THE EFFECTS OF SUPERNATURAL BEINGS TOWARDS THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *CORALINE* (2009) BY HENRY SELICK

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Abstract

The aims of this study is to analyze how the effects of supernatural beings depicted in the main character of *Coraline* movie by using Dunwich (2002) theory about the effects of supernatural beings towards humans. This research applied Saussure's Structuralism theory about the relation of Signifier and Signified and using the five interpreting concepts, which consist of Arbitrary and Conventional of sign, Langue and Parole, Binary Opposition and the relation of Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic (1966). In the concept of Arbitrary and Conventional, this study showed that the main character experienced the effects of the influence of supernatural beings towards herself, which resulted in Coraline having supernatural power to communicate with supernatural beings. Further, by using the concept of Langue and Parole, showed the effects of supernatural beings towards herself also affect Coraline's personality. In the concept of Binary Oppositions, there are differences between Coraline's personality towards her real parents and the other mother, which showed Coraline unhappy and always feel annoyed when she with her real parents, whereas Coraline always happy when she with the other mother. All of these effects leads Coraline to the Obsession Phenomenon that made her having a bad intention to to her real parents, which is to leave her real parents forever. Coraline Syntagmatically get the these effects because of the direct influence of the other mother, whereas Paradigmatically Coraline get these effects because of the dark history of Coraline's apartement.
Keywords: *Horror; Supernatural; Supernatural Beings; Saussure's Structuralism, Coraline*

INTRODUCTION

Supernatural is a thing or event that against the law of nature or it can be said that supernatural is something above of nature that cannot be explain by the law of nature. Supernatural became a part of human life and society because supernatural always related with the religions and cultures around the world. Shtulman (2008), states every culture has beliefs and practices that are based on belief in the existence of creatures like human beings with supernatural powers.

Supernatural beins itself are creatures like human that have non-human powers, such as beings who can change shapes, beings who can read minds, beings who control the weather, beings who like human that can fly or beings that can be anywhere. However, even though they have non-human powers, supernatural beings have the same traits as humans, such as speech, the ability to reason and the ability to plan (Shtulman, 2008). In other words, although supernatural beings and humans are different, but supernatural beings can communicate with humans, coexist with humans, and even supernatural beings can be a great influence on humans because supernatural beings have the same traits as humans, such as the ability to reason, ability to plan.

Halloween in USA and *Ruqyah* in Indonesia are the examples of the supernatural phenomenon that related to culture and religion. Morton (2012), states Halloween originated from the Samhain Celts festival, which they believe that the doors between human world and the otherworld opened one night a year and the dead might return to the living. Whereas *Ruqyah* is a form of Islamic healing that uses the recitation of Quranic verses in the process. *Ruqyah* is used to heal humans who experience trance caused by the disruption of supernatural beings to humans. Possession itself is the phenomenon of Djinn fusing with evil spirit that creates madness and paralyzes some of the human organs that its possesses (Afiyatin, 2019, p. 219).

The phenomena of supernatural does not only occur in the real life, but also often told in one kind of literary works called Popular Literature. Horror genre is one type of popular literature that always raises the phenomenon of the exsintence of supernatural beings in every story, as said by Draven, he said that in horror movies, supernatural being is one type of monster that becomes antagonists that drives the narrative (Draven, 2010, p. 4). What it means is supernatural beings are always portrayed as antagonistic characters in every horror story, which means that supernatural phenomena are often told in popular literature.

Coraline Movie by Henry Selick that released in 2009 is one of the popular literary horror that depicts supernatural phenomena. In this movie, the influence of supernatural beings on humans is portrayed very well and specifically, because in this movie the supernatural beings are depicted as characters who can directly communicate with humans. The researcher is interested in analyzing how the supernatural beings influence the main

character in the Coraline movie, because supernatural is important to understand, and supernatural becomes the part of society and a great influence on the society. Based on the statement above, the researcher conduct the research under the tittle "The Effects of Supernatural Beings Towards The Main Character in Coraline (2009) by Henry Selick".

