

Representation of Family Affection in the Broken Wings Movie

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Abstract

This research analyzes the representation of family affection in the Broken Wings movie. This research focuses on the family relationship of the main characters, Adjani and Nani. This research uses semiotic theory by identifying signs in the scene and linking them to the meaning of family affection. The method used is descriptive qualitative with primary data collection through direct observation of movie scenes and secondary data through scene documentation on scenes related to the concept of family affection. The analysis was conducted using the Roland Barthes method with connotation and denotation approaches. The data validity used is the source triangulation technique. The results obtained are the representation of family affection in the movie Wings of Broken Wings is built and realized with five categories, namely positive feelings, fulfillment of needs, efforts to make happy, providing opportunities/freedom, and self-control, all of which have been realized in Adjani and Nani's family relationship even though there are still conflicts due to lack of communication and lack of openness to each other. There is also a myth about the high risk of the head of the family's job putting family harmony at risk. The myth is successfully broken by this movie by proving that the threat to family harmony is not due to the high-risk occupation of the head of the family but the harmony of the head of the family.

Keywords: family affection, representation, movie, semiotic, Roland Barthes

Introduction

Movies have their own function and value in society to convey a message in an unusual way. Watching a movie will make the audience get out of the reality of their daily lives and enter into different illusions and worlds according to what they witness or watch. Artistically arranged audio and visuals in the movie will support the development of the imagination of the audience. Sobur says that moviemakers represent their ideas by transforming them into a collection of data in the form of signs that have systems and symbols to achieve the desired effect (Dhevie et al., 2020).

Movie is a moving picture which is a collection of images contained in a frame, after which the frame is shown through a projector lens so that the image appears clearly on the screen which is made through various processes and stages of a production (Maulana, 2022). Movie is one of the relevant fields of study for analysis related to semiotics. As Van Zoest notes and Alex Sobur later cites in his book, movies are created and structured to depict characters working together in a structured way to produce the desired outcome. This is why movies are not the same as language expressed orally and in writing, where a movie is not a separate entity but a system that is united with a continuity of meaning. The rapid development of movies brings its own charm to those who watch it (Arsyad, 2003). Moviemakers present ideas, which are then transformed into a system of signs and symbols to produce what the creators want (Sobur, 2003).

Sourced from Tirto.id, it is explained that the Broken Wings movie tells the story of a Densus 88 member named Adjani who has a wife named Nani who is about to give birth to their first child. In this movie, it is told how Adjani and Nani's family relationship takes place with various work risks carried out by Adjani (Rahmia, 2022).

The movie, directed by Rudi Soedjarwo, is based on a real-life incident during a bloody riot committed by terrorist prisoners at the Brimob Corps Command Headquarters (Mako Brimob) Kelapa Dua, Depok, in 2008. The Broken Wings movie illustrates how the concept of affection is often hindered by various things, one of which is work. The 110-minute movie was released on August 18, 2022 and managed to penetrate as many as 1 million viewers within 11 days of screening (Pramudyaseta, 2022).

According to Harlan Lene cited by (Dhevie et al., 2020), affection is a form of feeling that every individual must have. This feeling will arise when a person feels that he or she owns or affects something. Affection can also be observed with

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several different views and can be manifested in several different ways. The concept of affection can be manifested in five categories, namely positive feelings, fulfilling needs, trying to make people happy, providing opportunities/freedom, and self-control. (Prayitno et al., 2009). From a family perspective, affection is no different. Family affection is about giving the best things one has for one another physically and mentally. As a family, each member has their own responsibility to provide affection so that each family member feels that they are loved and cherished. This can be in the form of care or sacrifice without any sense of wanting to ask for something back from the treatment that has been given (Winarko, 2020).

In the movie *Broken Wings*, the audience will be presented with how a couple affects each other and how work can hinder the harmony of a couple. This is explained in several scenes in the *Broken Wings* movie and will be analyzed by researchers through a study using Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis. The movie *Broken Wings* was chosen as the object of this research because this movie is interesting in terms of family affection. The emotions and true stories that inspired the movie make the movie *Broken Wings* attract a lot of public attention.

The urgency of this research is in accordance with the unrest where there are still many meanings of family affection that cannot be translated properly or are not well understood by each individual, causing a lack of harmony in a family. By analyzing semiotic elements such as images, texts, and symbols, this research can reveal how family affection is represented in the movie. As previous research that was used as a reference in this study, including research by Rasyid Winarko conducted in 2020 on the meaning of fatherhood in the *Cemara* family drama. In the study, the researcher examined how family affection, especially the affection shown by a father, is depicted in several scenes in the *Keluarga Cemara* movie. To explain this question completely and in depth, the researcher uses semiotics to examine the various codes that appear in the scenes in the movie and then explained through Stuart Hall's representation theory (Winarko, 2020).

The active and creative role of a person in understanding what is in the world is the opinion of Stuart Hall regarding this theory. Hall says that different meanings can be created by each person's mind from an image and there is no guarantee that the image will function or function as the creator has made it (Hudoyo & Mulia, 2014).

The formulation of the problem obtained from some of the above identification is how the meaning of family affection, which is depicted in the movie *Broken Wings*. Referring to the problem formulation above, the researcher has a research objective to examine the signs in the *Broken Wings* movie that illustrate the representation of affection.

