousness and risk awareness in modern life. In addition to denotation and connotation, the symbol embodies mythic dimensions, reflecting the myth of technological progress and its associated risks. It serves as a potent reminder of the perils of modernity, elevating it from a mere warning sign to a symbol of societal advancement and responsible technology stewardship. In summary, the high voltage symbol conveys multiple layers of meaning related to risk management and safety consciousness. As a semiotic artifact, it conveys complex narratives and evokes profound emotional responses beyond its role as a warning label.



Figure 10. data 10

The second symbol is Illuminati symbol. A triangle with an eye at its center, is a captivating subject for semiotic analysis. It offers insights into denotation, connotation, and myth within its depiction. Through examination, viewers can uncover layers of meaning beyond its appearance, encompassing both literal and symbolic interpretations. Denotation, as explained by Roland Barthes, refers to the straightforward interpretation of signs based on their literal representation. This symbol depicts a geometric shape associated with the secretive organization known as the Illuminati. It is often associated with notions of secrecy, power, and control, as well as conspiracy theories and clandestine operations. The symbol prompts contemplation of power dynamics and influence within society, emphasizing broader cultural narratives and perceptions.

Moving beyond denotation, the symbol embodies layers of connotation. It evokes themes of secrecy, manipulation, and the pursuit of enlightenment, symbolizing the allure of hidden knowledge and power obtained through covert means. Additionally, the connotation evokes feelings of intrigue, suspicion, and curiosity, drawing individuals into the mysteries surrounding the organization. The symbol reflects humanity's fascination with the unknown and the desire to uncover hidden truths. In summary, the Illuminati symbol conveys multiple layers of meaning, inviting viewers to explore themes of secrecy, power, and intrigue. It is important to maintain the objectivity of the text and avoid subjective evaluations. As a semiotic artifact, it symbolizes broader societal perceptions and cultural narratives, transcending its role as a mere visual representation and evoking profound emotional responses.

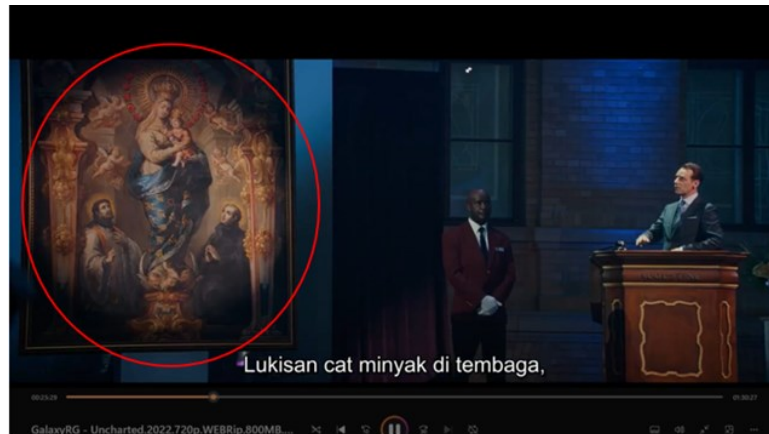


Figure 11. data 11

The fourth symbol features a large oil painting displayed in a golden frame. The painting depicts a classic religious scene with various figures. The central figure is likely the Virgin Mary, identifiable through her distinctive attributes and iconography. The clever lighting delicately highlights each detail, adding to the sacred atmosphere and admiration within the artwork. Surrounded by other figures who appear to be worshipping or honoring her, the painting emits a richness of colors dominated by hues of blue, red, and gold, creating an impression of luxury and grandeur that aligns with the presented religious theme.

The source of light in the painting adds a touch of majesty and mystery to the scene. The painting presents a visually stunning work of art that transports viewers into a world of profound religious and spiritual significance. This painting evokes deep reflections on spirituality through clear denotation, rich symbolic connotations, and strong mythical dimensions. It enriches viewers' aesthetic experience with the beauty and depth implied in every brushstroke.

4. Conclusion

From the analysis conducted on various types of signs in the film "Uncharted," it can be concluded that each sign carries complex layers of meaning, encompassing denotation, connotation, and mythic dimensions. Denotation refers to the literal or explicit interpretation of signs, while connotation refers to implicit or implied meanings that extend beyond literal

representation. Meanwhile, the mythic dimension associates signs with broader cultural narratives, symbolism, or ideologies. Through denotation, the audience understand the direct meaning of signs, such as the physical depiction of characters' facial expressions and postures, images within an open book, or footprints in the sand. Connotation takes the audience further from literal representation, inviting viewers to interpret signs within a broader context, involving emotions, associations, and cultural meanings. The mythic dimension adds depth and resonance to the signs by connecting them with broader cultural narratives, including mythological narratives, cultural symbolism, or larger ideologies.

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