Horror

Horror is a literary genre such as mistery, romance, science-fiction, and comedy. The definition of the horror genre lies not in its content, but in its influence on the reader. In general, if a story text has the ability to give an effect to its readers, such as feelings of fear, horror or terror, then the story can be called a horror genre story (Nevins, 2022). As a scriptwriter named Lisa Morton in (Lamson, 2014, p. 119) said "Horror is succesful when it distrubs of frightens the reader". According to the quotes before, the biggest purpose of horror story is to cause "horror" effects that can be felt by its readers. Horror stories use these effects to make them look different from another genres.

The horror genre is the most popular genre because the true nature of this genre is different from other genres. This genre is able to give a different feeling to the reader, a different feeling felt by the reader is caused by the character, place or an event that has role as "The Source of The Horror". According to Nevins (2020), In horror story, the real star is the source of horror it self not a hero or the protagonist. The source of horror is the curcial things that scares the readers that can take any form, such as the zombies in *The Walking Dead*, the haunted hotel in *The Shinning* or the supernatural creature in *The Conjuring*. The same opinion is also explained by Odell & Blanc (2001, p. 8), they explain that the core of a horror story lies in the monsters, perpetrators of fear and the fear that elicit an emotional response to the story.

According to the explanations by the experts before, the researcher believes that the success of a Horror works depends on the source of the horror it self, so the characters, the places and the events that become the source of horror in a work must be able to give the effect that expected by the reader. The source of the horror is usually inspired by the supernatural, such as other dimensions, haunted house, demons, angels, monsters and others.

Supernatural

Supernatural can be interpreted as an event that cannot be explained by the laws of nature, or it can also be said that supernatural is above of nature. According to Prohaszkova, Supernatural is an event that seem to be unreal, impossible or irrational or events that follow the laws of rational but are incredible, disturbing, unusual, shocking, unexpected or unique (Prohaszkova, 2012, p. 82). In other words, supernatural can be said as a thing, an event and phenomenon that above of natural and cannot be explained by human reason or its irrational. The supernatural also can defined as a thing that has supernatural power or non-human power that humans in general do not have, or

supernatural is a deviation of natural.

As Joshi explained in his book "American Supernatural Tales" that for given a creature or event to be regarded as *supernatural,* one must have a clearly defined conception of the *natural,* from which the supernatural can be regarded as an aberration or departure (Joshi, 2007, p. 1). What this means is that supernatural is everything that goes against the law of nature or everything that is above of nature, which has powers that humans in general do not have and cannot be explained by humans because they are beyond human common sense. For example, creatures that are like humans that can fly, creatures that can change form, humans who can see the future and read the minds of other humans, creatures that can penetrate the human body and control the mind and body of humans, and others. These creatures can be said as supernatural beings.

Supernatural beings are God's creatures like human that have supernatural power or non-human power such as beings that can change shapes, beings that can read other's minds, beings that control the weather, beings that can fly or being beings that can be anywhere (Shtulman, 2008, p. 1123). According to the previous opinion, supernatural can be defined as a special, magical, mystical or mysterious being or entity that created by God with a form and power that is different with humans. But although supernatural beings are different from humans, there is a thing that become the similarity between humans and supernatural beings, as Shtulman said that supernatural beings have the same traits as humans, such as speech, the ability to reason and the ability to plan (Shtulman, 2008, p. 1123). In other words, although supernatural beings are different with humans, but supernatural beings have the same traits as humans, such as the ability to reason, ability to plan, even ability to speech, although to speak with human the supernatural beings must need a medium such as the living human body or other mediums.

The Supernatural beings has varies names, forms, and stories depending on the culture and the beliefs of each community in different parts of the world (Shtulman, 2008, p. 1123). The previous explanation explains about supernatural beings that have different forms and names in each culture in the world. For example, the western people know the blood-sucking creature that can live eternally as Dracula or Vampire, while in Chinese society they know the human blood-sucking creature by the name of *Jiangshi.* In addition, the people of Gorontalo know flying creatures that are like humans but without bodies as *Ponggo*, while the people of Manado and Bolaang Mongondow know these creatures as *Pok-pok*, and the people of Kalimantan know them as *Kuyang*.

