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### Texts and Images in Aquaman Movie (A Multimodal Discourse Analysis)

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#### ABSTRACT

This study discussed texts and images in Aquaman Movie using a multimodal discourse analysis by Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) theory. The objectives of this study are to find out how the texts and images modes are used in the movie and how is the meaning of the text related to the meaning of the image. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The source of data in this study was taken from Aquaman Movie. The data was collected through downloading, reading the dialogue, watching, screenshotting, selecting and coding the data based on the theory Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006). The result found the text and image components are used to know and identify the meaning contained in the Aquaman movie, which aims to provide information to readers and viewers through the modes displayed in the movie. The texts and images mode explain each other's meaning and show related and non-conflicting meanings so that, can be easily understood by the public.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

Generally, text is understood as a piece of written or spoken material in its primary form (as opposed to a paraphrase or summary). Text is a network of resistance. It is also an event in the history of language (History & Wilson, 2018). A text is any stretch of language that can be understood in context. It may be as simple as 1-2 words (such as a stop sign) or as complex as a novel. Any sequence of sentences that belong together can be considered as a text. This concept of the text is not stable. It is always changing as the technologies for publishing and disseminating texts evolve. Action in a communicative situation provides a framework in which the text with it is function has its own place, and the text can only be understood and be analyzed more deeply and concerning the framework of action in the communicative situation (Nord, 1991).

The content in a text is closely related to semantics. A text uses a language unit, but not a grammatical unit such as a clause or sentence, and it is not determined by its size. But if it uses a complete written language unit such as books, letters, and written documents, it can be called discourse (Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, 1976). Text is defined as a language expression that is a unity according to content, syntax, and pragmatics (Luxemburg, 1992). Kress and Van Leeuwen highlight the difference between discourse and text. According to them, discourse is knowledge about reality produced socially, while the text is a material site where discourses are raised. That is evidence of the existence of discourse can be found in a text (Kress, G. & Van Leeuwen, 2001). Based on the statements above, it can be seen that the text, in its realization, is always a collection of sentences.

A sentence is a collection of several words, a word is a collection of syllables, and a syllable is a collection of several letters arranged according to the rules of a language. In short, the text is formed from a series of sentences or words which must be continuous and coherent by the context of the situation.

Text can give complete meaning to people around when it is influenced by other social elements such as the elements in the images (Kress and Van Leeuwen, 2006). Images are generated through context actual social habits, to play an authentic role and perform certain things for authors and readers in their social life, to provide communication as an attitude towards aspects of social life and against who participated in it, did the author and a conscious reader or not. Image is the main goal for an organization or company. In this case, the image's meaning is abstract or intangible, but its form can be felt from the assessment either as a sign of respect and a respected public (Kress, G. & Van Leeuwen, 2006). Image is an aspect that contains various meanings. The image can be in the form of positive responses in support, participation, active roles, and other positive actions and negative responses in the form of rejection, hostility, hatred, or other negative forms. The image itself will be attached to each individual or something else; positive or negative responses depend on the formation process and the object's meaning. Target image formation can also be interpreted depending on a particular point of view.

Based on the above explanation of texts and images, both of which play an essential role in discourse research, where the text is one of the aspects used to communicate messages or knowledge, while the image is the aspect that can convey more interesting information and very useful for conveying information that cannot be explained in texts. In other words, both have components and different functions and meanings, but both have very important roles in identification of something. From the description, the researcher seeks to dedicate more development multimodal discourse analysis to take texts and images of the Aquaman movie. This movie has a genre of action, adventure, and fantasy, which produced by Peter Safran and Rob Cowan. The scene of the Aquaman movie is the beginning of Arthur Curry's journey as a hero in the worlds of sea and Land. Arthur Curry was born with the power to communicate with sea creatures, and being a hero means he's ready for all the

obstacles he faces, enemies everywhere. When Arthur faces the pirates led by Jesse Kane, who has hijacked the nuclear submarine, Kane is killed, and his son David Kane will take revenge on Arthur. Even King Orm hates Arthur and other enemies at sea. When Arthur and Mera go out to sea to get the trident, he suddenly comes with Karathen, a giant monster guarding the trident. Karathen asks Arthur what makes him worthy of using the trident; he says, "he is not worthy, he just wants to save both worlds". After Arthur got the trident, he fought again with his brother-in-law and became the winner between them. Arthur managed to save the two worlds and became the king of Atlantis and the Land.

