Analysis of Myths In The Film “LUCA” by Endrico Casarosa

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ANALYSIS OF MYTHS IN THE FILM "LUCA" BY ENDRICO CASAROSA

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Abstract

This study analyzes the myths in Casarosa's film "Luca" by using qualitative methods and Barthes theory. The technique of collecting data is through the script of the film. The techniques of analyzing data are through Miles & Huberman: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion. The results of this study show there are two myths exist in the film: the myths among fish-men and the myths among humans. The myths among fish-men consist of 14 data, whereas, the myths among humans consist of 12 data. As the conclusions, a belief which exists in the society will lead to the existence of myths, in which at the same time they will bring some impacts toward the people's culture and trusts. As the suggestions, it is expected that this study will become an information and reference to other researchers who are interested in observing and developing the study of myths in literary works such as film, or other types such as poetry and novel. This research has limitations that the scope used only covers the stage of analyzing myths in films, meanwile, the myths that have been generated in the film cannot be adapted to the lives of people in the real world.

Keywords: *Myths, Film, Luca*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji mitos dalam film Casarosa "Luca" dengan menerapkan metode kualitatif dan teori Barthes. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah melalui naskah film. Teknik menganalisis data adalah melalui Miles & Huberman: reduksi data, tampilan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada dua mitos yang ada dalam film: mitos di kalangan manusia ikan dan mitos di kalangan manusia itu sendiri. Mitos di kalangan manusia ikan terdiri dari 14 data, sedangkan, mitos di kalangan manusia terdiri dari 12 data. Sebagai kesimpulan, kepercayaan yang ada di masyarakat akan mengarah pada

keberadaan mitos, di mana pada saat yang sama dapat membawa dampak terhadap budaya dan kepercayaan masyarakat. Sebagai saran, diharapkan penelitian ini dapat menjadi informasi dan referensi bagi para peneliti lain yang tertarik untuk mengkaji dan mengembangkan studi mitos dalam karya sastra seperti film, maupun jenis karya sastra lainnya seperti puisi dan novel. Penelitian ini memiliki keterbatasan yaitu ruang lingkup yang dikaji hanya sebatas pada kajian mitos dalam film, sementara, mitos yang terdapat dalam film tersebut tidak dapat diadaptasi pada kehidupan masyarakat di dunia nyata.

***Kata kunci**: Mitos, Film, Luca*

INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, films are often used as mass media which is a means of communication to convey messages to the general public through stories. Film is an audio-visual tool for conveying messages to a group of people gathered in one place (in Wijaya, 2022). The messages in films include educational messages, morals, educational information, entertainment messages, and myths.

In literary works, myth is defined as a story or message so that it becomes a belief that develops in society, both in the real world and in the world of fiction. This belief gives rise to a myth which produces several myths in the form of statements that are believed but cannot be proven true. Barthes, (in Perangin-Angin et al., 2023) myth is a way of thinking about culture and conceptualizing or understanding anything. Myths are also known as common beliefs. In this case, meaning is the relationship between the symbol and the reference or referent. Therefore, myths are very important to be studied for they are related to everyday life exist in both, in the real world and in the fictional world.

There are many films which are interesting to be studied. One of them is the film "Luca" by Endrico Casarosa. In the film "Luca", there are two people who live in the city of Portorosso: humans and the fishmen. Both of these residents are hostile to each other and even move away from each other. This is because there is a belief or belief that develops and is told for generations among both communities, where the fish-men believe that humans are dangerous land monsters and will kill anyone of them who is found. Therefore, the fish men always run to find a hiding place every time they see a boat passing over the sea.

On the contrary, the inhabitants of the Earth believe that the fish man is a fearsome sea monster and will hurt the earth man.

This beliefs have led into the existence of myths among the people in the city. It is important to study about myth even in literary works such as films. This is because dealing with getting to know what kinds of beliefs which are able to lead to the existence of myths in the society, as well as to be able to bring impacts toward the culture and trusts of the people. This is also the reason why this study is conducted.

