

Multimodality in Film (The Perspective of Multimodal Discourse Analysis)

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Abstract- Multimodality involves the strategies employed by semiotic analysis by implicating semiotic modes of interpretation along with technology in media. The object used is the movie Dong Yi (2010). Multimodal discourse in movies is used to express symbols. The symbols in question are the content of messages, sounds, conversations, costumes, movements, images, and so on in the film. The purpose of using multimodal in the film Dong Yi (2010) is to know the form of multimodal discourse in the film and to know the function of multimodal discourse in the film and understand the complexity of meaning that needs to be analyzed multimodally. The aspects of multimodal discourse used in Dong Yi (2010) Episode 5 are language, image, music, sound, and movement by optimizing the realization of semiotics. This research uses multimodal discourse approach with qualitative research type. The results found 12 language data, 30 image data, 14 music data, 19 sound data, 8 movement data. Dong Yi (2010) episode 5 optimizes five aspects of multimodality (language, image, music, sound, and movement) by using ideas from other eras and as a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. The function of multimodal discourse in the movie Dong Yi (2010) Episode 5 is to complement and strengthen previous research in the field.

Keywords: Discourse, Multimodal Discourse, Film

I. INTRODUCTION

Multimodal is systematically present in the social interpretation of different forms of meaning-making. Multimodal provides a concept, method, and framework for the collection and analysis of visual, aural, embodied, and spatial aspects of interactions and environments. While modes of communication, such as movement, have been recognized and studied extensively, multimodal attends to all aspects of communication and investigates the interactions between means of communication.

Multimodal is a term that refers to the way people communicate by using different modes at the same time (Kress & Leeuwen, 1996). Multimodal as the use of several semiotic modes

in the design of a product, or a semiotic event simultaneously, and in certain ways these modes are combined or derived from certain settings (Kress & Leeuwen, 2001).

Modality is associated with signifying meaning using certain types of matter (e.g., sound waves, language, images, smells, gestures). A mode is a way of signifying meaning that is determined by a particular set of social conventions of a particular type of matter (Gee, 2018). Multimodality involves strategies used by semiotic analysis that imply semiotic modes as images, sounds, and language for interpretation developed in conjunction with technologies used in media. Multimodality is seen as an interdisciplinary field consisting of theories and

approaches from different fields of research (Luca, 2020). For linguistic research, this means moving beyond language, but in other disciplines, it could mean moving beyond a focus on images, and so on (Jewitt, 2013).

Multimodal is an analytical approach oriented towards social semiotics in expressing modalities (language, image, music, sound, and movement) as producers of discourse (Jewitt & Kress, 2003). Discourse is basically the realization of social practices. Discourse departs from whatever happens around us, from our various actions in understanding the world (Leeuwen, 2005). Multimodal discourse or multimodal discourse analysis is a new paradigm in discourse studies to study language combined with other sources such as images, scientific symbols of gestures, actions, music, and sound. Discourse does not only contain who does what, but also an evaluation of a particular action, idea or attitude, there is an explanation of the evaluation of a particular action, idea or attitude, there is an explanation of the purpose of the action, there is legitimacy and justification for why an action is taken (Budiawan & Wahyono, 2018).

Some forms of semiotics that can be used to optimize modality (language, images, music, sound, and movement), namely: 1) modality proves where ideas (other eras, social groups, cultures) enter into context as new semiotics, 2) modality as semiotics of ideas and values related to other contexts, 3) modality as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the learning process, 4) modality as the ability to transform action into knowledge in expanding metaphors, and 5) modality as an attempt to understand the resulting expansion.

The object used in this research is film. Movies entered Indonesia in 1900, starting with the first "Big Show" movie screening in Tanah Abang, Batavia. But until the 1920s only Europeans could watch movie screenings in Indonesia. The purpose of using multimodal in movies is to understand the complexity of meaning that requires multimodal analysis. The movie used is the Korean drama *Dong Yi* (2010) which tells the story of the Joseon Dynasty kingdom (1397-1897) during the reign of King Sukjong (1647-1720). Multimodal discourse in films also seeks to interpret visual, audio, and linguistic elements in films so that hidden meanings can be revealed (Wardhana & Ramadhani, 2021). Movies in multimodal discourse studies place discourse as a multimodal experience that has

competence. Multimodal experiences and multimodal experiences have basically been found in everyday life, namely by reading people's activities ranging from facial shapes, expressions, attitudes, body movements, actions, and clothing (Fatchiyatul Ilmiah & Wulandari, 2021).

