

**MUSLIM PORTRAYED IN *SALMON FISHING IN THE YEMEN*:  
A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor's Degree in English Department



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**YOGYAKARTA**

**2022**

## FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

### A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 30/11/2022



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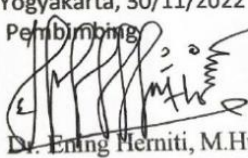
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Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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**MOTTO**

**“Everyone you meet is fighting a battle you know nothing about. Be kind.  
Always”**

**-Brad Meltzer-**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicated this graduating paper to:

My beloved family, Bapak and Ibu.

Dr. Ening Herniti, M.Hum., as my advisor of graduating paper

All the lectures in English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga

All the readers of this research

Yogyakarta, November 2022

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I realize that the perfection belongs to Allah Swt and some mistakes in this research is possible found. Hence, the criticism and suggestion are welcome. Hopefully this research will be useful to anyone interested in reading this.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb*

Yogyakarta, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and lines, representing the name Iga Razani Khairunnisa.

Iga Razani Khairunnisa

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# **MUSLIM PORTRAYED IN *SALMON FISHING IN THE YEMEN*: A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS**

By: Iga Razani Khairunnisa

## **ABSTRACT**

Film is one of the media that expressing a message and giving information also knowledge to viewers. Nevertheless, some viewers occasionally misinterpret the meaning of film. Therefore, it is essential to understand the meaning and message of every film we watch to. This research is aimed to explain the meaning of every sign shown and to explain the representation of Muslims in film. As the research object, *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film was used. The focuses are to find out every sign shown in film has multiple interpretation, including denotation, connotation and myth that mark society. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive. This indicates that the researcher is responsible for determining the interpretation of the data. Based on the first analysis, the researcher finds 8 main data contains meaning of sign that have important roles in film. The result shows that each sign delivers messages or cultural phenomena. The researcher identified four representations of Muslims in this film. These representations are, Muslims are portrayed as inherently prone to violence, Muslims are portrayed with a turban and have a beard, Muslims are portrayed as linked with polygamy, Muslims are portrayed with positive image by Sheikh Muhammad character. Moreover, the result of this research shows that the film entitled *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* contains both positive and negative image of Muslims are being portrayed for the viewers.

**Keywords:** *Semiotic, Roland Barthes, Sign, Representation, Muslim*

## **MUSLIM PORTRAYED IN *SALMON FISHING IN THE YEMEN*: A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Film merupakan salah satu media yang menyampaikan pesan dan memberikan informasi serta pengetahuan kepada penonton. Namun, beberapa penonton terkadang salah menafsirkan makna dari sebuah film. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk memahami makna dan pesan dari setiap film yang kita tonton. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan makna dari setiap tanda yang ditampilkan dan untuk menjelaskan representasi umat Islam dan film. Sebagai objek penelitian, film *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* digunakan. Fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui setiap makna yang ditampilkan dalam film mempunyai makna yang bervariasi termasuk makna denotasi, konotasi dan mitos yang menandai masyarakat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti bertanggung jawab untuk menentukan interpretasi data. Berdasarkan analisis pertama, peneliti menemukan 8 data utama yang mengandung makna yang memiliki peran penting di film. Hasil menunjukkan, bahwa setiap makna menyampaikan pesan atau fenomena budaya. Peneliti juga mengidentifikasi empat representasi Muslim dalam film ini. Representasi ini adalah, Muslim digambarkan berhubungan erat dengan kekerasan, Muslim digambarkan dengan turban dan memiliki janggut, Muslim digambarkan terkait dengan poligami, Muslims digambarkan dengan citra baik dengan karakter Sheikh Muhammad. Selain itu, hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa film berjudul *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* mengandung gambaran baik dan buruk tentang umat Islam yang ditampilkan untuk penonton.

Kata Kunci: Semiotik, Roland Barthes, Makna, Representasi, Muslim

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

The portrayal of Muslim is always less positive or negative used in media around the world (Sutkute, 2020, p. 33). Islam and Muslims are connected with violence, religious radicalism, backward, hijackers, and Islamic extremist militants. Akbarzadeh and Smith (2005, p. 2) state that after the 9/11 twin tower attack and the 2002 Bali bombing, the term 'Islamophobia' has been used by some critics in recent years to describe the increasing isolation and victimization of Muslims in the West. However, the factor of Islamophobia is not only lead by the action of terror but also the role of media, such as film or movie.

