



Semiotic Meaning Analysis of the Metal Helmet Carving Symbolism in the "Perak Shop Jogja" Kotagede Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Kota Gede, located in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, is one of the historical places that exudes a deep wealth of Javanese culture and tradition. One of the objects that attracts attention is the carved helmet and one of the famous silversmiths in Kota Gede is "Toko Perak Jogja". This work was conceived with the aim of knowing the meaning that exists in the handicrafts of "Toko Perak Jogja" through semiotic analysis. This study uses a descriptive method and analyzes it through the Charles Sanders Pierce method. The results obtained are that there are 3 carved helmets analyzed, namely the PT Adaro Helmet, the PT KPC Helmet, and the PT Indolakto Helmet. The PT Adaro Helmet contains symbolic meanings about balance, harmony, messages to care for the environment, and meanings in the form of hopes for glory. Furthermore, for the PT.KPC Helmet there is a symbolic meaning in the form of unity and integrity, life that continues to rotate, a message of environmental care, and hope for glory. And for PT Indolakto Helmet, there is a symbolic meaning in the form of a sense of enthusiasm, respect for diversity, and hope for glory. In conclusion, from the three helmets found diverse symbolic meanings

Keywords: *Semiotic Meaning; Symbolism; Carving, Metal Helmet*

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has diverse cultures and abundant natural wealth. This abundant natural wealth is then utilized by the Indonesian people to develop the economic sector (Apriyanti & Hatmoko, 2023). Apart from that, many industrial sectors also utilize Indonesia's natural wealth as industrial materials. Apart from producing industrial products, the use of natural resources in Indonesia also produces various works of art (Antara & Vairagya, 2018). One of them is the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which is often referred to as a student city and also a city of arts. Various arts are here, starting from mural art, sculpture, painting, music and posters (Fitrah, 2020). Art is a unique work, not only from its visuals, but works of art also have a relationship with politics, social class, public space, community figures, culture and culture, as well as issues that developed at that time (Mulyadi, 2017).

Carved helmets in Kota Gede have deep roots in the history of silver crafts. Silver crafts have been the main source of livelihood for local people for centuries. Helmets are a form of silver art

produced by talented craftsmen in this city. The carved helmet reflects the rich Javanese culture. In Javanese culture, helmets are not only considered a physical protective device, but also have a deep symbolic meaning. The use of this helmet is an integral part of the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Kota Gede. Even though modern times have brought changes in lifestyle and cultural values, many people in Kota Gede still try to preserve the tradition of making carved helmets. This includes the use of traditional techniques in making helmets and efforts to maintain distinctive carvings and motifs (Daliman, 2012). This carved helmet not only has functional value as head protection, but is also a beautiful and valuable work of art. Kota Gede carved helmets are often valued as collectibles and can become exhibition items in art or cultural museums (Arya, 2021).

According to data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, although the popularity of crafts is quite high, crafts are one of the creative economy subsectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Anggarini, 2021). Even though during the pandemic the growth of the crafts subsector experienced a decline in income of around -3.31%. However, the crafts subsector remained resilient in facing the impact of the pandemic and managed to survive slowly. The craft subsector contributed IDR 166.13 trillion to National GDP (Gross Domestic Income) in 2020, and became the creative economy subsector with the second largest income, namely 4.95 US Dollars in the same year (Indah, 2023). In Indonesia, crafts are a subsector that is very close to the Indonesian tourism industry. Various kinds of handicrafts are produced with their own characteristics, ranging from handicrafts made from wood, metal, leather, glass, ceramics, textiles, to silver (Aziz, 2017).

One of the famous metal helmet craftsmen in Kota Gede is "Silver Shop Jogja". This shop produces various kinds of custom crafts from silver, copper, brass and aluminum. Toko Perak Jogja has been around for decades serving wholesale and retail orders for various kinds of souvenirs. This is because in modern times metal carved helmets are often used as souvenirs that can be customized by the party who wants the work, most of whom are mining companies. This is in accordance with the results of the author's interview with one of the metal carved helmet craftsmen named Mr. Candra from Toko Perak Jogja:

"This carved helmet can be said to be one of the characteristics of Yogyakarta, especially for the Kota Gede area. Our own craftsman center mostly gets orders from mining companies, such as Pertamina, PT. Adaro, PT. Indolakto, PT. Pertamina and many more. We adjust the motif itself to the customer's wishes or we can design it symbolically ourselves. However, if there are collectors or for other needs, we are ready to make it."