Many of the characters from the texts or speech and images (situation in the image) in the Aquaman movie are from the summary above. Such as expressions of hate, expressions of anger, expressions of worry, expressions of disappointment, expressions of sorrow, expressions of affection, expressions of devotion, expressions of discontent, expressions of hope, expressions of concern, and apologies. which will be interpreted further, to produce meaning that can be understood and produce deeper meaning in accordance with the approach used, namely

Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) theory. The

Aquaman movie has been analyzed using other theories such in Nurul Dewi Prabawaningrum's research in "Representation of Masculinity in the Aquaman Movie", In this study, she analyzes Aquaman from the aspects of his masculinity based on Roland Barthes' Semiotics theory, to find out the meaning of the sign of masculinity visualized in the Aquaman movie, in her research, she aims to describe the depiction of male masculinity. She found that Arthur Curry has seven sides of masculinity which are in accordance with the concept of masculinity expressed by Janet Saltzman Chafetz.

Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher attempts to define the Aquaman movie by using texts (Ideational: written texts) and images (Gestures, Facial Expressions, and Clothing Colors) visualized in the movie because the researcher sees that there are still a sense of the texts and the meaning of the images that have not been exposed in the Aquaman movie, in particular by using Kress & Van Leeuwen's multimodal discourse analysis approach. The researchers are interested in choosing the object of this Aquaman movie as research, and choose two

aspects the texts and images in the movie to be studied further, also to be examined, and explore more about this aspect. To find out the meaning conveyed through both aspects, and also want to investigate the relationship meanings between texts and images contained in the Aquaman movie. Example: When Aquaman and Mera escape from the pursuit of King Orm and his army, Mera controls the vehicle, and Aquaman gives instructions that, behind them, someone is chasing, and him saying "Heads up!, We got a bogey on our six!" followed by a backwards-facing gesture to see the enemy. That's one of the many modes (text and situation in the image) shown in the Aquaman movie, which will be examined more deeply to find out messages in the movie. From the explanation, the researcher is interested in analyzing multimodality of the Aquaman movie from the perspective context of the texts from Halliday's Systemic theory in the Linguistics Functional Systemic (LFS).

## II. METHODS

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. The researcher uses the approach because the data and research question model is all descriptive research, namely to find out how the multimodal is used and the relationship between texts and images in Aquaman movie based on [Kress and Leeuwen \(2006\)](#) approach. It focuses on texts and images in Aquaman movie multimodal discourse analysis. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research focuses on description and interpretation and might lead to the development of new

concepts or theory, or an evaluation of an organizational process ([Hancock, B., Windridge, K., & Ockleford, 2007](#)). The Source of data in this research is Aquaman movie sources. The data of this research consist of two aspects namely the texts and images of the Aquaman movie by all the characters in the movie. The researcher would analyze all of the character's dialogues in the Aquaman movie to find out utterances or texts and the images that contain multimodal meaning based on [Kress and Van Leeuwen's \(2006\)](#) approach.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Texts and images in the Aquaman movie

Text and image meanings multiply each other in the ways that can be described, categorized, and evaluated in the terms of impact or effectiveness ([Vallee, 2016](#)). Texts and images both play an important role in discourse research, where text is one aspect used to communicate messages or knowledge, while images are aspects that can convey more interesting information and are very useful for conveying information that can complement the meaning of the text itself. In other words, both have different components, functions, and meanings, but have a very important role in conveying the message or meaning. The researcher analyzed the texts and images in Aquaman movie that had been selected using multimodal discourse analysis by [Kress and Van Leeuwen's theory \(2006\)](#). To find out the texts and images in the Aquaman movie viewed in terms of multimodal discourse analysis to know the meaning and relationship between texts and images in the movie.