Film is one of the media entertainments that expressing a message that made by filmmaker to the viewer. According to Mahmood (2013, p. 77), film is a form of art that include sound, script, characters which mix together to tell a story that reflects daily life, and it might be inspired by real-life events. It can be enjoyed visually, such as action films, adventure, or romances. The message in the film can encourage imagination and guide to be a better concept of some aspect of human reality. By creating characters, pointing them in certain situations, making a point of view, filmmaker make ideas about morals, ideology, psychology, or social factor (Danesi, 2004, p. 144). Thus, film appears and is made not only for delivering messages but also gives information and knowledge to viewers. In order to give them knowledge and morals of the story, sometimes films have misinterpreted the

image of some religion or people. The real example of this misinterpretation are Islam and Muslims. They are often linked with the global media pointedly as negative portrayal.

The media, such as film which is produced by Hollywood as the biggest film industry in the world shows that Muslims are depicted with a negative prejudice (Gamson et al., 1992). In general, the media seem to portray Muslims as barbaric, violent, and uncivilized. The media have misrepresented Islam by associating Muslim religious obligations with terrorism. One of the films that portray the negative images connected with Muslims is *The Kingdom* (2007) showing Muslims of Afghanistan as a terrorist group that should be instantly destroyed. This film points out the US President that directly governed special force of group to fight a camp or terrorist base center in Afghanistan, it persuades the audiences with showing how Muslims are terrorists. According to Fatima (in Nusrat et al, 2020, p. 64), she surveys Muslim misrepresentation in Hollywood cinema and analyzed six films, namely, *The Dictator* (2012), *Clear Skin* (2012), *Lone Survivor* (2013), *Java Heat* (2013), *Camp X-Ray* (2014) and *Honor* (2014). Generally, she obtained the percentage of scenes in these films that portrayed the negative side of Muslims and mostly provide how negative image Muslims are. Those film also make huge assumption about Muslim in negative way, such as make Muslim as fully villain and doing all negative behaviour.

The type of films that reflected Muslims and Islam are positive, realistic, and show a new understanding of how Muslim people are and how they act is rarely found in Hollywood films industry. According to Shaheen (2014, p. 4), Hollywood



has visualised Arabs or Muslims as villains in more than 900 films, and only 5 percent Muslims describe as ordinary people. In this case, *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* as the object of this research did not fully portray as a negative stereotype that mentioned above.

*Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* is a 2012 comedy-drama film directed by Lasse Hallstrom and adapted by Beaufoy from a Paul Torday novel. This film tells the story of Sheikh Muhammad that has faith and vision instructed his representative, Miss Harriet Chetwode-Talbot to help him bring salmon fish to the Yemen. The project requires the help of Britain's leading fisheries experts name Dr. Alfred Jones, who thinks the idea is absurd. After the rejection from Dr. Alfred Jones, the recent news from war in Afghanistan involving the attack of Mosque by Missile result Patricia Maxwell as British Prime Minister worried. However, she sees Sheikh project has a potential as a 'good will' story for cover the war in Afghanistan and sends Dr. Alfred Jones to help the project. The film demonstrates how people should communicate and cooperate with one another despite of identify differences such as their country or religion, including Islam.

From the story above, *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film has the courage to take Islam as a part of the theme when the Islamic situation is not good in several countries. It motivates researcher to choose this film and analyze more deeply what kind of signs and representation in the films. On several occasion, some directors often add hidden messages in their film, and sometimes it can be difficult to understand the meaning of it, while the viewers time trying to enjoy a film at the same time. Another reason why the researcher chooses the films because the main

character of this film is a Muslim. It is rare to see a Muslim take as a main character in western film. As the research mention above, this film not only showing a Muslim as a main character but also showing a Muslim with characterization that Islam teaches generally for Muslim around the world in daily life. It also contains many messages or moral values such as the optimism among the main character, Muslims activities and how Yemen people behaviour in films.

In this film there are many hidden meanings that are not yet known by the viewer, so the researcher wants to find and analyze the hidden meaning to make it easier for the reader to understand the storyline. Below is the example of the data.

