

The Effects of Family Values in Overcoming Conflicts in the “Coco” Film**Fransiska Dewi Hastuti, Linda, Olyvia, Tomy**

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Corresponding email: f_dewi@widyadharm.ac.id**Abstract**

Family values are principles, specifically traditional or conservative values, that are held to promote the sound functioning of the family and to strengthen the fabric of society. It can be found anywhere, even in movies. In the Coco Film made by Pixar Animation Studios, family value is one of the significant values that made an impact on the conflicts. This research identifies the effect of family values in overcoming conflicts within the movie. The data in this qualitative research is collected by watching the film repeatedly, collecting the script, and dividing the conflict scene and the family values. The data analysis began with analyzing the characters' characterization by interpreting the scenes and dialogues. Then, the conflicts were analyzed to reveal the effects of family values in overcoming the conflicts. The result reveals that there is one major character and six minor characters in the story. Three family values that influence conflicts are the values of responsibility, loyalty, and honesty. The value of responsibility helps the main character's conflict to return back to his family and to get the family acceptance. The family value of honesty overcomes the misunderstanding between the family members. Lastly, the acceptance in the family is also imposed by the value of loyalty.

Keywords: *Coco Film, character, conflicts, family values*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a work of creativity portraying human lives that can be enjoyed and interpreted differently for certain purposes. The author expresses his or her creativity through literary works in forms of drama, poetry, short stories, and novels. Literature is the kind of writing that most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (Bennett & Royle, 2016, p. 60). It leads us to new realms of experience, as it is an immediate component of the literary environment, which is the sum of all socially active literary works of a specific epoch and social group. Individual literary works are a dependent and hence inseparable feature of the literary environment from a strictly historical perspective (Morris, 2005, p. 81). Literature is only one of many different types of cultural "signifying practices." The functioning of the social, economic, and political forces and power structures that are said to produce the various forms of cultural phenomena, as well as the social "meanings," acceptance as "truth," modes of discourse in which they are discussed, and their relative value and status, are all major concerns (Abrams & Harpham, 2012, p. 72). Literature is created by a single person, whereas cinema is created by a team of individuals, including directors, photographers, actors, and other technical personnel. The writer's creativity and command of language provide adequate verbal pictures for readers to comprehend their characters and actions in literary works.

As one of the most important elements in literary works, characters serve as the driving force in the story because readers may experience the world by being the characters interacting with their surroundings and by interpreting their surroundings. The characters flesh out and personify the story's central idea. They are often used as a means of learning in

everyday life in form of various values that can be used as examples in this life. People may study and grasp the significance of the various ideals featured in a story to live a better life.

Some values in literary works are portrayed well in an animated film in order for the audiences to learn from. The animated film *Coco* was released worldwide and has enthralled audiences all throughout the world. It won the best animated feature film at the 90th Academy Awards and best animated feature film at the 75th Golden Globe Awards. *Coco* is one of the most well-known films of 2017, capturing the attention of both children and adults. This fantasy animation film is based on Lee Untryed's concept, created by Pixar Animation Studios, and distributed by Disney Pictures. This animation is based on Mexican culture and the theme of *Day of the Dead*. It has catchy music, a complicated but understandable narrative, and pieces of household humor and media satire, as well as classic designs. The story follows Miguel, a 12-year-old child who is unintentionally transferred to the land of the dead, where he seeks the assistance of a deceased musician's great-grandfather in order to return him to his living family and turn things around.

Nasir et al. (2019) reveals that there are nine moral values in *Coco* film in which two of the most dominant values are love and affection. Meanwhile, Ariani (2019) presents that the value of respect for ancestors, the value of prioritizing family and tenacity values to pursue dreams are the moral message in this film. In this research, the writers analyze the elements of the *Coco* film, which are the characters, family values, and conflict to answer problems of what the family values are and their effects in overcoming conflict in *Coco* film.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Characters and Characterizations

Characters are the people that appear in a dramatic or narrative work and are perceived by the reader as having certain moral, intellectual, and emotional attributes based on inferences drawn from what they say and how they say it dialogue and what they do action (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). A psychological approach is only one way to evaluate characters; character presentation may also be examined in the context of narratological systems. In general, characters in a text can be represented as either kinds or individuals. A flat character is a stereotyped character in literature who is dominated by one unique quality. The word round character typically refers to a persona with more nuanced and distinct qualities (Klarer, 2004). So, a character is someone who appears in a dramatic or narrative work and is understood by the reader as having specific moral, intellectual, and emotional attributes based on what they said and how they expressed it, as well as what they did.

