A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON THE NOVEL

“THE FIVE PEOPLE YOU MEET IN HEAVEN”

A Thesis

Submitted to letters and humanities faculty

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for

The degree of letters scholar

By

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ABSTRACT


The research is aimed at knowing the relationship of the sign, the object, and the interpretant, and to get the messages or meaning among relationship of the sign, the object and the interpretant on Eddie’s way to heaven using Peircean theory. The writer used a qualitative method that he described and analyzes Eddie’s way to heaven in the novel The Five People You Meet in Heaven.

The writer classified the compiled data into three groups, they were sign, object, and interpretant, and than these groups of data were related to each other to find out the appropriate meaning or messages by using Piercian semiotic theory. The sign from Eddie’s way to heaven can be a part of the sentence or words from the headline text and combined with the lesson that he had from his way to heaven to get the new sign (interpretant), the writer analyzes and describes the meaning of the sign by pierce’s triadic theory to get the semiotics process. The writer is also assumed the representation based on her analysis related to her experiences, thought, and references by reading some references of the novel.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March 2010

Maulana Mansyur
LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “A Semiotic Analysis in the Novel: “The Five People You Meet In Heaven” has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 1st 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Strata One degree.

Jakarta, 1st February 2010

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In the name of Allah, the most beneficent, the merciful

Praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT for giving the writer health and livingness. Peace and blessing be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions and his followers all over the world.

The writer would like to address his gratitude and appreciation to:

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A literary work can be defined as a branch of literature dealing with word as raw material to create a picture, an idea or a story in meaningful pattern.\(^1\) Yet words, being the back bone of the pattern, are not really of great importance if they aren’t carefully manipulated into good syntactically structured sentences to convey the target idea in artistic way. One of form literary work is a novel. The novel is an exploration or chronic of living, dreaming and illustration in standard work, influence, connection, result, destroy or human behavior.

In literary books, novel is a story in prose about imaginary people long enough to cover a book. In Oxford English Dictionary, the definition of novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.\(^2\)

In this research the writer is motivated to research one of the literary works that is the novel of *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* based on 2003 autobiographical novel by Mitch Albom. This novel tells about a man named Eddie. He spent his childhood life in an amusement park when he was an adult.

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he was forced to go to war but soon after he was sent home because an accident. He then came back to the amusement park to continue his father’s job as maintenance until his death.

The story begins with Eddie’s eighty third birthdays. As He goes about his normal routine he checked some tools of the attraction. One day one of the broken rides fallen to Eddie because he tried to save the little girl. Eddie did not get out of the way in time and he was killed by the falling cart.

Eddie found himself transported to heaven but it was appeared strange to him because it was look like the Ruby Pier of his childhood. While there, Eddie met a person named The Blue Man, or Joseph Corvelzchik, a freak in Ruby Pier's. The Blue Man explained that Heaven is not the Eden like most people often imagined. It was a personal journey. The five different individuals were appointed to each new person in Heaven and all visit each of them to learn one lesson and discover his meaning to purpose in life.

After meeting the Blue Man, Eddie was suddenly transported to a war, there he met his second person he was Eddie’s captain from the war. During WWII Eddie and his Captain fought in the Philippines, the Captain and a few other soldiers were taken as prisoners of war. Through a juggling act, Eddie and other soldiers were able to distract the captors and kill them.

Eddie then taken to an isolated diner amidst snow covered purple mountains, there he met an older women who introduced herself by explaining her life. She was a waitress in a diner similar to the one before the pair and reveals that she married a wealthy man named Emile in an act of her love than
Emile built an amusement park for her to capture her youth forever. She was Ruby, the namesake of Ruby Pier. She has come to regret the park's existence, though, as it caught fire one night, burning almost everything to the ground. Emile's fortune was gone and Ruby nursed him back to health, all the while wishing that her park had never been built.

As Ruby told her tale, Eddie remembered his agonizing relationship with his father. The man was often drunk and often hit Eddie and his brother Joe after a bad night. Eddie's father also never told his son that he loved or cared for him the only praise Eddie ever received was when he fixed something broken on Ruby Pier. After the war, Eddie's father confused his son's depression and stress with weakness and his father tried to abuse him again but Eddie resisted and the two stopped speaking.