### Data 1



The image above told, about how Aquaman's parents met. When Aquaman's father was coming out of his house to closed the window which was blown by the sea wind accompanied by heavy rain at night, at the same time he saw a woman lying on the rocks on the edge of the Sea, he immediately helped and brought the woman into his house. Aquaman's mother, who wakes up

after getting help from Tom, Aquaman's father. Atlana, who was shocked by Tom's presence in front of her, immediately grabbed Tom's neck and

threw his gun at the television which lights up and shows activity at the sea, but the wounds

she received prevented Atlana from getting up and eventually fell back down.

Analysis of the text on data 1: They were from different worlds.

They were	From	<b>Different</b>	Worlds
Participant I: Senser	Conj.	Process: Mental	-

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that the text, "They were from different worlds", which has a conjunction "from" that connects one word to another, then Followed by "different" contains a mental process. Mental process means that the events in the text contain the process of Cognitive, Perception or perceiving. Followed by "They were" means that Tom and queen Atlana indicating the Senser (Participant I), referred to as our experience of consciousness, in the data the researcher not found element that indicate participant II.

Analysis of the image on data 1

<b>Image interpretation</b>	
<b>GESTURES</b>	The image above is taken as a "medium shot" Based on the theory of <a href="#">Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p. 122)</a> the medium shot makes represented participants like providing a wider view to viewers or readers. This means that represented participants used to describe or give a view about the value from a perspective for something.
	The point of view is the <i>frontal angle</i> (horizontal angle), which mean that participant position or perspective (attitude) is equal.
	Information value is <i>centre</i> , because in the image, it can be seen that participant is in the centre which is placed in it.
	Body position the participant (Tom) is leaning forward that indicate is friendly. Meanwhile the other Participant (Atlana) are bowed head and close hands that indicate is not friendly.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSIONS</b>	Based on the data above, the researcher finds a <i>offer contact</i> , which means that there is no interaction between the participants.
	The image indicate the expression of the participants is surprise.
<b>CLOTHING COLOR</b>	The modality is <i>minimum multimodal</i> because the color representation is minimum detail of participants (soft focus).
	Salience is <i>maximum salience</i> because it emphasizes the participant, which can be identified from the size sharpness of focus and color contrast.
	Black/Dark color interpretations are strength, masculinity, confidence protection, strength, deep feelings, negative, mystery, anger, and self-esteem. White color interpretation are cleanliness, chastity.
<b>KINDS OF DISTANCE</b>	Social distance is a <i>medium shot (far personal distance)</i> look head to waist means that personal/friendly.

**Data 2**



The image above is a happy family atmosphere due to the birth of a small baby, namely Arthur Curry, which is a symbol of the union of two different worlds, namely Land and Sea.

Analysis of the text on data 2: He’s living proof our people can coexist.

He	's	living proof our people can coexist
Participant I: Carrier (Identified)	Process: Relational	Participant II: Attribut (Identifier)

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found a relational process marked with “is”. It means a process of being and having. This process usually uses to identify something or to assign a quality to something. It is classified as identifying process, which “he” means that Arthur Curry marked as a participant I (Carrier/Identified) and “*living proof our people can coexist*” means that queen Atlana and Tom marked as a participant II (Attribut/Identifier).

