**Chapter II**

**Revenge in *Murder on The Orient Express* (2017)**

1. **Film**

A film is displaying a visualization of scenes that continues to move and to tell different stories of any problem. It does not only display moving pictures, it is also simultaneous with the sound that gets along with the scenes. There are several elements in a film, such as a producer, director, screenwriter, cameraman, art director, music director, editor, filler and sound designer, and actors. The scenes are produced from a recording by cameras or handy-cam. A film can be produced through several applications on the computer such as 3D Max or Adobe Flash, it names animation film.

According to Arsyad (2003: 45), film is a collection of several images within the frame. The images are taken frame by frame would be run through the projector lens and make the image looks like moving.

Kustandi (2011: 73), added that the film is a collection of images inside the frame, while Hornby (2005: 573) said that, film is a series of moving pictures that are recorded with an additional sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema or film theatre. Then, Pratista (2008: 4) also gave his point of view that in general a film can be divided into three types, namely: documentary, fiction, and experimental. Fiction film have a clear narrative structure, while documentary and experimental film do not have a narrative structure.

A film has to pay attention on not only the cinematography, but also its storyline. The film that has balance quality pictures and storylines would make the audiences more interested in continuing to watch it. If one of the elements not good, it would decrease the interest of them. If both elements are good, the film must be better, even perfect.

The writer then concludes that film, is a type of medium to present and deliver much information to the viewers according to what they watch. Almost every person in the world watch film as an entertainment to release stress and find new information or a way to have fun. Some people watch film like funny or comedy film can make them laugh, and for others, film can make them sad, cry, or scared.

1. **Genre in Film**

Genre in a film is the form that can classify the film. Genre consists of expectation and hypothesis that majorly presented by it. Stam and Miller (2000) divided film into three types: documentary film, fiction film, and experimental film. This division is based on the way of delivery, there are narrative (story) and non-narrative (non-story). The Fictional film has a clear narrative structure, while the documentary film and the experimental do not have a clear narrative structure.

Pratista (2008: 4-8) said that, genre in a film is divided into three types: documentary film, cartoons, and experimental. A documentary film is a film that tells about a real event that has happened in real life. Meanwhile, fictional film often use fictional stories outside of real events and have a concept acting that has been designed from the start, and the experimental film is a film that doesn't have a plot but still have a structure. The structure is influenced by the director’s sense, such as ideas, emotions, and experiences. It has similarity with Javandalasta (2011: 3) that states genre is the type or form of a film based on the whole story. Genre makes audience easier to decide what kind of film they want to watch. There are several types of film genres, as following:

1. Action

An action film is a film that shows fight scenes, war, or crime.

1. Romance

A romance film is a film that consists of a love story. A romance genre is one of the oldest in the film industry, this is because many people like this kind of genre.

1. Comedy

Comedy film are funny film about people being silly or doing unusual things that make the audience laugh.

1. Thriller

Thriller genre is a genre that always has a place in the heart of its audiences. In general, this genre will make the audiences feel thrilling when watching it and sometimes confused about the ending of the film.

1. Horror

Horror genre is a film that shows thrilling sensations that have different sensations from another genre when we watch the film.

1. Drama

Drama is a genre that tells about the life of someone. Stories that involve the development of strong and interactive characters.

1. Sci-Fi

The definition of science fiction is a film that tells the story like life in space, aliens, scientific weapons, or the future.

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that in general, film can be divided into three major genres, such as documentary film, fiction, and experimental.

A documentary film is a film that tells of an event that has happened in real life and then immortalized into a film. One of the fiction film is *I Am Ali* (2014) directed by[Clare Lewins](https://www.google.com/search?safe=strict&sa=X&bih=722&biw=1536&rlz=1C1CHBD_idID884ID884&hl=id&sxsrf=ALeKk02C-ZbZAev2qaL24d8nYNidk2mv8Q:1601713635263&q=clare+lewins&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LWz9U3MDQyzrWsslRC4qRpiWUnW-mnZebkggmrlMyi1OSS_KJFrDzJOYlFqQo5qeWZecU7WBkBV9VXYEYAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwjC14uigJjsAhX-63MBHeTTDFYQmxMoATAfegQIDRAD).

A fiction film is a type of film in which the story contains imaginative stories. One of the fiction film is *Jurassic Park* (1993) directed by Steven Spielberg.

While experimental genres are film that doesn’t have a plot but still have a structure. One of the experimental film is *Beach of Agnes* directed by Agnes Verda.

1. **Relation Between Novel and Film**

The relationship between literary works and film is very close in these days. It is caused by there are many stories in novels that have been adapted into film and received lots of appreciations from literature and film critics. The adaptation of novel into film is called ecranisation. Ecranisation theory becomes a reference in switching the form of the novel into the film.

Ecranisation, according to Eneste (1991:60) is the adaptation of a novel into a film. The adaptation inevitable will give several changes. Therefore, ecranisation can also be referred to as a process of change that can cause shrinking, additioning (expansion), and changing of the storyline in accordance to the needs of the film.

**2.4. Detective Story**

Detective story is a fiction story. It is one of the sub-genre of naturalism. Naturalism according to Stanton (2019: 123) is a genre that puts science and experimental on its characters. The detective story is a story that always uses reason and logic in solving every problem or case. Most cases are told in a detective story mostly come from social phenomena or conflicts that often occur in society.