After leaving Ruby, Eddie moved through various wedding receptions in his next stage of heaven. At one of the weddings, he encountered a woman handing out chocolates for the bitter and the sweet. It was his wife, Marguerite. Eddie loved her from the moment they met, before the war broken out and never cared for any one as much as his wife. Eddie and Marguerite planned to adopt a child, because Marguerite was unable to bear them.

It was never easy to deal with the loss of a loved one and nearly impossible to cope with the premature death of a spouse. Although life is finite, love is eternal. Marguerite explains to Eddie that even after a loved one dies the feeling of love lives on.
In Eddie’s final stage in heaven he found himself in a sea of white empty and silent. He heard the sounds of screaming children the same sounds that have haunted his dreams ever since the day he escaped captivity in the Philippines. Upon investigating the source of these screams, he found children playing peacefully in a river. They were screaming of joy but not horror. Among the children, he found young Filipino girl, Tala. It turned out that she was the shadow he saw in the burning hut. He was responsible for her death.

After hysterically screaming and sobbing, Eddie collapsed before the little girl, who shared with him his final lesson. Eddie explained to her that he was sad because he felt as if he didn’t do anything meaningful with his life.

Before Eddie exited his final stage in heaven, Tala told that he did in fact, successfully pushed the young girl to safety from the plummeting ride.

The writer wants to analyze this novel “The Five People You Meet In Heaven” by using semiotic analysis inspired by the five people Eddie met on his way to heaven were described about life that happened on Eddie’s life and some of them gave Eddie a lesson that Eddie understood about his life.

As the writer knows from the definition of semiotic theory, semiotic is the study of the production of meaning.\(^3\) Meaning is the representation of an object in or by another object. The sign or the representing object can have any material manifestation as long as it can fulfill the representational function: a word, a novel, a gesture, a reaction in the brain, a city, etc. on the

\(^3\) Edited by Peter V. Lamarque. *Concise Encyclopedia of Philosophy of Language* (New York: Pergamon, 1997) p. 158
status of the represented object nothing is made explicit by this definition. It may be material or mental, fictitious or factual, fantasized or real, natural or artificial. From this it follows that something which is a sign in one context may be an object in another and vice versa. Sign do not constitute a class of objects. A sign is a ‘functional’ unit.4

The primary function of sign is to create or generate the meaning. A specific sign will generate different meanings depending on the culturing which it takes place. A sign can create multiple meanings or single one; the relationship between signs can generate a different set of meaning, a sign is active and always generates some meanings.5

Based on the explanation above Eddie’s journey in heaven mean in his real life that he could learn and at the last Eddie understood about the lesson he got in his dream. However, there are many conflicts made him confused, for example in Eddie’s dream Eddie meet The Blue Man and The Blue Man said that he died caused Eddie, than The Blue Man told about his death until Eddie understood about life.

The writer wants to analyze Mitch Albom’s novel “The Five People You Meet in Heaven”. By using symbolic approach and analyzing the character of Eddie when meets the five persons in heaven, the writer’s aims at discovering those deeper symbols of the story in Eddie’s character.

4 Ibid. p.180
B. Focus of the Research.

Based on the background of the study above, the research will be focused on *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom and limited merely on analyzing the symbolic of Eddie’s travel into heaven in *The Five People You Meet in Heaven*.

C. Research Question

The writer limited the research on analyzing the symbolic of Eddie’s travel into heaven concluded in the questions. The questions in this research are:

a. Who are the people that Eddie met on his way to heaven?

b. What are the meanings of Eddie’s meeting with those people?

D. Significances of the Study

The writer expects that this study is to increase the study of literature especially in English letters and hopes the readers know semiotic meaning of lesson that Eddie got in his journey into heaven.

The writer also hopes that the result of this research can be used for the English Department, Faculty of Humanities of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta as one of the references in studying of literary work.
E. Research Methodology

The research methodology comprises some important aspect such as objectives of the study, method of research, data analysis technique, and analysis unit.

1. Objective of the Study

The objective of this research is to know the relationship of the sign, the object, and the interpreting, and to get the massages or meanings among the relationship of the sign, the object, and the interpreting on Eddie’s journey to heaven using Pierce theory.