Stuart Hall's Representation Theory

Reception theory is contained in Stuart Hall's book entitled *Encoding and Decoding Television Discourse* (1973). The book explains that encoding is the process of adding codes or information through language, narration, or audio aspects. In other words, encoding is a process of packaging "raw material", and this is processed entirely in the hands of media professionals such as producers or directors (Hall, 1997).

According to Eriyanto, there are two things that are important in portrayal, namely how a person, group or idea is presented in accordance with reality or something else that only shows the bad side of a person or group in the news to create a side impression. This can be seen from its relationship with existing reality. The second is how the presentation of objects is done in the media through the selection of words, phrases, emphasis and reinforcement of photos or images that are applied to present something, in the form of ideas or information (Eriyanto, 2001).

There are 3 important things in a symbol in the form of a signifier, signifier, and concept or mental representation which is then integrated into the representation system (Hall, 1973). Not only that, language has a great influence on expression because language which includes all elements such as symbols, gestures, sounds, images, or symbols, can be an intermediary for a person or group to convey various thoughts that exist within him.

As said by Stuart Hall (2005) that representation is the ability of each individual in terms of describing or imagining. Here representation is important because culture is also often shaped in meaning and language. He also mentioned that a representation exists in terms of the active and creative role played by individuals in the way they see the world. According to Hall, images have a wide range of diverse meanings, and there is no guarantee that images will appear as intended or created by their owners. Hall mentions "Representation as Component". Representation does not exist or occur only after being represented, representation does not occur after the event occurs (Hall, 2005).

This research focuses on constructionist representations where language and symbols are used to construct the meaning of family affection in a particular social and cultural context. Constructionist representation according to Stuart Hall is the way in which language and symbols are used to construct meaning in a particular social and cultural context. Some important aspects of constructionist representation are language, symbols, socio-cultural context, and the negotiation process. In the process of meaning construction, language plays an important role and is used to explain and describe in the mind, as well as to convey the personal intentions of the owner of the idea. Furthermore, symbols become elements that have a common meaning and are interchangeable by language. In constructionist representation, symbols are used to describe more complex and different meanings in social and cultural contexts. Constructionist representation occurs within a specific social and cultural context, which is significant in the process of meaning production and exchange. In this context, meaning is produced and changed through the interaction between language, signs and images. And the last is the negotiation process that always occurs in meaning making. In this process, meaning is discussed and shaped through constructionist representations (Pratama, 2018).

Family Affection

Affection is a form of care and concern of a person or individual towards another person or individual. Affection can be shown in various forms. Service and sacrifice are some examples that are often seen in proving affection. For example, in a family, affection is expressed or practiced in accordance with the function of the family itself. The family is the smallest social unit of society that has a great influence in a certain group of people (Hudoyo & Mulia, 2014). The role of movies in addressing the topic of family is necessary for a greater understanding of the implications for society (Zurcher et al., 2018). The role of the family itself is to create a sense of comfort, security, affection and belonging by creating interactions between family members.

The word affection means to give or to cherish, while the word affection means to be very fond of, to affection, and to cherish. If the two words are combined, the word affection as a whole means a sense of sincerity that arises from the heart and is to care for, affection, and provide happiness for others. As listed in Prayitno's book (2009), that the concept of affection is manifested in five categories, namely: (1) positive feelings, (2) fulfillment of needs, (3) efforts to make people happy, (4) providing opportunities/freedom and (5) self-control (Prayitno et al., 2009).

Research conducted by Syifa Hanifah Naufal and Freddy Yusanto in 2019 used this concept by Prayitno. Where in this study they examined the Representation of Affection in Tokopedia's Ads. The results of his research revealed that the advertisements studied in it already contained the five concepts carried by Prayitno. There are efforts to make people happy, fulfillment of needs, providing opportunities and freedom, positive feelings, and self-control (Naufal & Yusanto, 2019).

The previous study that researchers made reference to for this research was Rahmatullah Rasyid Winarko's 2020 study on the depiction of fatherhood in the drama *Keluarga Cemara*. In this study, the researcher examines how the affection that exists in a family, especially the affection of a father, is depicted in the movie *Keluarga Cemara*. To investigate this question comprehensively and deeply, the researcher semiotically examines the signs in a movie and then interpreted by Stuart Hall's theory of representation. The study conducted by Winarko concluded that the meaning and implication of Abah's letter is a father figure who seeks comfort and tranquility for his family. This can be seen through Abah's various attitudes including a gentle nature and also a little love and affection, telling what is right and wrong and instilling skills and potential and appreciation in children (Winarko, 2020).

Sarah Chinthya Dhevie and Tanti Hermawati's research is also a study material for content enrichment in this research. The research, which was conducted in 2020, was conducted to find out the importance of family ties in the movie *Lemantun*, which is the work of director Wregas Bhanuteja. Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis model was used as a method used to analyze various symbols and myths. There are 2 meanings involved in Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis, namely denotation and connotation. Denotation is the most realistic interpretation that encompasses a character or sign. Meanwhile, connotation is the secondary meaning shaped by culture and the symbolic meaning explained by myth. From the research conducted, it shows that the depiction of family affection in *Lemantun* is expressed in 3 categories in the form of a mother's affection for her child, a child's affection for his mother and affection between fellow children of a family. This movie inserts several moral messages related to affection and kinship for the audience. Seeing the movie *Lemantun* is a touching thing experienced by the community. *Lemantun* succeeded in stealing the hearts of the audience thanks to its maturity in storytelling and the combination of diverse elements in the movie that gave a special impression to the audience (Dhevie et al., 2020).