Carved helmets, in addition to providing physical protection, are a sign of courage, honor and cultural heritage. In semiotic analysis, this helmet becomes an interesting focal point for understanding the symbols and signs that lie behind each carving and color. Semiotics is a powerful tool for exploring meaning in culture, because it allows us to uncover symbolic layers that can be hidden behind cultural artifacts (Devara Harmawan et al., 2021).

In the context of Kota Gede carved helmets, semiotic analysis can provide a deeper understanding of Javanese culture, local traditions, religion, and everyday meanings that may be associated with these helmets. Every element of the helmet, from the shape and material to the carvings and motifs, are signs that contain history and knowledge that combines culture and art (Ratih Puspitasari, 2021).

The colors and designs on a carving can contain deep symbolism, such as red symbolizing courage, gold symbolizing wealth, or wayang motifs reflecting epic stories in Javanese culture. By analyzing this helmet from a semiotic perspective, we can explore meanings that may be forgotten or overlooked in everyday life (Mulia, 2018).

Additionally, it is important to understand how carved helmets were received by local communities and how they linked them to their cultural identity. This helmet may be a symbol of family

pride and heritage that is preserved from generation to generation, or it may be used in traditional ceremonies that are rich with meanings and signs (Wijaya, 2017).

In this article, we will take a closer look at the carved Kota Gede helmet made by “Toko Perak Jogja”, identifying the markings and symbols contained within it. Semiotic analysis will help us appreciate the cultural richness contained in this simple object and understand how art and traditions developed in the historical context of Kota Gede.

In this scientific article the author will use the semiotic research method by Charles Sanders Pierce, because the writing will become more developed and deeper in conducting research that occurs in the field. This research explains reality as it is, without anything being changed. The author analyzes and writes it according to what is seen through observation and also the documents obtained.

According to Peirce, semiotics is based on logic, because logic studies how people reason, while according to Peirce reasoning is done through signs. Signs allow us to think, relate to other people and give meaning to what the universe displays (Ersyad, 2022).

Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic theory helps in understanding symbolic meaning in various contexts, including fine arts (Patriansyah, 2014). Pierce's semiotic theory regarding the analysis of symbolic meaning in works of fine art involves three main elements, namely signs, objects and interpretants:

1. Sign

Signs in Peirce's semiotic theory consist of two components, namely "signifier" and "signified." Signifiers are physical forms of signs, such as written words or images in fine arts, that refer to a particular concept or meaning. Signified is the meaning or concept associated with the signifier. This is the essence of what the sign represents (Muslikhun, 2018).

2. Object

Objects are what actually exist in the world, be they physical objects, events, or abstract concepts. In the context of fine arts, objects can be the subject of a painting or elements that represent certain meanings (Karja, 2020).

3. Interpretant (Interpretant)

The interpretant is the concept or understanding that the recipient of the message or observer has of the sign. In the context of fine arts, interpretant is what the observer understands or feels when viewing a work of art (Sumarwahyudi, 2009).

In analyzing the symbolic meaning of works of art based on Peirce's semiotic theory, we can identify the relationship between signs, objects and interpretants. Observers create interpretants when they connect signs (signifiers) with objects (signified) based on their knowledge, culture and experience (Wardani, 2010). It gives meaning to works of art and allows symbolic communication to occur between artist and observer.

Pierce also divided signs into three main types:

1. Icon: This sign has a physical or qualitative similarity to the object represented. In fine art, this can be an image that resembles the subject.
2. Index: This sign has a causal or functional relationship with the object represented. An example of an index is a finger print that leaves a trail or smoke indicating the presence of fire

3. Symbol: This sign has a conventional relationship with the object represented. The link between signifier and signified are cultural rules or conventions, such as words in a language that are used to describe something (Febriani, 2022).

Researchers use Peirce's theory because to read the signs in the Helmet Carving "Toko Perak Jogja" more precisely using more detailed icons, indexes and symbols in discussing them. This study contains quotations to provide an overview of the presentation of the report. The data obtained in this research was through observation and documentation. After the data was obtained, the researcher then processed and analyzed then described and made conclusions.