According to MasterClass (2021), the characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken: major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, and dynamic and static character.

1. Major Characters play an important role in the story's development, either as the cause of the event or as those who are affected by it. From the beginning of the narrative until the end, the author speaks about the main characters.
 - a. Protagonist is the main character of the story. This character is created with a reasonable background and inspiring personality over the development of the story.
 - b. Antagonist is the opposite character from the protagonist. The antagonist character causes conflict for the protagonist.
2. Minor Characters are additional characters. They are not as important as the major characters, yet they nevertheless have a significant impact on the plot as they help in the progression of the storyline. They can impact the protagonist or antagonist's decisions, either aiding or hindering the conflict.

- a. Static character is not the most visually appealing aspect of the novel since it plays a vital function in the plot and helps the main character achieve his goals. This character does not have a lot of personality or disclose a lot about themselves.
- b. Dynamic character is one who changes over the course of the story.

Characterization is revealed through both direct and indirect characterization. A broad contrast is usually noted between two approaches to describing the unique characteristics of the people in a story showing and telling. The author just portrays the characters talking and behaving in showing the “dramatic method” and lets the reader guess the reasons and dispositions that lay behind what they say and do (Abrams & Harpham, 2009, p. 43). Examining the main character’s development is extremely beneficial. In indirect characterization, the author tells us what he or she wants us to know about the character in a literary way. This is accomplished through the narrator, another character, or the character himself. Direct characterization consists of the narrator describing the characters to the reader.

Values

From a strictly historical point of view the individual literary work is a dependent and therefore actually inseparable element of the literary environment (Morris, 2005, p. 81). Literature gives numerous colors that are poured into the difficulties of humanity in life in order for the readers to experience the impression that is highlighted. It is essential to do research on literary works in order to determine the relevance of literary works to the reality that exists in society, as well as the values contained in a literary work.

Conflicts

Thakore (2013, p.7) reveals that conflict means expression of hostility, negative attitudes, antagonism, aggression, rivalry, and misunderstanding that involves contradictory interests between two opposing personas or groups. It can be defined as a disagreement between two or more individuals or groups with each individual or group trying to gain acceptance of its view over others. In literature, there are two main conflicts that build up the entire story, namely:

1. Internal conflict is when a character in a novel is at odds with themselves. The character may be torn between a difficult option, a moral decision, or their feelings. For example, in the Coco film, Miguel was shown in the scene where he was enjoying music and even made his own 'music sanctuary'. This internal conflict leads Miguel to undergo some adventure for him to finally realize the need of balancing his passion and his family's feeling towards music.
2. External conflicts are those that occur outside of the main character in a work of literature. This means that an opposing force creates a challenge for a character to overcome, resulting in tension and motivation for the protagonists. For instance, in the movie Coco, Miguel de la Cruz's great-great-grandmother said that he couldn't go back to the dead due to his no-more-music condition. This leads to Miguel running away from her and going to live with Héctor.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative method to analyze the effects of family values in overcoming conflicts in the Coco film. Qualitative research is the act of collecting, evaluating, and interpreting non-numerical data. Qualitative research can be used to learn how a person experiences and interprets their social reality. Creswell (2018) pointed out that qualitative research explores and understands the meaning of problems attributed in individuals or groups. Furthermore, he explained that “The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively

building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data” (p. 51). Qualitative research is a methodical experiential investigation that gives insight into a problem, situation, or phenomena.

To conclude, qualitative research is research that can capture unconveyed information and is used to explore, in this case, family values and conflicts. Qualitative research is the most suitable for this research topic to understand the ideas, concepts, or experiences. It is due to the fact that the object could not be taken directly from the source.

Kabir (2016) stated that “Data collection is the process of acquiring and evaluating information on variables of interest in a systematic way that allows researchers to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and assess outcomes” (p. 202). The data was collected firstly by watching the Coco film repeatedly and taking some notes about the time of the scene of which part the character, characterization, conflict, and family values to give detailed information of the discussion. The way of writing the scene time is (hh: mm: ss). Secondly, the dialogues or narrations in the form of a script were collected by the author. Lastly, after collecting the data of the script, the scenes were divided according to the conflict and the family values shown in it.