Analysis of the image on data 2

<b>Image interpretation</b>	
<b>GESTURES</b>	It is a <i>close shot</i> , based on <a href="#">Kress and Van Leeuwen's</a> theory (2006, p. 122) close shot makes represented participant such as having a close relationship with viewers or readers.
	The point of view is the <i>frontal angle</i> (horizontal angle), which mean that the participant position or perspective (attitude) is equal.
	In the image, it can be seen that the participants are in the <i>center</i> which is placed in it, participants with their margin positioning in the middle. According to Kress and Van Leeuwen about <i>reading images</i> (2006, p. 181), in this position viewers or readers are used so that viewers are able to focus on one point.
	Body position the participant (Atlana) is midly nodding that indicate is friendly.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSIONS</b>	The researcher finds a <i>demand contact</i> (good contact) which means that there is interaction between participants.
	The image indicate the participant are Happiness and smiling means that friendly trough the expression of face.
<b>CLOTHING COLOR</b>	The modality is <i>maximum</i> because the color is dominated by bright colors.
	It is <i>maximum salience</i> because it emphasizes the participant, which can be identified from the sizes harpness of focus and color contrast.
	Yellow color interpretation are cheerfulness, optimism, hope, joy. Pink color interpretation are love, romantic, warmth, feminine. Brown color interpretation are warmth, security, comfort, trust, and fortitude.
<b>KINDS OF DISTANCE</b>	It is a <i>close shot</i> or <i>close personal distance</i> , the social distancing is intimate because on data is shown the participant point of view only seen head to shoulder.

Data 3

The image above shows an Arthur who is starting to become a young man, it appears that he is interacting with fish while on a study tour with his school friends, at that time two young men disturbed Arthur by teasing him, there was a large shark that hit the glass wall as wanted to help Arthur, but Arthur calmed the shark by raising his hand and began to understand what the shark wanted. As a result, all living things in the giant aquarium obeyed Arthur's orders and made everyone in the room speechless to see this miracle.



Analysis of the text on data 3: My name's Arthur, what's yours?

My name's Arthur	<b>what's</b>	Yours
Participant I: Carrier (Identified)	Process: Relational	Participant II: Attribut (Identifier)

Based on the results of the analysis on the text above, it can be seen that the data had a relational process. The relational process expresses the notion of becoming in a wide sense. These processes are realized through varieties of verbs "to be" and "to have". In the text above relational process was marked with "what's" and followed by a word of "My name's Arthur" as the participant I (Carrier/Identified) and "Yours" the fish in the aquarium marked as participant II (Attribut/Identifier). This data is classified as an identifying process which means a process that established an identity.

Analysis of the image on data 3

<b>Image interpretation</b>	
<b>GESTURES</b>	It is <i>longshot</i> , the social distancing is far social distance because based on the data, the whole body and space around the participant can be seen.
	The point of view is the <i>frontal angle</i> (horizontal angle), which mean that the participant position or perspective (attitude) is equal.
	In the image, it can be seen that the participant is in the <i>center</i> which is placed in it, participants with their margin positioning in the middle. According to <a href="#">Kress and Van Leeuwen</a> about reading images (2006, p. 181), in this position viewers or readers are used so that viewers are able to focus on one point.
	Body position the participant (Arthur) are erect and straigh head that indicate is friendly.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSIONS</b>	The researcher finds a <i>demand contact</i> which means that there is interaction between participants namely Arthur Curry and the Fish.
	The image indicate the participant is friendly trough relaxed mouth.
<b>CLOTHING COLOR</b>	The modality is <i>minimum</i> because the background color is not a maximal representation of detail participant
	It is the <i>maximum salience</i> because it emphasizes the participant as the main character which can be identified from the sharpness of focus, and color contrast.

	Black/Dark color interpretations are strength, masculinity, confidence protection, strength, deep feelings, negative, mystery, anger, and self-esteem.
<b>KINDS OF DISTANCE</b>	It is a <i>longshot</i> or <i>far social distance</i> , the characteristic is visible whole body and space around participant, relationship between the participant is formal and impersonal.

#### Data 4



This image told of the attack of a Russian submarine by a squad of pirates wearing all-black clothes who have sophisticated tools and carry complete weapons to take the submarines, but their action is thwarted by Aquaman who comes to save the hostage crew, and he must face the leader of the troops who are nicknamed the black manta.

Analysis of the text on data 4: I've waited a long time for this.