Roland Barthes' Semiotics

Semiotics is the science of sign meaning that is often found in everyday life. In semiotics, signs are interpreted; studying the meaning and how these signs visualize the message and represent the theme of the movie itself based on the researcher's understanding. (Ayuniantari et al., 2020). As Barthes, who has previously been cited by John Fiske (2004) in his book points out:

The first stage of meaning is the relationship between the signifier and its sign with the reality arising from the external. In this case Barthes calls it the signifier, which is the actual meaning of a sign. Furthermore, the concept compiled by Barthes shows that a signifier not only has a complementary meaning, but also includes two parts of the signifier which are the basis for its existence (Fiske, 2004).

In this case, denotative meaning is translated to closed meaning, while Barthes uses implied meaning to indicate second-level meaning. Internal means subjective, or at least it can be called intersubjective. Or it can also be said that denotation is something that describes a sign on an object. Another case with connotation which is a form of meaning. The second stage of meaning then concerns the content or the way the sign functions through myth. Myth here is a cultural element that explains a phenomenon or reality that occurs in nature. Myth is a result of social activity that is already in a dominant position. When a sign has a higher meaning and then develops towards a clear meaning, then the sign is called and said to be a myth.

In this research, the author identifies semiotic analysis as "two orders of meaning" according to Roland Barthes. Because according to Barthes (1957), "two orders of meaning" semiotics is a study of linguistic meaning or signs which are further divided into 2 levels of meaning. The 2 levels of meaning are denotation and connotation, and turn into another form of meaning, namely myth.

Roland Barthes semiotic analysis is used by researchers as a method of analysis with the aim of knowing and discussing how the representation of family affection in the Broken Wings movie by observing several scenes in the movie and finding its denotative and connotative meanings. Where denotative is a meaning related to the basic meaning or direct meaning of a sign. This includes meanings that can be identified objectively and are generally accepted. And connotative meaning refers to the additional or hidden meanings associated with a sign. These meanings are more subjective and depend on cultural context, personal experience, and emotional associations. Next is how these meanings are then connected to the customs and culture that develop in the community or what is often called myth.

Methodology

This study is a type of descriptive qualitative research whose method uses semiotic analysis to find the object of research. The object used for research purposes is the movie Broken Wings. Primary data or main data is obtained from the movie Broken Wings while secondary data or supporting data is obtained from literature studies. In this study, researchers interpreted the scenes that illustrate the meaning of affection in the movie Wings of Broken Wings by using a series of words. The focus of this research is on family affection, namely the husband to his wife.

This research uses a semiotic approach where researchers try to analyze and explain in a series of words related to several scenes that show how a husband's affection for his wife in the Broken Wings movie. The 110-minute movie was analyzed by researchers through the Netflix platform. The researcher analyzed the Broken Wings movie using semiotic analysis formulated by Roland Barthes. This study highlights how affection in the family, especially husbands to wives. The subject of this research is a scene from the movie Broken Wings that shows the familial affection shown by the husband in the movie.

The constructivism paradigm is used in this research to affirm the assumption of developing meaning that has a subjective nature and meaning aimed at certain objects or objects. This makes the researcher required to find the complexity of various points of view rather than narrowing a meaning to become an idea.

The data sampling collection used is purposive sampling by selecting scenes in the movie related to family affection activities, especially the behavior and habits of affection shown by a married couple. This method was chosen because it is suitable for the researcher's objectives in this study. Examples of qualitative methods do not emphasize quantity or representativeness, but rather the reliability, quality, and richness of the information contained (Raco, 2010).

The data was collected using primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was collected using observation techniques through researchers directly observing the scenes in the movie Broken Wings. To support these observations, researchers collected data related to the movie Broken Wings, as well as data or information that supports this research. Data were collected through online and offline means. Secondary data was collected using documentation techniques by means of researchers looking at cues in many scenes from the movie Broken Wings, such as scenes and background music at the same time. Through scene analysis, some of what is observed are scenes, gestures, and facial expressions that show family affection, especially a husband to his wife. Furthermore, the researcher will record the scene visually and then comment on the sound of the background music. In the last step, the researcher analyzes the meaning of the sign and finally draws a conclusion.

The analysis technique used is Roland Barthes' analysis model. Implication and meaning (connotation and denotation) are two levels of signs developed by Roland Barthes that are used to create meaning on several levels. The term "orders of signification" is used by Barthes for this problem. The first is denotation, the second is connotation. The first step is the signifier and the sign which form the signifier. The sign here is called a symbol. Then from the sign comes another meaning called connotation. Connotation is a level of sign that shows the relationship between the sign and the signifier, so that it gives rise to other meanings if the sign is associated with different aspects such as psychological, emotional, feelings or beliefs (Sobur, 2004). A connotation sign means a sign whose sign has an open or implicit meaning, which opens up new meanings. Connotation can be explained as the manipulation of the mind, often called "myth". This myth is used to justify the values that apply to a certain time or period in the world of a particular location. Barthes explains that myth is a systemized communication to convey a message. Barthes argues that myth in this sense is a development of connotation. Meanings that have long been created in a society are called myths. If the existing connotation is built then it becomes a myth. Then the established myth will become an ideology (Vera, 2014).