Sharman (2018) pointed out that “Data analysis is the process of developing answers to questions through the examination and interpretation of data.” (p. 2). The writers analyze the data by using some methods. Firstly, the writers analyze the characters, characterization, conflict, and family values by interpreting the dialogues in the script. The next step is revealing the main, internal, and external conflicts in the story. Then, the family values are described based on the analysis of the characters, characterization, and conflicts. Fourthly, the effects of family values in overcoming the conflicts are revealed. Lastly, conclusion is made according to the data that has been gathered.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The findings reveal the elements used to analyze the effects of family values in overcoming the conflicts. Thus, here is the description of the characters and their characterizations, the values, and the conflicts.

In Coco Film, the characters are divided into two, the major character and the minor character. The major character is Miguel Rivera and the minor characters are Héctor, Ernesto de la Cruz, Mamá Imelda, Mamá Coco, Elena Rivera, and Dante. Miguel Rivera is the major character of Coco Film and he is an energetic, aspiring musician. Also, he is a kind-hearted person who loves his family dearly as shown in evidence (1) as follows:

(1) Miguel tells passionately about his whole family, loves to entertain Mamá Coco through his stories and dances.

(Scene 00:01:10 - 00:03:53)

In the opening, Miguel energetically introduces his big family one by one and tells the business that his family runs. There is a scene where Miguel loves to entertain through his stories with Mamá Coco and when his family has dinner. Miguel follows his heart in singing and playing the guitar to become a great musician as presented in evidences (2), (3), and (4).

(2) Miguel has a rooftop hideout where he keeps his stuff related to music and wants to join a talent show that plays in Mariachi Plaza.

(Scene 00:11:36 - 00:14:19)

(3) Miguel said in front of his whole family “I’m gonna be a musician!”

(Scene 00:17:05 - 00:17:20)

(4) Miguel runs to plaza, but he can't join because he doesn't have an instrument. Then, he asked people if he could borrow their guitar, but no one wanted to. At the moment, Miguel's gaze falls on a plaque at the base of the statue that reads "Seize Your Moment!" Miguel looks at the photo in his hand. He moves his thumb to reveal the skull head guitar. Then, a firework illuminates the skull head guitar that the statue holds. Miguel gets an idea.

(Scene 00:18:40 - 00:19:36)

His family bans music for some reason in the belief that it is a curse. However, Miguel does not stop pursuing his dream as he secretly continues to pursue becoming a musician, even though his family disagrees with him.

(5) Miguel entered the room and kissed Mamá Coco

(Scene 00:03:12)

(6) Mamá: Be back by lunch, mijo!

Miguel: Love you, Mamá!

(Scene 00:04:16)

Evidences (5) and (6) above show that Miguel is kind and loves his family. He kisses Mamá Coco and entertains Mamá Coco even though Mamá Coco does not remember him. Also, before leaving, he says that he loves his mother. It reveals how Miguel shows his respect through his words and actions even though he disagrees with their banning the music that he loves.

While there is only one dominant character in the story, there are more minor characters. The minor characters in Coco Film are Héctor, Ernesto de la Cruz, Mamá Imelda, Mamá Coco, Elena Rivera, and Dante.

1. Héctor

In the land of the dead, Héctor is an appealing swindler that is compelled to call up aid from Miguel to pop in on the land of the living. Héctor obtains bad features in his life in the land of the dead. Those bad traits are due to the agony of his mistakes when he was still alive which is leaving his family. Even though having those characteristics, Héctor is actually a sweet, creative and strongly family-oriented man.

(7) Héctor: Yes, it is I. Frida Kahlo. Shall we skip the scanner? I'm on so many ofrendas, it'll just overwhelm your blinky thingie –

Departures Agent: Well shoot. Looks like no one put up your photo, Frida –

Héctor: Okay, when I said I was Frida -- just now? That -- that was a lie. And I apologize for doing that.

(Scene 00:26:41 – 00:27:00)

The evidence above shows that Héctor has the air of a con artist. However, these bad qualities stem from neither ambition nor malice, but rather absolute desperation to make up for the mistakes he made in life—leaving his family behind— make them right, and just being a charming man.