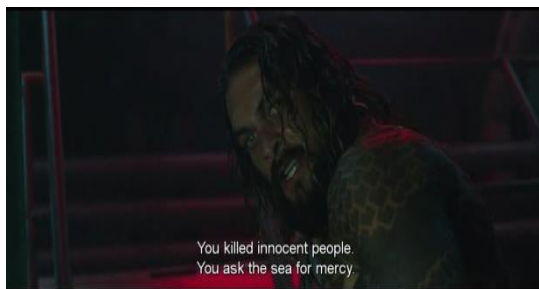
I've	<b>waited a long time</b>	For	This
Participant I: Actor	Process: Material	Conj.	-

Analysis of the image on data 4

<b>Image interpretation</b>	
<b>GESTURES</b>	The social distancing of the data is a <i>medium shot</i> or <i>far personal distance</i> because on the data the participant's point of view only seen to head to waist.
	It is <i>low angle</i> (vertical angle), means the camera placed below, and the angle of taking the participant is down to up. A low angle mean that the participant position or perspective (attitude) makes the participant looks stronger and bigger than the other participant.
	In the image, it can be seen that the participant is in the <i>center</i> which is placed in it, participant with their margin positioning in the middle. According to <a href="#">Kress and Van Leeuwen</a> about reading images (2006, p. 181), in this position viewers or readers are used so that viewers are able to focus on one point.
	Body position the participant is cold shoulder and Head is bowed that indicate not friendly.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSIONS</b>	The researcher finds an <i>offer contact</i> which means that there is no interaction between participants and the audience, based on the theory of <a href="#">Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p. 122)</a> visual images like this are categorized as interactive participant which means that viewers do not directly involved in a conversation or situation but participant communicate in a way " <i>offer</i> " information to viewers so that it seems as if viewers able to feel the feelings or situations experienced by participant.
	The image indicate the expression of the participant is anger trough the face.
<b>CLOTHING COLOR</b>	The modality is minimum because the background color is not a maximal representation of detailed participant.
	It is the <i>minimum salience</i> because is low emphasizes the participant as the main character which can be identified from the sharpness of focus, and color contrast.

	Black/Dark color interpretations are strength, masculinity, confidence protection, strength, deep feelings, negative, mystery, anger, and self-esteem.
<b>KINDS OF DISTANCE</b>	It is a <i>medium shot</i> or <i>far personal distance</i> because the participant only seen to head to waist means that relationship between participant is personal/friendly.

**Data 5**



This image told Aquaman who left the black manta and his father who he defeated when they fought, the black manta father came to help his son but the weapons he used did not work on Aquaman and injure himself, seeing his father's condition Black Manta asks Aquaman for help but as a result of his actions Aquaman refuses and leaves them.

Analysis the text on data 5: You killed innocent people, You ask the sea for mercy.

You	<b>Killed</b>	Innocent people
Participant I: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant II: Phenomenon

You	<b>Ask</b>	the sea for mercy
Participan I: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant II: Verbiage

Based on the data above in the image, the researcher found two data, there was a mental process in the data (caption 1). Mental processes are referred to as our experience of consciousness. It occurs in our inner feelings and mind (Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, 2004). The researcher found mental process marked with “*killed*”. This process is categorized as a hating process. A participant (Senser) marked as word of “*you*” means that Black Manta and “*innocent people*” marked as a phenomenon. Meanwhile, data two (caption 2), there was a verbal process, which is the verbal process is about the processes of saying that include say, talk, ask and, replay or more accurately of symbolically saying. The researcher marked the word “*ask*” as a verbal process followed by “*you*” namely Black Manta as a participant (Sayer) and “*the sea for mercy*” as a (Verbiage).

Analysis of the image on data 5

<b>Image interpretation</b>	The social distancing of the data is a <i>close shot</i> or <i>close personal distance</i> because on the data the participant's point of view only seen to head to shoulder.
<b>GESTURES</b>	It is a <i>close shot</i> the social distancing is intimate. Based on Kress and Van Leeuwen's theory (2006, p. 122) close shot makes represented participant such as having a close relationship with viewers or readers.