2. Method of Research

The method that the writer uses is qualitative method. The research describes and analyzes Eddie’s journey to heaven in novel The Five People You Meet in Heaven based on the relationship of sign, object, and interpreting in semiotic theory, and assumes the representations subjectively as the writer’s interpretation through the sign.

3. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the writer uses descriptive analysis technique. In this technique, the writer classifies the compiled data into three groups, they were sign, object, interpreting, and then these groups of data were related to each other to find out the appropriate meaning or message by using the semiotic theory of Charles Sanders Pierce.
4. Analysis Unit

Analysis Unit that is used this research is the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom printed in 2003 by Hyperion Audio Books, One New York Times Bestseller. This novel consists of 196 pages.

5. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is the writer himself as the subject of the study by reading and understanding the references which support this study.

6. Time and Location

The research starts on last semester of academic year 2009/2010, at the Department of English Letters, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
A. Definition of Semiotic

Ferdinand de Saussure is well known as the father of modern linguistics. His important thoughts refers not in his detailed work in linguistics, but in his general view of representation and his model of language that shaped the semiotic approach to the problem of representation in a wide variety of cultural fields. For Saussure, the production of meaning depends on language. Language is a system of signs. ['Sound, images, written words, painting, photographs function as signs within language. Material objects can function as a signs and communicate meaning too. Saussure analyzes the sign into two further elements. The form (the actual word) and the idea or concept in our head with the form is associate. Saussure called the first element, the Signifier, and the second element the corresponding concept it triggers off in the head – the signified'. Every time the signifier can hear or read or see it (e.g. the word or image of walkman), it correlates with the signified (the concept of portable cassette player in your head).

The term semiotic is derived from the Greek word Semeion denoting sign. In modern usage the concept of semiotics refers to a theory of

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1 Stuart Hall. *Representation Cultural Representation and Signifying Practices*. (Sage Publication.1997) p. 31
signification. The term semiotic is used in different meanings, depending on whether it is designated (A) any manifested entity under study (B) an object of knowledge, as it appears during and after its description (C) the set of ways that make knowledge about this object possible. Semiotic tries to explain combination of sign systematically explains the essential, character, and form of sign, and the process of its signification. Semiotic gives big attentions to everything that can be valued as a sign. Any sign can be used as a signifier that has an important meaning to substitute something else.

Semiotics is the study of signs and is the creation of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and the American pragmatist Charles Sanders Peirce. Independently, they worked to better understand how certain structures were able to produce meaning rather than work on the traditional matter of meaning itself.

Semiotic is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics involves the study not only of what we refer to as ‘signs’ in everyday speech, but of anything which stand for something else. In a semiotic sense, signs take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures and objects.

The object or subject matter of semiotic inquiry is not just signs but the action or semiosis. This action occurs at a number of levels that can be

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4 http://atheism.about.com/library/glossary/aesthetics/bldef_semiotics.htm
distinguished or identified as specific spheres or zone of sign activity. The action of sign in creating and molding is this objective sphere of experience. Oddly enough, therefore have been normally pursued apart from any thematic consciousness of what a sign is in its distinctive objectivity.

Saussure's work on semiotics is better known, and Pierce argued that there was no inherent or necessary relationship between that which carries the meaning (the signifier, usually a word or symbol) with the actual meaning which is carried (the signified). For example, the word "car" that meaning is carried by the letter c-a-r.

An important concept in semiotics is that signs and meaning are unlimited, which is also referred as "unlimited semiotics". This principle explains that one or set of signs can take the place of some other sign or set of signs. An artist would eventually run out of signs with which to carry meaning, and that would be the end of art itself.

B. The Field of Semiotic

These are the field of semiotics:

1. Analytic Semiotic. This is semiotic which analyzes the system of data.

   Pierce explains that semiotic has an object of the sign and analysis become idea, object, and meaning.

2. Description Semiotics. It referred to the system of the system of the sign that are described as the real thing.

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3. Zoo semiotics. It referred to the system of sign on the behavior or of non-human.