The Influence of Supernatural Beings Towards Humans

Possession and Obsession are the conditions wherein a evil spirit or demon has a strong influence over a person's psyche. However, there are differences between these two terms or conditions. Possession is a condition wherein the evil spirits or the demons takes residence in a human beings and gains complete control of the human being's body and psyche. In other words, possession refers to internal influence of supernatural beings

towards human beings. Unlike possession, Obsession is a condition wherein the evil spirits or the demons does not influence the human beings from the inside, but from the outside. This condition involves external evil spirits or demon and does not render a human being's powerless to exercise her or his own will. In other words, obsession is the act of a demon in impelling a person to action from outside (Dunwich, 2002, p. 134-135). By the explanations above, the reseacher believes when a human being experience possession, every bad things that human being did is the act of the evil spirit or demon that is in the human being's body, while when a human being experience obsession, every bad things that human being did is his or her own will driven by evil spirit or demon from the outside.

In addition, the influence of supernatural beings towards human beings also affects the possession of supernatural powers by human beings. As according to Gerina Dunwich, she said humans can have the power to see and communicate with supenatural beings, like ghost, spirit or others is because there are several humans who are born with different auras that can attract the supernatual things to them (Dunwich, 2002, p. 7). Therefore, in essence a human being has power that can allow her or him to see and communicate with supernatural beings is a non-physical power that arises in a human being because of the attraction of supernatural beings to a human being and gives him or her permission to be able to see and communicate with the supernatural beings.

Saussure's Structuralism

According to Saussure, Sign unites is a Signifier and a Signified. *Signifier* is the sound-image and *signified* is a Concept of the mind or the mental concept or the meanings that refer to the sound-image or signifier (Saussure, 1950, p. 67). It can be said that signifier is word, sound or image and signified is the meaning that contained in the word, sound or image.

Arbitrary of Sign

Saussure explains that Signifier and signified are related to each other. The attachment of signifier and signified is arbitrary because Saussure considers that *sign* is the whole resulting from the association of *signifier* with *signified* (Saussure, 1950, p. 68). What it means by the relation between signifier and signified is arbitrary is a concept or signified will not change even though the sound-image or the signifier changes. For example as follows:

Table 1. *The relation of Signifier and Signified in the concept of Arbitray of Sign*

Signifier	Signified
Dollar	Valuable, medium of exchange, paper, coint
Rupiah	Valuable, medium of exchange, paper, coint

According to the table above, the signifier (dollar and rupiah) has different word sounds, but both have the same meaning or signified. Both of these words have the same meaning since Rupiah is the currency of Indonesia, while Dollar is the currency of America, both have the same meaning although they are have different words. This is what is meant by arbitrary nature of the relation between signifier and signified.

Conventional of Sign

In the concept of Coventional, to interpreting signs must be based on social agreements that have been mutually agreed. Saussure explains that collective behavior or all the conventions things in society are the basis of people's ways of expression. For example, polite formula the Chinese used to greet their emperor was to bow nine times. Saussure explains that although they do often contain natural expressions, but they are still determined by rules (Saussure, 1959, p. 68).

Table 2. *The relation of Signifier and Signified in the concept of Convention of Sign*

Signifier	Signified
The symbol of justice	

The example above is an example that Saussure presents to explain a sign that is not entirely arbitrary. Saussure explains that the symbol of justice is a pair of scales, not to be replaced by just any other symbol (Saussure, 1959, p. 68). The bond between signifier and signified of the symbol of justice and a pair of scales is inviolable because these two signs have a natural bond that is conventional or has been agreed by the Society that the symbol of justice is a pair of scales.

Langue and Parole

Langue refers to a certain language system in human's mind, while Parole is speech spoken or heard by a human. According to Saussure, Langue is a language system that has been learned by speakers of a language aged five or six years, which is a structural language that is mastered and owned by all speakers. Lague itself emphasizes an understanding of the language system and its overall social aspects. Further, Parole is a person's actual speech and the way an individual personalizes language. For example, two speakers can say the same words, such as "I see a dog". One speaker shouted the words, while the other speaker just whispered the words. A speaker can produce a large number of examples of individual speech or parole, but all of these will be governed by the language or langue system (Bertens, 2002, p. 96). In other words, Langue is a language system practiced and adopted by a community to communicate, for example Indonesians with

Indonesian, Americans with Americans, Japanese with Japanese, etc., while Parole is the act of speaking individuals who depend on langue because Parole is a concrete concept that appears as a physical form of language system or langue that can be spoken and heard by humans.

