

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains a discussion and analysis of the questions attached in the first chapter. summarized in three questions related to the transfer of the novel in the *Life of Pi*. In this chapter, the research analysis with the theory summarized in the second chapter will be described.

4.1. The Structure Plot in *Life Of Pi* Novel

According to Mays (2010:82) there are the five parts of plot: Even compact and simple plots, like that of “The Shroud.” Have the same five parts phrase as lengthy and complex plots: (1) exposition, (2) rising action, (3) climax or turning point, (4) falling action, and (5) conclusion or resolution. Then in this study, the plots contained in the novel *Life of Pi* will be described one by one as follows.

4.1.1. Exposition

The basic exposition is the plot that provides basic information about the story line that will happen in the future. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:83), exposition, introduces the characters, their situations, and, usually, a time and place, giving us all the basic information we need to understand what is to come. In longer works of fiction, exposition may go on for paragraphs or even pages, and some exposition may well be deferred until later phrases of the plot. Then in the novel *Life Of Pi*, the exposition is described as follows:

“My zoology thesis was a functional analysis of the thyroid gland of the three-toed sloth. I chose the sloth because its demeanour calm, quiet and introspective did something to soothe my shattered self.” (Martel, 2001:20)

Based on the quote from the novel *Life Of Pi*, the quote is an exposition that provides basic information about Pi's family background which describes the daytime conditions in a zoo, where Pi's father tells that the thesis he made is about animals, and now he has the zoo in Pochendry. He said the zoo made him calmer. The zoo has many animals such as Zebras, orang utans, flamingos, and many others. Pi is required to learn about the field of Zoology. Furthermore, in the novel *Life Of Pi* there is also an exposition that provides basic information about the background of Pi's life, namely the background where Pi grew up in a zoo as follows:

“To me, it was paradise on earth. I have nothing but the fondest

memories of growing up in a zoo. I lived the life of a prince. What maharaja's son had such vast, luxuriant grounds to play about? What palace had such a menagerie? My alarm clock during my childhood was a pride of lions. They were no Swiss clocks, but the lions could be counted upon to roar their heads off between five-thirty and six every morning. Breakfast was punctuated by the shrieks and cries of howler monkeys, hill mynahs And Moluccan cockatoos. I left for school under the benevolent gaze not only of Mother but also of bright-eyed otters and burly American bison and stretching and yawning orang-utans. (Martel, 2001:30)

Based on the quote from the novel *Life Of Pi*, the author again provides basic information about Pi's life which in the quote describes how the details of the zoo are described, Pi's father calls it a paradise of peace, when he gives him Orange Juice, his favorite orangutan who always eats 4 ropes. bananas every morning. Giraffes, Monkeys, Flamingos, Zebras and other animals look harmonious and peaceful.

Pi's father is depicted inspecting the state of his zoo, which he has long dreamed of making his livelihood now. is the name of a swimming pool in Francis, born and raised in the city of Pondicherry, India. It doesn't stop at the quote, the exposition which provides basic information to build the story line in the future is also contained in the quote as follows:

“One of these was Mr. Satish Kumar, my biology teacher at Petit Séminaire and an active Communist who was always hoping Tamil Nadu would stop electing movie stars and go the way of Kerala. He had a most peculiar appearance.” (Martel, 2001:42)

Based on the quote from the novel *Life Of Pi*, it is described that Pi goes to school in the morning, he meets Mr. Satish Kumar, a biology teacher he likes. Pi attended the Petit Seminaire, at school he learned a lot from his teacher, including he asked the meaning of his name in biology. Mr. Satish Kumar is a communist, has an eccentric appearance and is an active person. The quote from the novel *Life Of Pi* is also assumed to be an exposition which describes basic information about the background of Pi's life as a child. Then the introduction of Pi's life as a child is also found in the quote from the novel *Life Of Pi* as follows:

“I believed him, Ravi was a merciless teaser. The first time he called Mamaji "Mr. Fish" to my face I left a banana peel in his bed. Even in his sixties, when he was a little stooped and a lifetime of counter obstetric gravity had begun to nudge his flesh downwards, Mamaji swam thirty lengths every morning at the pool of the Aurobindo Ashram. (Martel, 2001:25)

Based on the quote from the novel, it can be assumed that the quote from the novel is an exposition that provides other basic information about the background of Pi's life. Not only that, in the quote there is also an introduction to other characters such as Mamaji who is described as being approximately forty years old, Mamaji teaches Pi through the beginning of his story to practice swimming, he is very serious about swimming, even Mamaji practices almost three times a week at the Ashram.