2. Ernesto de la Cruz

The remarkably well-known Mexican musician in history, Ernesto de la Cruz, is Miguel's hero. Admired by all of his fans from all over the world until his death, the appealing musician is greatly liked in the land of the dead. de la Cruz gives out the impression of pleasing, friendly, clever, and reasonable. His influencing people to follow their dreams no matter what makes

him seem like the perfect role model. de la Cruz even rescues Miguel as he falls into a pool. He then gives Miguel the blessing for him to go back to the land of the living. However, after Miguel discovers his secret, de la Cruz changes his mind and becomes unrecognizable.

(8) Héctor: Ernesto... Remember the night I left?

De la Cruz: That was a long time ago. HÉCTOR We drank together and you told me you would move heaven and earth for your amigo. Well, I'm asking you to now.

Miguel: Heaven and earth? Like in the movie?

Héctor: What?

Miguel: That's Don Hidalgo's toast... in the de la Cruz movie, "El Camino A Casa."

Héctor: I'm talking about my real life, Miguel.

Miguel: No, it's in there. Look. Miguel looks around and points to the movie clip projected across the room.

FILM CLIP: DON HIDALGO (FILM CLIP) Never were truer words spoken. This calls for A TOAST! To our friendship! I would move Heaven and Earth for you, mi amigo.

Miguel: But in the movie, Don Hidalgo poisons the drink..

(Scene 1:05:31 - 1:06:01)

de la Cruz in contrast to his suave appearance and daring movie roles, is a filthy coward. He is selfish, vain, fame-hungry, and desperate in life to the point of being a rank opportunist. His ambition is so extreme that it drives him to murder his best friend, Héctor.

3. Mamá Imelda

Miguel's great-great-grandmother, Mamá Imelda, is the matriarch of the Rivera family and the originator of their successful shoe manufacturing business. In the Land of the Dead, Miguel meets Mamá Imelda and realizes that she does not share his passion for music. Mamá Imelda is a caring yet firm woman who prioritizes family before personal interests. She was more tender when she was living, as she was looking forward to establishing a happy family. When her husband Héctor abandons them, Imelda's burden of raising Coco alone, combined with her resentment of her husband for abandoning them, drives her to prohibit music and work tirelessly to rebuild the Rivera family, shaping her into the earnest woman revered and feared by the rest of the Riveras.

(9)Miguel (V.O.): And the Mamá--? She didn't have time to cry over that walkaway musician! After banishing all music from her life. She found a way to provide for her daughter. She rolled up her sleeves and she learned to make shoes.

(Scene 00:01:49 – 00:02:10)

The evidence above shows that Imelda is a stubborn person who is very difficult to forgive and let go. She is also a hard worker working tirelessly to rebuild the Rivera family.

4. Mamá Coco

Miguel's cherished great-grandmother, Mamá Coco, is a warm-hearted, supporting, and loving woman. Although she is very old and frail, and her memory is deteriorating, Miguel keeps telling her about his daily adventures as shown in the evidence below:

(10)Miguel: Holá, Mamá Coco.

Mamá Coco: How are you, Julio?

Miguel (V.O.): Actually, my name is Miguel. Mamá Coco has trouble remembering things– But it's good to talk to her anyway. So I tell her pretty much everything.

(Scene 00:03:10 – 00:03:25)

Evidence (10) reveals that Mamá Coco is indeed a warm-hearted person who always answers when someone asks her even though she does not recognize the person she is talking to because of her declining health and memory.

5. Elena Rivera

Miguel's grandmother, Elena Rivera, is affectionately known as Abuelita by her family. She is the Riveras' caring and overprotective matriarch, and she firmly enforces her grandmother Imelda's ban on music, to the point where she forbids anyone in her family from making any form of musical expression, such as whistling, tapping one's toes, or even making a rhythm. Elena is an imposing woman who enforces her rules and decisions with no tolerance or patience for anything that she disapproves of, especially in music.

(11)In the kitchen, Miguel idly blows into a glass soda bottle. Abuelita takes the bottle away and says "No music!." Then, in Mamá Coco's Room, Miguel listens as a truck drives by the window, blaring radio tunes. Abuelita angrily slams the window shut and says "No music!." After that, a trio of gentlemen serenade each other as they stroll by the family compound. Abuelita bursts out of the gate and chases them away and says "NO MUSIC!!!"