This research uses a descriptive research type, namely explaining one by one what is being studied. Meanwhile, the implementation of this descriptive method is not only limited to collecting and compiling data. The characteristics of this descriptive method include, among other things, focusing on solving current and actual problems (Rukajat, 2018). Then the data collected is first compiled, explained and then analyzed. Having a detailed description of a particular social phenomenon provides as accurate a picture as possible of the circumstances, problems of the phenomenon and analysis of the phenomenon. In collecting data, the researcher will observe the results of carved helmet crafts at the "Jogja Silver Shop", which the researcher will then analyze using secondary data which will be obtained from internet sources, books, or scientific articles that other researchers have previously compiled.

Result and Discussion

1. History of Kotagede Silversmiths

The history of silversmiths in Kota Gede can be traced back to the 18th century. When Mataram Islam was led by Sultan Agung Hanyakrakusuma, he moved the center of government to the area and founded a new city known as Kotagede. This area later became an important silver craft center. In the following period, silver crafts in Kota Gede developed rapidly. Silversmiths in this area are known for their skills in making jewelry, household furniture, and various other silver items. Silver jewelry from Kota Gede has become very famous throughout the archipelago (Indonesia), and even abroad (Ambarwati, 2016).

Silver jewelry made in Kota Gede also has an important role in various traditional ceremonies in Java. For example, silver jewelry is often used in weddings and religious ceremonies (Kusumo, 2013). Silver jewelry is considered to bring good luck and has deep symbolic meaning in Javanese culture. Silver making skills in Kota Gede are often passed down from generation to generation. These silver craftsmen have in-depth knowledge of silver processing techniques, carving and jewelry making (Suardana & Sumantra, 2021). They maintain this tradition closely, and young craftsmen in Kota Gede often learn from more experienced masters (Suardana, 2021).

Even though it has deep historical roots, silver crafts in Kota Gede remain relevant today. Kota Gede is a center for modern silver crafts that combines traditional techniques with contemporary designs. Silver products from Kota Gede are prized by art collectors and tourists. Apart from being a silver production center, Kota Gede has also become a popular tourist attraction. Many silver shops sell handmade silver products, and visitors can visit workshops to see the silver-making process firsthand.

2. Profile of "Jogja Silver Shop"

Jogja Silver silver shop is a company that produces various custom crafts from silver, copper, brass and aluminum. The craftsmen accept orders ranging from custom carved helmets, custom silver miniatures, custom puppet plaques, silver puppets, silver pins, medals, trophies, as well as various silver/silver jewelry, gold, paladin and platinum jewelry.




The Jogja Silver Shop is located in the center of Kotagede Yogyakarta, precisely on Jl. Packaging 9 A Kotagede Yogyakarta. This shop has been around for decades serving wholesale and retail orders for various kinds of souvenirs and custom jewelry.

Jogja Silver Shop has a motto namely:

"Consumer satisfaction due to excellent product results, guaranteed quality with timely work as agreed is our priority and satisfaction"

3. Visualization of carved helmet crafts made by "Toko Perak Jogja"

Table 1. Visualization of Jogja Silver Shop Carved Helmet Craft Results

Number	Information	Visualization
1	Metal carved helmet for PT workers. Adaro. Inside there are carvings of Kalimantan batik motifs, the company logo and the name of the owner, carvings in the shape of coal, and carvings in the shape of mining vehicles	 <p>Figure 1. Helmet visualization for PT customers. Adaro</p>
2	Metal carved helmet for PT workers. KPC. Inside there are carvings in the form of an unbroken chain symbol, symbols of leaves and trees, the company logo and the name of the owner.	 <p>Figure 2. Helmet visualization for PT customers. KPC</p>
3	Metal carved helmet for PT workers. Indolacto. Inside there is a fire symbol engraved, the company logo and the name of the owner, and the most dominant is the carving with a seven-way batik motif.	 <p>Figure 3. Helmet visualization for PT customers. Indolacto</p>

a. Discussion of Semiotic Analysis Figure 1

As you can see, picture 1 is a metal carved helmet ordered by PT. Adaro. Inside there are carvings of Kalimantan batik motifs, the company logo and the name of the owner, carvings in the shape of coal, and carvings in the shape of mining vehicles.

Metal carved helmet ordered by PT. The author reviews Adaro, according to Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic theory, there are three elements that contain semiotic elements. These elements are illustrations, colors, and typography or writing. In these illustrations, illustrations were found in the form of carvings with leaf motifs, carvings with coal motifs, as well as carvings in the shape of mining vehicles.