**Scene 01:27:27 – 01:28:06**

Sheikh: *“Bismillahirrahmannirohim. The day has arrived. And today, we hope we shall discover the one missing thing.*

From this issue, the research is curious in analyzing portrays of Muslims that occur in *Salmon Fishing in The Yemen*. It can be seen from this dialogue above, the phrase *Bismillahirrahmannirohim* has a meaning that a person is define things behalf Allah. Sheikh as a Muslims is common to say *basmallah* before he does something. This act serves as a symbol that all perfect praise be to Allah (Artyasa, 2012, p. 126). Based on one of the example of data analysis above, the researcher decided to use the semiotic approach by Roland Barthes. It is interesting to analyze how the phrase *Bismillahirrahmannirohim* can be a sign which describe the denotation, connotation and became the myth that marks society.

Specifically, the theory from Roland Barthes is suitable to be applied in this analysis because the concept of this theory relates to the goal of this analysis. This study is not only analyzing the conversation that occur in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen*, but also include the scene, the movements, the sounds and the object in the film itself. According to Eco (1986, p. 7), semiotic is the study of signs. He states that semiotics can deals with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics involves the study not only of being called as 'signs' in everyday speech but also of whatever 'represents' something else.

Roland Barthes's semiotic concept describes how sentences are produced and how sentence structures determine meaning, but is less concerned with the reality that the same sentence can convey multiple meanings to different individuals in different circumstances (Rahayu, 2020, p. 81). Roland Barthes theory is known as "order of signification", including denotation (the actual meaning according to the dictionary) and connotation (a double meaning born from cultural and personal experience). Barthes also sees another aspect of labelling, called "myth" that marks a society. The myth theory was developed by Barthes to critique the ideology of media culture or mass culture. Furthermore, myth is acted on existing signs, whether they are written statements or text, photographs, films, music, buildings, or clothing (Barthes, 1967, p. 115).

Based on the theory, researcher wants to analyze portrayal of Muslims that contains in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* (2012) film. Showing the portrayed of Muslims in this film needs a conception of the meaning of each sign and its correlation to others.

By all the explanations above, the purpose of this study is to analyze the meaning of sign in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* (2012) film and to describe the representation that found in film. This object applies through semiotic theory because it can explore the hidden meaning of signs with two stages: denotative and connotative meanings, and elucidate myth meanings. Therefore, the writer believes that the signs contain a lot of meanings that have a significant role in this film.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the explanation in the background, the writer focuses the analysis following this question below:

1. What is the meaning of sign shown in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* films?
2. What is the representation of Muslims occur in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* films?

## **1.3 Objective of Study**

Dealing with the statement of problems, this research has two objectives gained by the researcher as follow:

1. To explain the meaning of sign shown based on semiotic Roland Barthes theory in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* films.
2. To explain the representation of Muslims occurs in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* films.

#### **1.4 Scope of Study**

In this study, the writer focuses on the sign analysis that contains in films with denotative, connotative, and myth by Roland Barthes's semiotic theory as the theoretical foundation. Therefore, the scope of this study includes everything that is contained in this study which is the result of connotative, denotative, and myth based on *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film and describe the representation of Muslims that occur in this film.

#### **1.5 Significance of Study**

This research is expected to be beneficial to the readers, and the researcher herself. Hopefully, this study may enrich her knowledge about the specific knowledge of the researcher in the linguistic and semiotic field, especially in the analysis of Roland Barthes's theory. Specifically, the research is intended to identify and describe the sign denotative, connotative, and myth that exists and the representation of Muslims in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film. Then, it is presumed that the results of this study will be useful for English Literature Study Program students. This study will hopefully expand the understanding of semiotics, particularly for linguistics students. Moreover, this research can be a reference to Roland Barthes's theory for their study. In addition, this research hopefully can be beneficial to the readers in general in improving their knowledge of semiotic theories.

## 1.6 Literature Review

Through Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, this study will examine how Muslims are portrayed in the film *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen*. Following a brief review, the researcher was unable to locate a previous study that studied *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* as its particular subject. Moreover, several earlier journals and academic papers are relevant to our topic. These publications apply the concept of semiotic theory to film as well as the idea of signs.