(Scene 00:03:59 - 00:04:08)

6. Dante

Miguel adopted Dante as his pet and friend. Dante appears to be foolish and simple-minded on the outside, yet he is shown to be wiser than he appears. Throughout the film, Dante subtly leads Miguel to Héctor whenever the dog escapes and reunites them. Because of Miguel's kindness earlier in the film and the Riveras as a whole, Dante is incredibly loyal to him as presented in evidences (12), (13), and (14) as follows:

(12)When the family is gone, suddenly, a noise comes from the ofrenda. Miguel turns to find Dante on the bottom tier, licking a plate of mole to his heart's content. Miguel is horrified! Miguel pulls the dog away from the ofrenda, but the table shakes. The frame with Mamá Imelda's photo sways back and forth, then topples to the ground with a sickening crack.

(Scene 00:15:55 - 00:16:17)

(13)Miguel: Dante, you knew he was my Papá Héctor the whole time! You ARE a real spirit guide! Who's a good spirit guide? You are!

(Scene 01:15:28 - 01:15:35)

(14)Miguel and Héctor look up.

Miguel: Dante?

Dante: (louder) Roooooo-roo-roo-rooo! Up at the top of the cenote, Dante pokes his head in the opening.

Miguel: Dante! It's Dante! Dante pants and wags his tail happily.

(Scene 01:14:50 - 01:15:04)

Having revealed the characters and their characterizations in the Coco film, it can be seen that the principles in the family are the most dominant value that can be learned from the movie. The dialogues and interaction between family members, the way each member expresses their love and their reaction towards the other members' problem can be summarized into the following family values: responsibility, loyalty, and honesty.

1. Responsibility

Miguel steals de la Cruz's memorable guitar after Elena's grandmother breaks it to compete in a music competition. A curse falls upon him, and he finds himself stranded in the afterlife. Miguel finally meets his ancestors and they share the responsibility of bringing Miguel back to life. Evidences (15) and (16) are revealed below by a few fragments of conversation:

*(15)Tia Victoria: He doesn't seem entirely dead. He's not quite alive either.
Papa Julio: We need Mamá Imelda. She'll know how to fix this!*

(Scene 00:23:54)

(16)Mamá Imelda: I give you my blessing to go home, to put my photo back in the ofrenda and to never play music again!"

(Scene 00:30:50)



Picture 1. Imelda is giving Miguel her blessing but with a condition

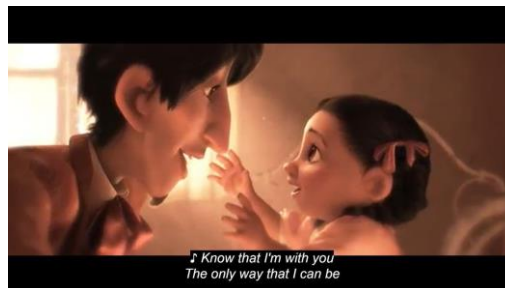
When Miguel is in trouble, his family members are responsible for finding a solution for Miguel to return to his life. As a family member, it is required to always be responsible with other members and take care of each other. Where when one family member has a problem, the other members are willing to help and are responsible for participating in solving it.

2. Loyalty

Flashback into young Coco's bedroom, Héctor sings and plays guitar, softly and plaintively to young Coco. Young Coco giggles while she listens to her father, then grabs his cheeks and sings along. The lyric of the song is as follows:

*(17)Remember Me
Though I Have to Say Goodbye
Remember Me
Don't Let It Make You Cry
For Even If I'm Far Away
I Hold You in My Heart
I Sing a Secret Song to You
Each Night We Are Apart
Remember Me*

(Scene 01:12:44 - 01:13:35)



Picture 2. Hector is singing "Remember Me" to Coco

The evidence above shows a heart touching song written by a father for his daughter. Héctor writes "Remember Me" for young Coco because he is abandoning her to go on tour with de la Cruz and wants to leave her with something to remember him by, even though she was

very young at the time. It tells her that every night they will sing it together no matter how far apart they are. From this point on, the song is established as a love song. Héctor's love for Coco shines through the lyrics very strongly.

In the next scene, Miguel tries to make Mamá Coco remember his father, so Miguel plays guitar while singing "Remember Me". An unexpected reaction comes from Mamá Coco, who joins in singing and ending the song with Miguel with a smile.

