DEVELOPING HARMONY OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN ELT

Visual Communication and Multimodal Literacy: An Analysis of the 'Dancing for Justice' Image

Yulian Dinihari, Zainal Rafli, Endry Boeriswati

yuliandinihari_9906921012@mhs.unj.ac.id
Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia
zainal.rafli@unj.ac.id
Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia
endry.boeriswati@unj.ac.id
Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia

Abstract

The image has the language to be conveyed. Multimodal is a term that refers to understanding and investigating how to communicate using visuals. The purpose of this study is to investigate the multimodal analysis of the image 'Dancing for Justice'. The methodology in this study uses a subjective strategy with a clear technique the reason is that the researcher examines the information from the images and the results for clarification. Using the spellbinding technique is a strategy that is complemented by investigating the information that has been gathered in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. In the picture we not only see it in a textual sense, but also contextually. Recovering sources of information in images from electronic media. The image in this resource is of a woman carrying the scales to stand against equality. The result of the multimodal analysis in the picture 'Dancing for Justice' is the struggle of a woman who wants to get justice as seen in the image of the woman's right hand holding a scale. Carrying the words 'Dance for Justice'. Wearing red clothes combined with black means that a woman is brave, but full of things that are hidden by her.

Keywords: multimodal analysis, image

INTRODUCTION

The term "multimodality" describes how humans communicate simultaneously in several modes (Kress, G. & Van Leeuwen 1996). However (Norris 2004) said that "Analyzing Multimodal Interaction is a practical guide to understanding and investigating the multiple modes of communication, and provides an essential guide for those undertaking fieldwork in a range of disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, education, anthropology, and psychology." For individuals performing fieldwork in a range of disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, education, anthropology, and psychology, Noriss Analysing Multimodal Interactions is a practical guide for understanding and researching multiple kinds of communication. The two viewpoints in this instance are similar since they both seek to comprehend and look at the numerous scientific communication methods.

Meanwhile (Chen 2010) Multimodality is described as "understanding how verbal and visual semiotic resources can be used to realize the types and levels of dialogic engagement, dialogic involvement (researcher's italics) in a textbook." Multimodal message investigation, as demonstrated

by scientists, can be thought of as a "deep strategy" that combines phonetic examination tools and procedures like fundamental utilitarian etymology (SFL), or Useful Language structure, with scientific tools for generating images, assuming the message was broken down using two techniques. design, language, and picture (Hermawan 2013). People rely on the utilization of unconventional mode to share more and more these days. Regarding what has already been expressed. Because more people today frequently use various forms of communication, (Ren et al. 2022) Multimodal label distribution learning (MLDL), a new framework that integrates multimodality with its guidance to develop a deep grasp of shared feature representation, is therefore presented as a way to recover MLD.

In his research (Atrey 2010) mentioned that, "A multimedia analysis task involves processing of multimodal data in order to obtain valuable insights about the data, a situation, or a higher-level activity. Examples of multimedia analysis tasks include semantic concept detection, audio-visual speaker detection, human tracking, event detection, etc." Process multimodal data as part of multimedia analysis tasks to learn important things about higher-level information, events, or activities. Semantic idea detection, audio-visual speaker detection, human tracking, event detection, and other tasks are examples of multimedia analysis tasks. Multimodal is thought to be a technique to learn more about how to comprehend an image. Comparing numerous combinations of various modes, such as verbal and musical, verbal and symbols may be the most popular among the various techniques that people have used throughout time to convey a message (Hermawan 2013).

Our method uses sentence descriptions from image databases to identify intermodal relationships between linguistic and visual data (Karpathy 2015). In order to learn something in his research, Karpathy employs a lot of spoken and visual information; this is a crucial component of the multimodality assumption. For many years, optimization has been a focus of research. As the complexity of real-world optimization issues rises (Liang 2006). Therefore, what is often stated in the form of an image is an optimization of the real form of a depiction of a human being who cannot voice his rights.

