



**THE ACTIONS OF VIGILANTISM AS REFLECTED IN, *THE
PUNISHER*, BY JONATHAN HENSLEIGH**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra
in English

by

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FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
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2010

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1 MOTTO

Time is always changing, but progress is not...

So, do not waste your time...

Because there is no second chance...

(Fahmi Muttaqin)



To:

My beloved family for their support

My beloved sweety Marissa fo her love and care

Bal-Bil-Bul gang who always never gives up

My dude in sorrow and happiness:

Cecep the khoirudin

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first and foremost the writer wishes to take the opportunity to express his greatest gratitude to Allah SWT the Almighty for the blessings, grace, love, and strength leading to the completion of this final project.

The writer's deepest and sincere appreciation goes to Dra. Indrawati, M. Hum; his first advisor who has given him the best idea and guidance during the advisory sessions of this final project. And he would present his gratitude to his second advisor, Dra. Rahayu Puji H., M.Hum; for her assistance and correction during the writing.

His gratitude also goes to his beloved family; for their endless love and never-ending supports throughout his life. For that reason, this final project is especially dedicated to them. Besides, he is also grateful that he is constantly supported by his great friends; Bal Bil Bul gang, Marina Rizki for helping me in choosing the topic and all of dudes in English literature department who have given their joy, loyal, and meaningful friendship.

Finally, lots of love and thanks are delivered to all of the writer's classmates of 4 A parallel of English Literature 2005. The writer never forgets the days that he spent together with laugh, happiness, kidding, and ridiculous things. Special thanks to Marissa for spending her lifetime loving me, the good and bad day together, money for the Gundam and a lot of love, care, happiness, and smiles. The writer should also express his appreciation to those who cannot be

mentioned personally one by one here for their support and help leading to the writing of this final project.

Semarang, February 2010

Fahmi Muttaqin



ABSTRACT

Muttaqin, Fahmi. 2009. *The Action of Vigilantism as Reflected in, The Punisher, by Jonathan Hensleigh*. Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First advisor: Dra. Indrawati, M. Hum. Second advisor: Dra. Rahayu Puji H., M.Hum

Keywords: Vigilant action, Vigilantism.

In this final Project, the writer analyses the action of vigilantism in the movie entitled *The Punisher*, with the statements of problem “How are the vigilant actions shown in *The Punisher* movie?”. The objectives of this study are to find out how the vigilant actions were done since the doer was the former of FBI special agent as reflected in this movie.

In explaining the vigilant actions found in the movie, the writer used qualitative research because the data were formed in words rather than numbers. The writer used references that he took from any sources such as books, internet, encyclopedia to support data in the analysis. The procedure of collecting the data is reading and watching, identifying, inventorying, reducing, selecting, classifying, and reporting. After getting the data, then the writer did explaining and interpreting. The final step is analysing the data using the theory of deconstruction and making some conclusions and suggestions.

This film clearly told about the main character, Frank Castle, did vengeance to his enemy. The irony of this movie is Frank, as the former of FBI special agent, got his revenge with brutally and without involving police or law in the problem. As the one who knew about law very well, he should call the police or report the problem to the police. His vengeance led him to do vigilant actions by killing, fighting, shooting, and also bombing without taking care whether the victim was innocent or not. Frank’s brutality made this problem became worse so that he acted more destructive than before. Losing beloved person, losing faith to God, disappointment, desperation, and trauma became the reasons for Frank to do vigilant actions. And as the one who know about law, Frank should report the crime and assault to the police and let the police to do justice instead of doing vigilant actions.

From the literature point of view, the writer expects that the reader will be able to take some benefit from it. Besides, they will be able to increase their understanding about vigilant action

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the study, which consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and the outline of the study. The description of each subchapter is presented as follows.

1.1 General Background of the Study

Every society in the world always has dreams to live in peaceful, welfare, and happy. We know that to make the dreams come true we have to do it by ourselves and by our work hard. Those are the reasons why we make law as the social control, in order to achieve the dreams of ours. The law that we know now originally comes from norms and customs which conform to the society.

According to Hess (1982: 470) explaining:

In modern societies, the law of the state or province is the formal embodiment of rules enforcing conformity. In simple societies these are matters of custom and informal sanctions. Social norms become laws when their violation is met by action exercised in a socially approved. Predictable way by an authorized third party; that is, norms are enforced by impersonal agents of the people as a whole, who are empowered to act as accuser and judge.

A law has to be followed by all of the people in society without excuses, even a president of a country can be punished based on law. To enforce law, people establish institutions with agreement of all aspects of society and acceptance from

the society. Police department as one of the institutions that are established by society has functions to enforce law and as medium of social control. The police have both formal and informal power as agents of social control as formal agents, they are believed by the society with the detection and control of criminal behavior. As informal agents, they exercise a great deal of discretion in deciding which offenses and offenders will receive attention and how they will be processed and charged.

A good policeman or officer is the one who know and understand about law very deeply. They have to know what they have to do if they find offenses or offenders with following the procedure of punishment. By implementing their understanding about law as their way of life, the society will respect and appreciate to the officer or police because of his or her attitude. It might be a good start to make a peaceful world. However, there are some of policemen or officers as the agent of social control who are being outlaw.

The outlaw policemen or officers are some of example for the offenders. Since they are common human and still have emotion, they will do something wrong or do something against law in order to satisfy their emotion. For example, police corruption scandals that happen in our country. Taking money from the offenders is just one of examples. Moreover, some of the outlaw policemen do a high level crime like murdering, kidnapping, and so on. They become like that way just because of their emotion.

Being outlaw is the same with deviance. As Spencer (1985: 176) states that “deviance as any form of behavior that violates the norms of a social group or

of society". The norms in here can be referred to a law. The policemen who break the law or offenders have some reasons in being so. We can say that vengeance is one of the most come up reason for doing the deviance.

The policemen with vengeance never feel satisfied until the person they targeted get the punishment by his or her own hand. In this situation, comes up the action what is called vigilantism. Vigilantism simply can be defined as the action which is taking the law in our own hand, and it is not based on the procedure of police or law enforcer. Hess (1982: 488) points out that:

The police are enforcers, not definers, of rules. Some experts distinguished enforcers, who do not necessarily have any personal stake in the particular law to be upheld, from the moral entrepreneur who is a crusader with a heavy investment in the social control of certain types of behavior defined as morally reprehensible. The enforcer is a bureaucrat committed to the duties an office, not a reformer or legislator. Whatever a police officer considers a given act to be dangerous or morally reprehensible should be irrelevant; his or her job is to enforce the law.

The policemen who act as definers can be called doer of vigilantism. To be definer is to be doer vigilantism. At present, there are a lot of vigilantism actions which are done by them who are supposed to be law enforcer and understand about law. The police have procedure in charging the offenders. Every step in procedure is made to make reporter and offender feel fair. By following the procedure, the action like vigilantism might be not happen.

At present, the writer finds that vigilantism action exists not only in the real life but also in literary form. The literary works may include drama, short story, novel, poetry, film, etc. Sometimes this topic is also found in films or movies. One of the films that exposes vigilantism as one of the themes is *The*

Punisher which is directed by Jonathan Hensleigh. This film tells us about an ex special agent FBI whose family is murdered and he, with his ability as special agent of FBI, take revenge to all of the murder of his family. Without noticing the law, he punishes everyone that has deals with his family murderer. In one hand, he judges his family murderer without law. On the other hand, he is an ex special agent of FBI who very understand about law. “An eye for an eye” is appropriate idiom for this movie.

Corresponding to the literary field of study that the writer has learned especially in the subject of literary criticism; the movie contains many problems that need to be solved using deconstructional approach. Here, he is very interested in the topic of vigilantism since this problem also exists in our real life.

He has experienced reading some articles and books which discusses about vigilantism which is done by law enforcer. This is ironic since movies about vigilantism become best seller or Box Office. To watch this kind of movies does not give effect to viewers if they know about vigilantism and what they watch is only entertainment. However, for some viewers, they maybe will think that to take revenge through doing vigilantism is justified. This makes more interesting to be discussed by the writer as the topic of his final project entitled the actions of vigilantism as reflected in the movie, *The Punisher*, by Jonathan Hensleigh. The purpose of it is in order to fulfil one of the requirements to achieve the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The writer chooses the topic of Vigilantism for the following reasons:

- 1.2.1 The actions of vigilantism have been showed in many “revenge” movies and that makes this topic is very interesting to be discussed.
- 1.2.2 The writer expects that the society will be able to judge the actions of vigilantism, whereas many people do not know that what they watch contains vigilantism.
- 1.2.3 The writer expects that many students of English department discuss about vigilantism, especially which exists in movies.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

In order to understand the writer’s reasons for choosing the topic, the writer then would like to take problems in question forms, which are going to be discussed chapter by chapter in his final project. Actually there are some problems which the writer discusses, but he decides to reduce them into three main problems related to the topic. The problems are as follows:

- 1.3.1 How are the vigilant actions shown in *The Punisher* movie?
- 1.3.2 What are the reasons for the main character to do the vigilant actions in *The Punisher* movie?
- 1.3.3 What should the main character do to get justice instead of doing vigilant actions in *The Punisher* movie?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulated problems, he would like to achieve the following objectives:

- 1.4.1 To analyze the kinds of vigilantisms exist in *The Punisher* movie
- 1.4.2 To find out the reasons for doing the vigilantism actions
- 1.4.3 To find out things that the main character should do to get justice instead of vigilant actions.

1.5 Significance of the study

This writing has been designed to give benefits. Firstly, the results of the study are expected to be useful for students of the English Department of UNNES, especially those of Literature Program, who are interested in analysing the vigilantism found in movies through deconstruction approach.

Finally, the result of the study can hopefully give further understanding about the crime especially about vigilantism to the willing readers. Accordingly, they could compare and finally develop positive personality to be applied in their lives.