Korean drama or K-drama refers to television in Korea, in a miniature format produced in the Korean language. In general, there are two main genres of Korean Drama. The first genre is similar to soap operas but without the never-ending plot and frank sexual content. The other major genre is the Korean historical drama (known as old man), which is a dramatization of Korean fiction. The movie *Dong Yi* (2010) is a drama that belongs to this genre old man or Korean historical drama. During the reign of Joseon, this dynasty produced important discoveries that are influential to this day, and can even be said to have changed Korea. The Joseon Dynasty went into decline in the 19th century due to internal royal conflicts, rebellions, international pressure, and attacks from other countries. After a long reign, the ruler of Joseon named King Gojong established the Greater Korean Empire in 1987 (Kompas, 2021). From this series, we will search for various meanings by using the concept of multimodality.

The novelty of this study lies in the multimodal research aspects and the object of research. The multimodal aspects used are language, image, music, sound, and movement. The research object used is Korean Drama Movie *Dong Yi* (2010) Episode 5. The use of movies is because researchers rarely use movie objects to be used as multimodal research materials. This is supported by several existing studies.

A review of previous research used as reference material for multimodal discourse research, namely: 1) Scientific, et al (2021). Multimodal in "My Lecture My Husband Movie" and its contribution to Digital Literature Learning. This study uses film as the object of research *My Lecture My Husband* which was produced on December 11, 2020. The formulation of the problem of this research is to determine the multimodal form that exists in *My Lecture My Husband*. Researchers used a descriptive research method with a multimodal approach. Approach is used to determine the modality (image, movement, sound, language, and music). This type of research uses a type of qualitative research. Data collection techniques: a) introduction, b) observation and note-taking

techniques, c) data collection, d) data analysis, and e) data analysis. The conclusion of this study is the film *My Lecture My Husband* using five forms of multimodal aspects, namely language, images, music, sound, and movement.

2) Wardhana, et al (2021). *Merayakan Hedonisme: Analisis Multimodal Video "People In The Hotel Des Indes"*. Avalabad XX. This study uses ad snippets as research objects "People at Hotel des Indes". The formulation of the problem in this research is to determine the form, function, and meaning of the video "People at Hotel des Indes". The method used is qualitative data analysis method. Using a multimodal analysis approach. The forms of multimodal aspects used are visual, audio, and linguistics. Data collection techniques: a) imagery and b) multimodal analysis (information value, prominence, and framing). The conclusion of this research is that this video contains various facilities, services and activities at Hotel des Indes as the best hotel in the Dutch East Indies region. The forms of representation of the hedonism of European travelers are shown in several scenes, hotel luxury is shown through scenes exhibiting a collection of exotic animals, and others, as well as the image of luxury is supported by texts showing that the Hotel des Indes has luxurious, complete, modern and the best facilities. in the Dutch East Indies.

3) Edwin Pujadiharja (2013). *Multimodal Study of Women's Body Health in the Miss Madam Documentary?* By Lucky Kuswandi. This study uses a documentary film research object *Nona Nyoya?* (2008). The formulation of the problem in this study is to determine the use of multimodal texts about Indonesian women's bodies that are represented in documentaries. The method used uses discourse in a critical paradigm. Data collection techniques: a) transcript, b) metafunctions which has three parts (representation, interactive, and composition, and c) data analysis. The conclusion of this study is a documentary film *Miss madam?* proved inseparable from the creative interpretation and ideology of the filmmaker. Regardless of the element of subjectivity of the filmmaker, *Miss madam?* it still deserves to be called a documentary work, although it is considered to be too directing the audience's logic in understanding the reality of *pap smear*.

