

## Representation of Interpersonal Conflict in Deaf Families with Child of Deaf Adult in the Film “CODA”

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**Abstract:** The film “CODA” portrays complex interpersonal conflicts within a family. These conflicts arise when a CODA and other family members have differing views on life and their aspirations, causing the CODA to balance between her dreams and responsibilities to her deaf family members. This research aims to find out the representation of interpersonal conflict in a deaf family with a Child of Deaf Adult in the movie CODA. This research uses qualitative method with Roland Barthes semiotic approach to explore the meaning of denotation, connotation, and myth, particularly within the context of interpersonal conflicts faced by family members in the film “CODA”. The results show that interpersonal conflicts are depicted through quarrels, passive-aggressive behavior, and value clashes, which arise as a result of differences in cultural identity, family expectations and hopes, adjustment and dependence, and inequality of roles and responsibilities. The movie also breaks some myths, namely the assumption that the responsibility and role of an interpreter lies only with a CODA, the myth that one's success and happiness lies in financial success and business stability, and the myth that deaf people cannot be independent and always depend on others.

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**Abstrak:** Film “CODA” menggambarkan konflik antarpribadi yang kompleks dalam sebuah keluarga. Konflik ini muncul ketika seorang CODA dan anggota keluarganya yang lain mempunyai pandangan hidup dan cita-cita yang berbeda, sehingga menyebabkan CODA harus menyeimbangkan antara mimpinya dan tanggung jawabnya terhadap anggota keluarganya yang tunarungu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui representasi konflik interpersonal dalam keluarga tunarungu dengan Anak Tunarungu Dewasa dalam film CODA. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan semiotika Roland Barthes untuk menggali makna denotasi, konotasi, dan mitos, khususnya dalam konteks konflik interpersonal yang dihadapi anggota keluarga dalam film “CODA”. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik interpersonal digambarkan melalui pertengkaran, perilaku pasif-agresif, dan benturan nilai, yang muncul akibat perbedaan identitas budaya, harapan dan harapan keluarga, penyesuaian dan ketergantungan, serta kesenjangan peran dan tanggung jawab. Film ini juga mematahkan beberapa mitos yaitu anggapan bahwa tanggung jawab dan peran seorang juru bahasa hanya ada pada CODA, mitos bahwa kesuksesan dan kebahagiaan seseorang terletak pada kesuksesan finansial dan kestabilan usaha, serta mitos bahwa penyandang tuna rungu tidak bisa mandiri dan selalu mandiri, bergantung pada orang lain.

**Keywords:** Representation,  
Interpersonal Conflict, CODA.

## INTRODUCTION

The film “CODA” is a musical comedy-drama that tells the story of a Child of Deaf Adult (CODA) named Ruby, and her deaf family. In their daily lives, they often face various conflicts due to their different hearing conditions. Released in 2021, the film portrays the complex interpersonal conflicts experienced by Ruby and her family. These conflicts arise from differing opinions and values among the individuals. Studies show that communication issues in families with deaf members are highly complex and can significantly affect family dynamics. Additionally, a dysfunctional family environment, especially one involving poor communication and unresolved conflicts, can lead to various negative outcomes, including a higher likelihood of family breakdown and adverse effects on children’s mental health (Glickman & Harvey, 1996). Such an environment often fosters delinquent behaviour in children due to a lack of engagement and positive interaction within the family. Therefore, this research aims to enhance knowledge and understanding of the interpersonal conflicts occurring in deaf families with a CODA by analyzing how these conflicts are depicted in the film “CODA”.