Binary of Oppositions

This is a concept that describes something that will form its own meaning and value if something has an opponent. As according to Saussure, Opposition is necessary to bring out meaning and value in a sign, and if there is no particular opposition to a sign then the meaning of a sign will be lost or changed (Saussure, 1959, p. 130). Functionally, Binary Oppisition refers to a concept that finds the meaning of a sign by comparing it with another sign whose meaning is the opposite of another. For example, when someone wants to understand the meaning of Supernatural, then she or he must also understand the meaning of the natural.

Relational of Sign

Relational known as the relation of syntagmatic and paradigmatic. According to Saussure, Syntagmatic is the relationship of words in a text meaningfully related to each other. Syntagm is the combinations of two or more words that create an another chain of words or text. Syntagmatic derives relationships based on the linear (horizontal) nature of language because in syntagmatic relation the words are chained together, while paradigmatic or associative relations refers to associating words that have similarities in memory, which is produces groups characterized by diverse relationships. This relation is in absentia or vertical (Saussure, 1959, p. 123). In other words, syntagmatic refers to the meaning that appears in speech or the relationship that concretely exists between the language unit or the linguistic elements, which is the rule in the word chain is inviolable and if it disturbed, then there will be a change in meaning. Morover, Paradigmatic is the opposite of syntacgmatic, which is this relationship is a relationship of linguistic elements that do not appear in linguistic elements, so that this relationship is not concrete or vertical.

METHOD
Qualitative

According to Taylor et al, Qualitative method refers to research that produces descriptive data of people's spoken or written words and observable behavior (Taylor et al, 1949, p. 7). Morover, Creswell state that in qualitative research, the researchers collect the field data themselves directly in the location or place where the issues or problems arise so that the data produced is natural data or the data taken from the real situations that are not made. In this study, researchers are a the key instrument because researchers tend to collect data themselves instead of relying on the questionnaires or instruments developed by other

researchers (Creswell, 2014, p. 392-393). In other words, the result of this method is in the form of words or statements that correspond to the actual circumstances in accordance with its nature or the data collected is natural, where the researcher is the key instrument of the research.

Saussure's Structuralism Approach

This theory considered language as a system of sign and signification, which the elements of the system can only be understand in the relation to each other. The concept of Signifier and Signified is a concept introduced by Saussure that can be used to understand or view Language as a system. According to Saussure, *Signifier* is the sound-image and *signified* is a Concept of the mind or the mental concept or the meanings that refer to the sound-image or signifier (Saussure, 1950, p. 67). In the other words, Signifier is words, picture or Everything that is tangible or physical can be seen with the eyes, while Signified is the meaning of signifier.

Basically, Saussure's structuralism theory is used in language studies. However, this theory can also be used in literarture study since literature is a work that uses language as a medium of conveying meaning to audiences. The reseacher believes the utilization Saussure's structuralism theory is seen suitable since the purpose of this this study is to Analyze the effects of the supernatural beings experienced Coraline as the main character in the movie through the meaning that contained in the system or the literary work itself.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coraline (2009) movie contain the meanings that showed the phenomenon of the effects of supernatural beings towards human bengs, in this case is Coraline Jones or the main character in Coraline (2009) movie.

Coraline's dreams became reality

Coraline's first experience meet and communicate with supernatural beings is when Coraline dreams about herself communicate with a creature that looks a lot like her mother who is actually not her real mother, but a button-eyed creature that resembles Coraline's real mother. The creature claims as Coraline's other mother.