The first research is a journal article from *Profetik Jurnal Komunikasi* 13(2): pp 2549-0168 entitled “Representation of Social Class in Film (Semiotic Analysis of Roland Barthes Film Parasite)” by Vicky Dianiya (2020) this journal discusses Social class that occurs in Parasite movies with Roland Barthes theory which analyzed based on three things, which is the connotation, denotation, and myth that contained in the Parasite movies. The result can be concluded that representation is created because objects or images can result a meaning that we understand or relate to a meaning. Also, the explanation of social class representation in the parasite movie is both in its properties, scenes, and cinematography.

The second research is a journal article from *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)* 4(7): pp 2378-703X entitled “Mythology of Career Woman in Hijab Film (Study of Roland Barthes Semiotic Analysis)” by Muthia Rahayu (2020) this journal talks about the problem in women who have a career with critical paradigm used Roland Barthes theory that results in the mythology of career women caused by three factors; culture, system, domestic relations. This research also used three units to analyze Hijab film, first is Linguistic

Message that contained script that spoken by actors that involved in the film; second is Encoded Iconic Message or connotation meaning, and the last is Uncoded Iconic Message or denotation meaning after all unit has been completed, the research will conclude the myth through context situation.

Next is a thesis of *Jakarta: English Departement Faculty of letters, University of Darma Persada Jakarta*, entitled “Roland Barthes ’Denotation, Connotation, and Myth in The Change of Four Starbucks Logos: A Study of Semiotics” by Rifa Nadira (2018), this thesis reveals denotation, connotation, and myth the changes that happen on the Starbucks logo. In this research, the writer analyzed the color, shape, and text of the Starbucks logo with denotation, connotation, and myth meaning use Barthes theory. The result is the change of four Starbucks logos is affected by the company’s needs and cultural condition also the myth that appears is from the Greek myth Siren which represents a beautiful mermaid who can seduce the sailors, its means Starbucks wants to make customers feel conviviality while enjoying the coffee of Starbucks.

The Last is thesis *Jakarta: English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta*, entitled “A Semiotic Analysis on Sucker Punch Film” by Nopi Royani (2014) this thesis discuss to find out the denotative meaning as the first signification and connotation meaning or the second signification on the things as a sign that character using in Sucker Punch film. The research also discovers the thing as a sign in this film and analyzed the things therefore the research can conclude the result of signs in the film. Based on this thesis, there are four things that became the centre of analysis,

there are; maps, matches, knife and the last is key. Every four things in this movie have an implied meaning.

Based on research studies above, the research has similarities and differences from those researches. The similarity of those research is the theory that used is connotative, denotative and myth meaning by Roland Barthes and the differences is the object of this research. Also, in this research, the writer chooses to analyze sign that related to Muslim portrayed in film. In this research, the writer uses *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* as object of the analysis. It can be concluded, the focus of this research is to explain the sign of denotative, connotative, and myth meaning and describe how Muslim are represent in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen*.

### **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

This chapter will be a focus on the use of semiotic theories based on Roland Barthes's theory. More specifically, the research wants to analyse denotation, connotation, and myth meaning and describe the representation of Muslims that occurs in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film by using Barthes theory.

Roland Barthes (1982, p. 107) applies the term 'orders of signification'. The first order of signification is denotation while, and the second-order of signification is connotation. Barthes still applies the signifier-signified of Saussure's term although there is the existence of denotation and connotation are the difference between Barthes and Saussure. To mark society Barthes also adds the myth in his semiotics. The explanation of connotations by Barthes, when the system examines the sign, it does not hold on to the primary meaning, but they are trying to get it



through connotations meaning, it means when a sign has denotation meaning, then denotation will develop to connotation meaning, after that the connotation meaning will be a myth.

The semiotic of Roland Barthes's theory reveals that the first stage is the semiological meaning which is a sign that contains a textual denotative meaning and a contextual connotation, thus the results of connotation meanings can represent signs in myth. According to Barthes (1967), denotation meaning works as a first-level meaning that explains signs. The definition of denotation is more to be reflected as the definitional, obvious, literal, elementary, or common-sense meaning of a sign, clearly, denotation is what the dictionary attempts to provide (Chandler, 2017, p. 162). Denotation is the explicit, literal definition of a word that might be found in a dictionary while connotation refers to the wide system of positive and negative union that most words naturally carry with them. Denotation is the first meaning system that has been regularly agreed upon which explains the relationship between signifier and signified to reality, producing precise, direct, and certain meanings. ‘