4) Adisti Primi Wulan (2017). *Discourse Analysis and Education: Multimodal Semiotics Indonesian Cartoon Adit Sopo Jarwo Episode Bakso Disappears vs Malaysian Cartoon Upin-*

Ipin Episode Ecosystem. This study uses cartoon research objects *Sopo Jarwo* and *Upin Ipin*. The formulation of the problem in this study is to analyze the multimodal semiotic system of the Indonesian cartoon "Adit Sopo Jarwo" and the Malaysian cartoon "Upin Ipin" to prove that the interpersonal elements referred to have their respective roles in conveying the message. The analytical approach uses multimodal social semiotics with Functional Systems Linguistic Theory (TLSF). The formulation of the problem in this study is to determine the multimodal aspects of language and visuals. The conclusion from this research is that the variety of languages used are both from their respective countries, Adit Sopo Jarwo from Indonesia and Upin-Upin from Malaysia with Malay. The visual depictions of the two are sequential and form a unified story so that children will easily like both. For the level of silliness, of course Adit Sopo Jarwo still loses because the content is a little serious without any meaningful jokes, while Upin-Ipin everything that is shown is packed in a funny way according to the character of a silly child. If used as educational material, these two cartoons are very good, but first look at the message conveyed by these cartoons.

5) Suprakisno (2015). *Multimodal Analysis of "Indomie" Ads*. This study uses video research objects in the form of Indomie advertisements. The formulation of the problem in this study is to determine a multimodal semiotic system (linguistics, visuals, audio, gestures, and spatial). This study uses the Functional Systems Linguistic Theory (TLSF). Data collection techniques: a) information values, b) bumps, and c) frames. The conclusion from this study is that each multimodal semiotic system is closely related to each other in producing advertising meaning.

The formulation of the problems built in the research are: 1) how is the form of multimodal discourse in the film *Dong Yi* (2010) episode 5? and 2) how is the function of multimodal discourse in the film *Dong Yi* (2010) episode 5?. The aims of the research are to answer the formulated problems, namely: 1) to find out the form of multimodal discourse in *Dong Yi* (2010) episode 6 and 2) to find out the function of multimodal discourse in *Dong Yi* (2010) episode 5.

The research contribution is that the researcher uses the scope and boundaries of the problem so that the purpose of writing this research can be achieved as expected. The scope

and limitations of the problem in this study are 1. The scope only includes multimodal discourse and 2) the information presented is the multimodal research component of the film *Dong Yi* (2010) Episode 5, namely: language, images, music, sound, and movement.

II. METHODS

(a) The type of research uses qualitative research. Qualitative is a descriptive research and tends to use analysis. This method can also be called an artistic method (less patterned). It is also called an interpretation method because the research data is more related to the interpretation of data found in the field (Sugiyono, 2011). The researcher chose to use qualitative research rather than quantitative because this research contains an explanation or description of each multimodal aspect, namely language, images, music, movement and sound by observing all multimodal aspects in the film. While quantitative research for data collection uses questionnaires and all kinds of (b) The research approach uses a multimodal discourse approach, namely an interdisciplinary scientific approach that examines the meaning behind the entire process of communicating verbally and nonverbally through communication media, both semiotic and linguistic. (c) Data and data sources in this study are Korean Drama *Dong Yi* (2010) Episode 5. The data taken includes language, costumes, props, accessories, locations, movement, atmosphere, and music. Then classified into modality components (language, images, music, sound, and movement). (d) Data collection techniques using observation and recording techniques. Listening techniques are data provision by listening to language usage data. Recording techniques are advanced techniques carried out by applying the listening method (Mashun, 2012). Multimodal listening techniques mean that researchers try to find modalities (language, images, music, sound, and movement) to prove where ideas come from (other eras, social groups, cultures) into the context as new semiotics; modalities as semiotics of ideas and values related to other contexts; modalities as potential meanings of the experience of ideas in the discourse process; modalities as the ability to change actions into knowledge in expanding metaphors; modalities as an effort to understand similar expansions that are being produced. After carrying out the listening technique, the researcher carries out the recording technique, namely recording every

meaning that has been obtained from the listening technique.