We tell the best way to get familiar with a common portrayal among modalities and assess it on an exceptional undertaking, where the classifier is prepared with sound just information yet tried with video-just information as well as the other way around (Ngiam 2011). In his research (Ngiam 2011) When a classifier is trained with audio data only but tested with video data only or vice versa, they evaluate this situation and discover shared representations between the modalities. Many academics are currently looking into this using only data or pictures. This gives the phrase "not recently composed or spoken" a deeper meaning than it would otherwise have…. relates with (Halliday, M. A. K., Matthiessen, C. M., Halliday, M., dan Matthiessen 2014). Based on this, basically for scientists, texts can be associated on two different things. First, the significance of the text can replace each other with the mode of importance (semiotic). Second, the text can also be considered as a 'compartment', a site, where semiotic modes are used to offer significance.

Here are a few quotes that were derived from (Ashburner 1997). The method involves three steps: first, by minimizing the sum of the squared differences between f and tf and between g and tg, one determines an affine transformation that maps between the picture and the template. The rigid body transformation derived from step 1 is used as an initial estimate in the second phase, which is to register the image partitions. The improved mixed model algorithm and probability images are used in all three picture segmentations or divisions. The method involves three steps: first, by minimizing the sum of the squared differences between f and tf and between g and tg, one determines an affine transformation that maps between the picture and the template. The rigid body transformation derived from step 1 is used as an initial estimate in the second phase, which is to register the image partitions. The improved mixed model algorithm and probability images are used in all three picture segmentations or divisions. (Kress and Van Leeuwen 2002) observe how images have the ideational/coherent, relational, and imprinting metafunctions, much like language, and can be 'treated' similarly. They go on to say that if this is the case, the image or picture may then have a "language structure" that allows the viewer to "effectively" decipher the meaning it represents. This "punctuation"—which is based on the laws of the language used—became recognized as a significant justification for multimodal inspection systems.

Language has a significant impact and results in significant work. People are able to piece together mental representations in order to understand the peculiarities that arise in their own lives, such as between networks and their own circumstances. Language brings public activity, its pleasure, and the individual's present position to life and serves as a tool for sharing feelings, viewpoints, reflections, and other social behaviours. Language is another tool for forming bonds. Images and pictures can communicate with one another. The different elements that go along with good language use in cordial interactions are occasionally overlooked in representations that characterize language meaning (articulation or composition).

One of the texts with intriguing details for images in print and digital media. Because language components, non-verbal language components, and other visual ways are used to convey the message in the image, the meaning is complicated. We must look at how the image is presented and printed in order to determine how it is printed. Similar to verbal sentences, the composition of a sentence's constituent parts will have an impact on the sentence's overall meaning (Yunus 2020). Furthermore, it's crucial to do a multimodal analysis of the image in order to understand its whole significance. As mentioned (Vahid and Esmae'li 2012) that the image consists of signs that can be addressed and these signs are arranged in a certain relationship to convey the structure of the (Ademilokun dan Olateju 2016) additionally, it discusses how correspondence, a component of communication in the modern world, ignores spoken articulation in particular and instead emphasizes multimodal correspondence that incorporates different media, such visuals.

So it is thought that a hypothesis that can encompass both will expose the message in it in more detail and reveal the meaning of something as a term and image. As stated by Knox, Patpong, and

Piriyasilpa (2010), appropriate methodologies and crucial semiotic methodologies that complement the methodologies used in friendly practices and media impact are required and must be supplemented with semantic and multimodal examination and other advanced speculations. According to (Rahmawati dan Silvana Sinar 2021) Five different semiotic frameworks exist, specifically: a). Semantics: Communicated in a structured language; includes jargon, traditional design, and punctuation. b) Visual: Provides viewpoints on both stationary and moving objects, including pitch, vector, and point views. b) Audio effects and angles, including volume, high and low notes, and musical rhythm. d) Signals: Consists of viewpoints on growth, swiftness, composure, and look as well as nonverbal communication. e) Area: This section contains angles, such as those related to object proximity, bearing, design position, and viewing distance format.