Deafness refers to the condition of individuals who are unable to hear so they cannot perceive various sound stimuli or other auditory signals (Suharmini, 2009). This condition can affect their daily lives, particularly in terms of social interaction and communication. Physically, individuals who are deaf do not have significant differences from hearing individuals, and their physical development is also similar. On the other hand, Child of Deaf Adult (CODA) is a term used to refer to someone who grows up in a family where both parents are deaf or have hearing impairments (Mand et al., 2009). Research shows that 5% of CODAs are born to deaf parents, and 10% are born to one deaf parent (Quigley & Paul, 1990). As a result, a CODA typically has a unique experience regarding communication and culture because they are raised in an environment where sign language is often the primary mode of communication. Additionally, they possess knowledge of cultural cues and norms within the deaf community, influencing their identity and perspective (Moroe & Andrade, 2018). Such responsibilities and potential external influences can create pressure and burdens for a CODA, especially if they are young (Singleton & Tittle, 2000). This can lead to the possibility of interpersonal conflicts in the life of a CODA and their deaf family. Interpersonal conflict is a situation where two or more people have conflicting desires. Conflict can arise from minor misunderstandings or differences in goals, values, attitudes, and beliefs (Devito, 1996). Interpersonal conflict that may occur between a CODA and their deaf family can vary, such as complicated communication, additional roles as mediators which can cause stress, cultural differences between the deaf world and the hearing world, feelings of injustice, and disagreements from outside parties regarding the life of the deaf which can result in conflict and social isolation.

In Indonesia, research on the representation of interpersonal conflicts within families with disabilities is still limited. For instance, a study by Lidanial (2014) entitled “Problematika yang Dihadapi Keluarga dari Anak dengan Intellectual Disability” (Problems Faced by Families with Children with Intellectual Disabilities) shows that families with disabled children experience several issues that can lead to conflicts in social interactions with their surroundings and a decrease in family harmony. Another study conducted by Gupta and Kaur (2010) indicates that

families with members who have disabilities experience more conflicts due to family dysfunction, which affects the family's mental health. Moreover, Sloman, Perry, and Frankenburg (1987) emphasize the need for family therapist to understand the complex communication issues in families with deaf members.

Meanwhile, this research focuses on how interpersonal conflict is represented in families with deaf members and a CODA. This includes how these conflicts are depicted in media (film) and how the meanings are constructed and understood by the audience. The difference lies in the methods used. This study employs Roland Barthes' semiotics to analyze the denotation, connotation, and myth meanings in the film "CODA". In contrast, previous research has focused more on case studies and ethnographic studies. Additionally, the film itself is relatively new and has not been extensively studied. Therefore, this research aims to contribute to filling this research gap with findings on the representation of interpersonal conflicts in families with deaf members and a CODA in the film "CODA." This study will use Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis to identify the denotation, connotation, and myth meanings in scenes representing interpersonal conflicts in families with a CODA. The data will be presented based on aspects of interpersonal conflict according to Markman, Stanley, and Blumberg (2010), which include escalation, invalidation, withdrawal and avoidance, and negative interpretation.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Interpersonal conflict in families with deaf members and a Child of Deaf Adults (CODA) in the film "CODA" has a high potential for conflict. The family consists of three deaf members and one hearing member (CODA). The differing backgrounds in hearing and perception among family members can create various communication challenges. Markman, Stanley, and Blumberg (2010) identify four aspects related to interpersonal conflict: escalation, invalidation, withdrawal and avoidance, and negative interpretation. The following are interpersonal conflicts occurring in the family with deaf members and a CODA, referring to this theory.

### **Conflict Escalation in the Dynamics of a Deaf Family with a CODA.**

Conflict escalation in the Rossi family is marked by the increasing complexity of conflicts as one or both family members insist on their arguments. This can be observed through the use of increasingly aggressive words or expressions, such as raised voices and offensive language directed at other family members. The following scene depicts the escalation of conflict within the dynamics of a deaf family in the film "CODA":