4. Cultural Semiotics. Semiotic studies about the system of sign in the culture of the society.

5. Social Semiotics. It referred to the system of sign, produced by the human who have being the form of symbol.

6. Narrative Semiotics. It referred to the system of sign on the mythology and folklore narrative.

7. Natural Semiotics. Semiotics studies the system of sign from the nature.

8. Normative Semiotics. It referred to the system of sign made by the human being, which have the form of the norms.

9. Structural Semiotics. This is semiotic which studying about the system of sign through the language structure. 

C. Charles Sanders Pierce’s Semiotic Theory

Charles Sanders Pierce was an American philosopher, he was born in 1839. He became famous because of his theory of sign. Pierce gives the definition of the semiotic as a sign of something and is understood by someone or has a meaning to someone. Pierce has stated that the signs are independent to influence somebody in some respect or capacity. Therefore signs have some characteristic to be called as a sign. Those are:

- A sign must be viewed or seen to function as a sign.

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A sign refers to the other which connects something this is as representative.

A sign is as an interpretative.\textsuperscript{9}

According to Pierce, one of the forms of sign is word, while the object is something, which is referred by the sign and the interpretant is the sign in the mind of someone about the object, which is referred by the sign. If those elements interact with someone mind, the meaning will appear which is represented by the sign. Those things can be explained with the theory of meaning triangle of pierce, which consists of sign, object, and interpretant. In the meaning triangle it will explain how the meaning is shown by the sign when the sign is used by the people in communication. The triangle diagram of pierce shows like this:

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (sign) at (0,0) {Sign};
  \node (inter) at (0,-2) {Interpretant};
  \node (obj) at (2,-2) {Object};
  \draw (sign) -- (inter);
  \draw (sign) -- (obj);
  \draw (inter) -- (obj);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

Pierce held that there are exactly three basic semiotic elements. First is Sign or Representament (\textit{qualisign, sinsign, and legisign}), second is an Object

\textsuperscript{9} Ibid p.7
(icon, *index*, and *symbol*), and third is *Interpretant* (*rhemee, dicisign, and argument*),\(^{10}\) those three terms will explain more bellow:

1. **Sign (Representament)**

   It is something interpretable as saying something about something. It is not necessarily symbolic, linguistic or artificial. On this semiotic element, Pierce classifies into three parts which are mentioned below:

   1. A *qualisign* (also called *tone, notisign* and *mark*) is a sign which consist in a quality of feeling a possibility, a “First”.
   2. A *sinsign* (also called token and actisign) is a sign which consist in a reaction or resistance, an actual singular thing, an actual occurrence or fact, a “Second”.
   3. A *legisign* (also called *famisign*) is a sign which consist in a semiotic/logical reaction, a (general) idea, a norm or low or habit, a “Third”\(^{11}\).

2. **Object**

   It is a subject matter of a sign and an Interpretant. It can be anything discussable or thinkable, a thing, event, relationship, quality, law, argument, etc... And can even be fictional. The sign in relation with the object was divided by Pierce into three parts, as it mentioned bellow:

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\(^{11}\) Ibid p.57
1. An icon (also called likeness and semblance) is a sign that denotes its subject by virtue of a quality which is shared by them but which the icon has irrespectively of the object.

2. An index is a sign that denotes its object by virtue of an actual connection involving them, one that he also calls a real relation in virtue of its being irrespective of interpretation.

3. A symbol is a sign that denotes its object solely by virtue of the fact that it will be interpreted to do so. The symbol is a habit or acquired law (be it a habit of nature or a habit of convention which must be learned), a habit that lack (or has shed) dependence on the symbolic sign’s having a resemblance or real connection to the denoted object.\(^\text{12}\)

3. Interpretant

It is the sign’s more or less clarified meaning or ramification, a kind of form or idea of the difference whose sign is true or unreceptive. In the sign relation with the interpretant, Pierce also divided into three parts of sign, as it mentioned below:

1. A rheme is a sign that represents its object in respect of quality and so, in its signified interpretant, rheme is represented as a qualisign (a kind of icon).

\(^\text{12}\) Ibid p. 58
2. A decisign is a sign that represents its object in respect of actual existence and so, in its signified interpretant, decisign is represented as indexical, though it actually may be either index or symbol.