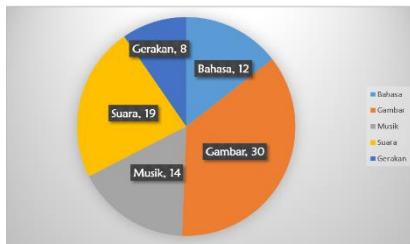
An example in the technique of listening and noting in the picture: *Dong Yi* is a story of the work of the Joseon or South Korean era, where in the story each player wears church clothes. For example Dan-Ui. Then we have to explain what is meant by Dan-Ui clothes, who wears these clothes, whether there are differences with other clothes, whether there is a special meaning related to these clothes, and whether these clothes are still worn today. This technique is also used to discover multimodal language, sound, music and movement.

(e) Data analysis techniques. Data analysis is grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, performing calculations to test the hypotheses that have been proposed (Sugiyono, 2016). In this study, namely: 1) data were grouped based on the type of multimodal discourse consisting of language, images, music, sound, and movement, 2) data were analyzed based on the type of multimodal discourse consisting of language, images, music, sound, and movement. Several semiotic realizations that can be used to optimize multimodal elements in multimodal discourse analysis: multimodal (language, images, music, sound, and movement) proves where ideas come from (other eras, groups, social, culture) into context as new semiotics; multimodal as the semiotics of ideas and values related to other contexts; multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse; multimodal as the ability to transform action into knowledge in expanding metaphors; and multimodal in an effort to understand the similar extensions that are produced. 3) explaining the function of multimodal discourse in the film *Dong Yi* (2010) Episode 5. and 4) data inferred from multimodal discourse research.

Examples of multimodal elements that will be studied, namely: 1) Language includes the language of apology, calls that are distinguished from positions, and gratitude. 2) Images include rooms or every location in the story. 3) Music includes several pieces of music that support each storyline in the film. 4) Sound includes intonation of speech in each event. and 5) Movement includes every movement that supports the storyline so that it creates an important meaning.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Circle Diagram of Multimodal Discourse Analysis Results in the Film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5



Of the five aspects of multimodal discourse (language, images, music, sound, and movement), the aspect that appears most is images. Because images are used as a support for intrinsic elements in the film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5 to show that this film is a film that tells about the Joseon Dynasty kingdom supported by several ornaments and accessories that are typical of the Joseon Dynasty.

3.1. Multimodal Aspects of Language

In discussing aspects of multimodal language discourse, there are 4 sub-aspects, namely: 1) multimodal coming of ideas from culture, 2) multimodal coming of ideas from other eras, 3) multimodal as the potential meaning of ideas experience in the discourse process, and 4) multimodal as the semiotics of ideas and values associated with other contexts. According to some previous research results, namely: 1) Scientific, et al (2021), 2) Wardhana, et al (2021), 3) Edwin Pujadiharja (2013), 4) Adisti Primi Wulan (2017), and 5) Suprakisno (2015), that language proves the coming of social and group ideas into new semiotics. However, in the study of the film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5, the semiotic realization that has many appearances, namely language, proves the arrival of ideas from another era into new semiotics. The emergence of languages from other eras shows that Dong Yi's film depicts a Korean kingdom or known as the Joseon Dynasty which existed from July 1392 to October 1897 after the Goryeo Dynasty. The use of language in the Joseon Dynasty was different from today's era, can be seen from the mention of government positions and the mention of the royal family. Where nowadays, the Korean government is no longer led by a King but led by a president. The relationship between the results of previous research and current research is to complete. Because in the sub-aspect of multimodal discourse, ideas can be seen from other eras, groups, social and culture. Data showing ideas

coming from another era:

Apologize

Sung-Guhaumnida (송구하옵니다)

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Sung-Guhaumnida* has the meaning "I like" and in real life usually *mianhaeyo* (미안해요), this speech is an apology speech in formal language and when informal using wordstired (Sorry).

Sir

Yeong-gam (영감)

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Yeong-gam* is an honorary title for second and third level civil servants; Deputy Minister, Assistant Secretary of Korea's Goryeo Dynasty and Joseon Dynasty. The honorary name, judging from the level of work, is currently not used, the honorific is only used in the royal era.