There is a research conducted by M. T. Anggraini (2022) entitled the myth "Analysis of Umpasa Batak Toba: Roland Barthes Semiotics Study". In her research, she observes the culture of people in real world, the Toba Batak people, based on Barthes semiotical sign systems. The purposes of her research are to analyze and describe the lexical meaning contained in the term Toba Batak marriage.

There is also a research conducted by H. Anastasia (2023) with the same film entitled "The Teaching of Doctrine In Casarosa's Film". In her research, she discovers the people in fiction world, people of Portorosso city. However in her research, she analyzes the doctrines taught by some people toward the main character, Luca, which brings some impacts toward his attitudes as the responses to the doctrines taught on him.

Whereas in this research, the researcher also analyzes the myths exist in the people in fiction world, the Portorosso people with different purposes. The purposes are to find out and to describe the beliefs exist in the society which have led into the existence of myths, and the impacts toward the people's culture and their trusts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is qualitative method. Qualitative method is the research process which display some descriptive data in forms of words, written and oral, also describe people or events, and the behaviors which can be observed, obtaining through interviews, texts, pictures, audio and visual sources,

and others data. (Bogdan and Taylor in Adawiyah & Rachmaria, 2020). In analyzing the myths in the film, Barthes' semiotical sign systems are used as the approach. The sign systems of Barthes' semiotics consist of denotations, connotations, and myths. (Barthes in Nadira, 2018). The techniques of collecting the data in this research are through documentation. The documentation used in this research is the script of the film "LUCA" by Endrico Casarosa, published in 2021. The techniques of analyzing the data are based on Miles and Hubberman (in Ayuningtyas & Suryadi, 2018) as follow: 1) Data reduction: In this step, the researcher identifies and classifies the myths exist in Casarosa's film "Luca". 2) Data display: In this step, the researcher describes the data and relate with some theories and references. 3) Drawing Conclusion: In this step, the researcher draws the conclusion as the result of this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are two kinds of myths exist in Casarosa's film "Luca" (2021): The myths among the fish-men consist of 14 data, and the myths among humans consist of 12 data. The discussions are as follow:

The Myths among the Fish-Men

There are three kinds of myths among the fish-men found the film: Humans are the "Land Monsters", Humans are "Murderers", and "Water" is the medium of transforming as the fish-men. The descriptions can be seen below:

1) Humans are the "Land Monsters"

There are 4 data dealt with the myth that "Humans are the Land Monsters", in which one of them is described on the table below:

Table 01. Myths among the Fish-men: Humans are the "Land Monsters"

No.	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	Humans are the "Land Monsters".	Data 01 ... There's more--he spots a PLAYING CARD floating nearby-- He examines it, then looks up to	The call that humans are "the land monsters" can be seen from the scene when Luca sees a boat spots over his head, then he suddenly shouts

		contemplate the alien world that these things must have fallen from-- And spots a BOAT OVERHEAD— LUCA *LAND MONSTERS*! EVERYBODY UNDER THE ROCK! (p. 6)	to the goatfishes: “Land monsters! Everybody under the rock!”

In data 01, it is the scene when Luca sees a boat spots over his head, then he suddenly shouts to the goatfishes “Land monsters! Everybody under the rock!”, in which it has the connotation as there is a danger, therefore, they have to hide under the rock. Luca’s attitude to shout and the goatfishes’ attitude to hide when see human’s boat is classified into myth. It is because they have been told about the myth that humans are land monsters who are dangerous.

In order to observe the meaning of the words “Land Monsters” literally, the researcher describes based on some dictionaries. Based on Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word “Monster” is an imaginary creature that is very large, ugly, and frightening. In addition, Cambridge Dictionary (2023) defines that the word “Monster” is any imaginary frightening creature, especially one that is large and strange. Meanwhile, the word “Land” is the surface of earth. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023). Cambridge Dictionary (2023) defines the word “Land” as the surface of the earth that is not covered by water. In connotation the word "monster" is a scary living creature. Then the word "Land" is a place used by living things to stand and occupy.