1. Scene 59 (01:12:27 – 01:13:32)

<b>Visual &amp; Dialogue</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Picture 1.</b> Clip of scene 59</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Picture 2.</b> Clip of scene 59</p>
<p>Frank: “You didn’t come to work. We’re done fishing. They suspended my license.”</p> <p>Ruby: “Who?”</p> <p>Leo: “Coasties. The observer saw we were deaf and tipped them of.”</p> <p>Ruby: “Well, they can’t do that.”</p> <p>Leo: “We were just working and they came to board us. We didn’t know.”</p> <p>Ruby: “I told you. You need a hearing deckhand.”</p> <p>Frank: “Yeah, that’s you! You were that person!”</p> <p>Ruby: “I can’t always be that person!”</p> <p>Leo: “She’s right. We need another guy.”</p> <p>Jackie: “We can’t afford it!”</p> <p>Frank: “If you’d told me you weren’t coming, I’d have figured something out. But you didn’t.”</p> <p>Ruby: “You’re seriously blaming me?”</p> <p>Jackie: “Your father was counting on you.”</p> <p>Ruby: “No. Don’t put this on me.”</p>	
<b>Type of Shot</b>	
<p>The two clips above are taken in a Medium Shot and a Medium Long Shot, showing the Rossi family arguing because Frank and Leo's fishing licenses were suspended by the coast guard.</p>	
<b>Denotation</b>	<p>Ruby has just arrived home and finds her parents and Leo arguing in the kitchen. Frank expresses his disappointment with Ruby for not coming to help with the work. Their licenses were suspended by the coast guard after an observer saw that they were deaf and reported it. They are allowed to work again on the condition that someone who can hear accompanies them. However, Frank and Jackie blame Ruby because they believe</p>

	that Ruby should be the one accompanying them. This makes Ruby upset, and she starts crying.
<b>Connotation</b>	The suspension of the fishing licenses illustrates the injustice faced by the Rossi family, who are deaf. They are treated unfairly by the coast guard, which restricts their ability to earn a livelihood. The arguments among the family members, each defending their stance, depict the high level of tension within the family. The mutual blame reveals disagreement and deadlock in dealing with the difficult situation. Ruby's refusal to shoulder all the responsibility for the situation highlights the injustice she feels, as her family always relies on her. This shows a lack of understanding among the Rossi family members regarding their roles and responsibilities within the family.



**Table 1.** Analysis of Scene 59

This scene reflects the conflict situation occurring among the Rossi family members. They argue about work issues and the treatment they receive as deaf individuals. This leads to mutual blame among family members and a sense of injustice in dividing responsibilities and expectations. From Frank's perspective, he feels it's unfair that Ruby wasn't there to help them at the time and believes Ruby is their only hope as the family interpreter. On the other hand, Ruby feels it's unfair because the burden always falls on her as the only hearing member of the family. Ruby wants to be acknowledged that she cannot always be the solution to all the family's problems.

#### **Invalidation Amidst Conflict in a Deaf Family with a CODA**

In the film "CODA", invalidation is reflected when one family member feels that their opinions or feelings are disregarded and not acknowledged. This invalidation can be seen through the use of words that reject the opinions or feelings of family members. The following scene depicts invalidation in the film "CODA":

1. Scene 53 (01:01:45 – 01:02:55)

<b>Visual &amp; Dialogue</b>	
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Picture 3.</b> Clip of scene 53</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Picture 4.</b> Clip of scene 53</p>
<p>Ruby: “I want to go to college. At Berklee. Music school. My teacher’s been helping me with my audition.”</p> <p>Frank: “College? In Boston? That city is full of assholes.”</p> <p>Ruby: “So is everywhere.”</p> <p>Jackie: “You can’t go now. We just started the business. With you!”</p> <p>Ruby: “That’s all you care about? Losing your free interpreter?”</p> <p>Frank: “You’re an important part of this.”</p> <p>Jackie: “It’s terrible timing.”</p> <p>Ruby: “There will never be a good time. I can’t stay with you for the rest of my life!”</p> <p>Frank: “Nobody expects that from you.”</p> <p>Ruby: “I have been interpreting my whole life. This is exhausting. Singing is what I love. It’s everything.”</p>	
<b>Type of Shot</b>	
<p>The two clips above, are taken in a Medium Shot, showing Ruby expressing her desire to go to college to her parents.</p>	
<b>Denotation</b>	<p>Ruby expresses her desire to continue her studies at Berklee, a music campus in Boston. She mentions that her teacher has helped her with auditions to enter the school. However, Frank and Jackie respond with their concerns that Ruby's departure will affect their business. They also highlight that the timing chosen by Ruby to go to college is not appropriate. Ruby states that being a lifelong interpreter is exhausting, she just wants to pursue her passion in music.</p>
<b>Connotation</b>	<p>Frank and Jackie show invalidation towards Ruby's decision and express their concerns. Frank argues that Boston is a place full of bad people, showing his skeptical attitude towards the environment where Ruby will continue her studies. Jackie says that Ruby cannot leave now because they have just started their</p>