From the data that has been obtained, it will then be explained in more depth regarding the semiotic elements contained in it in order to find out the meaning contained in the helmet carvings. In the Kalimantan batik motif carving illustrations there are semiotic elements in the form of icons, indices and symbols. The illustration of the carved Kalimantan batik motif on the carved helmet is a characteristic of the area occupied by PT. Adaro, because of its location spread across the southern Kalimantan region. The location of the Kalimantan batik carving is located in a circle on the edge of the carved helmet. The symbolic meaning of batik is a symbol of balance, harmony or equality in life which is shown by a regular pattern in each curve (Parmono, 1995).

Next is an illustration of carved leaf motifs, the pattern looks irregular but still uses aesthetic principles. This carving almost fulfills 60% of the pattern on the carved helmet. The symbolic meaning of the leaf-patterned carving is PT. Adaro will always maintain environmental sustainability even though the company operates in the mining sector (Salam et al., 2017).

Next there is a carving in the form of coal. The engraving is located on the front of the helmet and is adjacent to the engraving so that the motif can be seen clearly. The symbolic meaning of this coal carving is that it is a commodity produced by PT. Adaro. And also for carvings in the shape of mining vehicles, which are more precisely shaped like excavators. The location of this carving is on the right and left sides of the helmet. The symbolic meaning of this mining vehicle carving is that it is a piece of equipment that PT. Adaro uses it during mining activities.

Apart from the illustration aspect, there is also the color aspect. The overall color of this helmet is silver even though the material it is made of is aluminum. According to Karja (2021) the color silver in several cultures is often associated with purity and wisdom. However, silver is also often associated with luxury and wealth. Silver is a precious metal, and silver items are often used as jewelry. Furthermore, according to Dini & Yuanditasari (2023) Silver is often considered a color that refers to the future and technology. It deals with progress, innovation, and modern style. Due to its similarity to silver, silver is often associated with luxury, wealth, and elegance. Many jewelry and luxury items use this color. In some cultures, silver is a symbol of resurrection and restoration. It can refer to a second chance or a new chance in one's life. Based on the context for PT. Adaro, this silver color has a symbolic meaning of the hope to always gain wealth and glory for the company.

Next is the typography aspect, the writing on this helmet includes the engraving of the company name and also the name of the helmet owner. The engraving of the company name and the name of the helmet owner is on the front of the helmet and at the top is the company writing "PT. Adaro" and the name "M. Antoni Kurniawan." There is no significant symbolic meaning in this typography engraving, it only means identification or identity.

b. Discussion of Semiotic Analysis Figure 2

Next, you can observe picture 2 which is a metal carved helmet for PT workers. KPC. Inside there are carvings in the form of an unbroken chain symbol, carvings of leaves and trees, and the PT company logo. KPC along with the owner's name and year of service.

Metal carved helmet ordered by PT. The author reviews KPC according to Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic theory, there are three elements that contain semiotic elements. These elements are illustrations, colors, and typography or writing. In these illustrations, illustrations were found in the form of carvings of unbroken chains, carvings of leaves and trees, as well as carvings in the shape of mining vehicles.

From the data that has been obtained, it will then be explained in more depth regarding the semiotic elements contained in it in order to find out the meaning contained in the carvings. In the carved illustrations there are semiotic elements in the form of icons, indices and symbols. Firstly, there is an illustration of a chain motif carving on a carved helmet ordered by PT. KPC. The location of the carving is on the edge of the helmet and completely encircles the helmet. According to Oentoro (2013), the symbolic meaning of an unbroken circular chain reflects the idea that everything in the universe is connected, in one unity. The circular chain can also be interpreted as a symbol of the cycle of life. Like the constant changes in life, this chain reminds us that life is an ever-revolving series of events. Because the helmet is used as a souvenir for workers who have retired, its symbolic meaning is so that retired workers will always maintain their unity and remind them that life will always revolve endlessly, where the old will continue their work by the young.

Next is an illustration of carved leaf motifs. You can see that the leaf pattern resembles a batik motif and the carvings really dominate the helmet motif. The symbolic meaning of the leaf-patterned carving is PT. KPC will always maintain environmental sustainability even though the company operates in the coal mining sector.