From these descriptions, the use of the words “Land” and “Monster” in describing humans have brought an image which creates myth among the fish-men that humans are the ones who are large and strange, the frightening creatures who live in the surface of the earth. This is in accordance with the theory of Barthes according to Fiske (in Nadira, 2018), that myths are stories that are used by a culture to clarify or understand some aspects of reality or nature.

2) Humans are "Murderers"

There are 2 data dealt with the myth that Humans are "Murderers", in which one of them is described on the table below:

Table 02. Myths among the Fish-men: Humans are "Murderers"

No.	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	Humans are "Murderers"	Data 02 DANIELA You're two minutes late. Was there a boat?! Huh?! Did you hide?! LUCA (dutiful but weary) Yes, Mom. DANIELA Because if they catch even a glimpse of you--you think they come around to meet new friends? Huh? Make small talk about the current? No. They're here to do *MURDERS*. Just making sure you know. (p. 7)	The myths that humans are "Murderers" can be seen from the scene when Daniela, Luca's mom, warns Luca to avoid whenever he sees humans and has to run for a hide. She tells luca: They're here to do *MURDERS*.

In data 02, it is the scene when Daniela, Luca's mom, warns Luca to avoid whenever he sees humans and has to run for a hide. So, he tells luca that They're here to do murders. Which has a dangerous connotation, because when humans are above sea level while on a boat they will hunt and kill fish humans so they have to run and hide. Daniela's attitude that calls humans killers is classified as a myth. That was because there was a growing myth among fishmen that humans could kill them when they met each other. So, they have to run and have to hide from humans.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Murderer" is a person who has killed somebody deliberately and illegally. Whereas, based on Cambridge Dictionary (2023), the word "Murderer" is someone who illegally and

intentionally kills another person. In connotation the words "Murderer" is a person who is the mastermind behind an evil act.

From these descriptions, the use of the word “Murderer” in describing humans have brought an image which creates the myth that humans are dangerous. They are the ones who kill somebody or anybody deliberately and illegally. Therefore, it gives such a warn for the fish-men to escape and run for hide whenever they meet humans for their safety. This is in accordance with Fiske (in Nadira, 2018) who argues that myth is also a belief.

3) “Water” is the medium of transforming as the Fish-Men

There are 8 data dealt with the myth that “Water” is the medium of transforming as the fish-men, in which one of them is described on the table below:

Table 03. Myths among the Fish-men: “Water” is the Medium of Transforming as The Fish-Men

No.	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	“Water” is the Medium of Transforming as the Fish-Men.	Data 03 Alberto grabs the harpoon and just WALKS OUT OF THE WATER. LUCA Wha?? What are you doing?! Luca, in shock, stares through the water— he can’t totally make out what’s happening— Then the CROOK sticks back through the surface. And hooks Luca and pulls him out of the water, too. LUCA GAAAAH!!! EXT. BEACH - DAY Alberto, now in human form, hauls Luca up onto the sand— Luca’s hand quickly begins to TRANSFORM--then his	The myth among the fish-men that “water” is the medium of transforming their shape into fish can be seen from the scene when Alberto hooks Luca and pulls him out of the water, Luca’s hand quickly begins to transform, then his arms, his body, and his face. He even gets shocked because he has hair. This is in accordance with the words of Luca: that he asked Alberto Wha?? What are you doing?! Luca, in shock, stares through the water.

		arms, his body, his face--he has HAIR— (p. 11 - p. 12)	

In data 03, it is the scene when Alberto hooks Luca and pulls him out of the water, Luca's hand quickly begins to transform, then his arms, his body, and his face. He even gets shocked because he has hair. This is in accordance with the words of Luca: that he asked Alberto Wha?? What are you doing?! Luca, in shock, stares through the water. Which has the connotation of a change in form (transformation), because Luca did not expect that by being on land they would turn into humans while when they were exposed to water they would change into fish people again.