The first step that researchers take in this research study is to conduct audio and visual analysis on the movie, after which the signs found will be connected to get the connotation and denotation meaning. To determine the accuracy and validity of the research, researchers used the member checking or triangulation method. Triangulation of data sources means using more types of data and using more than one source theory, more analysis techniques, and involving more researchers. In this case, the sources used by researchers are documents, archives, and research results that have previously been conducted by other researchers. The reason for using this method is because none of the data collection methods are perfect. To ensure the accuracy of the data, researchers used data triangulation test techniques in this study. With the use of this data source triangulation validity technique, researchers test or verify other results that do not contradict each other or as long as they are compatible (Raco, 2010).

Result and Discussion

Result

Table 1. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 1

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:04:25-00:06:15	Adji, who had woken up first, woke up Nani who was still asleep by using a paper toy that he made himself and played with it as if he was talking to the baby in Nani's stomach..	A husband and father-to-be who affects his family will treat his family gently and put in their efforts to make his family happy with what his own hands make.

Analysis:

The first scene shows the atmosphere in the morning where Adji and Nani are still in their room with Adji already awake and Nani still asleep. Adji plays with two red paper dolls that he made himself. The shooting in this scene uses a medium shot technique that shows Nani lying on the bed and Adji squatting next to the bed.

The denotation meaning in this scene shows Adji approaching Nani who is fast asleep. Adji uses a paper toy he made from origami to play with as if he is talking to the baby-to-be in Nani's stomach. The connotation meaning in the first scene is that a husband and future father who affects his family will treat his family gently and make an effort to impress his family. Gentleness is one of the sources of all goodness. That is why if something is done with gentleness, it will make it charming to look at. That is why if there is a sign of goodness in a family, one of them is due to the existence of gentleness in the family (Al-Minangkabawi, 2020).

Table 2. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 2

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:12:18-00:13:13	Nani prepares food for Adji who returns from work late at night and Adji asks how her pregnancy is going after being checked by a doctor.	A loving family will serve, inquire, and worry about each other's well-being.

Analysis:

The second scene shows Adji coming home from work at night and Nani offering Adji food to eat while Adji asks about the state of Nani's pregnancy when examined by the doctor that day. The technique used in shooting this scene is a medium long shot with Adji and Nani sitting on the dining table chairs.

The denotation meaning in the second scene shows Nani preparing a plate of rice and side dishes when Adji arrives home. As they sit at the dining table, Adji asks how the condition of Nani's pregnancy was when she was examined by the doctor that day. The connotation meaning in the scene is a form of family affection shown by serving, asking, and worrying about each other's condition. Worry in this case is an attitude of affection that shows negative approaches and feelings towards oneself or loved ones. If excessive, worry can affect a person's individual behavior and social skills (Aulia, 2022).

Table 3. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 3

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:27:20-00:27:48	Nani hugged Adji tightly when Adji came home from work because previously Nani saw the news of the riots at Adji's workplace which made Nani worried.	When a person feels that something bad is happening in the work environment of a loved one, they will feel uneasy and worried.

Analysis:

The third scene shows Nani hugging Adji tightly when Adji comes home from work. Previously Nani saw the news that there was a riot at Adji's workplace which made her feel very uneasy and worried. The shooting in this scene uses a close up technique that shows the details of the expressions of Adji and Nani.

The denotation meaning in this scene is the scene where Adji enters the house and is immediately hugged tightly by Nani who has a very worried face. Both of them are seen rubbing each other's faces. The connotation meaning of the scene is how to hug a husband and wife who are very close and emotional when they have a very close affection and family relationship. Hugging and wiping faces is also one way for someone to show care and channel affection for each other. In addition, hugging can also increase emotional bonds or bonding within the family. The hormone oxytocin released during a hug can help increase feelings of affection, peace and happiness for those who do it.

Table 4. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 4

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:28:56-00:29:56	Nani looks for Adjì who is no longer beside her when she wakes up and finds a plate of fried rice that Adjì made for her and there is also a piece of paper with a message from Adjì that Nani should wait for him until he comes home.	A wife who is used to sleeping with her husband will feel lost when she wakes up without him beside her. On the other hand, there is a husband who is very busy with his work and still finds time to cook something for his wife and leave a message for her not to worry.

Analysis:

In the fourth scene, there is a scene where Nani wakes up from sleep and looks for Adjì. Nani looks for Adjì around the house and only sees a plate of rice and a piece of paper. The scene uses a medium shot technique where it shows Nani finding a plate of fried rice and a piece of paper on the dining table.

The denotation meaning of the scene is Nani who looks confused and lost her husband who should have been at home when she woke up but in fact her husband was not at home and what she found instead was a plate of fried rice made by her husband as well as a letter he wrote. The connotation meaning of the scene is that a wife will feel lost when her husband who should be next to her is suddenly not there. This is a reaction to the unusual things that happen in the life she lives where previously her husband was always with her at home in the morning.

Table 5. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 5

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:40:00-00:44:17	Adjì and Nani argued because Nani felt depressed because she kept worrying about Adjì's work, which made her mind unsettled and disturbed, which Nani considered to be something that affected the condition of her body and her womb, which continued to deteriorate.	A person will feel distressed and uneasy if a loved one does something that poses a high risk to personal safety.