Titles of the Royal Family

Jeon ha (전하) means 'Your Majesty' or King

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Jeon ha* is a term for the king or for the leader of the state.

Department

Uijeongbu (의정부) means Council of state

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Uijeongbu* designation for the Joseon Council of State. *Uijeongbu* was the highest governing organ under Korea's

Joseon Dynasty.

Thank You
Gomabtta (고맙따)

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Gomabtta* used in the form of a statement. It's not much different from *gomawo*, but it gives the impression that *gomabtta* is more serious and sincere, because it ends with a statement. The use of *gomabtta* is only for people of the same age, there are no terms the *gomapta-yo* in Korean.

Family Call
Orabeoni (오라버니) which means older brother

Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : *Orabeoni* is a call for an older brother spoken by a girl.

3.2. Multimodal Aspects of Fig

In the discussion aspect of multimodal image discourse, there are 4 sub-aspects, namely: 1) multimodal coming from ideas from groups, 2) multimodal coming from ideas from other eras, 3) multimodal coming from ideas from culture, and 4) multimodal as the semiotics of ideas and related values with another context. According to some of the results of previous research, namely: 1) Scientific, et al (2021), 2) Wardhana (2021), 3) Adisti Primi Wulan (2017), and 4) Suprakisno (2015), that pictures prove the arrival of ideas from social and group into new semiotics, as well as multimodal as a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse. In the study of the film *Dong Yi* (201) episode 5, the semiotic realization that has many appearances, namely images, proves the arrival of ideas from another era into new semiotics. The emergence of images from other eras shows that *Dong Yi*'s film depicts a Korean kingdom or what is known as the Joseon Dynasty which existed from July 1392 to October 1897 after the Goryeo Dynasty. The use of buildings, clothes, vehicles, furniture, hairstyles, shoes, hats, and games are items that can be found or often used during the Joseon

Dynasty era. All the items in the picture in *Dong Yi*'s movie are hard to find nowadays. The building used as the setting for *Dong Yi*'s film has been turned into a museum and all of the furniture has not been reused. However, clothing is still used today, because it is the identity of Korea itself, such as hanbok (women's clothing with jeogiri tops and men's clothing). The relationship between the results of previous research and current research is to complete. Because in the multimodal discourse sub-aspect, ideas can be seen from other eras, groups, social, and culture. Data indicating another era, namely:

Palace Life



Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : The picture above shows the atmosphere in the King's room.

House of Nobles



Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : The picture above shows the courtyard of a neatly arranged manor house.

Vehicles



Under Aspect : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas

Interpretation : The picture above shows traditional Korean vehicles. The vehicle in the Figure above is called a stretcher. A stretcher or a palanquin is a means of transportation that

Clothes



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas
- Interpretation** : This shirt is called gwanbok. Gwanbok is the official dress for Korean government workers and during the ancient Chinese empire. The blue Gwanbok symbolizes that he has a position in 2nd place.

Hairstyle



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal ideas come from culture
- Interpretation** : This hairstyle is jjokjin meori. Jjokjin meori is worn by married women.

Musical instrument



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas
- Interpretation** : This instrument is called piri. Piri is a traditional musical instrument made of bamboo and equipped with reeds called 'Gyeopso' to be played.

Hat



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas
- Interpretation** : This hat is called jeol-lip. Jeol-lip is a hat worn by military officers during the Joseon Dynasty.

Games



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal comes from another era of ideas
- Interpretation** : The game on the Picture above is named Igo. Igo is a strategic board game between two players, originating in China around 2000 BC to 200 BC.

3.3. Multimodal Aspects of Music

In discussing aspects of multimodal discourse on music, there are 2 sub-aspects, namely: 1) multimodal as the semiotics of ideas and values related to other contexts and 2) multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. According to some of the results of previous research, namely: 1) Scientific, et al (2021) and 2) Suprakisno (2015), that music is a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse. In the research of the film Dong Yi (201) episode 5, the semiotic realization that has many appearances is music as a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse. The relationship between the results of previous research and current research is to strengthen, because the appearance of music as a potential meaning means that music is adapted to the scene. If during the murder scene, the music used is tense. Music that is used to describe sadness, of course using sad music, and so on. Data that shows the potential meaning of idea experience, namely:

Instrumental Opening



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal as the

Interpretation : potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse
 Music is used to describe the situation inside the palace.