The creators received photographs of women as material to be used for multimodal research, where currently women are still the main goal of life in the public arena. In a review led by (Andalas dan Prihatini 2018) According to the data collected, about 90% of truck backs include women as photo subjects. Women are vulnerable whereas men depend on their qualities. Women are made the subject of sexual double dealings with men that are described in the media. It's a sexual issue. Struggle over where women belong and how men build women cannot be kept distinct from the male-centric culture that has pervaded people's way of life in diverse parts of the world. This is consistent with the evaluation (Ponterotto 2014) the influence of male-centric thinking on portrayals of women is not greater than on depictions of women due to the tendency for women to be shown as items and the tendency for their professional qualities to be invisible. it was him.

The debate over how women are portrayed in popular culture as being persecuted by male dominance has not altered. In male-centric cultures, women now serve as the symbols for the messages being communicated (Andalas dan Prihatini 2018). Women are viewed as being financially dependant on other people. Since it depends on how much money a woman makes, it's true that the sincerity and purity of a woman's affection is targeted. For instance, in recent years, there has been a slogan that says, "There is money, brothers are adored, no cash is kicked around." Women were not given the same rights as males and were viewed as being weak. In continuing cases, many women experience attacks by their ex-friends when the police are informed that the woman is charged.

Then, during this Coronavirus era, financial problems led to a different dilemma. Australia, Brazil, China, and the United States are among the countries that have reported widespread violence against women during this pandemic. Additionally, police headquarters in China's Jianli Region (Hubei Focus Area) have received 162 reports of repeated partner violence since February (Wanqing 2020). In Indonesia itself, information regarding aggressive behavior at home that occurred during the pandemic is still very limited. Moreover, reference sources that study this issue. Therefore, getting to the bottom of the problem is essential to help save women (Fazraningtyas, Rahmayani, dan Fitriani 2020). Situations like this demonstrate how vulnerable and terrified women are in relation to the laws that are

in place in our nation. The aforementioned explanation increases the creator's interest in dissecting images on the studied electronic medium that show multimodal components in the image.

METHOD

The multimodality represented in the figure "Moving for Equity" is what inspired this investigation. On the theory that scientists assess information graphically and the outcomes serve as clarification, the methodology in this study employs a subjective strategy with explicit techniques. obtaining source data from photographs on electronic media. This resource features a picture of a lady carrying scales as a protest against equality. The hard copy, shading, design, and foundation of the image serve as a record of the examination's findings, which are based on a semiotic inquiry of importance.

The spellbinding technique is a method for examining data that has been gathered in the form of words, pictures, and not numerical values (Moleong 2014). The explanation provided by the expert using this method is consistent with Lofland's point of view, according to which the primary sources of information in subjective exploration are words and activities, with the other sources including reports and other materials (Moleong 2014). The website on the internet that contains photos is the source of the information or data used in this study. The image was chosen based on a number of criteria, including the fact that it is clear and has language that may be utilized for multimodal analysis. It also features a woman in the caption. Using documentation approaches, information is sorted. After the data is collected, an analysis of the information is conducted, followed by the description of the image and the placement or writing of the image's significance viewed from all angles, taking into account the colour, silhouette, image style, and background in the photograph.

RESULT

The fundamental descriptions of the previous hypothesis that we can investigate are as follows:
Title   : One Billion Rising 2014
Date of issue : 9 Februari 2014
Writer   : Toni Triantono
Source   : https://antitankproject.wordpress.com/2014/02/09/one-billion-rising-2014/
taken from one of the journal whiteboards with the theme Anti-Tank Art and Social Criticism.

A flyer promoting the February 14, 2014, One Billion Rising (Jogja) demonstration. A worldwide campaign called One Billion Rising opposes all forms of violence, including sexual assault against

women. On February 14th, several nations celebrate this movement, and in numerous cities around the world, mass dancing is used to convey it. Performers of street art will produce works in support of women's justice. In 2012, One Billion Rising, a campaign to eradicate all forms of violence against women, gained notoriety. Taking into account the fact that at least one in three women worldwide endure physical and psychological abuse on a daily basis. Sebuah poster dukungan buat gerakan One billion Rising (Jogja) yang akan diselenggarakan tanggal 14 Februari 2014.