(18)Mamá Coco: My papá used to sing me that song.

Miguel: He loved you, Mamá Coco. Your papá loved you so much.

Mamá Coco smiles. She finds the words slowly, but she speaks with fondness and love.

Mamá Coco: Papá was a musician. When I was a little girl, he and Mamá would sing such beautiful songs.

(Scene 01:31:21 - 01:33:00)



Picture 3. Miguel is singing "Remember Me" to Mamá Coco

The evidence above shows that the song seems to bring her back to life. The song is all she has of him; the only thing she could remember him by. Her family bans all music after Héctor left, leaving Coco with the only connection to her father as something that is forbidden. From that, it can be concluded that Héctor really loves and is loyal to his daughter, even though he is dead, and he wants her daughter to always remember him.

3. Honesty

Dante and Mamá Imelda manage to find Miguel and Héctor in the sinkhole, Mamá Imelda takes them to a safe place. However, when Mamá Imelda accused Héctor of causing Miguel to be trapped in a sinkhole, Miguel tells her the truth.

(19)Miguel: So he can see Coco again. Héctor should be on our ofrenda. He's part of our family

Mamá Imelda: "He left this family!"

Miguel: He tried to go home to you and Coco -- but de la Cruz murdered him!

Héctor: It's true, Imelda.

(Scene 01:17:29 - 01:17:41)

The family value of honesty is acted by Miguel and Héctor. Mamá Imelda spends many years not knowing the real truth of why Héctor left his family. All she knows is that Héctor abandoned his family for music. However, after the events mentioned above, Miguel tells Mamá Imelda the truth about the reason he and Héctor were trapped in the sinkhole, and also the truth about Héctor. Miguel says he is not in the sinkhole because of Héctor. Instead, Héctor is there because of him. Afterwards, Miguel explains to Mamá Imelda that Héctor tried to go home to her and Coco, but de la Cruz murders him; that's why Héctor never made it home. Héctor also comments that Miguel's confession is true. So, honesty is one of the most important family values because it can increase mutual trust between family members and can prevent disputes or misunderstandings between family members.

The last finding is the conflicts in the story. The conflicts in Coco film are divided into two parts which are external and internal conflict. There are three external conflicts in the film. The first external conflict, which is also the main conflict, is the Rivera family's hatred towards music, as seen in evidence (11) above. The second external conflict is when Miguel rebelled against Mamá Imelda because of her conditions (when she gave Miguel her blessing), and then ran away to search for de la Cruz. The third external conflict is the Rivera family, especially Mamá Imelda who misunderstands the truth about Héctor. Next, the internal conflict of the film is within Miguel love-hate feelings on music. Although Miguel is very aware that his family resented music, he still loves and enjoys playing music so much and even makes his own 'music sanctuary' without them knowing.

Discussion

The family values of responsibility, loyalty, and honesty as revealed by the major and minor characters in the story are meaningful in overcoming conflicts within the film. The effects can be seen as follows:

1. Miguel is able to go back to the land of the living

Miguel and his family succeed against de la Cruz and it is time for Miguel to return to his world as the sun is about to rise. The Rivera family has done their part by helping each other to return Miguel to his world. Then, the problem between Héctor and Imelda is resolved.

(20) Héctor: You have our blessing, Miguel.

Mamá Imelda: No conditions.

Miguel finds himself back in de la Cruz's tomb. Dazed, he looks through the windows; day has broken.

(Scene 01:28:02 - 01:28:40)

The evidence above reveals that it is the responsibility of a family to help each other when one of the family is in trouble and to take care of each other. Without their help, Miguel would not be able to come back again. Also, they finally give a blessing to Miguel without any conditions.

2. The misunderstanding about Héctor is solved

For many years, the Rivera family has told the story of Mamá Imelda that her husband (Héctor) had left his family for music. Thanks to the event where Mamá Imelda and Dante manage to save Miguel and Héctor from the sinkhole, Mamá Imelda and Héctor could meet again. Even though Mamá Imelda states that she does not want anything to do with him and even accuses him of causing Miguel to be trapped in a sinkhole, Miguel tells her the truth to clear up misunderstandings. The evidences (21) and (22) are as follows:

(21) Mamá Imelda: I want nothing to do with you. Not in life, not in death! I spent decades protecting my family from your mistakes. He spends five minutes with you and I have to fish him out of a sinkhole!