Alberto's attitude that among fish-men people make water a medium of transformation and is classified as a myth. It was because of the action he did to Luca from fishman to human form.

Based on the Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Water" is a liquid without colour, smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, rivers and seas, and used for drinking, washing, etc. Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2023), the word "Water" is a clear liquid, without colour or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life. In connotation the words "water" is one of the media that is a necessity for living things.

In Casarosa's film "Luca" (2021), there is another use of water. It is not only for drinking, washing, or for animal's or plant's life, however, it has created the myt h among the fish-men that water has a power to transform them from humans shape to fish. This is in accordance with Barthes theory that (in Anugrah, 2020) myth, that is reference culture (the source of the existing culture) is used for explanation Symptoms or facts expressed by symbols, which one instead the connotative meaning of their symbols refers to history (as well as culture).

Myths among Humans

There are three kinds of myths among the humans found the film: the fish-men are the "sea monsters" and "the murderers", the fish-men are "horrifying", and the fish-men will "hurt humans". The descriptions can be seen below:

1) The Fish-men are "Sea Monsters"

There are 9 data dealt with the myth that the fish-men are the "sea monsters" and "the murderers", in which one of them is described on the table below:

Table 04. Myths among Humans: The Fish-men are "Sea Monsters"

No	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	The fish-men are "Sea Monsters"	Data 04 GIACOMO I dunno. ...What if the old stories are true? TOMMASO Oh, c'mon, Giacomo. You really believe in *sea monsters*? ... GIACOMO AAAH! What is that!? Our scampish little *sea monster* has been spotted. Desperate to escape, *the sea monster* reverses direction and BREACHES THE SURFACE— (p. 2)	The call the "sea monsters" can be seen from the scene when one of the fishermen, Tommaso, asks his friend whether he believes in the sea monsters or not. It is based on a word from Tommaso: Giacomo. You really believe in *sea monsters*? then Giocomo answered confusedly. At the same time a small sea monster was spotted but seemed desperate to escape and turned around.

In data 04, it is the scene when one of the fishermen, Tommaso, asks his friend whether he believes in the sea monsters or not. It is based on a word from Tommaso: Giacomo. You really believe in *sea monsters*? then Giocomo answered confusedly. At the same time a small sea monster was spotted but seemed desperate to escape and turned around. Which has a scary connotation, because based on the question asked by Tommaso to Giocomo it means that Sea Monsters

are real. This was proven by the existence of a small sea monster that appeared in front of them but, immediately ran away.

Tommaso's attitude when he asked his friend Giocomo whether he believed sea monsters existed or not could be classified as a myth. That's because when Tomasso asked if sea monsters existed at the same time a fish man appeared in front of them but immediately turned around and ran away.

As has been described previously, the word “Monster” is an imaginary creature that is very large, ugly, and frightening. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023). Deal with the word “Sea”, it is the salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface and surrounds its continents and islands. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023). Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2023), the word “Sea” is the salty water that covers a large part of the surface of the earth, or a large area of salty water, smaller than an ocean, that is partly or completely surrounded by land. In connotation the words "monster" is a scary living creature. While the word "sea" is a saltwater waters surrounded by land.

From these descriptions, the use of the words “Sea” and “Monster” in describing the fish-men have brought an image which creates myth among humans that they are the ones who are very large, ugly, and frightening, and live in the salty water. This is in accordance with the theory of Barthes According to Fiske (in Nadira, 2018), that myth is the story used by a culture to clarify or understand some aspects of reality or nature.