3. An argument is a sign that represents its object in respect of law and habit and so, in its signified interpretant, argument is represented as symbolic (and was indeed a symbol in the first place).13

13 Ibid p.59
A. Data Description.

In this data description, the writer will tabulate the collected data from novel The Five People You Meet in Heaven as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SIGN (Representamen)</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>INTERPRETANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | The first person Eddie met in heaven (The Blue Man) | Eddie | ▪ Eddie was caused the Blue Man death.  
▪ All people life connects to one another life.  
▪ The fairness does not govern life and death.  
▪ One withers another grows, birth and death part of a whole.  
▪ The Blue Man teaches Eddie that No random act in life |
<p>| 2  | The second person Eddie met in heaven (Eddie’s | Eddie | ▪ The captain shot Eddie’s leg, to keep the Captain promise by not living him behind. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Captain)</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Captain sacrifices his life to check the landmine so Eddie and two other soldiers were able to live.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Captain teaches Eddie about sacrifice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>The third person Eddie met in heaven (Ruby Pier)</th>
<th>Eddie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby said to Eddie “holding anger is poison and it can eat you from inside”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No one was born with anger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The anger just a burden with Eddie’s life and the anger can’t finished his problem with his father.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby teaches Eddie let go of his anger and forgive his father for the damage he caused in his life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>The fourth person Eddie met in heaven (Marguerite, Eddie’s wife)</th>
<th>Eddie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eddie found certain love with Marguerite, a grateful love, a deep but quiet love.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After Marguerite death Eddie put his heart to sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marguerite teaches Eddie about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Analysis and Discussion of Semiotic Eddie’s journey to heaven

From the data description above, the writer analyzes the data through the perspective of Pierce’s triadic concepts which cover the sign, the object and the interpretant. In this analysis the writer tried to combine the lesson Eddie got in his way to heaven according to the real life of Eddie.

Referring to the relationship of the triadic concepts, the data can be analyzed as follows:

| 5 | The fifth person Eddie met in heaven (Tala) | Eddie | • Tala shows Eddie that Eddie successfully pushes the young girl to safety from the plumbing ride.  
• In the heaven Eddie sees thousand of people, some died, some yet born. They are all people whose lives Eddie unknowingly saved by maintaining the park ride.  
• Tala teaches Eddie about the children rescue that Eddie do in his life he work as maintenance in Ruby Pier. |
The Five People Eddie met on his way to heaven:

1. The first person (the Blue Man)

Dream like a mirror of human’s life even so Eddie went to his journey in heaven, he could understand about his life when he met his first person was named Blue Man, he was informed Eddie that Eddie met five different people in his way to heaven and gave Eddie a lesson about his life.

“There ARE FIVE people you meet in heaven,” the Blue Man suddenly said. “Each of us was in your life for a reason. You may not known the reason at the time, and that is what heaven is for. For understand your life on earth.” Albom 2003, 35

Based on the sentence about the heaven is not as the people think that heaven was a Garden of Eden, but a place where Eddie earthly life was explained by five people, these people may have been loved ones or distant strangers and each of them changed Eddie path forever. Than the Blue Man teach Eddie about his life.

“There are no random acts. That we are all connected. That you can no more separate one life from another than you can separate a breeze from the wind.” Albom 2003, 48

Based on the sentence above as long as Eddie’s life, he ever met some people as familiar and not familiar with Eddie and has instinct spiritual relationship one of them. It was a natural and could do with any
one. He thinks such things are random but there is a balance to it all. One
withers and another grows. Birth and death are part of a whole.

It’s mean that all lives intersect for a certain reason and the death
of the Blue Man at that moment doesn’t take and misses someone, but
lives are changed but balance to it all.

The Blue Man as a sign (representamen) on Eddie’s way to heaven
that Eddie understand the heaven not lust garden of Eden but Eddie met
five people whose gave the reason and impacted on Eddie’s life. The
object of this sign was Eddie who felt back in his childhood because Eddie
met this man when he was child. The interpretant of this sign was the Blue
man that he told when he was child he had nervous by nature and his
father took him from his school at ten years old than joined with his father
job in sweat shop to sewing buttons on coats, he was too young to be there
amongst all those men work there. When the foreman came near, his father
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Sacrifices are a part of life and can’t separate of life The Captain explained that, although he shot Eddie, he kept his promise by not living him behind and even sacrificed his live so Eddie and two other soldiers were able to live. He also teaches Eddie that one loses something, they often gain something else.