1.6 Outline of the Study

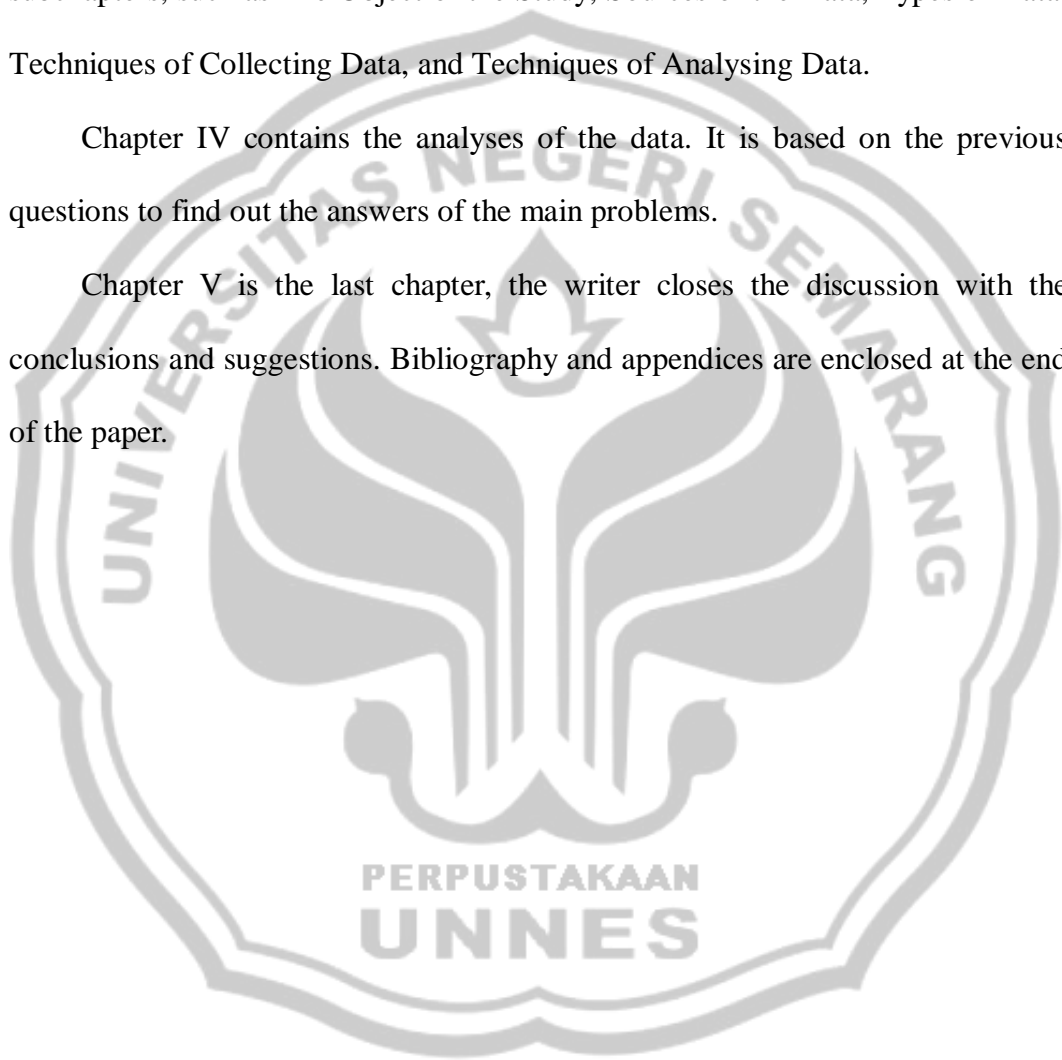
This final project consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 is introduction. It consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It is divided into some parts. The first is about vigilantism. The second is about procedure of police. And the last is about deconstruction.

Chapter III contains the method of investigation, which consists of some subchapters, such as The Object of the Study, Sources of the Data, Types of Data, Techniques of Collecting Data, and Techniques of Analysing Data.

Chapter IV contains the analyses of the data. It is based on the previous questions to find out the answers of the main problems.

Chapter V is the last chapter, the writer closes the discussion with the conclusions and suggestions. Bibliography and appendices are enclosed at the end of the paper.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to analyse the object of the study, the writer uses some theories to support the analysis such as Literature, vigilantism, the psychological aspects of anger and revenge, Film, the police procedure, and the last is deconstruction.

2.1 Literature

Many authors have defined the term of literature, but no one gets satisfactory answers. In fact, critics have different opinions on this matter. Nevertheless, it is still important to know of them.

Rees (1973;1-2) defined literature in two kinds of definition: Literature in the broad sense and in the narrow sense. The first means anything that is written, such as tables, catalogues, text book, and so on. People who have different educational background also have different literature. While the last means a writing that expresses and communicates thought, feelings, ideas, and attitude towards life in the serious fuller and deeper sense of the words.

Meanwhile, Koesnosoebroto (1988:3) who has quoted Francis Connolly states that there are two kinds of literature; they are literature of imagination and literature of knowledge. In the literature of imagination, the author is not primarily concerned with the truth of particular events, but the event is a story that embodies the truth of human nature, for example: drama, poem, novel, film, etc. whereas the

literature of knowledge is based on the people's need on factual information, for example: technical books, text books, etc.

It is necessary to find out people's interest in studying literature. Their expression of thought, feelings, ideas, and attitude towards life may become the main reason why they study literature. Literature imitates life by showing its writer's vision of life.

According to Rees (1973:13) the readers study literary works because they want to learn about another country, to appear well educated, to pass the examination and to make themselves better people. Whereas Francis Connolly as quoted by Koesnosobroto (1988:3)

People read literature because of hunger of information of amusement or solace because of an appetite for truth that seem to grow by what it feeds on. Men read to discover themselves and their world to asses their special roles in the universe. To learn the meaning of the personal struggles in which they are engaged. In other word, we want to share experience.

Literature deals with the basic human desire of pleasure. The content of literary works is about the reflection of human life. It is the imitation of human daily life and the problem that usually occur in the human life. It reflects the life of human in different ways. The imagination which is evoked by the literary works may be good or bad, but the way the authors of literary works brought the idea can be in a beautiful manner.

Koesnosobroto (1988: 2-5) states that the language of literature is clear. It is easily to understand. For example, in the literary description of a character, it is clear that the writer clarifies his definition of a person by showing what he does, why he does it, or what he would do or never do. Literature is everything that has

never been written and one of the fine arts. It entertains and gives pleasures and it can also imitate life and its problems.

In this study, the writer chooses movie as one of part of literature to analyze since it relates to the main topic he discussed, vigilantism in *The Punisher* movie. By analyzing the movie he could explain vigilantism that exists in this movie.

2.2 Vigilantism

Vigilantism is action that punishes a criminal, and breaks the law in doing so. The doers of vigilantism or vigilante often do this because they think that the criminal will not be sufficiently punished by the law, or will not be caught. The term vigilantism is originated from Latin. As stated in the <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vigilante>, this site explained that:

The term *vigilante* has Latin origins: "vigilans/vigilantis"- the present participle of "vigilare" (to watch), and stands now for "watchman" or "watcher". Its etymology is closely related to (though its meaning very different from) that of the term *vigilance*. Note that the term *vigilantism* is a derivative of *vigilante*, not of *vigilant* or *vigilance*. The term *vigilante* was introduced into English from the northeast United States. Vigilantism is generally frowned upon by official agencies (who would otherwise encourage vigilance on the part of citizens), especially when it gives way to criminal behavior on the part of the vigilante.

The statement above is also supported by an article in <http://www.apsu.edu/oconnort/favicon.ico>. This site explained that:

The word *vigilante* is of Spanish origin and means "watchman" or "guard" but its Latin root is vigil, which means "awake" or "observant." When it is said that someone is taking the law into their own hands, this usually means that they are engaging in vigilante activity, or vigilantism, although sometimes the phrase "taking the law into your own hands" is used to describe what some people call a "secret police" force. The phrase does

not make for a good definition. Everyone seems to have an opinion about what vigilantism is, but *few people have taken the trouble to define it*

From the explanations above, the writer could conclude that the word vigilantism is originated from Latin. *Vigil* means awake and this word changes into *vigilante* in Spanish and until now the word *vigilante* becomes an English word. Brown (1975:40) also attempted to define vigilantism by saying that the word represents morally sanctimonious behaviour aimed at rectifying or remedying a structural flaw in society, with the flaw usually exists in some place where the law was ineffective or not enforced. It treats vigilantism as a social reaction and not as a social movement. For criminological purposes, this definition treats the vigilante the same as the criminal. Both are victims of the same social forces and vigilantes are the victim of a flawed society in the same way a criminal can be considered a victim of society. The difference, of course, is that the criminal is an enemy of society while the vigilante acts as a friend of society. The notion that vigilantes are victims of society seems to be a dominant thrust in criminological thought on the subject.

From the explanation above, the writer could conclude that vigilantism is an act of social reaction toward the law which cannot be enforced by the law enforcer. In the film *The Punisher*, the law enforcer is police or institutions like FBI. He said that the doer of vigilantism or vigilante is the same as the criminal. It means that the action of vigilantism is totally forbidden to every society, whereas the society always has law to control them to achieve the peaceful society. Moreover, if the vigilante is one of the laws enforcer is an agent of FBI as like reflected in the film *The Punisher*, it is very ironic. According to Abrams (1999:20), the definitions of vigilantism are as follow:

- (1) Taking the law into one's own hands and attempting to effect justice according to one's own understanding of right and wrong
- (2) action taken by a voluntary association of persons who organize themselves for the purpose of protecting a common interest, such as liberty, property, or personal security
- (3) action taken by an individual or group to protest existing law

(4) action taken by an individual or group to enforce a higher law than that enacted by society's designated lawmaking institutions

(5) private enforcement of legal norms in the absence of an established, reliable, and effective law enforcement body

Based on the explanations above, the writer could conclude that the definition of vigilantism is to take the law into one's hand or to punish the criminal by his or her own way without regarding the existing law. The vigilante can be categorized as the criminal, since he or she, the vigilante, acts outlaw to satisfy one's self interest. And the problem of vigilantism could arise as the social reaction toward the law, not as the social movement.

2.3 The Psychological aspects of Anger and Revenge

Anger is a common human emotion. Everybody feels it. And everybody feels it more often than we like to admit. But before going any further, it needs to make a clear distinction between anger and feeling hurt or irritated. Everyone feels hurt or irritated when someone or something obstructs our needs or desires. Anger, though, in its technical sense refers to the desire to take revenge on or the cause of the hurt.