2) The Fish-men are “Horrifying”

There are 2 data dealt with the myth that , the fish-men are “horrifying”, in which one of them is described on the table below:

Table 05. Myths among Humans: The fish-men are “Horrifying”

No.	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	The fish-men are “Horrifying”	Data 05 ... GIACOMO I told you they were real! TOMMASO	The myth that the fish-men are “horrifying” can be seen from the scene when Tommaso feels horrific when he sees Luca’s transformation

		Oh, what a monster. Horrifying... (p. 2 – p. 3)	from human to the fish-man

In data 05, it is the scene when Tommaso feels horrific when he sees Luca's transformation from human to the fish-man whom people called as the sea monster. it was because when Giocomo said to Tommaso that: I told you they were real! And Tommaso answered Oh, *what a monster. Horrifying.* Which has a terrible connotation, because the shape and form of a sea monster that triggers a myth appears among humans. they believe that when humans turn into sea monsters the form and appearance disgusts them. Tommaso's attitude of calling fishmen terrible can be classified as a myth. That's because, humans believe that fishmen are terrible so, they call fishmen sea monsters.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Horrifying" is making you feel extremely shocked or frightened. Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2023), the word "Horrifying" is very shocking. In connotation the words "Horriflying" is a feeling that is evoked by every living thing.

The use of the word "Horrifying" in describing the fish-men have brought an image which creates myth that the fish-men are the ones who will make humans extremely shocked or frightened. This is in accordance with the theory According to Fiske (in Nadira, 2018), that myth is also a belief.

3) The Fish-men will Hurt Humans

There are 1 data dealt with the myth that , the fish-men are "horrifying", and the fish-men will "hurt humans", in which it is described on the table below:

Table 06. Myths among Humans: The Fish-men will "Hurt" Humans

No.	The Myths	Referred Data	Descriptions
1.	The fish-men will "Hurt" Humans.	Data 06 GIULIA *HELP! --Don't hurt us!* ALBERTO (forcefully) SEE!? I knew this would hap--!	The myth that the fish-men will "hurt" humans can be seen from the scene when Alberto emerges as a sea monster, Giulia screams and begs him not to hurt her. The change in Alberto's form

		(p. 91)	made him shocked and felt his life was threatened.

In data 06, it is the scene when Alberto emerges as a sea monster, Giulia screams and begs him not to hurt her. He said that: *HELP! --Don't hurt us!* Because the change in Alberto's form made him shocked and felt his life was threatened. Which has a dangerous connotation, because with the belief that sea monsters can harm humans, Giulia became afraid and immediately felt her life was threatened when Alberto got close to her. Giulia's stance that sea monsters would harm humans had been classified as a myth. it was because the change in Alberto's form in front of Giulia made him feel afraid and threatened when Alberto was near. Therefore he ordered while shouting at Alberto not to approach him.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Hurt" means to cause physical pain to somebody or yourself; to injure somebody/yourself. Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2023), the word "Hurt" means to feel pain in a part of your body, or to injure someone or cause them pain. In connotation the words "hurt" is pain that arises as a result of actions taken by someone.

The words "Hurt Humans" will bring an image which create myth that the fish-men will cause physical pain or injure humans. Therefore, humans do their efforts to hunt and to catch any fish-men whom they call as "sea monsters". This is in accordance with the theory of Barthes (in Dianiya, 2020), myth is a strange system, because this myth is built from a semiological chain that existed before.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After conducting the research, the researcher concludes that in the film "LUCA" by Endrico Casarosa there are some beliefs spread among the people of Portorosso which have lead into the existence of myths, in which there are two kinds of myths: the myths among the fish-men and the myths among humans.

Some lessons that can be drawn from Luca's film are: 1) The film informs people about how myths are able to bring impacts toward the culture and the trusts of the people. 2) A good friendship cannot only be seen from how we look, from

who or what we are, however, a good friendship will be seen from how truly our heart to treat and respet people. This is like what have been potrayed by the friendship of Luca and Alberto as the fish-men with Giulia as human.

As the suggestions, it is expected that this research will become an information and reference to other researchers who are interested in observing and developing the study of myths in literary works such as film, or other types such as poetry and novel. There are still limitations in ths research that the scope used only covers the stage of analyzing myths in films, meanwile, the myths that have been generated in the film cannot be adapted to the lives of people in the real world.

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