	<p>business and need her presence there. This indicates Jackie's invalidation of Ruby's desire to pursue education. Meanwhile, Ruby responds with frustration and disappointment because they prioritize their family business over her wishes. She feels that her parents only care about losing the free sign language interpreter she provides and do not consider her interests in pursuing her passion in music. Additionally, Ruby also feels that her parents underestimate her by only seeing her as a sign language interpreter without understanding the fatigue and dissatisfaction she feels in that role. Ruby's statement that she cannot stay with her family for her whole life reflects her feeling bound by the roles and expectations placed on her and wanting to explore her own desires beyond that.</p>
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**Table 2.** Analysis of Scene 53

This scene, depicts Ruby feeling that her desire to go to college and pursue her interest in music is not valued by her parents. They consider her desire to go to college as something small or insignificant compared to the family business. This makes Ruby feel unrecognized or prioritized by her family.

**Withdrawal and Avoidance as Efforts to Avoid Conflict**

In the film “CODA”, withdrawal and avoidance refer to the behavior of individuals who tend to avoid or withdraw from conflict situations. When facing conflict, individuals tend to reduce interaction or even ignore the existing issues. The following scene depicts withdrawal and avoidance in the film "CODA"

1. Scene 15 (00:19:23 – 00:19:46)

<b>Visual &amp; Dialogue</b>	
 <p><b>Picture 5.</b> Clip of scene 15</p>	 <p><b>Picture 6.</b> Clip of scene 15</p>
<p>Jackie: Hi! Do you have a second to call Grandma?            Ruby: “Use the video relay.”            Jackie: “It’s awkward to talk to an interpreter.”            Ruby: “I have a friend over!”</p>	

Leo: "Leave her alone. She's with a friend."	
<b>Type of Shot</b>	
The two clips above, are taken in a Medium Long Shot and a Long Shot showing Jackie asking Ruby for help while she is with Gertie, and Leo is sitting relaxed on the terrace.	
<b>Denotation</b>	After school, Ruby invited Gertie to visit her house. When she arrived home, Jackie asked Ruby to call her grandmother. However, Ruby refuses this request because Gertie is visiting. Then, Ruby and Gertie hurry upstairs to Ruby's room. Leo, witnessing the situation, tells Jackie to let him be with his friend. Jackie ends up feeling confused by the situation.
<b>Connotation</b>	Ruby inviting Gertie to visit her house reflects the togetherness in their friendly relationship. When Jackie asks Ruby for help in calling her grandmother, Ruby indirectly avoids it by suggesting the use of video calling as an alternative. Later, when Jackie expresses her concern about feeling awkward with a sign language interpreter, it indicates that Jackie feels uncomfortable with the situation and would prefer Ruby to do it because Ruby is her own family. However, Ruby still refuses, citing the presence of her friend visiting and leaves abruptly. This behavior shows that Ruby avoids direct involvement in situations that may trigger conflict or unwanted responsibility. By using alternative excuses and physically distancing herself from Jackie's request, Ruby demonstrates a withdrawal and avoidance strategy in dealing with Jackie's request. Leo, asking Jackie to let Ruby be, shows his understanding of Ruby's desire to spend time with Gertie and the desire to give Ruby the freedom to socialize.