	It is <i>low angle</i> means the camera placed below, and the angle of taking the participant is down to up. A low angle mean that the participant position or perspective (attitude) makes the participant looks stronger and bigger than the other participant.
	In the image, it can be seen that the participant is in the <i>centre</i> which is placed in it.
	The participant's head is bowed that indicate not friendly to the Black Manta and his father.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSIONS</b>	Based on the data above, the researcher finds a <i>offer contact</i> which means that there is no a direct interaction between the participant which marked by eye contact. based on the theory of Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p. 122) visual images like this are categorized as interactive participant which means that viewers do not directly involved in a conversation or situation but participant communicate in a way " <i>offer</i> " information to viewers so that it seems as if viewers able to feel the feelings or situations experienced by participant.
	The image indicate the expression of the participant is anger trough the face.
<b>CLOTHING COLOR</b>	The modality is <i>minimum</i> because the the background color is not maximal representation of detail participant.
	Saliencie is minimum because it low emphazies the participant which can be identified from the sharpness of focus and color contrast.
<b>KINDS OF DISTANCE</b>	It is a <i>close shot</i> or <i>close personal distance</i> the participant only seen head to shoulder relationship is intimate.

### Meaning of Text Related to the Meaning of Image in Aquaman Movie

The relationship between the text of participant conversation (written text) and the image (gestures, facial expressions, clothing color, and kind of distance) in the Aquaman movie.

#### Data 1

In the first data, there is a relationship between text and image. This can be seen from facial expressions of the participants that indicate surprise, fear, awkwardness, and confusion. Gestures that show strangeness related to the word "they are from a different world" and the color of the clothes also has a relationship with text because it can be seen that the colors of the two participants clothes are black and white. it means black and white identify differences (Tom of the land and Queen Atlanna of Atlantis they were living in different worlds).

#### Data 2

The second data shows the relationship between text and image in the Aquaman movie where Tom (from Land) and queen Atlana (from Atlantis) both get married after they were accidentally met by nature and gave birth to a child as a result of their marriage. It is clear that the relationship between the text and image components in this movie is where Queen Atlana (Arthur's mother) tells Tom that "He's living proof that our people can coexist" which means that Arthur is proof of the unification of different worlds. The birth of Arthur Curry who united their world through his birth. Queen Atlana wears pink clothes which means tenderness, caring, depicting the feminine nature of a woman, which is interpreted by queen Atlana as the mother of Arthur Curry. In the image, Arthur Curry uses yellow clothing which means optimism, enthusiasm, and cheerfulness as if it creates a

desire to play, psychologically the color yellow leads to happiness and an extroverted soul, in line with the interpretation of Arthur Curry who is happy with the outside world. Meanwhile, Tom is seen wearing brown clothes, which means warmth, security, comfort, trust, and fortitude. In line with the character of Tom which is interpreted as the father of Arthur Curry. The information given to the viewers or readers both from the text and image components complements each other so that it becomes complex information.

#### Data 3

The third data shows the relationship between text and image in the Aquaman movie where Arthur Curry and his other school friends are visiting a large aquarium to learn about sea life, Arthur Curry is standing on the edge of the aquarium where there are many sea creatures of various types of fish and creatures. other sea creatures such as turtles and so on, Arthur who saw the scene then began to interact with the sea creatures, by introducing his name "My name's Arthur, what's yours?" with facial expressions that seemed to ask for a response from the object he saw and then the sea creature appeared. give feedback to Arthur by approaching the glass that intersects the two of them. Arthur Curry wears clothes that are dominated by dark colors so that it represents Arthur as a participant which symbolizes protection, strength, deep feelings for something, and also familiar clothes are used by children his age as if the object as Arthur's target is like a human being invited to talk which is interpreted through sea creatures. The information given to the viewers or readers both from the text and image components complements each other so that it becomes complex information.