Characteristics of detective novels are usually taken from the phenomenon that occurs in human daily life. In a detective novel always presents clues that relate to the behaviour of the suspects, this will make the reader participate in the identification process and could feel the tension of the case that occurs.

Detective story puts variety of phenomenon into logic that can be understood by the reader. The reason is it points out the reader to be logical and put aside the emotions and morality when read or watch the story.

Stanton (2019: 111) mentions that the detective stories generally do not care about the circumstances of moral and emotion that belong to its characters. It tends to focus on tracing the clues to solve the case. While, Pratista (2008: 21) has opinion that detective genre is a development of the criminal and gangster genre but it is more popular in the classical era than the digital era. The main story is generally centered on a complicated unresolved criminal case. The plot is unpredictable and full of mystery. Meanwhile A. Teeuw (1984: 135) stated that the detective genre mentions "the first detective story convention must have a corpse." The corpse was there because of a crime. Then the presence of a corpse will lead to a mystery, and a puzzle to be solved later.

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that a detective story is a story that contains an unusual criminal case, where a detective must be able to solve the case and reveal the truth. The criminal cases in detective film are usually held by a person or a certain group of people but have minimal evidence so the case could not be solved easily. The example of detective story is *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* (2011) Directed by Guy Ritchie , or *Knives Out* (2019) Directed by Rian Johnson.

* 1. **Characterization**

Stanton (2019: 147) implied that the characterization is a character’s attitudes, interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles that these characters have in the story. Meanwhile Nurgiantoro (2007: 166) put characterization as a technique of embodying and developing characters in a story.

Wellek and Warren (2016: 156) have opinion that a character is a figure that participates in the action and it is expected to be natural or lifelike. In this case, the name of the character is an important way to reflect the spirit, life, and the individual of each character and supporting character. They said that characterization could be divided into round and flat characterization. Round characterization means “dynamic,” it requires space and emphasis; is obviously usable for characters focal for point of view or interest; hence is ordinarily combined with “flat” treatment of background figures the “chorus.

Kennedy and Gioia (2015: 78) defined that, flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round characters often change. So, a flat characterization is known as the character of virtuous and vices from the beginning until the end of the story. Round character is a characterization that changes several times in the story depends of the situation that be faced by the character.

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that character is an important element in the story. Each character has their roles according to what the author determined to construct the storyline. Each character has their personality and habit that linked with the storyline's needs.

* 1. **Conflict**

Conflict is an essential element in developing the plot. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces that are balanced and imply action and retaliation. Jones (1968: 30) in Staton (2007), divided the conflict into three categories. They are physical or elemental conflict, social conflict, and internal or psychological conflict.

Most novels involve more complex plots, in which the story builds on itself so that each episode evolves out of a previous one and produces another one (e.g., Beverly Cleary books, such as *Ramona the Brave,* and Judy Blume books, such as *Superfudge*, etc.).

Roberts and Jacobs (2003: 108) saw conflict as the major element of plot because opposing forces arouse curiosity, cause doubt, create tension, and produce interest.

Internal conflict surely concerns the mind, thought, and mental of the characters. Psychologically, it rises a struggle within oneself and disturbs the mind, temper, and physic. Inner conflict conducts the character to make a decision and have an action to solve the problems.

External conflict is a force on the struggle from outside one's self. It could be the conflict between an individual with another individual or the conflict between an individual with an outside force such as society.

The term "conflict", that mentioned by Setiadi and Kolip (2011: 361), came from an etymology term, derived from the Latin "con" that means together and "fligere" that means collision or collision.

Meanwhile Narwoko and Suyanto (2005: 68) confirmed that, conflict is a social process that takes place by involving people or groups who challenge each other with threats or violence. Robert (1994: 53) explaind the conflict can be interpreted as a dispute of strengths and interests between one group and another in competing for several aspects, such as economic, political, social, and culture.

Otherwise, Tennyson (1967:14) stated that there are three basics of conflicts, such as: the individual in conflict with another individual, the individual in conflict with himself, the individual in conflict with an outside force (for example, society and supernatural agents).

* 1. **Revenge**

According to Eister (1990: 155) Revenge can be defined as: "An attempt, at some cost or risk to oneself, to impose suffering upon those who have made us suffer"

Aquino et al (2001: 53) defined revenge as "an action in response to some perceived harm or wrongdoing by another party that is determined to inflict damage, injury, discomfort, or punishment to the party judged responsibly". Otherwise, DiGiorgio (2017) stated, revenge is the natural response of someone who gets annoyed or unpleasant from other people. Most people think that taking revenge is a bad thing or should not be done.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that revenge is an action that arose as a result of an unforgiven action and it triggers anger feeling. Therefore, it makes someone think of taking an unkind action against the person who disturbs them. However, this action is an action should not be done so another revenge would not happen again.

However, lots of people do not realize that taking revenge is a natural action that exists in human habit. The act is intuitive self-protection, We could see that lot of fiction books or works that have themes based on acts of revenge. There are also a lot of conflicts that happen inside a story, or film film, which are based on revenge. This makes retaliation an act that is normal for humans. Although most people think that revenge is a bad thing.

In the journal The Nature of Revenge by DiGiorgio (2017), mentioned that acts of revenge can have a good effect on society. A good way to apply revenge is to punish those who commit crimes. Sometimes acts of crime cannot be tolerated and forgiven continuously but must be given firm action through punishment. Punishment is the best form of revenge in the legal life of society.