**Table 3.** Analysis of Scene 15



This scene shows Ruby looking for an excuse to avoid the responsibility asked by Jackie by using alternative suggestions and involving her friend as a distraction. Leo also supported Ruby's actions by stating to let her be with her friend. This shows the withdrawal and avoidance aspect in the interpersonal relationship between Ruby and Jackie.

**Misinterpretation in the Family Leading to Conflict**

In the film "CODA", misinterpretation refers to a negative perception or interpretation of another family member's behavior or intentions. The following scene depicts a negative interpretation in the film "CODA":



1. Scene 61 (01:14:43 – 01:15:45)

<b>Visual &amp; Dialogue</b>	
 <p><b>Picture 7.</b> Clip of scene 61</p>	 <p><b>Picture 8.</b> Clip of scene 61</p>
<p>Frank: “I’ll sell the boat. Take the money we can. That’ll be that.”            Ruby: “It’s fine. I’ll stay. I’ll work with you on the boat.”            Leo: “No!”            Ruby: “Yes! We can’t afford to pay someone else. And there’s nobody that’s gonna know how to sign.”            Frank: “Are you sure?”            Ruby: “School can wait. I already decided. I’m excited.”            Leo: “Oh, Saint Ruby. We’ll make a shrine to you on the boat.”            Jackie: “Wait! She’s trying to help!”            Leo: “Well, thank God you have her.”</p>	
<b>Type of Shot</b>	
<p>The two clips above, are taken in a Medium Shot and a Medium Long Shot showing the Rossi family having dinner.</p>	
<b>Denotation</b>	<p>To pay the fine imposed because they sailed with a disability, Frank plans to sell his boat. However, Ruby decides to help her family work and postpone her studies because their family cannot afford to pay for a sign language interpreter. Leo disagrees with Ruby's decision and leaves the dinner table feeling annoyed. Meanwhile, Jackie tries to express her appreciation for Ruby's efforts to help the family.</p>
<b>Connotation</b>	<p>The requirement to sail again is that there must be someone who can hear on board. Ruby's decision to continue working with her family demonstrates her commitment and sacrifice to her family. Leo's response with sarcastic remarks like " Oh, Saint Ruby. We’ll make a shrine to you on the boat." and “Well, thank God you have her.”, depicting his frustration with the situation. This reveals his dissatisfaction with the assumption that Ruby is the only hope in overcoming the communication barriers faced by the family. Additionally, Leo feels that Ruby does not fully</p>

	understand the consequences of her decision, and he feels burdened by Ruby's decision. For him, Ruby's assistance is seen as an unwanted additional burden because Leo believes that Ruby should pursue her dreams and a better life rather than being tied to family responsibilities.
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**Table 4.** Analysis of Scene 61

This scene shows interpersonal conflict between Ruby and Leo. Ruby wants to contribute and help with her family's work even if it means delaying her education. On the other hand, Leo feels that Ruby should focus on her education and build her future without feeling bound by family obligations. This conflict reflects the difference in expectations and responsibilities between them

Based on the data presentation analyzed by the researcher, interpersonal conflict in the deaf family with a Child of Deaf Adult (CODA) in the film "CODA" is represented through various events and interactions among characters, such as arguments, passive-aggressive behavior, and value conflicts. In the film "CODA," interpersonal conflicts often reach their peak in the form of arguments. These arguments are often triggered by misunderstandings and frustrations among family members. In each argument, interpersonal conflict is manifested through dialogue interactions and strong emotional expressions, reflecting tension and significant differences in viewpoints among family members. Interpersonal conflict in the deaf family with a CODA in this film is also reflected through passive-aggressive behavior. Passive-aggressive behavior reflects the way family members indirectly express their disagreement with certain situations or decisions, such as cold treatment or sarcasm. This behavior is often exhibited by Leo when his parents always rely on Ruby for every issue. This can create ambiguity in communication, making it difficult for other family members to precisely understand what he feels, ultimately triggering conflicts. In the film "CODA," it is evident that family members have different views and values on various aspects of life, such as education, work, and personal dreams. This creates disagreements and conflicts among them. These value conflicts reflect differences in how they perceive the world and what they consider important in life. These value conflicts become one of the sources of interpersonal conflict in the film "CODA," depicting the complex realities in family relationships.