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Sign (representment)

Eddie’s Captain War

Object

(Eddie)

Interpretant

Sacrifice
The sign is Eddie’s Captain war the object of sign is Eddie and the interpretant of this sign is the Captain told when he brought Eddie and two other soldier was remainder he checked the street from the land mine but he death. There the Captain sacrificed his life caused he save his soldier from land mine and he keep his promise that he never left his soldier. That Eddie ever do the sacrifice in his real life, sacrificed his life to save a little girl from a ride break in amusement park, there Eddie as maintenance than his job was continued by Dominguez.

3. The Third Person (Ruby Pier)

The third encounter set at the dinner, when a son tries to communicate with his father, with a mediator named after the blood red mineral, Ruby; clearly a last supper resonance.

“Forgive, Edward. Forgive. Do you remember the lightness you felt when you first arrived in heaven?”
Eddie did. Where is my pain?
“That’s because no one is born with anger. And when we die, the soul is freed of it. But now, her, in order to move on, you must understand why you felt what you did, and why you no longer need to feel it.”
She touched his hand.
“You need to forgive your father.” Albom 2003, 142

Eddie thought about the years that followed his father’s funeral. How he never achieved anything, how he never went anywhere. For all that time, Eddie had imagined a certain life could have been life that would have been his if not for his father’s death and his mother’s subsequent collapse. Over the years, he glorified that imaginary life and held his father accountable for all of its losses: the loss of freedom, the
loss of career, the loss of hope. He never rose above the thirty, tiresome work his father had left behind.

“You beat me. You shot me out. I didn’t understand. I still don’t understand. Why did you do it? Why?” he drew in painful breaths. I didn’t know, ok? I didn’t know your life, what happened. I didn’t know you. But you are my father. I’ll let it go now, all right? All right? Can we let it go?” Albom 2003, 144

The quotation above explains the emotion of Eddie after he met his father in his way to heaven but Eddie could not touch his Father than Ruby gave the explanation that his father very loved Eddie but Eddie never knew how loved his father when Eddie was child than Ruby teach Eddie let go of his anger and forgive his father for the damage caused in his life, the anger just made a burden with his life and the anger could not finished his problem with his father.

The sign is Ruby, she was the namesake of the Ruby Pier park was named, there Eddie work as maintenance continued his father job. The object of this sign is Eddie, he doesn’t know his father so loved him. The
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4. The fourth person (Marguerite).

The fourth encounter with its wedding sequences reminds us of Christ the Bridegroom, especially since the wife he meets carries the French rendition of the name Daisy the flower which has always symbolized the Christ child.

In this encounter Eddie moved from one wedding to the next, one reception to another, one language, one cake, and one type of music to another language, another cake, and another type of music. The uniformity did not surprise Eddie. He always figured a wedding here was not much different from a wedding there. What he didn’t get was what this had to do with him. Eddie found certain love with Marguerite, a grateful love, a deep but quiet love, one that he knew, above all else, was irreplaceable. Once she’d gone, he’d let the days go stale; he put his heart to sleep.

“Love, like rain, can nourish from above, drenching couples with a soaking joy. But sometimes, under the angry heat of life, love dries on the surface and must nourish from below, tending to its roots, keeping itself alive”. Albom 2003, 165

The accident on Lester Street sent Marguerite to the hospital. She was confined to bed rest for nearly six months. Her injured liver recovered eventually, but the expense and the delay cost them the adoption. The child they were expecting went to someone else. The unspoken blame for this never found a resting place, it simply moved like a shadow from
husband to wife. Marguerite went quiet for a long time. Eddie lost himself in work. The shadow took a place at their table and they ate in its presence, amid the lonely clanking of forks and plates. When they spoke they spoke a small thing. The water of their love was hidden beneath the roots. Eddie never bet the horses again. His visits with Noel came to a gradual end, each of them unable to discuss much over breakfast that didn’t feel like an effort.