DISCUSSION

Hopkins Bloomberg (JHSPH) in Baltimore, Maryland, United States, joins many others in demanding an end to violence against mothers and women. The campaign commemorates the 15th anniversary of V-Day, the worldwide activist effort to abolish one of the most pervasive types of violence. It was inspired by Eve Ensler's play, The Vagina Monologues (Branchini et al. 2013). On February 13–14, people throughout participate in One Billion Rising. Some of the most common types of violence experienced by women include rape and harassment. If at least one in three women worldwide have experienced rape, then it may be assumed that out of the world's 7 billion people, at least one billion women have. The OBR campaign started with this number as its starting point.

A woman can be seen in the image above sporting red shoes and a red shirt. You can see that the woman is carrying a leaflet with the words "DANCE FOR WOMEN'S JUSTICE" on it, as well as a scale. The red colour is not overly dark, but it is just marginally lighter than the blue color because it is in the midst of the image and the background is a lighter blue or main hue. He is not gazing directly at the camera, despite the fact that his gaze is not particularly clear. Legs crossed in a little sideways fashion causes the dress to flow slightly to the right combining black and dark crimson clothing. Hair that appears to be blowing in the wind

The position of the subject in the image is also something that can be analyzed in multimodality. This is as stated by (Kress, G. & Van Leeuwen 1996) Another example of semiotic mode is design, which includes 'empty space' in written works. When we see the image, we all turn a bit inward because the article is modest and uses a "medium close shot," which places us as the "observer" a little below the image. This may be taken to suggest that we, as "observers," are in a position of greater authority than the "addressed member" in the image. The "medium close-up shot" only allows us to get near to the "target member" on a social level. There is no eye contact between us and the member because he is staring to one side of the audience. When the "addressed member" and the "observer" are not directly related (Hermawan 2013).

From the reader's point of view, the topic is situated in the centre of the image, slightly to the left. When the person is dancing, it means the position is prepared. The woman appears thin in this pose, and her body's curves create a pleasing silhouette. embodies practically all of a woman's aspirations for

a trendy appearance and may be viewed as attractive from any angle. The majority of female dancers share this trait. The majority of them have lean bodies increases the woman's vitality and appeal.

As stated by (Kress and Van Leeuwen 2002), who contend that tone is also one of the semiotic modes because the significance of color can vary depending on the context and tone, color is also significant for what is relevant in multimodal testing. The dominant base tone in the image above is blue. The image above almost entirely has a blue background. According to the description of blue, it is a subdued color that is frequently used to indicate serenity. This is so because blue is frequently linked to images of the sea or mountains. This accurately captures a woman's perception. There, it is stated that a woman has a more subdued and composed disposition than a man.

The woman's clothing in the image appears to be red, but it is "covered" by a dark color that appears to be a combination of red and black. Red is viewed as a representation of energy, risk, and enthusiasm. Red can express a meaningful statement through marking and has many relevant affiliations. Red can arouse desire, which is not surprising given that color is associated with both love, sexuality, and energy on the one hand and fire, risk, and blood on the other. Red is an eye-catching, fiery, and energetic shade that stands for confidence, strength, and power. Red has a powerful significance and is probably best used with understanding. This is related to what I'm trying to say, which is that women need to be represented in the

Additionally, inside the tattered clothing, there are dark streaks that symbolize misery. our is intimately related to the equality of women in our nation who are still in partnerships. Not every situation will be the same for women and men. Due to the skewed way it is depicted, the background or setting in the photograph above is not easily discernible. This implies that the vision is simply a dream, and its exact location is unknown. The demands of a woman who speaks out for justice make the scene in the photo appear uncomfortable. From the viewpoint of the reader, this is also evident in the text that is hung on the woman's left wrist. Despite the fact that you've written "dancing," the picture's background

Verbal investigation shows that the sentences expressed contain many contentions or things that are now being voiced by many women "DANCE for WOMEN'S JUSTICE". It's in the article (Thoms 2017) Conclusion: Radical hope dancers dance the future. Dancing is a human right. This is based on Barthes' assertion that "... the verbal text extends the meaning of the image, or vice versa, as in the case, for example, of the speech balloon in comic strip..." (Kress and van Leeuwen, 2006). Because, for instance, discourse can be found in comedy, verbal texts can give rise to the meaning of visual texts, or vice versa. The words suggesting in the images under study correspond to a woman's desire to render complete justice for them, move in KBBI denotes bodily movement, etc. musically and consistently followed by sound. The artist intended for his implication to imply that dancing is a happy and joyful activity.