According to Lacan (1977:29), aggression is resulted as a psychological defence against threats. People are just a jumble of diverse biological processes over which we have no authority, and our first task in life is to develop a coherent identity which pulls together this fragmented confusion. This identity may give the appearance of a unified personality, but it really is just a psychological illusion that hides our essential human vulnerability and weakness. And so, when anything

or anyone threatens us with the truth of our essential fragmentation, the quickest, easiest, and most common defence available to hide the truth of our weakness and to give the illusion that we possess some sort of power is aggression.

For example, when another car suddenly cuts in front of someone's car on the road, adrenaline pumps into his or her bloodstream. His or her Heart rate jumps and blood pressure surges. These things, however, are just immediate fight-or-flight physiological responses to a perceived threat. But then, as a psychological reaction to these immediate physical responses, indignation and animosity toward the other driver overrun your mind. He or she honks the horn, gives a dirty look, scream a curse, and there he or she has it: anger. Anger, therefore, is the wish for harm or bad or evil to come upon someone or something that—in someone's eyes—has injured or obstructed someone. So the psychological process is clear and simple. If a person hurts someone, then, in someone's anger, he or she want to hurt him back, just as he or she have been hurt. (www.guidetopsychology.com)

Anger may be a natural and that is a commonly occurring. It is social reaction to hurt and insult, but being natural doesn't make it good for everyone. Natural foods are commonly advertised as being healthy and good for us. But poisons, for example, are also natural, and poisons, by definition, are also deadly. And so there are far better ways to cope the hurt and insult than with anger, because anger itself acts like a poison in someone's own heart that ultimately degrades the quality of someone's own life as much as it hurts the life of another person.

As the result of the anger, for most common people, there are some popular responses, such as revenge and violence. Based on www.guidetopsychology.com, all emotions sink down into the unconscious where fantasies (that is, fleeting mental images, often only subliminally perceived) wage their private wars of revenge. Revenge permeates our culture because it permeates the human unconscious. Revenge, therefore, is what we most commonly experience in people's unconscious fantasies when people become frustrated. It could be the intellectual frustration of knowing that others are missing the point. It could be the social irritation of having to tolerate rude behaviour. It could be the humiliating insult of not having our expectations fulfilled. It could be the traumatic insult of childhood physical, emotional, or sexual abuse. But insult it is, and we feel the urge to pick up weapons—whether physical (i.e., guns and bombs) or verbal (i.e., sarcasm and curses)—and turn them on others.

Revenge originates from the primal need for self-defence. In today's world, it is often abused as a destructive and futile response to anger or humiliation. Exhaust all alternatives before considering revenge, and use revenge only if it is someone's only effective self-defence. Some people believe it is the only and effective alternative. Most strategies for revenge fail because they attempt to change the past. Unfortunately once the damage is done and the injury, insult, humiliation, or other loss occurs, the clock cannot be turned back and the loss is permanent. In addition, the value of the loss to the offended is seen as much greater than any benefit gained by the offender. As a result the offense represents an unrecoverable loss to society as a whole. Successful strategies for revenge look far into the future and recognize that the cycle of vengeance and retaliation can only spiral toward tragedy and are best stopped before they are started. Revenge is a doomed attempt to eliminate shame and increase stature by asserting dominance. It fails because asserting dominance does not increase stature, instead it usually increases violence. Also, remorse cannot be coerced, it has to be discovered. (<http://www.emotionalcompetency.com/revenge.htm>)

In adding the explanation above, we can use this case as sample. If a tool breaks right in the middle of an important task, leaving one's feeling frustrated and helpless; he or she will smash the tool onto the floor and curse it. He or she knows that damaging the tool won't fix anything. In hurting the tool with curses,

whether symbolically or physically, person receive the satisfaction of feeling more powerful than something else. The experience of one's trauma does not tell much about one's unconscious, because any explanation is as good as any other. If one is raped once, or one gets in a car crash, no one has a right to blame on her or him. It is simply impossible to deduce anything psychological from one event.

But if the trauma is repeated, then someone has two points to define a line which can be tracked back into the past and projected into the future. This is the time to sit up and take notice, because if he or she does not, there will likely be a third time. And maybe others again, until someone starts to look at his or her life and ask their self what is going on.

In line with that <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/punishment.html> explained that:

Repetition refers to an unconscious process by which you essentially lead yourself into trouble over and over. For some dark, unknown reason, you so despise yourself that you continually put yourself at risk. And the failure to accept that this unconscious process has you trapped in its clutches leads to victim anger. As trauma after trauma batters you, you will begin to think that why you have to be in this bad condition. You will blame anyone who gets in your way. You will feel victimized by the world. You might even become a psychological terrorist. However, because you cannot look at your responsibility in what is happening, you will develop a victim mentality, and you will have fallen into victim anger.

There are some reasons for doing revenge as follows:

(1) Name Calling

Everyone does not want to be called a name like stupid, dumb, or loser. If this is happened, he or she, the one who is called like that way, will be angry. Although sometimes the anger is not revealed, the hatred will lead him or her to vengeance.

(2) Troubling someone's Possessions

A beautiful car must be kept with carefully by the owner. But, if someone makes some destruction to the car intentionally, of course the owner of the car will not do nothing. The owner maybe will do

same to the other car. People always do not want to be disturbed, especially about their possessions.

(3) Being the Boss

For example, in the class room, there is a student that always orders his friend to do whatever he wants. Moreover, he is not the chairman of the class. And he always hits his friend when his friend is not obeyed to him. Of course, the other students in the class hate him; even some of them want to take revenge to him. This is can be happened in society. However, In the society, everyone have right to do whatever he or she wants as long as it is not breaking the law and disturbing someone else.

(<http://www.eopoint.com/wiki/Revenge>)

The statement above is also supported by an article in <http://www.emotionalcompetency.com/revenge.htm>. This site gave some reasons why people seek revenge:

- (1) They feel they have been attacked and suffered some unjust loss or injury. As a result they are feeling anger, hate, jealousy, envy, or shame.
- (2) They are humiliated, especially if they are made to feel powerless, foolish, ridiculous, stupid, or ashamed. People seek revenge against the more powerful while they pity the less powerful.
- (3) They feel they have to defend the honour of themselves, their family, ancestors, or some other group they identify with.

Besides reasons, there are some goals why people do revenge as follows:

- (1) Restore their dignity, and increase their pride or stature.
- (2) Restore the honour of the offended group by avenging the shame.
- (3) Remember a loved one or ancestor.
- (4) Teach a lesson to the aggressor,
- (5) Punish people who cheat and break rules; ensure they learn their lesson.
- (6) Act as a deterrent to predatory behaviour,
- (7) Obtain acknowledgement from the aggressor that they were wrong and they feel remorse,
- (8) Obtain a sincere apology and know the aggressor is remorseful,
- (9) Demonstrate their power so they no longer feel powerless,
- (10) Obtain reparations; get paid back for their losses, and settle the score
- (11) Make the aggressor suffer and feel their pain,
- (12) Transform themselves from prey to predator, from powerless to powerful, and from shamed to proud,
- (13) Tell their side of the story; set the record straight from their point of view.

As stated in <http://www.eopoint.com/wiki/Revenge>, there are some methods of revenge as follows:

- (1) Murder

Sense of killing is very common for people who are in anger. They usually cannot think in good since the anger drives them to lead vengeance and only think about killing the aggressor. An eye for an eye is the appropriate idiom for them who have a high sense of

killing because of the anger. Moreover, some of people are only disturbed by other people by an accident, but the disturbed one feels anger and kills the innocent.

(2) Arson

Arson is to set on fire a house of someone intentionally. Many people think arson is the safest way to take revenge. They only need to sneak to back yard of the house and spill the gasoline then set the fire on. This action is really hard to get the suspect since the suspect can run away as soon as the flame on.

(3) Slander/Libel

Slander or libel is saying or writing bad things about someone. People slander someone because they want the slandered one will be stayed away by society. They hope persons they do not like can get rid off from the society where they live in.

(4) Assault

Assault is to attack someone with equipment. This action usually is done in group. The one who wants take revenge usually persuade his friends to come with him to assault someone he hates or someone that he wants to take revenge. The equipment is usually baseball bats, sword, and things similar to weapons.

The author mentioned further that anger is not something that can ever get rid of. As long as the hatred is alive there will be times when you are insulted and feel hurt. And, as long as there are times when feeling hurt, it will be pulled down into unconscious fantasies of revenge. But once one's notice that he or she feels hurt he or she has a choice. He or she does not have to accept blindly the unconscious slide into revenge.

2.4 Film

2.4.1 Definition of Film

Films (movies, motion pictures) are a form of communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or help people to learn about new ideas. People in every part of the world watch films that tell stories as a form of entertainment

(way to have fun). Most films are made so that they can be presented on big screens at cinemas or movie theatre.(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film>)

2.4.2 Film Genres

- a. **Dramas** are serious, and often about people falling love or people who have to make a big decision in their life.
- b. **Comedies** are funny movies about people being silly or doing strange things that make the audience laugh.
- c. **Thrillers** are usually movies about a mystery, strange event, or crime that needs to be solved.
- d. **Film noir movies** are 1940s-era detective movies about crime and violence.
- e. **Science fiction movies** are often set in the future or in outer space. Science fiction movies often use their future or alien settings to ask questions about the meaning of life or how we should think about life. Science fiction movies often use special effects to create images of alien worlds, outer space, alien creatures, and spaceships.
- f. **Action movies** are fast-paced movies that are often about people fighting or battling, either with their fists or with guns. Some action movies are about wars. Other action movies are about police who are trying to arrest violent criminal gang members. Action movies often

have special effects, such as explosions or people doing dangerous "stunts," such as crashing cars.

Some movies have styles from more than one genre. In the 1990s and 2000s, a number of science fiction-action movies were made. These movies are set in the future, or in outer space, and they have action, violence, and fighting.

2.5 Deconstruction

To have a further discussion about deconstruction, it is important to give its definition.