In time, Eddie and his wife Marguerite began talking again, and one night, Eddie even spoke about adopting. The years passed and a child never came, their wound slowly healed, and their companionship rose to fill the space they were saving for another. Eddie met his wife; Marguerite. Eddie gets the lesson about the power of love; she states that even thought people pass away, their love does not die. Marguerite tells Eddie that she loved him even after her death and that true love endures forever.
The sign is Marguerite (Eddie’s wife). The interpretant of this sign is Eddie that Eddie felt loneliness and Marguerite state that even though people pass away, their love does not die and she tells Eddie that she loved him even after her death and that true love endures forever.

5. The Fifth Person (Tala)

In Eddie's final stage in heaven he finds himself in a sea of white, empty and silent. He hears the sound of screaming children, the same sound that have haunted his dreams ever since the day he escaped captivity in the Philippines. Upon investigating the source of these screams, he finds children playing peacefully in a river. They are screams of joy, not of horror. Amongst the children, he finds a young Philippines girl, Tala. It turn out that she was the shadow he was in the burning hut. He was responsible for her death.

“He wailed than, and howl rose within him in a voice he had never heard before, a howl from the very belly of his being, a howl that rumbled the river water and shook the misty air of heaven. His body convulsed, and hid head jerked wildly, until the howling gave way to prayer like utterances, every word expelled in the breathless surge of confession: “I killed you, I KILLED YOU,” then a whispered “forgive me,” then, “FORGIVE ME, OH, GOD...”and finally, “what have I done... WHAT HAVE I DONE...?”Albom 2003, 188

Eddie explains to her that he was sad because he feels as if he didn’t do anything meaningful with his life. Before Eddie exits his final stage in heaven, Tala tells him that he did, in fact Eddie successfully push the young girl to safety from the plummeting ride. Eddie is confused at first, telling Tala that he felt arms pulling him, not pushing. It turns out
that these arms belonged to Tala, who was pulling him into heaven, keeping him safe.

Eddie is then swept away and is brought back to the pier. He sees thousands of people, some died, some yet to born. They are all people whose lives Eddie had unknowingly saved by maintaining the park ride.

The sign of this lesson is a child rescue. The interpretant of this sign is Eddie’s job as maintenance in amusement park, there Eddie checked and carried on each attraction. The object is the fifth person Eddie met in heaven.

The river is a universal symbol of life, time, change, movement, mystery, wisdom, and connectedness. The Facilitates Eddie’s understanding of his purpose, and this leads him to inner peace.
A. Data Description.

In this data description, the writer will tabulate the collected data from novel The Five People You Meet in Heaven as described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SIGN (Representamen)</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>INTERPRETANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | The first person Eddie met in heaven (The Blue Man) | Eddie | • Eddie was caused the Blue Man death.  
• All people life connects to one another life.  
• The fairness does not govern life and death.  
• One withers another grows, birth and death part of a whole.  
• The Blue Man teaches Eddie that No random act in life |
| 2  | The second person Eddie met in heaven (Eddie’s | Eddie | • The captain shot Eddie’s leg, to keep the Captain promise by not living him behind. |
The Captain sacrifices his life to check the landmine so Eddie and two other soldiers were able to
life.
- The Captain teaches Eddie about sacrifice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>The third person Eddie met in heaven (Ruby Pier)</th>
<th>Eddie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   |   | Ruby said to Eddie “holding anger is poison and it can eat you from inside”.
|   |   | No one was born with anger.
|   |   | The anger just a burden with Eddie’s life and the anger can’t finished his problem with his father.
|   |   | Ruby teaches Eddie let go of his anger and forgive his father for the damage he caused in his life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>The fourth person Eddie met in heaven (Marguerite, Eddie’s wife)</th>
<th>Eddie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   |   | Eddie found certain love with Marguerite, a grateful love, a deep but quiet love.
|   |   | After Marguerite death Eddie put his heart to sleep.
|   |   | Marguerite teaches Eddie about |
the power of love.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>The fifth person Eddie met in heaven (Tala)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Tala shows Eddie that Eddie successfully pushes the young girl to safety from the plumbing ride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ In the heaven Eddie sees thousand of people, some died, some yet born. They are all people whose lives Eddie unknowingly saved by maintaining the park ride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Tala teaches Eddie about the children rescue that Eddie do in his life he work as maintenance in Ruby Pier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Analysis and Discussion of Semiotic Eddie’s journey to heaven**

From the data description above, the writer analyzes the data through the perspective of Pierce’s triadic concepts which cover the sign, the object and the interpretant. In this analysis the writer tried to combine the lesson Eddie got in his way to heaven according to the real life of Eddie.

