

Abstrak

Fenomena kenakalan remaja merupakan salah satu permasalahan sosial yang banyak direpresentasikan melalui media, termasuk film. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis representasi kenakalan remaja dalam film *Pengepungan di Bukit Duri*. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan paradigma interpretatif. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan semiotika Roland Barthes melalui tiga tingkatan makna, yaitu denotasi, konotasi, dan mitos. Data diperoleh melalui observasi terhadap adegan, dialog, ekspresi tokoh, unsur visual dalam film, serta dokumentasi berupa tangkapan layar yang relevan dengan fokus penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa representasi kenakalan remaja dibangun melalui lima bentuk perilaku, yaitu intimidasi, kekerasan verbal, pembangkangan terhadap otoritas guru, diskriminasi, dan kekerasan fisik. Pada tingkat denotasi, film menampilkan berbagai bentuk kenakalan remaja secara nyata. Pada tingkat konotasi, perilaku tersebut merepresentasikan relasi kuasa, dominasi kelompok, tekanan sosial, diskriminasi, serta lemahnya kontrol sosial di lingkungan pendidikan. Pada tingkat mitos, film membongkar anggapan bahwa kekerasan dan perilaku menyimpang merupakan bentuk keberanian atau cara memperoleh pengakuan, serta menegaskan bahwa tindakan tersebut justru memicu konflik, penyesalan, dan rusaknya hubungan antarmanusia. Film *Pengepungan di Bukit Duri* merepresentasikan kenakalan remaja sebagai kritik sosial terhadap budaya kekerasan dan normalisasi perilaku menyimpang.

Kata Kunci: Kenakalan Remaja, Pengepungan di Bukit Duri, Semiotika Roland Barthes.

Abstract

*Juvenile delinquency is one of the social issues frequently represented through mass media, including films. This study aims to analyze the representation of juvenile delinquency in the film *Pengepungan di Bukit Duri*. This research employed a qualitative approach with an interpretive paradigm. Data were analyzed using Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis, which consists of three levels of meaning: denotation, connotation, and myth. The data were collected through observations of scenes, dialogues, characters' expressions, visual elements in the film, and documentation in the form of relevant screenshots. The findings reveal that the representation of juvenile delinquency is constructed through five forms of behavior: intimidation, verbal violence, defiance of teacher authority, discrimination, and physical violence. At the denotative level, the film explicitly portrays various forms of juvenile delinquency. At the connotative level, these behaviors represent power relations, group domination, social pressure, discrimination, and weak social control within the educational environment. At the mythic level, the film challenges the belief that violence and deviant behavior symbolize courage or a means of gaining social recognition, emphasizing instead that such behaviors lead to conflict, regret, and the deterioration of human relationships. Overall, *Pengepungan di Bukit Duri* represents juvenile delinquency as a social critique of the culture of violence and the normalization of deviant behavior.*

Keywords: *Juvenile Delinquency, Pengepungan di Bukit Duri, Roland Barthes' Semiotics.*