Miguel: "I wasn't in there 'cause of Héctor. He was in there 'cause of me. He was just trying to get me home --I didn't wanna listen, but he was right -- nothing is more important than family."

(Scene 01:16:54 – 01:17:19)

(22) Miguel: So he can see Coco again. Héctor should be on our ofrenda. He's part of our family –

Mamá Imelda: He left this family!

Miguel: He tried to go home to you and Coco -- but de la Cruz murdered him!
Héctor: It's true, Imelda.

(Scene 01:17:29 – 01:17:41)

The family value of honesty plays a significant role in resolving the conflict. Due to Miguel's honesty to explain the truth about Héctor, Mamá Imelda and the other dead Riveras finally know the real reason why Héctor left and never came back home. The reason behind it is because de la Cruz murdered him. So, thanks to this event, the misunderstanding regarding Héctor is solved.

3. The family's acceptance towards music

After his journey in the land of the dead ends, Miguel rushes to find Mamá Coco. It leads his family to rush in confusion to stop him. However, when Miguel's grandmother tries to stop him, his father stops her. It makes a chance for Miguel to play the "Remember Me" song for Mamá Coco. This event leads the Rivera Family to acknowledge Miguel's talent in music and they let him play. In this scene, loyalty and responsibility make a huge impact on the conflict. Even though Miguel ran off from his family earlier, he still comes back for them in the end. He even fulfills his promise to Héctor that he would make Coco remember him. As evidences (23) and (24) shows below, Miguel fulfills his promise and his family finally accepts music as part of their life.

(23)Miguel starts to sing "Remember Me" the way Héctor sang it... softly, from the heart.

Miguel: (singing) REMEMBER ME THOUGH I HAVE TO SAY GOODBYE REMEMBER ME DON'T LET IT MAKE YOU CRY

Mamá Coco: Look..

The glimmer in the Mamá Coco's eyes grows brighter with every note. Memories flood in, filling the vacancy of her expression with life. Her cheeks soften and plump. Her lips arc into a smile.

(Scene 01:30:44 - 01:33:00)

(24)Mamá Coco: My papá used to sing me that song.

Miguel: He loved you, Mamá Coco. Your papá loved you so much. A smile spreads across Mamá Coco's face. She's waited a long time to hear those words.

The courtyard is full of Riveras, living and dead. Héctor and Imelda stand arm in arm, listening to Miguel play. As Miguel sings, the whole family, living and dead, all sing, play and enjoy the music.

(Scene 01:35:00)

After Miguel played the "Remember Me" song, Mamá Coco's condition begins to become better as she remembers her daughter. The Rivera family then begins to accept music as a part of their lives. In the end, it is shown that Héctor is able to be reunited with Coco and Miguel is able to freely play music around his family.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and the discussion above, it is revealed that the major character of the film is Miguel Rivera, who stands out by his love and passion for music although he must keep this side of himself hidden. Meanwhile, the minor characters in the film are Hector, Ernesto de la Cruz, Mamá Imelda, Mamá Coco, Elena Rivera, and Dante. Hector is an appealing swindler, so he obtained bad features in his life in the Land of the Dead. Ernesto de la Cruz is a vile opportunist that is self-centered, conceited, thirsty for fame, and desperate in life. Mamá Imelda is the matriarch of the Rivera family and the founder of their successful shoe making

business who bans music and puts in a lot of effort to raise the Rivera family. Mamá Coco is a kind-hearted, supporting, and loving woman who is feeble and elderly, and her memory is declining. Elena Rivera is an intimidating woman who strictly imposes her rules and decisions with little tolerance or patience for anything she disapproves of, especially music. Lastly, Dante is extremely loyal to Miguel due to his kindness earlier in the movie and the Riveras as a whole.

The three family values affecting the resolution of the three conflicts within the story are responsibility, loyalty, and honesty. As the story progresses, it can be seen that the bond that the Rivera family has is getting stronger as they overcome conflicts together. The family value of responsibility helps in solving the main character's conflict to return back to his family and to let the family accept the music. The family value of honesty overcomes the misunderstanding between the family members. Lastly, the value of loyalty enforces the acceptance in the family.

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