Analysis:

The fifth scene shows an argument between Adjì and Nani when Adjì has just arrived home. At that time Nani had packed her clothes to take back to her mother's house. Nani feels that Adjì is not open with what he does while he is working which makes Nani always think negatively about Adjì's safety in carrying out work. The shooting in the scene is done with a medium long shot technique that shows Adjì and Nani who are in different rooms after the feud.

The denotation meaning of the scene shows how Adjì and Nani are each thinking about the problems they are experiencing regarding Adjì's work. Nani took issue with Adjì not telling her frankly what work activities he was doing out there which made Nani continue to feel worried and anxious, causing her stress and this affected the health condition of the baby she was carrying. The connotation meaning in the scene is that a sense of anxiety, fear, and worry become one in Nani thinking about what will happen to her, her husband, and her child if her husband is not open and frank about his work. On the other hand, Adjì feels sad and confused about how to keep Nani from worrying and continuing to be prejudiced against him and his work.

Table 6. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 6

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:46:48-00:48:29	When Adjì returns home from work he feels a significant difference in his home due to Nani's absence which makes him look very sad and lonely.	A family that is used to doing activities together and then one of them is missing will be unusual and sad.

Analysis:

In the sixth scene there is a scene where Adjì feels sad and lonely when Nani is not at home. When he comes home from work he explores the whole house which has no one in it. Adjì rubs the mattress he used to sleep on with Nani. In the shooting of this scene, the medium long shot technique is used where it shows Adjì stroking the bed he used to sleep with Nani.

The denotation meaning of the scene is Adjì who looks brooding because the person who is always with him is now not by his side while paying attention to the objects around him that remind him of Nani. The connotation meaning of the

scene is that a husband who is always greeted by his wife when he comes home from work will feel lonely and lost when his wife no longer welcomes him home as usual. The feeling felt by Adjti is a sense of longing that arises when someone feels alone or incomplete. Homesickness can occur when individuals feel there is a void in their lives and need something or someone (Sartre, 1971). Homesickness is an important part of human life and can affect a person's feelings, emotions and consciousness. It is important for people experiencing feelings of longing to understand and control them so as not to damage their feelings (Asneli, 2020).

Table 7. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 7

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
00:59:32-01:01:06	Adjti meets Nani at her in-laws' house and they embrace to channel their longing for each other.	Someone who misses their family will channel their affection for touch, one of which is by hugging.

Analysis:

In the seventh scene there is a scene of Adjti catching up with Nani at Nani's mother's house and the two of them immediately hug each other tightly. The shooting in this scene uses a close up technique that shows Adjti and Nani hugging each other tightly.

The denotation meaning of the scene is Adjti who enters his in-laws' house and then hugs Nani tightly. Adjti smiles with relief because he can finally see and meet Nani. The connotation meaning of the scene is that someone who affects his family will channel his longing when he meets one of them by giving a hug. Hugging is one way of forming an emotional bond with someone when they have a close relationship that can show care, affection, affection, and gratitude towards others. There are health benefits of hugging that can have a positive impact, both physically and emotionally. On the psychological aspect, a relaxing effect will be obtained if a person does hugging activities where this is able to deliver feelings of comfort and warmth, so that it can help the person be able to release longing. There are also several reasons why hugging is a powerful thing to do to release longing for another person. Ilene Ruhoy, an integrative neuroscientist, states that hugging can increase closeness between people and strengthen relationships with others. This is because the body releases the hormone oxytocin when hugging, helping us to form close bonds with others (Amalia, 2023).

Table 8. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 8

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
01:01:22-01:01:30	Adjti made a video call to update Nani while he was working on the field with his team.	To strengthen the intimacy of a relationship, communication must still be done despite the distance.

Analysis:

The eighth scene shows Nani being contacted by Adjti through a video call. Adjti, who is busy at work, starts to give news to his wife through his gadgets by making video calls if conditions allow for a call. This scene was taken using a medium close up technique that shows Nani holding her gadget while smiling and waving her hand to Adjti.

The denotation meaning in the scene depicts Adjti who is busy at work taking a little time to contact and give news to his wife, Nani. The connotation meaning of the scene is that no matter how busy a person is if he affects and considers his family important, then he will try to contact and give news even in the midst of his busy work. One of the functions of communication is to understand the situation and circumstances in an environment (Mulyana, 2017). In family relationships, husband and wife who are separated by distance are more motivated to communicate through technological mediation due to the lack of opportunities for direct face-to-face interaction (Putri & Hermawati, 2022). Video calling is a good option for long-distance communication because both users can hear the voice and see the visuals of the person they are talking to. Video calls are an important way of communicating in many contexts, including in family relationships to strengthen relationships virtually, especially when the parties are separated by distance. Video calls influence body language and expressions, such as the waving of hands at the beginning or end of a call (Nur, 2020).

Table 9. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 9

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
01:01:43-01:02:21	Adjti brought a hand puppet home from work and played it for the baby in Nani's belly.	Parents who affection their children will consider the presence of their baby even if it is still in the womb.

Analysis:

The ninth scene shows Adjti coming home from work with a hand puppet that has been installed in his hand and then he plays with his own voice as if he is telling a fairy tale to his baby with Nani. The picture in this scene was taken using a medium close up technique which shows Adjti entering the room playing a hand puppet while telling a story for his child who is still in Nani's stomach.