According to Roland Barthes (1967, p. 91), the second of signification, connotation, consists of signifiers and signified. Roland Barthes views the connotation as a sign derived from the signifier of a denotative sign (so denotation leads to a chain of connotation). Connotation describes the interactions that happen when signs meet with emotions or feelings. Connotation meanings involve knowledge as a social context and interpretation of any intentional meaning. Fiske in Chandler (2017) states that denotation is *what* is photographed, connotation is

*how* it is photographed. Based on the explanation about connotation, the writer describes the connotation as a second order of signification to receive the explicit sign which identifies the hidden meaning.

Myth in Barthes perspective is different from myth in general, such as superstition or things that do not make sense. Myth has a meaning of language that defines a communication system and message. Thus, the myth appears from connotation meaning formed a long time in society. Chandler (2017) states that myths help us to make sense of our experiences surrounded by a culture, it means that myths express and arrange shared ways of conceptualizing phenomena within a culture in society. In the semiotic concept of Barthes, the myth shows the correlation of connotative meaning which is similar to use with signs. According to Setiawan (2014, p. 25), when myth works as a second-level meaning, connotative meaning, the sign in the first system becomes a marker or signifier in the second system. At that point, myths begin to explain meanings that contain values such as morality, culture, history, politics, etc.

## **1.8 Method of Research**

### **1.8.1 Type of Research**

This study will use qualitative descriptive research methods. The term qualitative emphasizes the attributes of things and processes that cannot be scientifically studied or evaluated in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency (Creswell, 2009, p. 4). The researcher will conduct qualitative study since the data that will be acquired in this research from the form of film images

and conversation cannot be analyzed quantitatively. Consequently, the data will be gathered through library and literature study.

### **1.8.2 Data Sources**

The researcher will use data from the film for this research. The data will be collected from the scene and conversation film of *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* that can be accessed with streaming <https://tv.apple.com/us/movie/salmon-fishing-in-the-yemen/>.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection Technique**

The type of method used in this research is descriptive method. This method suitable for this research because the object of the analysis is film. To collect the data several steps need to be done. The first step is watching the film. The purpose of this first step is to understand the storyline of the movie. The second step is categorizing the scenes and dialogues from the film by also taking a screenshot of necessary aspects of the images which related and helped the analysis, specifically in a showcase of connotative, denotative, and myth meaning. This step is aimed to make the data easier to analyze. After all the data have been analysis, the researcher could start the research in terms of analysis to solve the problem stated in the paper.

### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

For analyzing the data, reference with the statement by Sudaryanto (1993, p. 14-18), the method used in this research is equivalent method. In the referential equivalent method means use the reality which the language refers to decides the result which could be determinant (Syaifullah, 2020, p. 14). The first step of this

research would be identifying all the sign in films. Second, after identifying the sign, the researcher will apply Barthes theory to describe denotative, connotative, and myth that appears in the film and analyzes each scene that fits into them. The third is describe how Muslims are represent in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film. Lastly, the researcher will resume the general analysis.

### **1.9 Paper Organization**

This study has four chapters, each of which is separated into the following section. The first chapter is the introduction of the research that consists of Background of Choosing a subject, Objective of Study, Significances of Study, Literature Review, Theoretical Approach, Research Methodology, and Paper Organization. The Second Chapter is Theoretical Framework that consists of sign with denotative, connotative, and myth data of *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film. The third chapter will show the analysis using Ronald Barthes's theory to reveal connotative, denotative, and myth and describe how Muslims are represent in the film. The fourth chapter will present the conclusion of this research.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

Based on the research, after identifying and analyzing the meaning of sign in several scene with the theory of Roland Barthes namely denotation, connotation, and myth and describe the representation of Muslims in *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film in the previous chapter. the researcher finding 8 main data out of 10 data contain as the sign that can portrayed the Muslims in the film, the research is able to draw the conclusion.

Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic analysis, the writer found ten signs related to how Muslims are portrayed in the scene and dialogue of the film. The first sign is a Mosque. The destroying Mosque in the first scene became a sign because it is related to Islam religion and has an essential role for Muslims. The connotation from this scene became clear: Mosque represents a fundamental pillar for Muslims. To cover the destroying Mosque with attack missile, the government of the UK approved the project of bringing Salmon fish to Yemen, which used to build a good relationship between the UK and the Middle East. Thus, the myth in datum one, a Mosque, became an identity for Muslims because it is interpreted that the destroying Mosque from the image of scene one is crucial and needs to cover.