The woman puts her hand on her waist and places it on her left wrist. When a person has self-confidence, they act in this manner. When used in the manner described above, it refers to a lady doing dance, implying that she needs to exude confidence. Contrary to the scales the woman wears on her left wrist, there are other things that need to be battled for since justice is rich and varied. Despite the fact that there are undoubtedly many conceivable paths one may take in the field of social work. The way things are depicted in the chosen pictures demonstrates that these ideas are accepted as fact. This is the image's underlying philosophy.

Because one of a woman's responsibilities as a woman is to be free, even if wearing a red shirt, carrying scales, and writing the words "DANCE for WOMEN'S Equity" is nothing out of the ordinary, it is highly appropriate for today's women. and enjoy the same rights in The message in this painting, which emphasizes the importance of women in the fight for equality, can be seen as a "generation" and "support" of the male-centric opposition concept. A value system that views women as inferior to men and weak is to blame for the cruelty that is directed at them. There are still many people who believe that women are objects that males control, utilize, and oppress (NOVIANI P et al. 2018).

In essence, a person is born into the world with the same freedom to approach life, taking equality for legal domains into consideration. Women currently outnumber males in public associations, but they have not yet filled key positions or participated in their fundamental design. They haven't contributed much to the formulation of important decisions or strategies (Roziqin 2020). Men continue to hold the positions traditionally held by women and men separately. This is in stark contrast to the freedom, lack of subordination, and lack of distinct specialty that both men and women enjoy. The lack of access to teaching is one factor contributing to this imbalance. Actually, as long as it doesn't lead to sexual imbalance, the gender disparity it contains is not a concern. When sex disparities exist, sex gaps or inclinations develop.

CONCLUSION

The picture comprehension hypothesis was utilized to provide guidelines for image inspection phases, which are typically used in conjunction with the verbal mode. This straightforward essay has demonstrated the value of multimodality. Multimodality is the term used to describe how people employ several different modes at once. People rely on employing asynchronous mode for sharing more frequently these days. in relation to what was said. In earlier research, the emphasis was on providing a generic description of the modalities and determining when the classifier was trained on sound information but tested on video information, and vice versa. Given this, the message can essentially be touched on two distinct topics for specialists.

Language performs very significant job and plays a very significant function. Images may communicate using a language. In fact, the interaction between language (text), nonverbal language, and visual methods accounts for a significant portion of legitimate work. Monomodal language (or text)

comprehension is based on a single point of view. One of the texts with intriguing details images in print and digital media. Therefore, it is thought that the hypothesis supporting the achievement will reveal the message inside it in deeper depth, revealing the meaning of the terms-outline of the date and image.

Women have developed become symbols for cultural messages. Women are frequently portrayed as being financially dependent on males. The information is presented as photographs that were taken from a journal whiteboard that Toni Triantono created with the theme "Anti-Tank Art and Social Criticism." The journal whiteboard with the theme of "Anti-Tank Art and Social Criticism" served as the data source. A Flyer is promoting the February 14, 2014, One Billion Rising (Jogja) demonstration. One Billion Rising was established in 2012 with the goal of eradicating all types of violence against women.

Verbal analysis reveals that the sentences contain numerous different points of view that are undoubtedly being made by many "DANCE for WOMEN'S Equity" ladies right now. Moving is something that is exploited without any particular justification or sense of satisfaction, as implied by the craftsman. A value system that views women as inferior to men and weak than average beings is to blame for the cruelty that befalls a woman. Many people still hold the belief that women are objects that males control, manipulate, use, and conquer. An individual is often born into the world with equal freedom to approach life, taking equality for the legitimate field into consideration. This directly violates the equality of freedom, lack of submission, and equality between men and women.

References

Andalas, Eggy Fajar, and Arti Prihatini. 2018. "Representasi Perempuan Dalam Tulisan Dan Gambar Bak Belakang Truk: Analisis Wacana Kritis Multimodal Terhadap Bahasa Seksis." *JURNAL SATWIKA* 2(1). doi: 10.22219/js.v2i1.7018.