The denotation meaning of the scene is that Adji comes with a hand doll that he plays for his child who is still in Nani's womb. The connotation meaning of the scene is that Adji as a father who affects his family will invite him to communicate and give surprises to his child even though he knows that his child is not yet born and can only hear his voice. Giving gifts is a form of channeling affection towards people who are considered special, which is explained as a symbol of love and affection for a partner. Gifts are not only in the form of goods, but can also take the form of surprises or various other tricks. People who affect each other will not care too much about the price or value of the gift. The most important thing is the meaning given to the person being given. Giving gifts sincerely and sincerely will further indicate that your partner is a person who really cares and always tries to make you happy (Humam, 2021). In the context of behavioristic learning theory, rewards can be used to reinforce positive behavior and as an expression of gratitude (Lisanto, 2016).

Table 10. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 10

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
01:04:24-01:04:43	Adji prepared a bed for his future baby that Nani wanted to install but Nani was confused about how to install it.	A father-to-be who affects his family will give his efforts to make his children and wife happy, one of which is with the sincere help given.

Analysis:

In the ninth scene, Adji is shown installing a series of baby swings that Nani was previously confused about assembling herself. The image in this scene uses a medium shot technique that shows Adji who has finished installing a series of baby equipment that he has successfully installed and shows it to Nani.

The denotation meaning in this scene is Adji with a happy and proud expression because he has succeeded in helping Nani to install the baby swing. The connotation meaning contained in the scene is that Adji, who is a husband and father who affects his family, sincerely tries to help Nani who has difficulty installing the baby swing. The thing done by Adji is also a form of affection for the baby-to-be conceived by his wife because by doing this he also prepares something to welcome the birth of his child. Helping your spouse is a form of effort and care that can be done by taking concrete actions to ease the burden or help complete their tasks, such as vacuuming the floor, going shopping for necessities, or helping to complete work (Chapman, 2004).

Table 11. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 11

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
01:06:06-01:07:12	Adji helps Nani to cook breakfast and Nani teaches Adji how to cut tomatoes properly.	A harmonious family will take the time to do daily activities together to strengthen relationships with each other.

Analysis:

In the eleventh scene, there is a scene where Adji helps Nani cook breakfast by cutting tomatoes. In the shooting of the scene, the medium shot technique is used where Nani is shown showing Adji how to cut tomatoes correctly.

The denotation meaning of the scene is that Adji who came from the room tried to help Nani cut the tomato but the way Adji did it was wrong and then Nani showed Adji the correct way to cut the tomato. The connotation meaning of the scene is that doing activities together is one of the efforts to strengthen family relationships. Adji's efforts to help Nani cook and how Nani reacts to Adji are things that are done by a couple who are happy for each other's presence. Doing activities together like Adji and Nani do is one way of channeling affection by sharing time with each other and making sure to pay attention to the interests and needs of loved ones. When preparing a meal together, families can communicate or talk to each other until the meal session. In these conversations at the dinner table, families can share their thoughts and desires regarding the future (Humam, 2021). In the context of affection, it is not just about spending time together, but about being attentive and present. Giving your partner your full attention can be done by spending time with your partner or doing activities and events together, such as exercising, watching movies, cooking your favorite food, or taking a vacation together (Chapman, 2004).

Table 12. Denotation and connotation meanings that appear in scene 12

Timestamp	Denotation	Connotation
01:08:29-01:10:40	Adji accompanied Nani at the hospital because Nani had shown signs of going into labor even though Adji was busy with his work.	The presence of a husband is something that is needed by a mother who is about to give birth as a form of positive support when going into labor.

Analysis:

In this twelfth scene, there is a scene of Adjì sitting next to the patient's bed and stroking the top of Nani's head. The shooting in this scene uses a medium close up technique where it shows Nani who is in a hospital bed and accompanied by Adjì who is sitting next to her.

The denotation meaning of the scene is Nani who looks happy because Adjì came to the hospital to accompany her during her labor. The connotation meaning of the scene is that in difficult times such as childbirth, support and affection are needed to give a sense of encouragement. The presence of the husband on the sidelines of his busy schedule makes the wife who is going into labor feel that she is a more important and more valued priority. The gesture of rubbing the forehead is an emotional expression that involves looks and behaviors that show trust, care, or happiness that can improve communication and confidence between each other. A man's body language indicating that he affects you very much can usually be realized when he kisses your forehead or rubs your head. Only with a gentle head rub deep in his heart usually when rubbing his partner's head he will say how lucky he is to have you (Rahma, 2020). Stroking your partner's forehead can help develop an emotional connection between the couple, which can strengthen the relationship and increase happiness so that the couple feels related and reassured.

Discussion

According to the results of the research conducted, it shows that Broken Wings movie tells how the relationship of affection and kinship between Adjì and Nani as husband and wife. This research summarizes the discussion through two concepts.

The Concept of Family Affection between Adjì and Nani

Broken Wings movie tells the story of a husband and wife who have just married and will have a baby because the wife is pregnant. The character Adjì played by Nicholas Saputra is a husband who works as a member of Densus 88, has a wife named Nani played by Ariel Tatum.