> CORALINE : "Mom?! What are you doing here in the
> middle of the night?"
> Her mother turns from the stove to greet her and Coraline is DUMBSTRUCK: she's
> got BUTTONS FOR EYES! She beams with happiness at Coraline's arrival.
> OTHER MOTHER : "You're just in time for supper, dear!"
> CORALINE : "*You're* not my mother".
> CORALINE : (CONT'D) **"*My* mother doesn't have b-b-buh..."**

OTHER MOTHER : **"B-b-b-buttons? Do you like them?**
She taps one with her nail".
OTHER MOTHER : (CONT'D) **"I'm your *Other* Mother, silly".**

The other mother's response to Coraline, **"B-b-b-buttons?"** is a signifier that distinguishes between the other mother and the real mother. As shown below, it shows the other mother with button-eyes.

Figure 1. *The Other Mother*

The text above in the form of dialogue shows signifiers that shows Coraline can communicate with the other mother. There are two signifiers above; the converstation itself and the sign that shows that Coraline can distinguish the other mother and the real mother. Coraline's relationship with the other mother is syntagmatically interpreted, which shows that she is able to see, communicate with the other mother and distinguish between the other mother and the real mother from appearance, which is the other mother has a very similar stature with Coraline's real mother, the buttons in the other mother's eyes are a stark contrast between the other mother and Coraline's real mother. In the concept of Arbitrary and Conventional of Sign, The other mother's button eyes have the impression of the Signified meaning that the other mother is something abstract and distinguishes between the other mother and humans, where the eyes as buttons like the other mother cannot exist in ordinary humans.

Coraline's dreams about the other world and the other mother became reality. Coraline managed to open portal to the other world inside of the little door in their living room, which actually the portal only be accessed through her dream or she can only open the portal in her dreams.

Grasping the key between thumb and forefinger, she closes her eyes, she pulls the door open.
ANGLE ON CORALINE: A SOFT BREEZE MOVES her hair. **She knows before her eyes open that the BRICKS ARE GONE.**
CORALINE : **(triumphant) "I knew it was real!"**
She opens her eyes, smiles, and CRAWLS FORWARD.

The narration **"She knew before her eyes opened that the BRICKS ARE GONE"** is Signifier that shows Coraline was succeeded to open the portal to the other world in the real life or in the reality. Furthermore, the narration **"She opens her eyes, smiles, and CRAWLS FORWARD"** also shows Coraline successfully entering the portal to the other world, as in the following picture.

Figure 2. *Coraline managed to entering the portal to the other world in the real life*

The text above are the Signifiers that shows Coraline feels happy when she successfully being able to open the portal to the other world. In the concept of Langue and Parole, the impression of Signified meaning in Coraline's words "(triumphant) "I knew it was real!" and the narration "She opens her eyes, smiles, and CRAWLS FORWARD" shows Coraline's expression and feelings of joy and triumph when she succeeds in discovering the fact that the other mother and the other world are real.
In the reality of the other world, Coraline also meet and communicate with the three children ghost who are the previous victims of the other mother.

CORALINE : **(frightened) "Who's there?"**
TALL GIRL GHOST : (O.S.) **(whispers) "Hush! And shush! For the Beldam might be listening!"**
CORALINE : **(whispers) "You ... you mean the Other Mother? ..."**
She gently pulls back the sheets. The DIMLY GLOWING GHOSTS of THREE CHILDREN, BUTTON EYES, SIT UP: a SWEET GIRL GHOST, Coraline's size; a TALL GIRL GHOST, emotional; a young BOY GHOST, very sad.

The text above is a signifier which shows that Coraline can see and communicate with the children ghost there in the real life or in the reality, as in the picture below.

Figure 3. *Coraline communicate with the three children ghost*

In the concept of Arbitrary and Conventional of Sign, The impression of the meaning of Signified in the Signifiers above refers to the meaning that shows Coraline as a human with supernatural powers who can communicate directly with the three children ghost, which is the spirit of the other mother's previous victims. Turns out, the three children ghost were the previous occupant of the pink palace or Coraline's current apartement, as explained in the data below.