Referring to the relationship of the triadic concepts, the data can be analyzed as follows:
The Five People Eddie met on his way to heaven:

1. The first person (the Blue Man)

Dream like a mirror of human’s life even so Eddie went to his journey in heaven, he could understand about his life when he met his first person was named Blue Man, he was informed Eddie that Eddie met five different people in his way to heaven and gave Eddie a lesson about his life.

“THERE ARE FIVE people you meet in heaven,” the Blue Man suddenly said. “Each of us was in your life for a reason. You may not known the reason at the time, and that is what heaven is for. For understand your life on earth.” (Albom

Based on the sentence about the heaven is not as the people think that heaven was a Garden of Eden, but a place where Eddie earthly life was explained by five people, these people may have been loved ones or distant strangers and each of them changed Eddie path forever. Than the Blue Man teach Eddie about his life.

“There are no random acts. That we are all connected. That you can no more separate one life from another than you can separate a breeze from the wind.” (p. 48).

Based on the sentence above as long as Eddie’s life, he ever met some people as familiar and not familiar with Eddie and has instinct spiritual relationship one of them. It was a natural and could do with any
one. He thinks such things are random but there is a balance to it all. One
withers and another grows. Birth and death are part of a whole.

It’s mean that all lives intersect for a certain reason and the death
of the Blue Man at that moment doesn’t take and misses someone, but
lives are changed but balance to it all.

The Blue Man as a sign (representamen) on Eddie’s way to heaven
that Eddie understand the heaven is not a lust garden of Eden but Eddie
met five people whose gave the reason and impacted on Eddie’s life. The
object of this sign was Eddie who felt back in his childhood because Eddie
met this man when he was child. The interpretant of this sign was the Blue
man that he told when he was child he had nervous by nature and his
father took him from his school at ten years old than joined with his father
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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion.

Based on the analyses that have been done from the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* the writer will conclude the following results. Related to the lesson Eddie had in his dream, the writer can take analysis result of it. Dream is like a mirror of a human life, Eddie can understand about his life when he met the first person in his dream which was the Blue Man. The Blue Man teaches Eddie that there is no random act in life, there is a balance to it all, like one winter another grows, birth and death are a part of whole.

Based on the lesson Eddie gets from the second person in his dream. The writer can conclude an analysis result that. Sacrifices is a part of life and can’t to separate of life and it is will happen in every human life. Like Eddie’s Captain do, Although he shot Eddie, he kept his promise by not living him behind and even sacrificed his live so Eddie and two other soldiers were able to live. He also teaches Eddie that one loses something, they often gain something else. This means when Eddie lost something that he sacrificed for some one else, than some one else will continue the sacrifice of those like Eddie had done.

According to the lesson Eddie gets from the third person in his dream, the writer can result the analysis that, how very emotion Eddie after he get the
explanation from Ruby about his father, than Ruby teaches Eddie that let go of the anger and forgive his father for the damage he caused in his life, the anger just a burden with his life and the anger can’t finished his problem with his father.

According to the lesson Eddie gets from the third person in his dream, the writer can result the analysis that, Eddie found certain love with Marguerite, a grateful love, a deep but a quiet love and until Eddie death loved some one except Marguerite

According to the lesson Eddie gets from the fifth person in his dream, the writer can result the analysis that; Eddie death cause safe little girl than in his dream he got the lesson of the meaning and purpose of his work. Eddie maintenance in ruby pier, in every morning he check a tools of an amusement park.
B. Suggestion.

Based the conclusion above, the writer suggests some point as follow:

1. The writer who writes a lesson of Eddie’s dream should not too short and full of confusion in understanding it.

2. The writer who writes a lesson of Eddie’s dream along with the lesson of Eddie get in his dream should correlate with his real life.

At the end of writer’s analysis, he hopes this study will be useful for future improvement of studying semiotic, especially relation about two essences unconsciousness (dream) and real life in novel The Five People you meet in Heaven by Mitch Albom.
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