2.5.1 Definition of Deconstruction

In this study the writer will use the deconstruction method. Deconstruction is more suitable with the topic. Hopefully with this method the writer can discover a new interpretation of vigilantism. According to Endraswara (2003: 167), deconstruction is “a literary research that ignores the structure. It means that a literary work can be understood from all possible side. Because this concept is so free, it is not bound by the structure.”

The writer tries to get a new interpretation or meaning of vigilantism because everything has either good or bad impact. For deconstructionists there is nothing impossible, as Endraswara says that “in deconstruction a text always gives many meanings, so these texts can be very complex” (Endraswara 2003:169). We can take an example, commonly people always think that an evil can always be defeated by a rightness, but when we see it through the deconstruction theory it is not always true (Endraswara 2003: 169).

Deconstruction is a free method. Anyone can create a new interpretation or meaning. For deconstructionists, absolute meaning is nothing. The readers are free to create the meaning of literary work. They can be playing in their imaginative world. Everyone has his own interpretation while he or she is reading a literary work. For example, while two different people are reading the same literary work, the meaning or interpretation that they have got may be different.

Endraswara (2003: 170) also said that “meaning is not always singular but maybe plural. A meaning is not dead (permanent), but alive and developing. Reading a literary work is a paradoxical activity. It means that the readers may recreate their guessing worlds, or maybe they can combine both of them.”

2.6 The Police Procedure

If a person has been the victim of a crime, the police will normally ask him or her to make a statement. To do this, the officer will ask him or her a number of questions in order to establish exactly what happened. Sometimes, depending on the type of crime, it can take quite a long time to gather all the information that is needed. If the offence has just happened, officers may ask him or her to tour the nearby area with them, to help identify the offender, or they may ask him or her to look at photographs or CCTV images, to try and pick out the offender. If the person has difficulty in understanding English, or if the person is deaf or has a hearing impairment, an interpreter will be provided to assist.

<http://www.cjsni.gov.uk/index.cfm/area/information/page/policeprocedure>

explained that how we should do in reporting a crime based on the police

procedure. They are police procedure for victims of crime to report. Those procedures are as follows:

(1) Giving a statement

The police realize that talking about what has happened to someone can be a difficult experience, and if the interview is distressing, a victim or reporter can ask for a break at any time. Once the interview is finished, the police officer will compile a written statement from what has been said and the victim or reporter will be asked to read through it to check that it is correct. Alternatively, he or she can ask the police officer to read the statement to him or her if it would prefer. The victim or reporter will be asked to sign the statement to say that it is an accurate account of what he or she thinks happened. If something is not correct, the victim or reporter must inform the officer so that it can be corrected. It is very important that doing this, even if the victim or reporter feels awkward about doing it, as it could affect the investigation. Sometimes the police may need to speak to the victim or reporter more than once, for example, if they need to check information.

(2) Giving a video recorded statement

In many cases, where the officer believes someone will be eligible for special measures at court, he or she may have to make a video recorded interview instead of a written statement. If a person under the age of 17 gives a statement and it is likely to go to court, they will almost always be video interviewed. The police officer who is carrying out the interview will explain how this will be done before he or she begins the interview. If a young person is required to make a video recorded interview, then an appropriate adult will have to accompany the young person during interview. This will be fully explained by the police officer.

(3) Court appearances

If the matter is going to court the police officer will check if there are any dates that reporter will be unavailable to attend court. He or she should say if he or she is going on holiday or have other important commitments, such as a hospital appointment or operation, or jury service. If he or she is needed to attend court, the court will, where possible, take into account the dates he or she is unavailable.

(4) Collecting evidence

Sometimes, the police will need to take samples from where the crime took place. The procedures will vary depending on the type and severity of the crime. They may want to take photographs or fingerprints for elimination purposes. A specially trained Crime Scene Investigator will usually do this. The police know how difficult and sometimes embarrassing it can be to have fingerprints or other samples taken and they will be as sensitive as possible. If the victim has been physically injured in an assault, the police may also want to photograph his or her injuries or have the injuries examined by a police doctor (police doctors are ordinary GP's who have agreed to carry out examinations on behalf of the police). The doctor will make a record of the injuries, but if the victim needs further medical attention, he or she will be advised to go to the hospital or to your own GP.

2.7 The Punisher Movie

Frank Castle (Tom Jane) is a man who has seen too much death in his life, first as a Delta Force and later as an FBI special agent. He has managed to beat considerable odds, and is finally moving out of the field and into a normal life with his wife, Maria (Samantha Mathis), and young son, Will (Marcus Johns). On his final assignment, Castle plays his undercover role perfectly, but the operation spins out of control and a young man, Bobby Saint (James Carpinello), is inadvertently killed. This places the FBI on the wrong side of Tampa businessman Howard Saint (John Travolta) and his glamorous wife, Livia (Laura Harring). Notwithstanding their glossy social profile, the Saints are no genteel Florida couple; behind their copious wealth are violent beginnings, underworld ties - and a chilling capacity for brutality. Inflamed by the death of their son, the Saints are willing to risk their newfound legitimacy a wholesale mission of blood-

vengeance. Castle's worst nightmare is about to come true, as Howard Saint and his lieutenants unleash hell at the Castle family reunion.

But Castle, to his everlasting torment, survives. Until this moment, he has spent his entire life adhering strictly to the law. However, experience has taught him that the law cannot adequately penalize the people who murdered his family. Drawing upon all he has learned in 20 years, Castle sets in motion a plan to punish the murderers. He takes up residence in a dilapidated tenement building in Tampa's industrial district, where his fellow tenants include Joan (Rebecca Romijn-Stamos), a waitress at a nearby diner who is trying to put her life back on track; Dave (Ben Foster), a gangly twenty-something with a face full of piercings; and Mr. Bumpo (John Pinette), a rotund gourmand who rarely leaves his home.

In preparing his revenge, Castle thoroughly familiarizes himself with the habits and routines of the Saint family. He traces the movements not only of Howard and Livia, but also their surviving son, John (James Carpinello), and Howard's second-in-command, lawyer Quentin Glass (Will Patton). Armed with this essential knowledge, Castle launches his first salvo against Saint's business interests. Stunned that Castle is not only alive but causing him harm, Howard Saint marshals his forces in an attempt to shut Castle down. He soon turns to the underworld's network of hired assassins, recruiting the laconic Memphis legend Harry Heck (Mark Collie) as well as the blonde behemoth known only as the Russian (Kevin Nash).

Castle's plan is proceeding apace, but his mission has the unintended effect of placing his fellow tenement dwellers in danger. Yet Joan, Dave and Mr. Bumpo

rally for to their neighbor, even at great personal risk. This makeshift family - forgotten men and women with no one to protect them - brings Castle the one thing he least expects: redemption. His personal goal achieved, Castle realizes that his life's work has just begun. As The Punisher, he will provide justice for ordinary people and exact retribution from society's villains.



CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Chapter III presents the research procedures in carrying out the research. It is divided into five sub-chapters; object of the study, sources of data, types of data, techniques of collecting data, and techniques of analysing data.

3.1 The Object of the Study

The object of the study is a movie entitled *The Punisher* in the form of two pieces of VCD. This movie is directed by Jonathan Hensleigh. This film is about an FBI special agent and vengeance; moreover he takes revenge with brutality.

3.2 Sources of the Data

The sources of the data are in the form of the script of the movie and the video itself. The script was taken from websites. Here the writer used the sentences as the unit of analysis, and the video is in the format of VCD as data source.

3.3 Types of the Data

The type of the data in this research is descriptive and qualitative. From the script of the movie, the data are in the form of phrases, sentences, dialogues, narrator's utterances, explicit sentences, and hidden meanings.

The data from the video are in the forms of mimics, music, gestures, locations, soundtracks, and pictures.

3.4 Techniques of Collecting Data

To get the data from those two sources above, the steps are explained below:

3.4.1 Preparing a table

Before collecting the data, it is necessary to draw a table first. It will be used to inventorize the research data. The form of the table is as follows:

Script			Video			About	Answering question number
Data no.	Form of the data	Setting	Data no.	Form of the data	Duration		

The table above is used to enter data after being identified. After the table was prepared, the writer collected the data from the script. The steps were as follows:

3.4.2 Reading

To get the data from the script, the first step was reading the script several times in order to get the essence of the story especially related to information leading to the answers of the research problems. While reading the script, the relevant data will be identified. Identifying here means the activity of separating data from non-data.

3.4.3 Limiting

The writer limits the discussion the main character of the film since the main character is a former FBI agent by using deconstruction approach. The main character is so ironic, because as the former of FBI, he should know that what he did was totally wrong. So it would be appropriate if the writer only analyzes only the main character.

3.4.4 Identifying Data

To identify the data, marking and numbering were employed. Marking included italicizing and bracketing. Italicizing was used to identify the data which were in the form of sentences in the script while bracketing was used to identify the data which were in the form of hidden meanings, dialogs or narrator's utterances. As the writer was italicizing and bracketing the data, numbering the data was employed. For example:

Candelaria : Vaya con Dios, Castle. Go with God.

Frank Castle : [*God's gonna sit this one out*]

After all the data were identified, the next step was inventorizing data both from the script and the video that would be in some steps. These explanations of them can be seen in the next subchapter.

3.4.5 Inventorizing Data from the Script and Video

The process of inventorizing data would involve some certain elements. The things needed for this activity were the ready-to-play-video, identified script, and table of inventory. All activities of reading, watching, pausing, and noting down in this process would be done in the same time.

Before doing the data inventorization, the video had been watched many times. By watching the video, the writer got the data which could not be found in the script like mimic, music, and gestures. While watching the video, the data were entered into the prepared table by using the method of pausing and noting down.

If there was a datum which revealed the same context with the one in the script, pausing was done. If a datum from the video supported the data from the script, it would be put into the same row as the one previously inventorized from the script by being given marked 'b' (1b, 2b, etc.) that indicates all data from the video. On the other hand, the data from the script would be noted 1a, 2a, 3a, and so on. The data from the script were noted one by one into the table.