> WYBIE : "W-well, Gramma showed me this picture,
> after I called you crazy?"
> He hands it to her.
> ANGLE ON PHOTO: two light-skinned black girls - dressed
> in old-fashioned clothing - stand in front of the Pink
> Palace, before it was divided into apartments. One looks
> just like the sweet ghost girl, and holds the DOLL WITH
> BUTTON EYES, which looks just like *her*.
> WYBIE : **"It's her and her sister, before she**
> **Disappeared".**
> CORALINE : **"The sweet ghost girl".**

In the text above, there is a signifier in the form of a conversation between Wybie and Coraline, which shows that one of the three children ghost (the other mother's previous victims) is the sister of the owner of the pink palace, that is Wybie's grand mother or Mrs. Lovat. Mrs. Lovat's sister or the sweet ghost girl disappeared after being kidnapped and killed by the beldam or the other mother. This indicates that the two other children ghost, namely the Boy Ghost and The Tall Girl Ghost are also the previous occupants of the pink palace who disappeared and were killed by the other mother. This is the reason why Mrs.

Lovat or Wybie's grand mother as the owner of the pink palace does not allow families with children to stay in the pink palace apartment, as explained in the following data.

> WYBIE : **Surprised she let you move in...**
> **Jerks his head toward the pink house in distance.**
> WYBIE : (CONT'D) ... **my Gramma. She** *owns* **the "Pink Palace"**
> **(indicates house in distance) Won't rent to people with kids.**

The text above contains a signifier in the form of Wybie's words to Coraline which shows that Mrs. Lovat or Wybie's grand mother as the owner of the apartment does not allow tenants who have children to live in the pink palace. This refers to several missing children in the pink palace, including The Sweet Ghost Girl, which is Mrs. Lovat's sister. Furthermore, judging from the number of the other mother's victims it can be indicated that the other mother or the beldam had inhabited the pink palace for many years before the arrival of Coraline and her family in the pink palace apartment.

In the concept of Paradigmatic Relation, the impression of the meaning of Signified in the Signifiers above shows that Coraline gets the effects of supernatural beings because of the dark history of Coraline's current apartment or the pink palace apartement, whereas in Coraline's current apartment there were children the same age as Coraline who disappeared and died due to the actions of the supernatural being who inhabited that place, namely the beldam or the other mother.

Coraline's Personality Towards Her Real Parents and The Other Mother

The data bellows explains the depiction of the main character named Coraline Jones' difference personality, including her emotion and behavior towards her real parents and the other mother or the supernatural being.

The text bellows contain Signifiers that shows Coraline quarreled with her real mother over gardening. Coraline was eager to garden to welcome her friends, but she couldn't do that because her mud-hating mother forbade her from gardening because she said that gardening would make Coraline dirty.

> CORALINE : Hmmm. So can I go out? I think it's a perfect weather for gardening.
> MEL : No, Coraline. Rain makes mud. Mud makes a mess. Coraline turns to her.
> CORALINE : But Mom, I want stuff growing when my friends come to visit. Isn't that why we moved here?
> MEL : Something like that. But then we had the accident. CORALINE : **Wasn't my fault you hit that truck.**
> MEL **: I never said it was.** CORALINE : **(mutters) I can't believe it -- you and Dad get paid to write about plants and you hate dirt.**

There are two Signifiers in the text above in the form of a conversation between Coraline and her real mother, which shows Coraline arguing with her real mother and Coraline's words towards her real mother. In the concept of Langue and Parole, the impression of the meaning of Signified in the Signifier in the form of Coraline's words towards her real mother "**I can't believe it -- you and Dad get paid to write about plants and you hate dirt**" shows that Coraline hates her mother because of her mother's decision not to allow Coraline to gardening, the meaning of this Signifier is supported by Coraline's facial expression, as in the following picture.

Figure 4. *Coraline's face expression towards her real mother*

The picture above shows Coraline's face expression which looks annoyed towards her real mother. The Signifier in the form of conversation between Coraline and her real mother above also shows that Coraline quarrels with her real mother not giving Coraline what she wants, in this case her real mother does not allow her to gardening.
Whereas in the text bellows;

> She does. the other father grabs the gearshift knob, pulls it, and the mechanical mantis sprouts wings. they rise in the air. looking down, she sees that the garden is a potrait of Coraline.
> CORALINE : "**I can't believe you did this!**"
> OTHER FATHER : "**Mother said you'd like it! Boy she knows you like the back of her hand**".