Cheerful



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Music is used for Choi Dong Yi's activities at the Music Bureau. Dong Yi helps musicians who will be doing promotion exams to play music at Prince Eunpyong's birthday party. This is very funny if done by Dong Yi because everyone calls her name for help.

Waiting



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Music describes the state of seeking answers or providing answers to situations. Choi Dong Yi finds a man's body covered in blood. Choi Dong Yi tries to remember who this boy is.

Tense



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Music is used in the scene, the instrument maker sneaks into the cellar where the bells are musical instruments. He enters the warehouse where the bell musical instrument is stored because he has something to do, namely a crime.

Sad



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Dong Yi was sad because he couldn't find a carpenter at the port. That made Dong Yi sad because he couldn't directly ask the wood craftsman who had ordered the coat hanger with a butterfly motif like his picture.

3.4. Multimodal Aspects of Voice

In discussing aspects of multimodal sound discourse, there is 1 sub-aspect, namely multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. According to some of the results of previous research, namely: 1) Fatchiyatul Scientific, Bayu Firmasnyarah & Badriyah Wulandari (2021) and 2) Adisti Primi Wulan (2017), that sound is a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. In the study of the film Dong Yi (201) episode 5, the semiotic realization that has many appearances is sound as a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse. The relationship between the results

of previous research and current research is to strengthen, because the appearance of sound as a potential meaning means that sound is adapted to the context of speech. If during the context of the conversation it is secret, then the sound generated is a whispering sound. When the context of the conversation triggers anger, the sound that is generated is an angry voice, and so on. It's the same with advertisements, if advertisements have a cheerful meaning then the sound generated is also cheerful instead of crying. Data showing sound as a potential meaning of idea experience, namely:

Angry



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse
- Interpretation** : Chairman Hwang suddenly gets angry at Dong Yi, but at the minute of this scene it is not shown because he is angry. It can be seen from his wrinkled face and the shape of his lips that shows he is screaming.

Shocked



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse
- Interpretation** : The King's secretary was surprised that the king did not believe that the fall of the mettor in the palace signaled the imminent destruction of the country. in this year. This is just one of them. What's the

big fuss?" shouted King Sukjong, and the secretary was surprised "But it fell into the palace this time! How do you say it's not important? The palace staff and people in the city said that this was a bad omen. Please understand that we are worried about this disaster!?"

Firm



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse
- Interpretation** : The King's secretary conveys the schedule that will be carried out by the next king. The sound that is raised must be in a firm voice, if it is not conveyed in a firm voice then the king will not believe what is said.

Whisper



- Under Aspect** : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse
- Interpretation** : Dong Yi provides information regarding the song that will be used as exam material. He does this in whispers so that the examiner in front does not hear and does not know

Panic



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Yong Dal panics because his appearance is not ready to take the test. He is looking for Dong Yi because usually Dong Yi is the one who prepares all the needs for musicians from musical instruments to clothing attributes, but it turns out that Dong Yi is nowhere to be found.

Annoyed



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : The Plantation Department worker was annoyed with the fish in the pond because they kept dying.

3.5. Multimodal Aspects of Movement

In discussing aspects of movement's multimodal discourse, there are 2 sub-aspects, namely: 1) multimodal coming of ideas from culture and 2) multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. According to some of the results of previous research, namely: 1) Scientific, et al (2021), 2) Wardhana, et al (2021), 3) Adisti Primi Wulan (2017). and 4) Suprakisno (2015), that movement proves the arrival of ideas from social and groups in the context of new semiotics and movement as a potential source of experience of ideas in the

where Dong Yi is.

discourse process. In the research of the film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5, the semiotic realization that has many appearances is movement as a potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse. The relationship between the results of previous research and current research is to strengthen, because the appearance of movement as a potential meaning means that movement is adapted to the scene. If at the time there is a person who has a high position, then he who has a low position must bow his body as a greeting of respect. When there are thieves chasing us, we will run to avoid them, and so on. It's the same with movie objects showing rich people, he moves his body parts which are filled with gold bracelets so that everyone knows that he is a rich man. Data showing movement as a potential meaning of idea experience, namely:

Bend over



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : The ministers bowed while walking behind the king in order to pay respects to the king during the journey. Because it is not recommended for those who look directly at the King's face except for members of the kingdom itself such as the Queen, Queen Mother and king's concubines.