Through the inventorization, there were 47 data found in the video. The result of the overall data from the script and video would be seen in Appendix A to answer each question. Some of the data can be seen like this:

2 Table 3.1 Example of Data Inventorization

Script			Video			About	ing questio n
Data no.	Form of the data	Setting	Data no.	Form of the data	Duration		
-	-	-	1b.	Gesture	00.21.45-00.28.00	Assaulting	2,3
.	-	-	2b.	Anger	00.28.00-00.30.00	Assaulting	2
-	-	-	3b.	Mimic	00.34.40-00.35.07	Losing Family	2
4a.	Dialogue	Beach	-	-	00.36.02-00.36.12	Unfaithful	2
-	-	-	5b.	Action	00.39.40-00.42.35	Kidnapping	1
6a.	Dialogue	Police Office	-	-	00.45.16-00.46.00	Disappointment	2,3
-	-	-	7b.	Action	00.46.00-00.46.30	Assaulting	1
-	-	-	8b.	Action	00.47.00-00.48.00	Threatening	1

If we pay attention to this column, it gives information that since each datum did not always answer all the research questions, the overall data should be classified to help the writer find the supporting data for each research question easily. This step was called classifying data which would be explained in the following sub-chapter.

3.4.6 Classifying Data

In this step, the overall data were classified based on the research problems. The data classification gives information that could be seen as follows.

Table 3.2 Data Classification

No.	Statements of the problem	3 Supporting Data	Total
1.	How are the vigilant actions shown in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	5b, 7b, 8b, 10b, 15b, 16b, 17b, 19b, 20b, 21a, 21b, 22b, 23a, 23b, 24b, 25b, 26b, 27b, 28b, 29b, 30b, 31b, 32b, 33b, 34a, 34b, 35b, 38a, 38b, 39a	30
2.	What are the reasons for the main character to do the vigilant actions in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	1b, 2b, 3b, 4a, 6a, 9a, 11b, 12a, 13a, 14a, 18a, 21a, 21b, 23a, 23b, 36b, 37a,	17

3.	What should the main character do to get justice instead of doing the vigilant actions in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	1b, 6a, 8b, 40a, 41b, 42b, 43b	7
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From the list of classified data above, the writer could see that sometimes a datum answered more than one question. Since not all data were manageable to be analysed, the process of reducing was considered to be necessary.

3.4.7 Reducing

There are many techniques of how to reduce the data; but this research would reduce the classified data into 32%. This was done because it will take much time if the writer has to explain all of the data. Because of that, the data for question number one, two, and three, the supported data were reduced by only taking 17%, 30%, and 70% of the classified data since there were too many revealed data with the same context. It needed more time and energy to analyse when it was not reduced. So to make it analysable, the writer reduced it until 32%. The result of the reducing step would be demonstrated in the following table:

Table 3.3 Simplified Data

Question number	Simplified Data	Total
1	30 x 17%	5
2	17 x 30%	5
3	7 x 70%	5

To begin the research, for all questions, from problem one, two, and three; 5 from 30, 5 from 17, and 5 from 7; the data have to be selected.

The next thing to do was selecting the data for all questions.

3.4.8 Selecting

In selecting the data, the techniques that would be applied were maintaining the most relevant data, omitting less relevant data, and omitting repetitive data. Finally, the data that had already gone through selecting process were bolded to facilitate the identification of the selected data. The result of this procedure could be seen in the following table.

Table 3.4. Data Selection for analysis

Question number	Classified Data	4 Selected Data	Total
1	5b , 7b, 8b, 10b, 15b, 16b, 17b, 19b, 20b , 21a , 21b, 22b, 23a , 23b, 24b, 25b, 26b, 27b, 28b, 29b, 30b, 31b, 32b, 33b, 34a , 34b, 35b, 38a, 38b, 39 ^a	5b, 21a, 23a, 24b, 34a	5
2	1b, 2b, 3b , 4a , 6a, 9a, 11b, 12a, 13a , 14a, 18a , 21a, 21b, 23a, 23b, 36b , 37 ^a	3b, 4a, 13a, 18a, 36b	5
3	1b , 6a , 8b , 40a , 41b, 42b , 43b	1b, 6a, 8b, 40a, 42b	5

Finally, the selected data displayed on the third column were ready to be analysed. The overall procedures above needed to be reported through several appendices.

3.4.9 Reporting

The data that had been collected were reported into appendices. Appendix can help readers to find out the overall of the data analysis easily. If the readers want to see the overall data, they can refer to Appendix A. The results of classifying the data were reported in Appendix B. For the results of reducing the data, they were available in Appendix C. The process of selecting the data was reported in Appendix D. While the selected data for analysing the research problems were available in Appendix E.

To analyse the selected data, certain techniques needed. They would be presented below.

3.5 Technique of Analysing Data

In analysing the data, the writer used descriptive method by means of describing, explaining and comparing the data with the theories employed. Since the research is a qualitative study, the steps of analysing data were as follows:

The data in Appendix E were exposed to answer question number one. After that, tabling, explaining, interpreting and drawing conclusion were applied to answer the question.

Question number two was analysed by exposing the data in Appendix E, explaining, and finally comparing them with the Psychological aspects of anger and revenge that was available in Chapter two. The next step was taking inference to answer the question.

In analyzing question number three, the steps that would be applied were exposing data in Appendix E, explaining them and comparing the data with the

supporting procedure presented in Chapter Two Review of Related Literature, especially about the Police Procedure in overcoming and not being outlaw. The next step was drawing conclusion to answer the question.



CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter contains data analysis of Appendix E to answer the research problems. The analysis itself would be presented chronologically based on the research problems. To analyze them, employing the techniques of analyzing data presented in Chapter 3 was necessary. The analyses of the data are demonstrated below.

4.1 How are the vigilant actions shown in *The Punisher* movie?

To analyse question number one, firstly, the data in Appendix E1 were exposed. The data available for the research question are 5 data. They are data no. 5b, 21a, 23a, 24b, and 34a. The next step was explaining the data and comparing them with the related theories presented in Chapter 2. The last step was to take summary from the analysis. In analysing the data, the writer would like to show the kinds of vigilant actions.

First of all, let us see datum no.5b. The datum which we are going to discuss is in the form of picture.



The scene above shows that Frank kidnapped Micky. Frank was a former FBI special agent whose family was killed by Howard Saint and Micky was the friend of Howard Saint that knew about the death of Frank's family. Frank thought that Micky knew something about his family assault since Frank suspected Howard Saint who did it. He interrogated Micky about daily activities of Howard's family and the dirty business in aiming to take revenge and payback the pain that Frank felt. The way how to interrogate Micky, by kidnapping him, can be categorized as vigilant action because Frank did not involve police or law. Micky as the one who was just the witness or the friend of Howard's could not be judged as the one who deserves to be punished so that Frank could kidnap him and threaten him. Kidnapping someone is a crime. Frank could take Micky to police instead if he wanted to interrogate Micky. Kidnapping him was not the only way out to take information of Howard's family. Frank only thought about how to get his vengeance done, so he did not think about whomever. This shows that Frank wanted Howard to get punished by his understanding. He did not involve police or law in punishing Howard.

As the former of FBI, Frank should know what he had to do with Micky since Micky could give him information about the bad of Howard. First of all, Frank should call the police about his family assault and start the case. And then, he could take Micky to the police to be interrogated in order to get information about the assault of his family or crimes that Howard had done. After that, let the police finish the case until Howard got punished. By doing this, Frank did not need to be so temperament and he could save much energy because he did not need to prepare a gun and killed all of Howard's subordinates.

The other datum that we are going to analyse is datum no. 21a.

Joan : *Say you kill them all. Then what? What makes you any different from them?*

Frank Castle : *[They have something to lose.]*

The datum above was the dialogue between Joan and Frank Castle. It was about attempting to stop Frank Castle in becoming more destructive. It started when one of Frank's friends got tortured by Howard's subordinate and Frank could not stop his emotion to kill them all. This condition was supported by Frank's condition which was very bad of injuries after a dead-fight with man that Howard paid to kill Frank and also his vengeance of the assault of his family. The writer uses this datum because it gives a clear explanation about deconstructing Frank Castle to be as bad as Howard or maybe worse. The sentence "*What makes you any different from them?*" gives interpretation of Frank to be the real bad guy. Joan expressed the sentence because she did not want Frank to be worse or more destructive. However, Frank answered with "*They have something to lose*". It means that Frank answered "yes" to Joan indirectly. The person who was supposed to be the hero, the kind man, the one who fights for justice, or at least the one who played

the good role in this movie admitted himself as the bad guy. The conclusion is by revealing this datum, the process of deconstructing Frank Castle as the hero or the good guy to become the bad guy or the one who does worse than the bad guy can be going well.

The sentence “*They have something to lose*” could be interpreted in many ways. The word “*something*” could be referred to life, wealth, family, and etc. But for this context, the word “*something*” was referred to life. Frank wanted all of the people who dealt with Howard Saint to die, so Frank got prepared with his guns to kill them all. This sentence shows Frank’s intention to do vigilant action by killing people. Although he was not killing when he expressed the sentence, the sentence showed his big plan of killing and it could be seen from his anger and preparation. What Frank should do instead is bringing his friend who just got tortured to police station, and then let his friend being interrogated to make Howard Saint become guiltier.

We also can see the proof of vigilant action in the datum no.23a.

Frank Castle : *Frank Castle is dead. He died with his family. In certain extreme situations, the law is inadequate. In order to shame its inadequacy, it is necessary to act outside the law, to pursue natural justice. This vengeance. Revenge is not a valid motive, it's an emotional response. No, not vengeance. Punishment.*

The datum above was the narration of Frank Castle, a man who wanted to take revenge towards his family murder. He told to himself that in such an extreme situations law was inadequate. However, the perception of the extreme situations was based on one’s understanding or not following the procedure of law, so it

could not be called inadequate. Every offense in this world has punishment and how extreme the offense is still has punishment, even that it gets more punishment for extremer condition. The sentence *“it is necessary to act outside the law”* was one of the proof of vigilant actions in this movie. By saying the sentence, Frank wanted to become the judge for him and ignored the existing law. The phrase *“to pursue natural justice”* was used by Frank to justify his vigilant actions in taking revenge because what he felt was actually an anger and intention to kill his enemy. To become a vigilante, Frank had to have reason for his vigilant actions and here he took his family murder as the reason. When he said *“This vengeance. Revenge is not a valid motive, it's an emotional response”*, it showed that he ignored that what he was going to do is revenge. However, the form of the actions after that has no differences with revenge or vengeance. Killing, bombing, and shooting with anger and without mercy is done perfectly. And when he continued by saying *“No, not vengeance. Punishment.”*, it showed that Frank wanted to punish his enemy by his way without noticing law and involving police. With this phrase it can be concluded that Frank is vigilante and what he was going to do is absolutely vigilant actions.