From the interpersonal conflict described, there are several causes that trigger conflict in this family, namely differences in cultural identity, family expectations and hopes, adjustment and dependency, and inequality in roles and responsibilities, which have been detailed as follows:

1. Differences in Cultural Identity

In the film "CODA" differences in cultural identity play a central role in interpersonal conflict. Ruby, as a CODA who is more connected to the culture of the outside world, faces disagreements and contradictions with her family which has strong roots in deaf culture. Ruby has different interests and dreams, such as pursuing a career in the music world, which contradicts the values and priorities of her family, who are more focused on the family business. Differences in the level of connection to the outside world also create complex shifts in cultural identity.

## 2. Family Expectations and Hopes

Family Expectations dan hopes also play a crucial role in the dynamics of interpersonal conflicts in the film "CODA." Ruby has personal desires and dreams to pursue her interests in the music world. However, these aspirations clash with the expectations of her parents. They hope Ruby will stay close to the family and help with the family business, while Ruby desires freedom to pursue her interests and dreams. From this perspective, interpersonal conflicts can arise due to the mismatch between the family's hopes and expectations and Ruby's personal desires.

## 3. Adjustment and Dependency

As a CODA, Ruby has spent years adapting to the communication needs of her family, which involves using sign language. This creates a dynamic of adjustment that requires Ruby to fulfill an additional role as a translator for her family in situations involving outsiders. Over time, this creates a sense of dependency on Ruby. Her family begins to rely on her to communicate with the outside world, especially in terms of their family business. However, as Ruby grows older and develops her own dreams and desires, this adjustment becomes increasingly complex and often leads to interpersonal conflicts within the family.

## 4. Inequality in Roles and Responsibilities

In the film "CODA," inequality in roles and responsibilities particularly concerning Ruby's role as a sign language interpreter for her family, especially in their family fishing business, creates tension between Ruby and her parents who expect her to continue assisting with the family business. Despite Leo's attempts to help, their parents do not rely on him because he is also deaf. This conflict reflects how inequality in roles and responsibilities can affect relationships within a family.

In the film "CODA" researcher found elements of bonding, which depict a strong family bond. Despite there are interpersonal conflicts within the Rossi family, they still maintain a very close-knit bond as a family. The film highlights the strength of family bonds, even in times of conflict, love and support for one another always drive them to come together again. Apart from that, the film portrays the Rossi family as resilient in facing various challenges due to having deaf family members, as they remain spirited in their work and support each other in their fishing business. In this film, family values and solidarity are prioritized over individualism. Although there is an element of individualism with Ruby's desire to pursue her dreams, family values and cooperation are emphasized more. The high work ethic displayed by the Rossi family also reflects the work culture in the United States. Americans are often seen as individuals highly oriented towards work, prioritizing productivity, and having the determination to achieve success. According to the Washington Post, Americans follow a guideline that if someone works hard, they will achieve success, especially in terms of financial success. Conversely, if someone does not work hard, they will fail, and the responsibility for that failure is considered to lie with themselves. (Waldman, 2023).

Furthermore, from a social perspective, this film can help dispel stereotypes associated with deaf individuals and CODAs. Society often harbors prejudices and stereotypes against

people with disabilities, which can influence how they are treated in social interactions. In "CODA," the Rossi family faces disability stigma from the outside world, which either belittles or fails to understand their needs. On the other hand, the film provides an opportunity to view deaf individuals as individuals with desires, ambitions, and unique challenges, rather than merely identifying them based on their disabilities. Additionally, the film can also represent the deaf community by offering a positive and inspirational portrayal of the abilities and potential of deaf individuals, not only to the community itself but also to society at large.