#### Data 4

The fourth data shows the relationship between text and image in the Aquaman movie where the image above clearly shows the anger facial expression shown by the Black Manta, an evil pirate as in the picture it appears he is wearing black clothes which represents something negative, mystery, anger, and self-esteem and he is also holding a gun. as an attribute in launching his plan and ready to shoot anyone who is not in line with his plan. In the book Valerie Manusov with the title Facial Expressions (2015) that "Facial movements are usually referred to as facial expressions because they are seen primarily as expressions

of our emotions. Indirectly express what we feel to others". In line with the text issued by Black Manta on Aquaman "I've waited a long time for this" can be identified that the anger and revenge that has been stored by Black Manta for a long time finally was over with the arrival of Aquaman, which was followed by an angry facial expression towards Aquaman showing that the components displayed in this movie complement each other so that the information given to the viewers or readers both from text and image components become complex information.

#### Data 5

The fifth data shows the relationship between text and image in the Aquaman movie where it shows Aquaman who managed to defeat Black Manta and his father, Black Manta lowered his ego and tried to ask Aquaman for help, but Aquaman didn't care about him by saying "You killed innocent people, You ask the sea for mercy" followed by head bowed that indicate not friendly, and facial expressions who was annoyed and anger at the behavior they had done to the ship crew. In this image, the representation of Aquaman on his body used the attribute namely a tattoo painting on his arm which means the real man, and ignores things that are not in line with him. It can be seen that the relationship between the text and image components in this section complement each other to produce a clear and deep meaning. Based on the findings above, the researcher founds as many as 5 pieces of data were obtained for further analysis, to see, and find out how the relationship components texts and images were used in this research, the researcher presented the data in the form of a screenshot of the Aquaman movie. To analyze the data the researcher used multimodality or multimodal discourse analysis to analyze component texts and images in the Aquaman movie. It can be said that multimodality or multimodal discourse analysis is the study about interaction, interaction with the individual, society, social environment, etc. Which the interpretation of meaning not only focus on the language (texts) itself, but also looks at certain elements around language such as scientific symbolism, movement, music, sound, the main components or points are the image, facial expressions, gestures, and clothing colors, as the focus of the researcher. Language is used by humans to interact with each other by involving these elements in the

social environment which are influenced by various thoughts, cultures, ideologies, concepts, and various other human activities. In other words, language and these elements have an inseparable relationship to get deep meaning in interaction with each other. The social semiotic structure is based on Halliday (1994) English Systemic Functional Grammar Tongue. The theorization by Halliday of language as a social semiotic with Interpersonal, Interpersonal component: Kress and van Leeuwen (2006: 116) express their opinion about it, that interpersonal metafunctions are a component that examines articulation and understanding or judgments about something that is seen in general (social meanings) when interacting directly or faces to face. The visual that is displayed is in the form of representations they contain. The representation presented is nonverbal communication. So that the language or understanding shared by producers (visual creators) can be understood by viewers or readers. A person being pictured might talk about something by looking at the camera. This is a process of interaction between the person being pictured and the people who later see the photo. But there may also be no interaction in the process, so there is only a "mirror" for the people who see the photo as an image of themselves.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion above, the researcher can be concluded that the text and image components are used to know and identify the meaning contained in Aquaman movie, through the both modes displayed in the movie. The findings and discussion of the researcher above can be concluded that the text and image modes explain each other's, show related and non- conflicting meanings in the movie. So that, they can be easily understood by the public, and also the researcher concludes that the selection and use of these modes are not only to create a work that is visually beautiful, but also convey the meaning that contained in the movie to the viewer and the reader. In this study, the researcher analyzed the Aquaman movie which consists of linguistic (texts) and visual (gesture, facial expression, and clothing

color) aspects, using a multimodal discourse analysis from Kress and Van Leeuwen's theory. The researcher hopes for further researchers to be able to complete the aspects that are still lacking in this research, especially in the image aspect, where many aspects must be the focus of research such as component attributes and music (audio) in the movie, to find the meaning in it so that the message contained in the movie can be answered and its meaning is conveyed completely to the audience by using multimodal discourse analysis.

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