There are two Signifiers in the form of conversation between Coraline and the other father, that shows the other mother give Coraline beautiful and magical garden (the other garden) and Coraline's words towards the other father and the other garden. In the concept of Langue and Parole, impression of meaning Signified of the Signifier in the form of Coraline's words towards the other father and the other garden "**I can't believe you did**

this!" shows Coraline very amazed and happy with the other garden, the impression of the meaning of Signified is supported by Coraline's facial expression, as in the picture below.

Figure 5. *Coraline's face expression towards the other garden*

The picture above shows Coraline's face expression which looks like she is smiling happily when she sees the beauty and magic of the other garden given by the other mother to her. Further, in the concept of Binary Opposition, there is a difference between the attitude of the other mother and Coraline's mother towards Coraline, where shows Coraline's real mother does not allow Coraline to garden, even though Coraline has asked to allow her to do gardening, while the other mother gave Coraline the other garden which was very beautiful and filled with magic, even though Coraline never asked for it. The difference in behavior between Coraline's real mother and the other mother is one of the reasons why Coraline always feel annoyed when she is with her real mother and always feels happy and comfortable when she is with the other mother in the other world.

Further, in the text above shows Coraline's her real mother for not having enough groceries available for them to lunch and because of the fact that the one who will cook for their dinner is her father, while she does not like the food her father cooks. The second signifier is Coraline's words towards her real mother which shows that she doesn't like the food that her real parents will give her.

> Mel pulls out salsa, mustard, catsup, stale tortillas from the fridge.
> Mel : **"How do you feel about a mustard-ketchupsalsa wrap for lunch?"**
> CORALINE : **"Are you kidding me?".**
> MEL : **"Mmm... Had to go food shopping anyway. Dad's planning something special".**
> Coraline squinches up her nose.
> CORALINE : **"Gross-gusting".**

In the concept of Langue and Parole, the impression of the meaning Signified of the Signifier in the form of Coraline's words towards her real parents **"Are you kidding me?"** shows that Coraline doesn't like the food that available in their kitchen or the food that her

real mother will give to her. Further, Coraline's words towards her real mother **"Gross-gusting"** shows that Coraline didn't like the food her father would cook and she really hated her father's cooking. Futhermore, the impression of the meaning Signified of Signifier in the form of conversation between Coraline and her real mother above also shows that Coraline's real parents cannot give Coraline enough food and they also cannot give Coraline the food she wants. On other hand, in the text bellows;

> **Lunch is ready and waiting for her: foot-long hotdogs with relish; grilled cheese sandwiches with gherkins; curly-fries; piles of coleslaw and potato salad; five flavors of soda-pop.** There's a NOTE attached to a GIFTWRAPPED BOX:
> Coraline tears open the box and finds a pair of beautiful BLUE BOOTS, BLACK CORDUROY TROUSERS, and a METALLIC GREY SWEATER WITH TWINKLING STARS". **She holds up the sweater to her body, smiles, then puts down the clothes and digs into lunch.**

In the concept of Langue and Parole, the impression of the meaning Signified of Signifier in the form of narration "**She holds up the sweater to her body, smiles, then puts down the clothes and digs into lunch**" shows that Coraline is very happy with the food provided by the other mother for her. Further, Coraline also really likes the food provided by the other mother for her, she eats the food with gusto. Furthermore, in the concept of Binary Oppositions, there is difference behavior between the other mother and Coraline's real mother. In previous text shows that Coraline's real mother cannot give Coraline the food she likes, which causes Coraline to feel annoyed and hate her real parents, while in the Signifier in the form of narration in the text above **"Lunch is ready and waiting for her: foot-long hotdogs with relish; grilled cheese sandwiches with gherkins; curly-fries; piles of coleslaw and potato salad; five flavors of soda-pop"** shows that the other mother is able to give Coraline delicious and varied food, causing Coraline to always feel happy when she is with the other mother in the other world. Because there is a difference between the treatment of the other mother and Coraline's real mother towards Coraline, causes the differences in Coraline's personality towards the other mother and her real parents. This makes Coraline have the intention to leave her real parents for good, as described in the text bellows, which contains Signifier that shows Coraline wants to leave her real mother and real father and wants to go to another world to live with the other mother because she is very fed up with his real parents in the real world.