Apart from the illustration aspect, there is also the color aspect. The overall color of this helmet is silver even though the material it is made of is aluminum. According to Karja (2021) the color silver in several cultures is often associated with purity and wisdom. However, silver is also often associated with luxury and wealth. Silver is a precious metal, and silver items are often used as jewelry. Furthermore, according to Dini & Yuanditasari (2023) Silver is often considered a color that refers to the future and technology. It deals with progress, innovation, and modern style. Due to its similarity to silver, silver is often associated with luxury, wealth, and elegance. Many jewelry and luxury items use this color. In some cultures, silver is a symbol of resurrection and restoration. This can refer to a second chance or a new chance in one's life Based on the context for PT. KPC, this silver color has a symbolic meaning of the hope to always gain wealth and glory for the company.

Next is the typography aspect, the writing on this helmet includes the engraving of the company name, name of the helmet owner, position and period of service. All typography engravings are on the front of the helmet and at the top is the writing of the company name "PT.KPC", then at the bottom there is an engraving of the owner's name and period of service "Wawan 2005-2008", and then at the very bottom there is a typography engraving in the form of The owner's position is "Senior mining engineer". There is no significant symbolic meaning in this typography engraving, it only means identification or identity.

b. Discussion of Semiotic Analysis Figure 2

Next, you can observe picture 2 which is a metal carved helmet for PT workers. KPC. Inside there are carvings in the form of an unbroken chain symbol, carvings of leaves and trees, and the PT company logo. KPC along with the owner's name and year of service.

Metal carved helmet ordered by PT. The author reviews KPC according to Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic theory, there are three elements that contain semiotic elements. These elements are illustrations, colors, and typography or writing. In these illustrations, illustrations were found in the form of carvings of unbroken chains, carvings of leaves and trees, as well as carvings in the shape of mining vehicles.

From the data that has been obtained, it will then be explained in more depth regarding the semiotic elements contained in it in order to find out the meaning contained in the carvings. In the carved illustrations there are semiotic elements in the form of icons, indices and symbols. Firstly, there is an illustration of a chain motif carving on a carved helmet ordered by PT. KPC. The location of the carving is on the edge of the helmet and completely encircles the helmet. According to Oentoro (2013), the symbolic meaning of an unbroken circular chain reflects the idea that everything in the universe is connected, in one unity. The circular chain can also be interpreted as a symbol of the cycle of life. Like the constant changes in life, this chain reminds us that life is an ever-revolving series of events. Because the helmet is used as a souvenir for workers who have retired, its symbolic meaning is so that retired workers will always maintain their unity and remind them that life will always revolve endlessly, where the old will continue their work by the young.

Next is an illustration of carved leaf motifs. You can see that the leaf pattern resembles a batik motif and the carvings really dominate the helmet motif. The symbolic meaning of the leaf-patterned carving is PT. KPC will always maintain environmental sustainability even though the company operates in the coal mining sector.

Apart from the illustration aspect, there is also the color aspect. The overall color of this helmet is silver even though the material it is made of is aluminum. According to Karja (2021) the color silver in several cultures is often associated with purity and wisdom. However, silver is also often associated with luxury and wealth. Silver is a precious metal, and silver items are often used as jewelry. Furthermore, according to Dini & Yuanditasari (2023) Silver is often considered a color that refers to the future and technology. It deals with progress, innovation, and modern style. Due to its similarity to silver, silver is often associated with luxury, wealth, and elegance. Many jewelry and luxury items use this color. In some cultures, silver is a symbol of resurrection and restoration. This can refer to a second chance or a new chance in one's life Based on the context for PT. KPC, this silver color has a symbolic meaning of the hope to always gain wealth and glory for the company.

Next is the typography aspect, the writing on this helmet includes the engraving of the company name, name of the helmet owner, position and period of service. All typography engravings are on the front of the helmet and at the top is the writing of the company name "PT.KPC", then at the bottom there is an engraving of the owner's name and period of service "Wawan 2005-2008", and then at the very bottom there is a typography engraving in the form of The owner's position is "Senior mining engineer". There is no significant symbolic meaning in this typography engraving, it only means identification or identity.

c. Discussion of Semiotic Analysis Figure 3

Next, you can observe picture 3 which is a metal carved helmet for PT workers. Indolacto. Inside there are carvings in the form of a fire symbol, the company logo and the name of the owner, and the most dominant is the carving with a seven-way batik motif.