In the perspective of family, affection is to give the best thing one has for family members to each other physically and mentally. As a family, each member has their own responsibility to provide affection so that each family member feels that they are loved and cherished. This can be in the form of care or sacrifice without any sense of wanting to ask for something back from the treatment that has been given (Winarko, 2020). This concept of affection can be manifested in five categories, namely positive feelings, meeting needs, trying to make people happy, providing opportunities/freedom, and self-control (Prayitno et al., 2009).

Positive feelings are a form of affection that can be realized in a person's self-development, where the person will have positive feelings about themselves and other family members. People who have these feelings tend to be able to cope with mental tension and are able to reduce the anxiety of loneliness. This feeling utilizes one's emotions productively, for example, such as a sense of responsibility and controlling oneself from impulsiveness. One manifestation of this is by listening to others and fostering relationships (Ardianti, 2018). Adjì and Nani's relationship shows positive feelings when they are in the same or different places, spend time together and give each other good news, as seen in scenes 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Where they communicate well, give gifts and surprises, and help each other.

Need fulfillment is a category of affection that is based on positive feelings given by the loving party. Need fulfillment is characterized by providing genuine and non-coercive attention and affection, supporting and providing assistance for basic needs, providing a sense of security and protection, and providing opportunities for self-development (Qulub, 2014). The need for affection is realized through sincerity and how to understand someone empathetically. What Adjì does in scene 4 when he makes breakfast in the form of a plate of fried rice for Nani, scene 8 where he contacts Nani even though he is busy working, and scene 10 when he installs baby equipment for his baby's needs later are some things that fulfill the needs of the family. All the things Adjì does in the scenes mentioned are Adjì's efforts as a husband and head of the family to provide for his family.

Making others happy is one of the concepts of affection that can be realized through attention, tenderness, and creating warm, loving relationships (Jailani, 2013). In the context of psychology, happy endeavors involve the ability to give and feel affection, and involve concrete actions that can create warm and affectionate relationships (Naufal & Yusanto, 2019). When Adjì plays with a paper doll in scene 1, makes Nani breakfast before she goes to work in scene 4, and brings her a hand puppet in scene 9, and helps her prepare breakfast in scene 11, Adjì is trying to make his wife happy by what he does. Giving things to Nani makes Adjì feel that he will make his wife happy.

Giving opportunity or freedom in a relationship means giving genuine and unforced attention and affection. It will provide a sense of security and protection as well as the opportunity for others to reach their full potential (Naufal & Yusanto, 2019). In Broken Wings movie, scene 12 shows that Nani gave Adjì the freedom to go to the office instead of accompanying her at the hospital on the grounds that her labor still had to wait 12 hours and Nani wanted ote-ote which was sold near the office where Adjì worked. From the scene, it can be seen that Nani wants Adjì to be able to do his obligations and maintain her husband's professionalism in his work.

In the context of affection, self-control can be interpreted as the ability to control and manage behavioral factors according to the situation and the tendency to attract attention, the desire to change behavior to suit others, please others, always conform to others, and cover up their feelings (Choiriyah, 2020). According to Prayitno (2009), authority in the context of affection includes recognition and acceptance, affection and tenderness, reinforcement, action, and harmony of the emotional atmosphere when communication is taking place. In the context of psychology, self-control involves the ability to give and feel affection, and involves concrete actions that are able to create warm and affectionate relationships (Naufal & Yusanto, 2019). In scene 7 Adjii follows Nani to her in-laws' house after several days of Nani's absence. When Nani was not at home, Adjii felt lost and missed his wife and decided to follow Nani. What Adjii did was a form of self-control over the situation he experienced in order to maintain the harmony of his family relationship through his desire to change his behavior to match what Nani wanted. After Adjii decided to catch up with Nani, he began to regularly give news virtually through video calls so that Nani knew how the situation was in Adjii's work environment.

Based on the analysis conducted on *Broken Wings* movie in accordance with the connotation and denotation system of Roland Barthes' theory, it can be said that the denotation meaning that appears as seen in scene 5 when Nani and Aji quarreled when Aji had just returned from work. With such denotation, the connotation meaning emerges that the family affection relationship between Adjii and Nani is not always smooth even though it has fulfilled the concept of family affection. There are several factors that cause conflict, the main cause of which is Adjii's work, which is considered too risky. The lack of openness and detailed communication about each other's interests, one of which is about Adjii's very risky work, makes Nani feel that Adjii's safety is unpredictable. This then becomes a conflict in the family relationship between Adjii and Nani. There are several phenomena in society, one of which is the issue of inequality of affection in a family, which is often a source of conflict for a couple or family. Inequality of affection in a family can result in various negative impacts on family members, such as feelings of disrespect and neglect, emotional insecurity, relationship inequality, and psychological impacts. What Nani and Adjii experienced is one example of inequality of affection in the family, where they feel that they are not open to each other. On the one hand, Nani feels that Adjii is not open about his work, on the other hand, Adjii also feels that Nani is not open about her health. As a result, they feel the impact of the family affection gap on each other, such as Adjii who feels unappreciated as a husband, and Nani who experiences emotional insecurity as a psychological impact. It is important to remember that every family has its own unique dynamics and challenges. Open communication and understanding between family members can help overcome the affection gap and build a more balanced and supportive relationship..