The writer uses this datum because the sentences in this narration can represent the whole actions that Frank did. The sentences in the datum can be categorized as theme of this movie because the point of this movie can be taken only by watching this scene. In this datum, it can be taken the reason of vigilant action and how the vigilant actions are applied. This datum was also can be used

for answering question number 2, but this datum intended to answer question number 1.

Next is datum number 24b.



The picture above is about how Frank Castle did the revenge by killing all of people who had relation with Howard Saint. The picture above is when Frank killed someone who was walking in the Howard's yard. He killed him without checking if the one who he killed had relation with Howard or not. No one knew the dead man was to blame or not. This action is totally vigilant action. Frank did not kill only one innocent person, but Frank killed many of subordinates of Howard Saint. Not all of Howard subordinates had relation to Frank family murder, but Frank killed them all. Frank became the one who determined who was wrong or not so that he thought all the people in Howard house was deserve to die. This action was worse than what Howard did to him. As the former of special agent of FBI, Frank had ability of disguise. With the ability, Frank could go to Howard's house without taking anyone's attention so that he would not kill many

innocents. However, that was if he wanted to avoid killing, but what he should do was calling police for sure.

And the last datum for answering question number one is datum no. 34a.

Frank Castle : *I made you kill your best friend. I made you kill your wife.*

Howard Saint : Oh, God.

Frank Castle : *And now I've killed you.*

The dialogue above was about Frank who told Howard that he was the one who made him to kill his wife and his best friend. The sentence “*I made you kill your best friend*” is one of proof that Frank killed Howard’s friend indirectly and of course this action belongs to vigilant action. By killing Howard’s friend, Frank hoped that Howard would felt the pain as he felt. Moreover, the sentence “*I made you kill your wife*” would lead to this condition worse because Howard’s wife was just another innocent that was killed by Frank indirectly. The phrase “Oh, God” that was said by Howard showed that Howard felt guilty for killing them because they were supposed to be still alive and they had nothing to do with this problem. And the last sentence by Frank “*And now I've killed you*” showed how bad Frank Castle was because he took revenge to Howard was worse and more cruel. With this datum the proof of vigilantism and Deconstruction of Frank Castle to be a bad guy can be seen. First, Frank did not involve police at all to this condition where it should be taken by police as the social control and let the law to punish Howard. And second, the way Frank Castle took revenge was very bad even that it was cruel, but in this movie Frank is controlled as if he did the right things and he does

not call police and the existing law to punish Howard because he had ability as a special agent of FBI to support the vengeance action.

According to one of definitions of vigilantism from Abrams, that vigilantism Taking the law into one's own hands and attempting to effect justice according to one's own understanding of right and wrong. From the discussion above it can be seen that all of actions in the data above belong to vigilantism. The vigilant actions were done by the former of FBI, the one who knew about the law. The vigilant actions were done because the doer, Frank Castle, was encouraged by trauma, desperation, and anger. The conclusion is Frank Castle was vigilante and the actions were vigilant.

Since question number one had been answered, the writer then moves on to the next question.

4.2 What are the reasons for the main Character to do the vigilant actions in *The Punisher* movie?

There are some reasons to do vigilant actions by the main character. In this sub-chapter, the writer would find the reasons of the main character did vigilant actions in the movie. In order to analyse question number two, the writer would employ the following methods. Firstly, he exposed the data in Appendix E2. The selected data for analysing this question are data no.3b, 4a, 13a, 18a, and 36b. After exposing the data, the writer explained and compared them to the related theory in Chapter Two. And the last step is drawing conclusion from the analyses.

The first datum that the writer is going to be analysed is datum no.3b.



The scene above was about Frank was memorizing his family who were dead because of assaulting. Frank was looking at a picture of his son and wife and what Frank felt was anger. It can be seen from his fist. In this picture, it can be seen that Frank had intention to take revenge. He thought that by killing the suspect of assault or doing vigilant actions, he would feel satisfied or he got justice. From this datum, it is clear that the reason of Frank Castle to do vigilant action was losing whole family. A family that always loved him and cared about him was dead unintentionally. It made Frank feel lonely and had no directions in his life until he got the vengeance to make his feeling satisfied and wanted to end his life, although those were not the solutions. This condition was the root of all vigilant actions. From losing his family, he started to do not care about everything surrounded him. What the most he wanted to do was killing Howard Saint. He wanted Howard Saint felt the same pain as he felt caused by the dead of his family, even that Frank made it to become worse. He made Howard Saint killed his own wife and his best friend by Howard's own hand.

The other datum which explains reason to do vigilant action can be seen in the datum no. 4a. The datum can be seen below.

Candelaria : Vaya con Dios, Castle. Go with God.

Frank Castle : [*God's gonna sit this one out*]

The datum above was the dialogue between Candelaria and Frank Castle. Candelaria was the one who helped Frank in curing his wounds and the neighbour of Frank's father. It took place in the beach where Frank's family was beaten up severely. He checked the location until he found nothing left from his family except the picture of his family. Candelaria intended to let Frank go because Candelaria had been helped him from his bad injuries until he got his health back. The sentence "Vaya con Dios, Castle" is used other language which was meant good bye and take a good life. Candelaria wanted Frank to become good person without thinking about revenge or vengeance. What Candelaria wanted was Frank had a good new life and pray to God. This can be seen from the sentence "Go with God". However, Frank had different perspective. By saying "*God's gonna sit this one out*", he thought that God would not do anything to that situation. He take God aside in that condition. It means that Frank Castle was unfaithful person. And one of the reasons to do vigilant actions by Frank Castle was the unfaithful. If Frank was not unfaithful person and he would think about God interfere this problem, he would not do those vigilant actions so brutally. Frank might be having feeling of anger and hatred to Howard Saint, but he would do that so far until he killed all of the people who had relation with Howard Saint.

We also can see the reason to do vigilant action in the datum no.13a.

Joan : We are really sorry.
Frank Castle : About what?
Joan : About your family.
Frank Castle : Did you know them?
Joan : No.
Frank Castle : [*I'm over it*].
Joan : [*Don't let your memories kill you.*]
Frank Castle : [*They won't kill me.*]

The datum above was the dialogue between Frank Castle and Joan. Joan lived in the same apartment with Frank. The setting was when Joan tried to say sorry about Frank family, but Frank got confused how she knew about it. Joan tried to start the conversation by asking his family, but Frank answered with sentence "*I'm over it*". The sentence means that Frank would not talk about family although Joan only wanted to say sorry. The sentence "*I'm over it*" can be interpreted as the expression of Frank's frustration. The frustration that he did not want anyone knows about his family or he did not want to remember about his family because it would just hurt Frank's feeling. In the middle of their conversation, Joan looked into his room and saw alcoholic drink and she said "*Don't let your memories kill you*". With those words, Joan hoped that Frank would stop his frustration and started a new life. The phrase "*kill you*" does not mean in real meaning, but Joan suggested Frank to make new memories so that he could be happy again at least he had someone who loved him again. However, Frank answered Joan with "*They won't kill me*". It means that Frank did not want to have anyone else to love him. Frank could say that because the frustration the he felt was very big. It is clear that frustration is one of the reasons to do vigilant actions by Frank Castle.

The next datum which reveals another reason to do vigilant actions is the following datum.

Joan : *You can make new memories. Good ones. [Good memories can save your life.]*
Frank Castle : *[I'm not what you're looking for.]*

The dialogue above was between Joan and Frank Castle. It took place in Joan's room when Joan and her friends invited Frank to have dinner. After having their meals, Joan and Frank were left by their friend until in the room was only Frank and Joan. Actually Joan loved Frank, but Frank did not notice about Joan's feeling. Joan started to open conversation with talking about Frank's feeling and she started to look into Frank's eyes. With love, Joan looked Frank so soft. Joan tried to attract Frank with that look. With the words "*You can make new memories. Good ones*", Joan suggested him to love someone else. With that gesture, Joan wanted to say that she was the one who Frank should love to because Joan loved him. And with the sentence "*Good memories can save your life*", it means that by loving her Frank could be happy again and he would not be that frustrate. After that sentence, Joan tried to kiss Frank but Frank rejected her kiss and said "*I'm not what you're looking for*". The sentence means that he rejected Joan's suggestion to love somebody else and Frank did not want to be rude by rejecting her. Frank thought that he was not the man that was appropriate to be loved by Joan. However, Frank said that all because of he still could not forget his wife and family. He still loved his wife even that she was dead and Frank did not have enough courage to love someone else. What Frank felt was trauma. Trauma to have someone he loved so much and afraid to lose his beloved

person again. This trauma made the condition of Frank to have intention to get revenge became higher because he could not accept the dead of his beloved person wisely. This trauma led him to do vigilant actions. So it is clear that trauma is one of the reasons for Frank Castle to do vigilant actions.

And the last datum for question two is datum no. 36b.



The picture above was about Frank tries to commit suicide but he changed his mind after remembering his wife. He tried to commit suicide after he killed Howard Saint. It showed that his goal to get revenge could not give him the better solution. He remembered his wife and family right when he wanted to pull the trigger and then he stopped. The intention of Frank to kill himself was the effect of feeling of losing his family. This feeling can be categorized as desperation. Frank's desperation was one the reasons to do vigilant actions. His desperation could not be stopped because Frank rejected to be better with loving someone else

like Joan. The desperation only made Frank's intention to kill Howard Saint became bigger. It made the condition worse.