> MEL : "Look, Coraline. . . if things go well today, I promise I'll make it up".
> CORALINE : **"That's what you always say".**
> Mom rolls her eyes, shaking her head, and opens the door to leave.
> MEL : "Won't be long"

Shuts the door.
CORALINE : **(MUTTERS) "But I might be . . ."**

In the langue and Parole, the impression of the meaning Signified of the Signifier in the form of Coraline's words towards her real mother **"That's what you always say"** shows Coraline has lost trust in her real parents, this meaning is related to Coraline's real parents behavior which is always unable to provide the things Coraline asks for and the things Coraline wants. Further, the impression of the meaning Signified of Signifier in the form of Coraline's words towards her real mother **"But I might be . . ."** shows Coraline wanting to leave her real parents in the real world forever and live with the other mother in the other world forever.

Based on Coraline's personality, the researcher believes Coraline experienced a supernatural phenomenon called *Obsession*. According to Gerina Dunwich (2002), Obsession is a condition wherein the evil spirits or the demons does not influence the human beings from the inside, but from the outside. This condition involves external evil spirits or demon and does not render a human being's powerless to exercise her or his own will. In other words, obsession is the act of a demon in impelling a person to action from outside. Based on the data discussed above shows Coraline experienced the symptoms of Obsession phenomenon. The supernatural being or the other mother affects Coraline from outside, where the other mother influences Coraline by giving and pampering Coraline with all the things that her real parents cannot give to her, such as a garden, beautiful bedroom, delicious varied foods and attention. All of this things causes Coraline more hate her real parents in the real world, then made Coraline fall in love with the other mother and the other world, thus made Coraline do a very bad thing to her real mother and real father, which is to leave her real mother and father in the real world forever and stay in the other world with the other mother forever.

The other mother not influenced Coraline from inside of her and take 100% the control of her body and mind, but the other mother influenced Coraline from the outside by inciting Coraline to stay forever in the other world and leave her real parents in the real world. The other mother's incitement took the form of all the extravagant and miraculous things she gave to Coraline, all of which she could not get to her real parents in the real world. In the other words, The other mother took advantage of the conflict between Coraline and her real parents to incite Coraline. The other mother was attracted to Coraline based on her personality towards her real parents, which shows that Coraline is never happy with her real parents in the real world. This is refers to Dunwich's theory (2002) that said the supernatural beings attracted to a human based on their aura, that can reflect their personality including, behavior, emotion and life style.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result discussion above, the effect of supernatural beings towards Coraline appears inside Coraline syntagmatically and paradigmatically. In the point of view of syntagmatic, Coraline obtained the effect of supernatural beings because it was influenced by the other mother who was attracted to Coraline, while in the point of view of paradigmatic, the effects of supernatural beings towards Coraline appeared because of the dark history in the pink palace apartment or Coraline's apartment, which is in Coraline's apartment there were children who disappeared and died due to the actions of supernatural beings who inhabited the place. The effects of supernatural beings are able to activate an energy that exists within humans, where human activities are not based on empirical logic and it is personal. In the other words, the effects of supernatural beings are not experiences that can be felt by everyone, so these effects are personal and individual.The effects of supernatural beings towards Coraline give Coraline the power to communicate and see the abstract world through the mediation of dreams and through the medium or things, even directly within reality. Further, These effects become the symbol towards better life than the real mother. This relates to Coraline's personality differences, including her behavior and emotions towards the other mothers in the other world and her real parents in the real world.

The effects of supernatural beings towards human beings express the message that human beings with all their limitations are able to bring themselves out of the limitations of human beings themselves. Humans make arbitrary use of the effects of the supernatural, either to gain physical strength, money, magic or self-freedom to do whatever they want. In Coraline movie, Coraline Jones as the main character utilizes the effects of supernatural beings to get all the things she loves that her real parents cannot give to her.

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