Ashburner, J. 1997. "Multimodal Image Coregistration and Partitioning - A Unified Framework." *NeuroImage* 6(3):209–17. doi: 10.1006/nimg.1997.0290.

Atrey, P. K. 2010. "Multimodal Fusion for Multimedia Analysis: A Survey." *Multimedia Systems* 16(6):345–79. doi: 10.1007/s00530-010-0182-0.

Branchini, Casey, Veena Sriram, Anushree Ray, Kerry Scott, and Anita Thurakal. 2013. "'One Billion Rising' at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health: A Reflection." *Reproductive Health Matters* 21(41). doi: 10.1016/S0968-8080(13)41718-4.

Chen, Yumin. 2010. "Exploring Dialogic Engagement with Readers in Multimodal EFL Textbooks in China." *Visual Communication* 9(4). doi: 10.1177/1470357210382186.

Fazraningtyas, Winda Ayu, Dini Rahmayani, and Indana Rahmah Fitriani. 2020. "Kejadian Kekerasan Pada Perempuan Selama Masa Pandemi COVID-19." *DINAMIKA KESEHATAN: JURNAL KEBIDANAN DAN KEPERAWATAN* 11(1):362–71. doi: 10.33859/dksm.v11i1.550.

Hermawan, Budi. 2013. "MULTIMODALITY: MENAFSIR VERBAL, MEMBACA GAMBAR,DAN MEMAHAMI TEKS." *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra* 13(1). doi: 10.17509/bs_jpbsp.v13i1.756.

Karpathy, A. 2015. "Deep Visual-Semantic Alignments for Generating Image Descriptions." *Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition* 7:3128–37.

Kress, G. & Van Leeuwen, T. 1996. *Front Pages: (The Critical) Analysis of Newspaper Layout. In Bell, Allan. and Garret, Peter (Eds), Approaches to Media DiscourseNo Title*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Kress, Gunther, and Theo Van Leeuwen. 2002. "Colour as a Semiotic Mode: Notes for a Grammar of Colour." *Visual Communication* 1(3). doi: 10.1177/147035720200100306.

Liang, J. 2006. "Comprehensive Learning Particle Swarm Optimizer for Global Optimization of Multimodal Functions." *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation* 10(3):281–95. doi:

10.1109/TEVC.2005.857610.

Ngiam, J. 2011. "Multimodal Deep Learning." *Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Machine Learning, ICML 2011* 689–96.

Norris, S. 2004. *Analyzing Multimodal Interaction: A Methodological Framework*.

NOVIANI P, UTAMI ZAHIRAH, Rifdah Arifah, CECEP CECEP, and Sahadi Humaedi. 2018. "MENGATASI DAN MENCEGAH TINDAK KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA PEREMPUAN DENGAN PELATIHAN ASERTIF." *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5(1):48. doi: 10.24198/jppm.v5i1.16035.

Ponterotto, Diane. 2014. "Trivializing the Female Body: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Representation of Women in Sports Journalism." *Journal of International Women's Studies* 15(2).

Ren, Yi, Ning Xu, Miaogen Ling, and Xin Geng. 2022. "Label Distribution for Multimodal Machine Learning." *Frontiers of Computer Science* 16(1). doi: 10.1007/s11704-021-0611-6.

Roziqin, Ali. 2020. "Pendidikan Berbasis Kesetaraan Gender Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah." *SOCIA: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 16(2). doi: 10.21831/socia.v16i2.30213.

Thoms, Victoria. 2017. "Dana Mills, Dance and Politics: Moving Beyond Boundaries." *Dance Research* 35(2). doi: 10.3366/drs.2017.0212.

Vahid, Hossein, and Saeedeh Esmae'li. 2012. "The Power behind Images: Advertisement Discourse in Focus." *International Journal of Linguistics* 4(4). doi: 10.5296/ijl.v4i4.2658.

Wanqing, Zhang. 2020. "Domestic Violence Cases Surge During COVID-19 Epidemic." *Sixth Tone*.