Based on the explanation by many sources in Chapter 2, the reasons to do vengeance are so many. Everyone has different reason to do revenge. However, vengeance is still bad solution and not the only way to solve problem. What they do actually just self-defence but what they take is already too far and it should be taken by the police. In this paper, the writer found some reasons why Frank Castle does vigilant actions. They are losing their family, unfaithful, frustration, trauma, and desperation. However, the mentioned reasons are the reasons for every person. Those reasons are the most influence for Frank Castle in doing vigilant actions in this movie.

4.3 What should the main character do to get justice instead of doing vigilant actions?

To analyse question number three, firstly, the data in Appendix E3 were exposed. The data available for the research question are 5 data. They are data no. 1b, 6a, 8b, 40a, and 42b. The next step was explaining the data and comparing them with the related theories presented in Chapter 2. The last step was to take summary from the analysis. In analysing the data, the writer would like to show what the main character should do to get justice instead of doing vigilant actions.

The first datum is in form of picture, the datum no. 1b.



The picture above is about assault of Frank's family. The condition was very bad. All of the members of Frank's family were killed brutally. In the picture above it can be seen that son of Howard Saint shot one of Frank's family who already lay in the floor. As the former of FBI special agent, Frank should know about calling police first when there is a crime action. In this scene, Frank did not call police at all. FBI is able to send their troop to the place as soon as possible and help Frank's family. At least Frank reports this crime to nearby police station. The dead of Frank's family was the core of reason for Frank to do revenge and vigilant actions. However, if Frank called the police at the time, he might be helped by the police to get justice. Frank as the former of FBI must have a lot of friend in FBI who can help him to get justice. For example, he and his friend in FBI can interrogate Howard as the suspect by showing the evidence from the assault place.

The other datum which explains what the main character should do to get justice can be seen in the datum no.6a. The datum can be seen below.

Frank Castle : *It's been five months since my family was killed, and I don't see one man in jail.*

Police Officer : Obviously you're upset.

Frank Castle : *Upset? Is that the word? I used to get upset when I had a flat tire. I used to get upset when a plane was delayed. I used to get upset when the Yankees won the series. So if that's what "upset" means, then how do I feel now? If you know the word, tell me, because... I don't.*

The dialogue above took place in front of the police station in Florida. Frank expressed his disappointment to the police because the police had arrested no one due to the assault of Frank's family. Normally, Frank should work together with police to catch Howard. Frank could show the evidence that supported the offenses of Howard. He did not need to hate the police because the police actually did not have the evidence to arrest Howard. By working together, Police could collect evidence that supported Howard Saint to be guilty. Simply, Frank should join the investigation of his family attack so that he could help the police and he could get justice for himself. As the result, he would not become vigilante and being outlaw.

The other datum that we are going to analyse is datum no. 8b.



The scene above was about Frank Found the dirty money of Howard Saint. In the picture, it can be seen that Frank pointed a shotgun to the employees and asked them to throw the money through window and took some of money for himself. That was robbery. What Frank should do to get justice without being outlaw were call police first and tell them that he knew about how Howard did money laundry. After that, just show the money to the police. He can take the employees to the police instead and let them speak in the police station. Their words gave police a step ahead in arresting Howard. Frank could get a lot of eyewitnesses since he knew everything about Howard Saint from Micky.

Next datum that the writer is going to discuss is datum no. 40a.

Micky : I'll tell you anything, anything, anything you want to know.

Frank Castle : That's a good boy.

Micky : *Okay, okay. Any discussion of Howard Saint's business involves two Cubans. Tons of cash. They give their dirty money to Howard Saint, who transports it in cigarette boats to his banks in Gran Cayman, washes it and wires it back clean as a whistle.*

The dialogue above was between Frank Castle and Micky. Frank forced Micky to tell him about Howard. He threatened Micky to spoke. However, Frank interrogated Micky just for his purpose without making it to be evident to report to police. Frank needed it to get his vengeance done and made Howard Saint killed his wife and best friend by his own hand. What Frank should do to get justice instead of vigilant actions was Frank should bring Micky to police station and let him being interrogated. From Micky, police could get more information about Howard and Micky could be the strong testimony since he knew everything

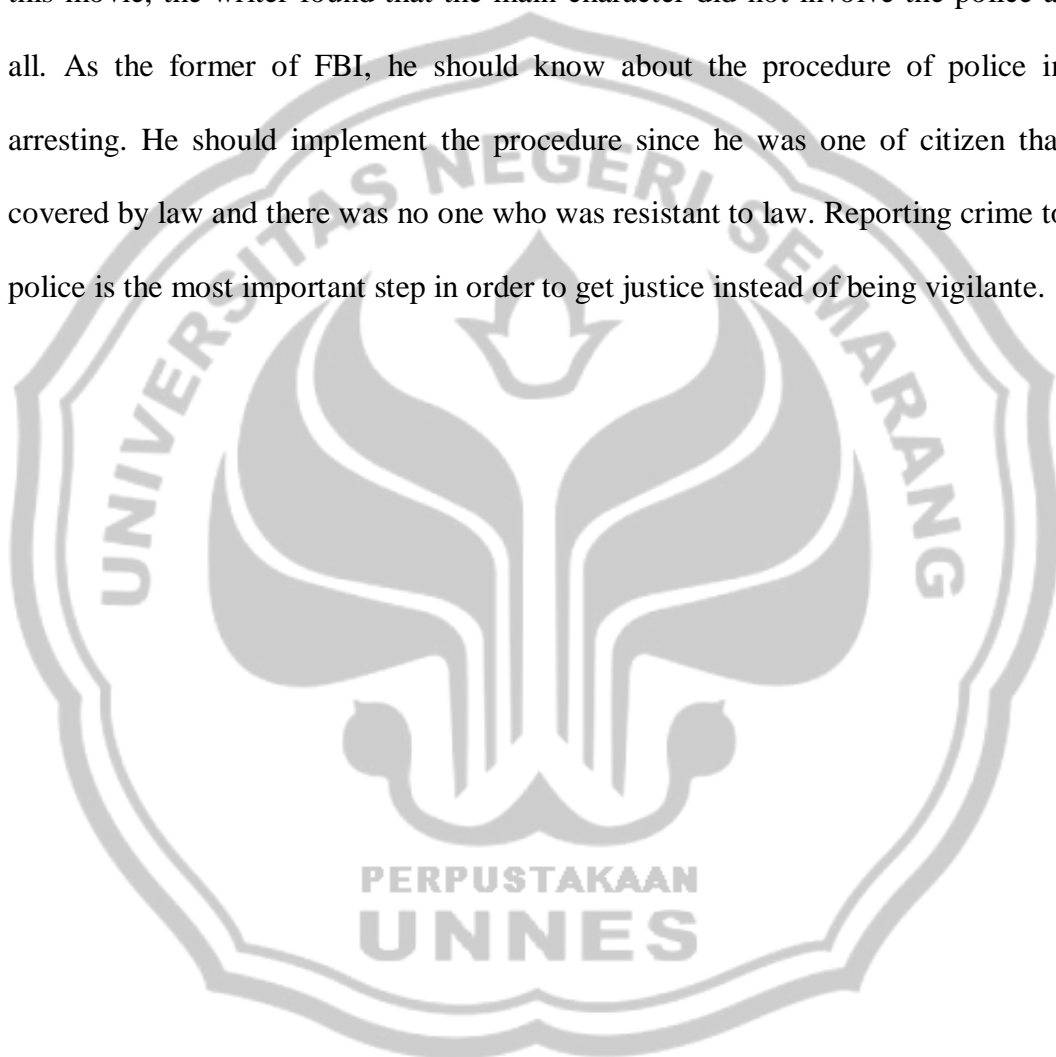
about Howard. Frank should not be that rude to Micky because he was the key of the case. By the confession from Micky, Howard could be arrested.

And the last datum that answers question number three is datum no.42b.



The scene above was about Frank who was looking at Dave, his friend, who was being tortured by the man of Howard Saint. Dave was interrogated by the man of Howard to know where Frank was hiding. Dave was tortured by pulling his piercings from his eye until nose and He got so many bad injuries. However, Dave did not speak a word. Dave told Frank that Frank had become one of his family so that he would protect Frank by his life. After hearing that, Frank became so angry. He killed the man that guard in his apartment and then prepared the gun to kill Howard. It would become so much simpler if Frank just brought Dave to police station. With those injuries, Dave had so many evident that Howard had done crime. And there were Joan and Bumpo that could become strong witnesses. Howard would not be able to escape with those claims. Police could arrest Howard with those evident.

According to the explanation in chapter 2 about the police procedure, it can be seen that someone has to report for every crime that has been happened to him or her. Start giving statements until collecting evidence, the victim can help the process of investigation to make the case become easier and finish soon. In this movie, the writer found that the main character did not involve the police at all. As the former of FBI, he should know about the procedure of police in arresting. He should implement the procedure since he was one of citizen that covered by law and there was no one who was resistant to law. Reporting crime to police is the most important step in order to get justice instead of being vigilante.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

There are three conclusions from the data analysis of the previous chapter. Firstly, vigilant actions in *The Punisher* movie really exist and they are shown in many crime forms such as murder, kidnapping, threatening, fighting, and so on. As the former of FBI special agent, these actions are not recommended and should be avoided.

Secondly, reasons for main character to do vigilant actions in *The Punisher* movie are anger, losing beloved person, unfaithful, disappointment, desperation, and trauma. Some people will think that the main reason for the main character to do vigilantism is vengeance. However, vengeance or revenge is only choice from many choices like reporting the crime to police. The mentioned feelings before are stimulant for doing revenge. And the vigilant actions are the implementation of the revenge.

Thirdly, something the main character should do to get justice instead of vigilant actions is of course reporting to police. There is no one who is resistant toward law. In avoiding the vigilant actions, the main character can help the police in investigating his case. The main character can help police in collecting evidence and witnesses. As the former of FBI special agent, the main character will have no difficulties in making up his enemy to be arrested.

5.2 Suggestions

After writing this final project, the writer finds so many advantages. The writer hopes that this final project will be useful for the readers in increasing their understanding about vigilantism. From the conclusions above, the writer would present some suggestions for the readers.

Firstly, he hopes that the readers could appreciate any literary works not only as a kind of entertainment but also as a lesson of life. By learning the work, especially a movie presented in this final project, the readers could get some precious moral values to face many problems in a real life.