He tells Pi this lesson will save our lives in the end. He also explained that the name Pi came from Francis' swimming pool. Afterwards, Mamaji said that this pool is the most beautiful swimming pool in the world, and according to him it is the cleanest pool ever. Then not only limited to the quote, the exposition is also contained in the following quote:

“Auntie Rohini was delighted to meet her newborn nephew and she Thought she would include Mother Goddess in the delight. "It will be his symbolic first outing," she said. "It's a samskara!" Symbolic indeed. We were in Madurai; I was the fresh veteran of a seven-hour train journey. No matter. Off we went on this Hindu rite of passage, Mother carrying me, Auntie propelling her.” (Martel, 2001:67)

Based on the quote from the novel, it is assumed that the quote from the novel is an exposition that provides basic information about the background of Pi's spiritual life which in the quote depicted after baptism, Pi meets his aunt. Pi's aunt takes her for a walk to the temple, Pi's aunt is a Hindu, her name is Rohini. after arriving at the Pi temple to learn how Hinduism works, Rohini teaches it starting from the stories of gods, and symbols of their majesty. Hinduism was the first religion that Pi chose, like his mother. Then the exposition is also contained in the quote as follows:

“I walked away and I dared. I entered the church. My stomach was in knots. I was terrified I would meet a Christian who would shout at me, "What are you doing here? How dare you enter this sacred place, you defiler? Get out, right now!" There was no one. And little to be understood. I advanced and observed the inner sanctum. There was a painting. Was this the murti? Something about a human sacrifice. An angry god who had to be appeased with blood. Dazed women staring up in the air and fat babies with tiny wings flying about. A charismatic bird. Which one was the god? (Martel, 2001:72)

“My baptism was a slightly awkward affair. Mother played along nicely, Father looked on stonily, and Ravi was mercifully absent because of a cricket match, which did not prevent him from commenting at great length on the event.” (Martel, 2001:100)

Based on the quote, it is assumed that the quote is an exposition which provides other basic information about Pi's spiritual life. In the quote it is described that Pi goes to church to find out how the church works, after that Pi meets the priest and they talk to each other, Pi asks how to get closer to God if God himself kills his son?. The next day Pi looked at his father coldly, and asked his parents' permission to be baptized. Then another exposition, especially regarding character recognition, is contained in the following quote:

“Yes.” To acknowledge the fact brings a smile to his lips. “I'm sorry you didn't meet properly. He's late for practice. His name is Nikhil. He goes by Nick.” (Martel, 2001:120)

Based on the quote from the novel, it is argued that the quote is an exposition that provides basic information about Pi's spiritual life as well as an introduction to Nikhil's character. This is illustrated when Pi meets Nikhil, a child character who he often meets near his house. a small child of approximately four years has a beautiful smile. it happened right after Pi's baptism.

4.1.2. Rising Action

Rising action is a plot which contains the initial ingredients of conflict. Rising action can also be assumed as a plot that introduces the main character or leads the main character into chaos. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:83), rising action by suggesting a conflict, exposition my blend into the second phase of the plot, the rising action, which begins with an inciting incident or destabilizing event- that is, some action that destabilizes the initial situation and incites open conflict. Typically, what keeps the action rising is a complication, an event that introduces a new conflict or intensifies an existing one. Then in the novel *Life Of Pi*, the rising action is described as follows:

“I learned the lesson that an animal is an animal, essentially and practically removed from us, twice: once with Father and once with Richard Parker.” (Martel, 2001:48)

Based on the quote from the novel, it is argued that the quote from the novel is a rising action which will lead Pi into chaos in the future. The quote describes how Pi was introduced to a Bengal tiger. In the quote, it is illustrated that Pi's father deliberately teaches Pi how dangerous Richard Parker is. He was a savage tiger with beautiful eyes, but Richard Parker was no human's friend. Pi and Ravi listened and

fell silent. This situation makes Pi think, if in the future he will deal with Richard Parker in his father's place.

4.1.3. Climax or Turning Point

The climax is the culmination of all the chaos that occurs, or it could be a turning point for the fate of the main character to be decided. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:83) climax or turning point is the moment of greatest emotional intensity. The climax is also the moment when the outcome of the plot and the fate of the characters are decided. The turning point involves a discovery or new insight or even an epiphany, a sudden revelation of truth inspired by a seemingly trivial event. Then the climax in the novel *Life Of Pi* is found in the following quote:

“Richard Parker, can you believe what has happened to us? Tell me it's a bad dream. Tell me it's not real. Tell me I'm still in my bunk on the Tsimtsum and I'm tossing and turning and soon I'll wake up from this nightmare. Tell me I'm still happy. Mother, my tender guardian angel of wisdom, where are you? And you, Father, my loving worrywart? And you, Ravi, dazzling hero of my childhood? Vishnu preserve me, Allah protect me, Christ save me, I can't bear it! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE!”
(Martel, 2001:123)

Based on the quote, it is argued that the quote is the climax which describes the condition of Pi being in the lifeboat after he jumped from the sinking ship Tsimtsum, he felt very sorry, he left his family. Pi feels that no one can help him right now, he is a lifeboat in the vast ocean. After that the storm almost stopped, Pi started cleaning the lifeboat, which was the only one where he lived, along with the animals that were in his zoo at that time. When removing the water in the lifeboat, Pi is surprised by Hari, a hungry Heyna, he can tear Pi's body to pieces if he is hungry.