Metal carved helmet ordered by PT. The author reviews Indolakto, according to Charles Sanders Pierce's semiotic theory, there are three elements that contain semiotic elements. These elements are illustrations, colors, and typography or writing. In these illustrations, illustrations were found in the form of carvings in the form of a fire symbol, the company logo and the name of the owner, and the most dominant was the carving with a seven-shaped batik motif.

From the data that has been obtained, it will then be explained in more depth regarding the semiotic elements contained in it in order to find out the meaning contained in the carvings. In the carved illustrations there are semiotic elements in the form of icons, indices and symbols. The first is that there is a fire symbol carved on the right and left sides of the helmet. According to Sudibya et al. (2018) fire is often considered a symbol of passion and energy. It reflects the characteristics of active, strong, and passionate fire. In various contexts, fire is used to depict determination, the spirit of struggle, and the drive to achieve goals. In the context for PT workers. Indolakto who wears this helmet certainly has a symbolic meaning, namely to always be enthusiastic about achieving his life and work goals.

Another aspect of the illustration is the carving with seven types of batik motifs. This carving dominates almost 60% of the total carvings on this helmet. According to Wenti Ayu Sunarjo et al. (2023) The "7 forms" motif reflects diversity, both in terms of color and motif shape. This can be interpreted as a symbol of the importance of cultural and natural diversity. In the context of workers at PT. Indolakto, they are required to respect the diversity that exists in their work environment, considering that the workers who work there come from various regions and different cultural backgrounds.

Apart from the illustration aspect, there is also the color aspect. The overall color of this helmet is silver even though the material it is made of is aluminum. According to Karja (2021) the color silver in several cultures is often associated with purity and wisdom. However, silver is also often associated with luxury and wealth. Silver is a precious metal, and silver items are often used as jewelry. Furthermore, according to Dini & Yuanditasari (2023) Silver is often considered a color that refers to the future and technology. It deals with progress, innovation, and modern style. Due to its similarity to silver, silver is often associated with luxury, wealth, and elegance. Many jewelry and luxury items use this color. In some cultures, silver is a symbol of resurrection and restoration. This can refer to a second chance or a new chance in one's life. Based on the context for PT. Indolakto, this silver color has a symbolic meaning of a hope to always gain wealth and glory for the company.

Next is the typography aspect, the writing on this helmet includes the engraving of the company name and the name of the helmet owner only. Typography engravings are on the right side and front of the helmet. On the front there is a typographic engraving of the company name "PT.Indolakto", then on the right and left sides there is a typographic engraving of the name of the wearer, namely "Meidi Widjaja". There is no significant symbolic meaning in this typographic engraving, it only means as a sign of identification or identity. just.

Conclusion

Based on observations on the work of carved helmets at "Toko Perak Jogja" which includes helmets for PT. Adaro, PT. KPC, and PT. Indolakto carried out a descriptive analysis using the "Charles Sanders Pierce" semiotic method, it can be concluded that the author found and proved that there are several meanings in all the carved helmet works that have been made, including:

1. On the carved helmet ordered by PT. Adaro has a carving with a typical Kalimantan batik motif which has a symbolic meaning as a form of balance, harmony or equality. Furthermore, there are carvings with coal and excavator motifs which are very closely related to PT's commodity production process. Adaro itself, namely coal. Meanwhile, the silver color on this helmet has a symbolic meaning of the hope of always gaining wealth and glory in the PT company. Adaro. However, from the typographic aspect there is no symbolic meaning other than being a sign of identification or identity.
2. On the carved helmet ordered by PT. KPC has a carving in the form of an unbroken chain, which means that workers always maintain their unity and reminds them that life will always revolve endlessly, where the old will continue their work by the young. Furthermore, there is also a

carved leaf motif which means PT. KPC will always maintain environmental sustainability even though the company operates in the coal mining sector. Furthermore, from the color aspect, the color silver has a symbolic meaning of the hope of always gaining wealth and glory. And for typography carvings there is no significant symbolic meaning in these typography carvings, they only have meaning as identification or identity.

3. On the carved helmet ordered by PT. Indolakto has fire motif carvings which have a symbolic meaning, namely to always be enthusiastic about achieving your goals in life and at work. Furthermore, there are also 7 meaningful batik motif carvings to always respect existing diversity. Furthermore, from the color aspect, the color silver has a symbolic meaning of the hope of always gaining wealth and glory. And for typography carvings there is no significant symbolic meaning in these typography carvings, they only have meaning as identification or identity.

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