

The Representation of Multicultural Education in Film “Raya and The Last Dragon”

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ABSTRACT

The film is one of the media that represents the multicultural concept. Representation in films can create a paradigm that indirectly influences the audience's mindset. Among various genres of film, film animation is one genre that can attract the attention of various levels of society of all ages. Animated films are easier to accept because they have a weak storyline and are full of moral messages. One of the public's animated films in great demand is "Raya and The Last Dragon." This film tells the story of life in a fantasy land called Kandra. A land where people from different tribes can live in harmony with guardian dragons. Therefore, this research was conducted to know what forms of representation of multiculturalism in the film "Raya and The Last Dragon." This research was conducted using the descriptive qualitative method. While the theory used in this study is the semiotic theory of John Fiske: the level of reality, representation, and ideology. The result of this research is discovering a form of representation of multiculturalism which is the basis of multicultural education.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The digital era brings convenience and speed in obtaining and disseminating information through advances in digital technology. The digital era has provided space for people to explore knowledge through various platforms, such as Twitter, Instagram, YouTube. The existence of this freedom provides an excellent opportunity for dialogue and cultural acculturation. Of course, to deal with this phenomenon, we must be ready to understand cultural diversity and communication technology. The concept of multiculturalism has long been presented as the middle point of this diversity. Multicultural presents a discussion on equality in the diversity of ethnicity, race, religion, language, and social class (Banks et al., 2019). There is no superior or inferior culture, no true or false religion. Multicultural emphasizes the implications of mutual respect and appreciation as a solution when this diversity has the potential to divide existing harmony and unity (Race, 2015).

The explanation above shows that understanding the multicultural concept is essential to pay attention to. Various methods and media have been used to introduce the concept of multiculturalism. The internalization of multicultural values in various media is carried out to make it easier for people to understand the genuine concept of multiculturalism (Kellner, 2011). Some of them are represented in a story (Setyono and Widodo, 2019), music (Putri and Muhibbin, 2019), poetry (Fatimah et al., 2018), or even a film (Van Wormer and Juby, 2016).

The film is one of the media that represents the multicultural concept. Representation in films can create a paradigm that indirectly influences the audience's mindset (Fatryana, 2021). The film is defined as a communication medium that conveys messages through a scene (Kernodle, 2009). The film is an entertainment medium that has a role in spreading ideology or persuasion to the audience in seeing social reality (Renckstorf et

al., 1996). Among various genres of film, film animation is one genre that can attract the attention of various levels of society of all ages. Animated films are easier to accept because they have a weak storyline and are full of moral messages (Paramita, 2018).

One of the public's animated films in great demand is "Raya and The Last Dragon." ASIFA-Hollywood announced that the film received an award from the Annie Awards in the best-animated film category. In addition, as reported by www.voaindonesia.com, one of the most exciting things about the film Raya and The Last Dragon is the representation of multiculturalism in the form of togetherness which is the red thread of cultural diversity in Southeast Asia. This film tells the story of life in a fantasy land called Kandra. A land where people from different tribes can live in harmony with guardian dragons.

The multiculturalism represented by the film "Raya and The Last Dragon" is interesting to study more deeply. See how multicultural values are well packaged in films to convey internalized messages to enjoy. Therefore, this research was conducted to know what forms of representation of multiculturalism in the film "Raya and The Last Dragon." The results of this study are expected to show how the concept of multiculturalism is essential to be understood by all levels of society at various age levels.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative methods with the type of textual research. The primary data in this study is the film "Raya and The Last Dragon." The data are in words, sentences, dialogue, and pictures. The data in this study were obtained in several ways, including watching movies, making notes on dialogue, plots, scenes, casts, and other movie elements such as sound and lighting. The data in this study were then analyzed using John Fiske's semiotic theory with three stages of analysis: the level of reality, representation, and ideology.

3. RESULT AND DUSCUSSION

The results of the analysis found some data that represent the concept of multiculturalism:

a. Level of Reality

NO	KODE	PEMBAHASAN
1.	Appearance	In this film, each tribe has its traditional clothing and appearance. This film represents the diversity between tribes in appearance, where appearance represents the personality. So indirectly, each tribe has its distinctive character.
2.	Behavior	There are differences in the behavior that is reflected in each tribe. These differences make each tribe have a different response in dealing with problems. It shows a representation of diversity that gives birth to different mindsets.
3.	Environment	In this film, various backgrounds of different places are depicted. Among the most prominent are the island differences between tribes. Each tribe has its place according to the dragon map. These tribes include hearts, fangs, claws, tails, bones, hearts. Apart from these tribes. There are other background places, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water: in this film, water is depicted as a symbol of peace. • Desert: the desert is depicted as a representation of crisis and destruction.

b. Level of Representation

NO	KODE	PEMBAHASAN
1.	Narration	This film narrates the meaning of unity and equality presented in diversity. After the split caused by selfishness and the loss of trust between characters and tribes, this was done. Mutual trust, mutual help, and cooperation are the keys to where finally every tribe can unite.
2.	Conflict	The conflict in this story begins with the rupture of the Sisu gem. The breaking of the gem represents the destruction that comes when selfishness and betrayal cause divisions between tribes.
3.	Character	Each character in this film represents the meaning and message conveyed indirectly. Some of these characters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raya: Firm stance, confident, brave - Sisu: welfare - Namari: Tough, intelligent, and considerate warrior - Tuk-tuk: loyal

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little Noi: manipulative. His character who likes to steal and cheat is not correlated with his cute, funny, and innocent face - Boun: Mature but fragile - Ongis: A cunning swindler - Benja: Idealist and visionary - Virana: Brave, authoritative, cruel - Tong: Strong, fierce, but loving - Druun: Destruction, born of human strife
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c. Level of Ideology

From the results of the analysis at the two levels above, the findings indicate the internalization of multicultural values. Some of them:

- Mutual Respect

This film depicts the existence of several tribes: fangs, tails, claws, bones, hearts. The existence of this diversity indicates a form of learning that we must be able to adapt to the differences in the surrounding environment as social beings. The middle point of difference is mutual respect. By building mutual respect, we can minimize racism and division. By respecting each other, we have indirectly appreciated the existence of cultural plurality.

- Mutual Trust

This film represents the value of mutual trust between characters, making differences not as divisions but as a unifying tool. The existence of mutual trust between characters is represented in the form of the last dragon gemstone, which, if the stone breaks, then indirectly, the split has begun. The division is the result of a loss of mutual trust. Therefore, the second foundation after mutual respect in the multicultural concept is mutual trust.

- Mutual understanding (Pengertian)

The attitude of mutual understanding gives birth to a moderate mindset defined as an open mind, which leads to intercultural dialogue. Mutual understanding is represented in the form of conflict resolution in the film. The problem is the division between tribes so that the druns become more robust and powerful. The only thing that can fight drones is mutual understanding and trust. When the villagers started to understand each other, the Drun was finally wiped out. It shows that what can be the middle point of diversity is mutual understanding.

4. CONCLUSION

From the research results that have been done, it can be concluded that this film represents a multicultural concept in attitude, appearance, environment, narrative, conflict, and character. The values of multiculturalism are internalized into the film so that the audience can easily understand the concept of multiculturalism. The concept of multiculturalism itself is about mutual respect, trust, and understanding. This understanding of the concept was born an attitude of acceptance, tolerance, communication, and intercultural harmony.

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