In scene 7 Adjii follows Nani who is at her in-laws' house. With this denotation, the connotation meaning can be interpreted, namely that there is an effort value from Adjii to change to be more open and do things like Nani wants to improve his family relationship. By changing, understanding each other, and spending more time together, the problems experienced will gradually improve. From what can be seen in scenes 5 and 7, this is in accordance with the myth that has developed in society that the amount of risk of the head of the family's job can also affect the risk of harmonious relationships in the family.

The Myth of the Risks of a Head of Household's Job on Family Harmony

As a member of Densus 88, Adjii has a pretty tough job, which is to eradicate terrorism. Not only eradicating terrorists, Adjii is also assigned as one of the people placed at the forefront to overcome this radical problem. On the other hand, Adjii has a wife who is pregnant and will soon give birth. Of course, Adjii's work makes Nani always worried and haunted by anxiety, causing her to have problems with her pregnancy. This forced Nani to flee to her mother's house in Jakarta because she was afraid she would lose the baby she was carrying. After moving to his mother's house in Jakarta, it turns out that on the other hand Adjii was also transferred to Jakarta and could return with his wife. However, on Adjii's first day on duty, he was assigned to a prison where terrorists were being held. Unfortunately, the prison he was guarding broke down and it was very tense. Adjii was one of the officers taken hostage by the terrorists.

In a relationship there are some things that one partner may hide. Some examples of things that are often hidden in relationships include personal secrets, financial matters, feelings towards the partner, and even the existence of the relationship itself from others, known as "stashing". While many couples consider privacy in a relationship to be necessary, others consider it to fall under the category of secrecy. There is a similarity between privacy and secrecy that makes some people confused and it causes significant problems and misunderstandings. Ikhsan Bella Persada, a psychologist, explained that there is a difference in privacy and confidentiality, namely the extent of information and conditions conveyed to the person being spoken to. Secrets can be said to be information that is deliberately not told to partners or other people. Meanwhile, privacy is more about maintaining one's information, values or beliefs that are expected not to be disturbed. In essence, privacy is not because you want to hide it, but because it's comfortable (Aminati, 2021).

Privacy is a condition when a person wants to be free from the observation and interference of others. Maintaining certain things that are considered private can involve rules and how the privacy owner maintains these boundaries to align with their personal values, needs and beliefs. When a person feels their privacy is violated, they can feel angry and can even withdraw from others who feel they are violating their privacy. Secrecy can be defined as the behavior of deliberately hiding information from one or more people. Someone keeps a secret because they are afraid of the impact if the information is known to many people (Weiss, 2016).

Something that underlies an individual's decision to keep something secret is the fear of judgment or retaliation. When the withheld information is revealed, the person has lost control of the withheld information, resulting in the effects of anxiety, fear, anger, and worry. In a healthy relationship, privacy needs to be respected and is important for each other's emotional and physical well-being. Otherwise, it can end up limiting or even reducing the intimacy of the relationship with each other. Secrecy in relationships should not be practiced because keeping things secret from each other means that we have anxiety or concerns about the relationship (Aminati, 2021).

Hiding or withholding facts and information that a partner or family needs to know in making decisions is a dangerous form of manipulation. Secrets can damage relationships if they relate to cheating, work issues, hiding bad habits, legal issues, having a lot of debt, or family problems (Stritof, 2023).

In Broken Wings movie scene 5 shows the conflict of family relationships caused by a lack of openness to each other, such as Nani not telling the doctor's verdict on her health and the baby she was carrying and Adjil not giving Nani any news when Adjil was doing his job. Privacy can be applied in relationships because it respects the boundaries of the partner, while secrets can cause anxiety in the relationship. Communicate both with your partner before conflict arises (Aminati, 2021). The conflict that occurs between Adjil and Nani is due to a mistake in the meaning of confidentiality, where they should not hide something that is very important to know about each other.

The communication process is the main problem that often occurs in every couple in a relationship due to the minimal intensity of meeting, which basically the activity of spending time together will help couples to understand each other better (Janarsyah & Suranto, 2023).

In scene 7 to scene 12 Adjil begins to make changes to his habits by providing detailed information about his work to Nani so that Nani knows his condition while in his work environment. Not only that, Adjil and Nani also began to spend more time together than before. This change in habit makes Adjil and Nani's family relationship better, more intimate and much better than before.

Conclusion

The results of the research conducted in the Broken Wings movie show that family conflicts arise due to a lack of communication and openness with each other. The lack of openness of family members to each other will result in an imbalance of affection that can have consequences for family harmony. There is also a myth about the high-risk occupation of the head of the family that will jeopardize family harmony. However, the myth is successfully debunked in this movie by proving that the threat to family harmony is not due to the high-risk job of the head of the family, but rather family harmony and intimacy is determined by whether or not communication is built and how open each other's family members are. The representation of family affection in Broken Wings movie is built and realized with five categories, namely positive feelings, fulfillment of needs, efforts to make happy, providing opportunities/freedom, and self-control, all of which have been realized in Adjil and Nani's family relationship although there are still conflicts due to lack of openness to each other.

It is important to remember that every family has its own unique dynamics and challenges. People are entitled to their privacy, but honesty and open communication are also important foundations of healthy relationships. Open communication and understanding between family members can help address imbalances in affection and build a more balanced and supportive relationship. Maintaining a balance between privacy and honesty can also help build a strong and trusting relationship. When moving towards a more intimate relationship, some couples are able to overcome obstacles with openness so that the relationship becomes more intimate.

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