The next sign found in the second data is the word faith from the dialogue and the use of a turban from the scene. It is interpreted that Sheikh is a man of faith. He believes in faith and Allah to help him through his life. Furthermore, using a turban and growing a beard as an appearance for a Muslim man became a myth because, as a Muslim, it is a reminder of his religion and respect for Allah. Then, as a Yemeni male, a turban is traditional attire and culture commonly known as *al qaweq* for a long time. Another culture in Yemen is polygamous marriage. In the third data, Sheikh says that he has too many wives. The denotation meaning of the word wife is a married woman in relation. The connotation meaning is Sheikh has multiple wives and in polygamous marriage. As a Muslim, polygamy is permitted (with certain conditions), and in Yemen itself, polygamous marriage is common and lawful.

In the fourth data, the sign found is speaking *Allahu Akbar* while pulling out a gun. The meaning of *Allahu Akbar* is God is most great. However, the act of a man contradicts *Allahu Akbar* meaning. It is represented that the front of a man who pulled a gun is Jihad. It also represents a negative image of Muslims. Continuously, in fifth data, it represents that Sheikh is a kind man with enormous optimism. The sign that was found is the word green. The denotative meaning of the word green is the colour of grass or plants. The connotative meaning is a symbol of hope and growth. Green in Islam has a meaning of optimism and a sense of paradise. The myth in this data is that Sheikh hopes bringing the project to Yemen will help his country grow and have a sense of heaven.

The following data shows how Islam generally teaches us with Sheikh's actions in the film. The sign in the sixth data is the word debts. The denotation of the word debt is typically money, and the connotation meaning of debt is a vow or *nadhr*. Then, the myth from this data is a person is expected to fulfil a vow or *nadhr*. In the seventh data, the sign that was found is the word justice. In the dictionary, justice has the meaning treat someone with fairness and equity. The connotation of justice is a person should understand other perspectives. Islam teaches us to forgive and treat people with patience and righteousness. Thus, the myth in the seventh data is always to stick to patience and treat people with manners. The last sign is the word try. The denotation of the word try is an effort to accomplish something. In the last data, after people from Yemen destroyed the project, Sheikh still has hopes. Then, the connotation of the word try in this scene is that Sheikh wants to rebuild the project again. Thus, the myth can be concluded that as a Muslim, it is essential not to give up and believes in Allah.

In addition, the research also found four representation of Muslims that occur in this film. Those representation are elaborated based on the summary from the meaning of every sign in the previous section. The representation of Muslims is essentially portrayed in both the dialogue and the image of scene in film, hence the researcher chooses to describe the representation of Muslim based on the film overall summary. Those representation of Muslims such as, Muslims are portrayed as inherently prone to violence, Muslims are portrayed with a turban and a bread, Muslims are portrayed as linked with polygamy, Muslims are portrayed with a positive image by Sheikh Muhammad character. Those representation are

considered as some images of the representation of Muslims in film because the omission of facts and the portrayal of not only negative aspect of Muslims in the film but also the perception of Muslims in general in right way. Wrong perception about Muslims is spreading globally through in western film. In this matter, the film in this research tries to present the stereotypical portrayed of Muslims that people commonly known.

Then, this research concludes that each sign occur in the film has its own meaning and interpretation, beginning with denotation, connotation, and myth. In addition, *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film contains four the representation of Muslims, as shown by a summary of the sign meanings. Thus, *Salmon Fishing in the Yemen* film contain the portrayed of Muslims in both good and bad equally, and it can be used as a media to representation the situation about Muslims perspective by western media for all people in particular.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

The overall results of this researcher emphasize that using semiotics theory can provide a more comprehensive explanation for understanding objects such as film, images, and word. Especially, semiotic by Roland Barthes that might help to analyze and find out the hidden meaning with other object such as film. It would be exceptional if the next researcher could explain another semiotic theory or combine two theories to provide stronger results. Semiotic is a broad theory. Thus, there is much room for future researchers to examine and research additional studies in this topic.



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