Secondly, the writer suggests that we can learn from the main character in *The Punisher* movie that the vigilant actions are not the only way to get justice. Every single crime has to be reported to police and has to follow the procedure of law. Law is made to control society and the police as the officer have duty to enforce the law. Revenge or vengeance only makes someone become unconscious about direction of his or her life. Revenge or vengeance only leads you to come a bad end. As the religious creature, we have to pray for every single thing asking His directions in order to avoid the bad way.

And the last, the writer expects that this study will be useful for those who want to learn about deconstruction because this theory is not let you think in the line, but this theory let you to explore your interpretation of one thing. This theory can make the reader become more critical.

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APPENDIX A OVERALL DATA

Script			Video			Theme or topic	Answering
Data no.	Form of the data	Setting	Data no.	Form of the data	Duration		
-	-	-	1b.	Gesture	00.21.45-00.28.00	Assaulting	2,3
-	-	-	2b.	Anger	00.28.00-00.30.00	Assaulting	2
-	-	-	3b.	Mimic	00.34.40-00.35.07	Losing Family	2
4a.	Dialogue	Beach	-	-	00.36.02-00.36.12	No Faith to God	2
-	-	-	5b.	Action	00.39.40-00.42.35	Kidnapping	1
6a.	Dialogue	Police Office	-	-	00.45.16-00.46.00	Disappointment	2,3
-	-	-	7b.	Action	00.46.00-00.46.30	Assaulting	1
-	-	-	8b.	Action	00.47.00-00.48.00	Threatening	1,3
9a.	Dialogue	Howard's Building	-	-	00.47.35-00.47.40	Anger	2
-	-	-	10b.	Action	00.48.30-00.49.40	Shooting	1
-	-	-	11b.	Mimic	00.50.45-00.51.17	Desperation	2
12a.	Dialogue	Frank's apartment	-	-	00.55.18-00.55.22	Trauma	2
13a.	Dialogue	Frank's apartment	-	-	00.55.43-00.56.03	Trauma	2
14a.	Dialogue	Frank's room	-	-	00.56.13-00.56.23	Memory	2
-	-	-	15b.	Action	00.56.50-00.58.50	Sabotage	1
-	-	-	16b.	Action	00.02.50-00.04.30	Fighting/Murder	1
-	-	-	17b.	Action	00.04.50-00.05.32	Bombing	1
18a.	Dialogue	Joan's room	-	-	00.10.30-00.11.25	Desperation	2
-	-	-	19b.	Action	00.12.25-00.17.05	Fighting	1
-	-	-	20b.	Action	00.25.40-00.26.00	Murder	1

21a.	Dialogue	Frank's room	21b.	Mimic	00.27.20-00.27.50	Anger	1,2
-	-	-	22b.	Action	00.28.40-00.34.25	Sabotage	1
23a.	Dialogue	In Howard's yard	23b.	Mimic	00.38.30-00.39.15	Anger	1,2
-	-	-	24b.	Action	00.39.20-00.39.30	Murder	1
-	-	-	25b.	Action	00.39.33-00.39.43	Bombing	1
-	-	-	26b.	Action	00.39.55-00.40.02	Murder	1
-	-	-	27b.	Action	00.40.03-00.40.10	Bombing	1
-	-	-	28b.	Action	00.40.59-00.41.01	Murder	1
-	-	-	29b.	Action	00.40.53-00.41.17	Bombing	1
-	-	-	30b.	Action	00.41.20-00.42.16	Shooting	1
-	-	-	31b.	Action	00.42.30-00.42.45	Stabbing	1
-	-	-	32b.	Action	00.43.45-00.44.15	Bombing	1
-	-	-	33b.	Action	00.44.50-00.45.23	Shooting	1
34a.	Dialogue	Parking Area of Howard's building	34b.	Mimic	00.45.20-00.45.40	Sabotage	1
-	-	-	35b.	Action	00.45.35-00.46.55	Murder	1
-	-	-	36b.	Mimic	00.47.16-00.48.47	Desperation	2
37a.	Dialogue	Frank's Apartment	-	-	00.48.57-00.49.00	Mental Progress	2
38a.	Dialogue	Frank's apartment	38b.	Gesture	00.49.10-00.49.25	Changing	1
39a.	Monologue	Bridge			00.50.35-00.50.56	Vigilantism	1
40a.	Dialogue	Frank's room	-	-	00.42.05-00.42.30	Confession	3
-	-	-	41b.	Action	00.04.34-00.05.32	Smuggling	3
			42b.	Action	00.26.30-00.26.50	Being injured	3
-	-	-	43b.	Action	00.39.48-00.46.58	Investigating	3

APPENDIX B

5 THE RESULT OF DATA CLASSIFICATION

No.	Statements of the problem	6 Supporting Data	Total
1.	How are the vigilant actions shown in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	5b, 7b, 8b, 10b, 15b, 16b, 17b, 19b, 20b, 21a, 21b, 22b, 23a, 23b,24b, 25b, 26b, 27b, 28b, 29b, 30b, 31b, 32b, 33b, 34a, 34b, 35b, 38a, 38b, 39a	30
2.	What are the reasons for the main character to do the vigilant actions in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	1b, 2b, 3b, 4a, 6a, 9a, 11b, 12a, 13a, 14a, 18a, 21a, 21b, 23a, 23b, 36b, 37a,	17
3.	What should the main character do to get justice instead of doing the vigilant actions in <i>The Punisher</i> movie?	1b, 6a, 8b, 40a, 41b, 42b, 43b	7

APPENDIX C

7 THE RESULT OF DATA REDUCTION

Question number	Simplified Data	Total
1	30 x 17%	5
2	17 x 30%	5
3	7 x 70%	5




APPENDIX D


THE RESULT OF DATA SELECTION

Question number	Classified Data	8 Selected Data	Total
1	5b , 7b, 8b, 10b, 15b, 16b, 17b, 19b, 20b , 21a , 21b, 22b, 23a , 23b, 24b, 25b, 26b, 27b, 28b, 29b, 30b, 31b, 32b, 33b, 34a , 34b, 35b, 38a, 38b, 39 ^a	5b, 21a, 23a, 24b, 34a	5
2	1b, 2b, 3b , 4a , 6a, 9a, 11b, 12a, 13a , 14a, 18a , 21a, 21b, 23a, 23b, 36b , 37 ^a	3b, 4a, 13a, 18a, 36b	5
3	1b , 6a , 8b , 40a , 41b, 42b , 43b	1b, 6a, 8b, 40a, 42b	5

APPENDIX E1

SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER ONE


Data No.	Selected Data	Theme or Topic
5b.		Frank Castle was kidnapping Mickey in order to get information about Howard Saint.
21a.	<p>Joan : <i>Say you kill them all. Then what? What makes you any different from them?</i></p> <p>Frank Castle : <i>[They have something to lose.]</i></p>	Frank Castle was preparing for taking revenge intending to kill Howard Saint.
23a.	<p>Frank Castle : <i>Frank Castle is dead. He died with his family. In certain extreme situations, the law is inadequate. In order to shame its inadequacy, it is necessary to act outside the law, to pursue natural justice. This vengeance. Revenge is not a valid motive, it's an emotional response. No, not vengeance. Punishment.</i></p>	Frank Castle was commenting about his feeling.


24b.		Frank Castle was killing one of Howard's men without noticing whether he is involving in Howard's crime or not.
34a.	<p>Frank Castle : <i>I made you kill your best friend. I made you kill your wife.</i></p> <p>Howard Saint : Oh, God.</p> <p>Frank Castle : <i>And now I've killed you.</i></p>	Frank Castle was confessing that he was the one who make Howard killed his wife and his best friend.



APPENDIX E2


SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER TWO



Data No.	Exposed Data	Theme or Topic
3b.		<p>Frank Castle was memorizing his whole family who were dead because of assaulting</p>
4a.	<p>Candelaria : Vaya con Dios, Castle. Go with God.</p> <p>Frank Castle : [<i>God's gonna sit this one out</i>]</p>	<p>Frank told Candelaria that God would not do anything to Frank's condition.</p>
13a.	<p>Joan : We are really sorry.</p> <p>Frank Castle : About what?</p> <p>Joan : About your family.</p> <p>Frank Castle : Did you know them?</p>	<p>Frank attempted to be calm when Joan was</p>

	<p>Joan : No.</p> <p>Frank Castle : [<i>I'm over it</i>].</p> <p>Joan : [<i>Don't let your memories kill you.</i>]</p> <p>Frank Castle : [<i>They won't kill me.</i>]</p>	<p>talking about his family.</p>
18a.	<p>Joan : <i>You can make new memories. Good ones. [Good memories can save your life.]</i></p> <p>Frank Castle : [<i>I'm not what you're looking for.</i>]</p>	<p>Joan tried to get closer with Frank but he rejected Joan because Frank cannot love someone else.</p>
36b.		<p>Frank Castle tried to commit suicide but he changes his mind after he remembered his wife.</p>

APPENDIX E3

SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER THREE

Data No.	Exposed Data	Theme or Topic
1b.		<p>Frank Castle's Family was being attacked.</p>
6a.	<p>Frank Castle : <i>It's been five months since my family was killed, and I don't see one man in jail.</i></p> <p>Police Officer : Obviously you're upset.</p> <p>Frank Castle : <i>Upset? Is that the word? I used to get upset when I had a flat tire. I used to get upset when a plane was delayed. I used to get upset when the Yankees won the series. So if that's what "upset" means, then how do I feel now? If you know the word, tell me, because... I don't.</i></p>	<p>Frank expressed his disappointment to the police.</p>

8b.		Frank found Howard's money.
40a.	<p>Micky : I'll tell you anything, anything, anything you want to know.</p> <p>Frank Castle : That's a good boy.</p> <p>Micky : <i>Okay, okay. Any discussion of Howard Saint's business involves two Cubans. Tons of cash. They give their dirty money to Howard Saint, who transports it in cigarette boats to his banks in Gran Cayman, washes it and wires it back clean as a whistle.</i></p>	Micky was telling Frank how Howard got the money.
42b.		Frank stood up for his neighbour by killing Saint's man.