Steep Road



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Choi Dong Yi sneaks

into Lady Ok Jung's room as she wants to ask her something. He wanted to confirm whether Dayang Ok Jung was the lady-in-waiting he met six years ago. He didn't want anyone to know where he was, so he walked stealthily.

Running



Under Aspect : Multimodal as the potential meaning of the experience of ideas in the process of discourse

Interpretation : Choi Dong Yi runs to catch up with the woodworker who made the butterfly shaped coat hanger. The hanger was similar to the one he had met six years ago and its owner was a lady-in-waiting. He wanted to ask which lady had ordered the butterfly-shaped hanger for him, because he wanted to ask the lady something.

Functions of Multimodal Discourse in Dong Yi (2010) Episode 5

The function of multimodal in the film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5 is to complement and strengthen the knowledge and approach to multimodal discourse. In the Multimodal Discourse Analyst in Film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5, with the aspects of language, images, music, sound and movement, it further complements and strengthens the existence of social semiotics. This is seen from the theory of Kress and Leww (2001) which says, multimodal is a term that refers to the way people communicate using different modes at the same

time, which defines as the use of several semiotic modes in product design, or semiotic events simultaneously, and in some way these modes are combined or originate in a certain order. The multimodal discourse approach is used to answer the problems in the research. Multimodal discourse analysis has the characteristics of existing research.

The Purpose of Multimodal Discourse in the Movie Dong Yi (2010) Episode 5

The purpose of multimodal discourse in the Dong Yi film, especially in episode 5, is to introduce culture in the Joseon Dynasty era and the problems that arose in that era, especially during the reign of King Sukjong (1647-1720) which can be seen from the most data, namely language and images are ideas from another era. Sound, music, and movement are used to optimize signs or discourse in the Dong Yi film, especially in presenting the problems that arise in the Dong Yi film (2010).

IV. CONCLUSION

By looking at the results of the research that has been discussed, it can be concluded:

1. The aspect of multimodal discourse that appears the most is the multimodal aspect of images. The reason is that this image is an important support for the character of the film Dong Yi (2010) episode 5 which tells the story of the Joseon Dynasty era. The appearance of the images is mostly used to provide understanding and information for the audience about the atmosphere of the Joseon kingdom, especially for people outside South Korea
2. Dong Yi (2010) episode 5 optimizes five aspects of multimodality (language, images, music, sound, and movement) by using ideas from other eras and as potential meanings of the experience of ideas in the discourse process. The 5 aspects support each other in the sense that they all use things related to the Joseon Dynasty. The language used such as job titles that only appear in the Joseon Dynasty, Images include rooms and accessories that exist in the Joseon Dynasty, Music has its own characteristics, especially using the strains of music from traditional musical instruments, sound can be

adjusted to character and atmosphere, and movement can also support the previous 4 aspects so that the meaning that appears can be conveyed.

3. The form of multimodal discourse in the film *Dong Yi* (2010) episode 5 is to complement and strengthen research.
4. The function of multimodal discourse in the film *Dong Yi* (2010) is to complement and strengthen previous research that is seen from the scientific and multimodal discourse analysis approaches.

The purpose of the multimodal discourse in the *Dong Yi* film is to introduce the culture of the Joseon Dynasty in terms of language and images which are ideas from another era. Sound, music and movement are used to optimize signs or discourse in *Dong Yi*'s films. If you do not use multimodal discourse, the meaning in a film will certainly not be conveyed to the audience. It is hoped that in the future, multimodal discourse will vary greatly because the more modern the era, the more modern films will be created.

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