Meanwhile, from a political perspective, the film "CODA" shows how policies or regulations in the world of work are often designed without considering the special needs of individuals with disabilities. However, the U.S. Department of Labor's website states that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in the United States enforces the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) related to access to programs, services, and financial assistance from federal HHS. This includes ensuring that deaf or hard of hearing individuals have access to sign language interpreters and other aids when needed for effective communication (U.S. Department of Labor, 2016). The film "CODA" serves as a reminder for both the government and society to be more aware of and understand the needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities.

### **Myths Behind the Film "CODA"**

In his book entitled "Mythologies," Barthes suggests that all objects can become myths. He considers myths as a semiological system that explains how one sign can have multiple signifiers within it (Martha, 2009). Myths can be described as messages related to societal views, representing how culture explains and understands a certain aspect of life's reality (Zahroh, 2019). Based on the analysis results, researcher found several myths contained in the film "CODA."

Firstly, the assumption that the responsibility and role of a sign language interpreter solely rest on a CODA. In this context, the general public might assume that a CODA is the only family member capable of communicating, both with deaf family members and with the hearing world, because a CODA is raised in both environments. In a personal insights page on the "SAP Community," a CODA mentioned that the most challenging aspect for a CODA is being the speaker for their deaf family and being the "gateway" to the hearing world. Children take on the role of spokesperson at a young age, resulting in them feeling like they've swapped roles with their parents, which sometimes making a CODA feel annoyed with this kind of responsibility (Metschke, 2022). Ruby also experiences this. At times, Ruby feels pressured by this responsibility while she wants to pursue her dream of continuing her education at a music school. Ruby feels that she shouldn't always be responsible for this for her entire life. Although CODAs grow up in a sign language environment and deaf culture, it doesn't mean that only CODAs can function as sign language interpreters. This assumption can also create unfair pressure and expectations on CODAs to be responsible for all aspects of family communication.

Secondly, the myth that someone's success and happiness lies in financial success and business stability. In the film "CODA," researcher observe this myth in the perspective of Ruby's parents. They believe that their life success primarily depends on their newly established fishing business. They want Ruby to participate in the business as a sign language interpreter to continue communicating with the outside world, without considering Ruby's true desires. However, through the emotional journey and conflicts in the story, they eventually realize that true

happiness and success are not only found in financial success and family business, but can also be seen in good social relationships among family members and mutual support and respect among family members.

Thirdly, the myth that disabilities like deafness cannot lead to independence and always require dependence on others. This film presents interpersonal conflicts within the Rossi family due to the difference in hearing between Ruby and her deaf family members. This hearing limitation leads them to rely on Ruby as an interpreter or mediator in interactions with the predominantly orally-oriented outside world. The interpersonal conflict arising from this situation can highlight how the myth of the dependence of the deaf remains prevalent in society's perception, even among their own families. However, as the story progresses, the film shows how this myth is gradually debunked. They even strive to step out of their "comfort zone" by independently running their business without relying on Ruby's assistance.

## CONCLUSION

Interpersonal conflict in the family with deaf members and a Child of Deaf Adults (CODA) in the film "CODA" is depicted through arguments, passive-aggressive behavior, and value *conflicts*, arising from differences in cultural identity, family expectations and hopes, adjustment and dependence, and *inequality in roles and responsibilities*. The Rossi family has a strong bond, so when conflicts occur, they come back together through mutual support. Additionally, the film highlights the American perception of individualism. In the film, despite individual efforts, such as Ruby's desire to pursue her interest in music, family solidarity is prioritized over individualism. Moreover, as Americans, the Rossi family exhibits a strong work ethic, even though they are deaf. The film "CODA" also breaks several myths, including the assumption that the responsibility and role of an interpreter solely rest on a CODA, the myth that success and happiness are solely based on financial success and business stability, and the myth that disabilities like deafness cannot be independent and always depend on others.

Overall, the film "CODA" is able to contribute to dispelling stereotypes often associated with deaf individuals and CODAs. The film helps redefine their identity, no longer solely based on their disability but also as individuals with desires and ambitions. Moreover, the film plays a crucial role in reminding governments about the importance of inclusive policies and supportive environments for individuals with disabilities and their families.

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