The zebra was still blushing weakly in front of the lifeboat because of the stress in the sea. Like it or not, Pi must stay away from the hungry Heyna, or even tame her. Not long after that, Pi's favorite orangutan was floating in a net filled with foam and ready-to-eat food, Pi suddenly called out and helped him into the lifeboat. Unfortunately the orangutan lost its children. Pi believes that the animal and its family will soon be boarding the lifeboat together. Suddenly he prayed and offered it to the three religions he studied.

4.1.4. Falling Action

Falling action is a plot to release emotional tension and move us towards resolving the conflict or conflict. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:84) falling action brings are release of emotional tension and moves us toward the resolution of the conflict or conflicts. Then the falling action in the novel *Life Of Pi* is contained in the following quote:

“I love Canada. I miss the heat of India, the food, the house lizards on the walls, the musicals on the silver screen, the cows wandering the streets, the crows cawing, even the talk of cricket matches, but I love Canada. It is a great country much too cold for good sense, inhabited by compassionate, intelligent people with bad hairdos. Anyway, I have nothing to go home to in Pondicherry. (Martel, 2001:22)

Based on the quote from the novel, it is assumed that the quote is a falling action which describes the conditions after Pi experienced the peak of chaos, Pi happily wanted to go to Canada and sailed with his family, he did not think badly of Canada and set sail. Conflict events in the middle of the story, the analyst believes why Pi eagerly wants to sail to Canada alive or dead, in the midst of a storm, almost dying in a heyna, even starving Richard Parker.

4.1.5. Conclusion or Resolution

Conclusions are new and at least somewhat stable situations – situations that provide a sense of closure because the conflict or conflict has been resolved. Referring to Mays (2010:84) opinion conclusion presents us with a new and at least somewhat stable situation- one that gives a sense of closure because the conflict or conflicts have been resolved, if only temporarily and not necessarily in the way we or the characters had hoped. Then the conclusion in the novel *Life Of Pi* is contained in the following quote:

“Mr. Tomohiro Okamoto, of the Maritime Department in the Japanese Ministry of Transport, now retired, told me that he and his junior colleague at the time, Mr. Atsuro Chiba, were in Long Beach, California—the American western seaboard's main container port, near LA.—on unrelated business when they were advised that a lone survivor of the Japanese ship *Tsimtsum*, which had vanished without a trace in Pacific international waters several months before, was reported to have landed near the small town of Tomatlán, on the coast of Mexico. They were instructed by their department to go down to contact the survivor and see if any light could be shed on the fate of the ship.” (Martel, 2001:326)

Based on the quote, it can be assumed that the quote is a conclusion which describes the condition of the people on the beach helping Pi and taking him to the

hospital. Pi was crying innocently like a child, she wasn't crying out of excitement, but because Richard Parker had left her alone and heartbroken. he suddenly remembered what his father had said since he had been in India, that animals were not his best friend. Pi says that he has left behind many things, namely his family, India, Richard Parker, and his girlfriend Anandi.

The safety of his life now is the knowledge that his family gave him in the past, and he regrets not having time to thank him and say goodbye. after that the company from the Tsimtsum ship was directed to look for cases that occurred on the shipwreck, Pi was interviewed while in a Mexico hospital. The two employees asked for rational information that could be accepted at the company, because according to him the story could not be understood by common sense, Pi finally gave false information that the incident Pi survived in a lifeboat in the middle of the Pacific Ocean for 227 days. Then the conclusion is also contained in the novel quote as follows:

“She's a pharmacist.

When I say, Nice meeting you, Mrs. Patel, she replies, Please, make it Meena. After a quick kiss between husband and wife, she's off on a working Saturday.” (Martel, 2001:105)

Based on this quote, it can be argued that the quote is a conclusion which describes the condition of Pi as an adult, telling that he was the only one who survived the sinking of the Tsimtsum ship from Japan, he is now an adult and has a wife who works in the pharmaceutical sector, this incident became the conclusion of all the novels of *Life Of Pi*. The story begins with a flashback of Pi as a child, he lost his father, mother, Anandi, his former lover, Richard Parker the bengal tiger who followed the story with him until Pi survived death. Pi is now happy with his wife and two children, he continues the rest of his life in Canada.

4.2. The Structure Plot in *Life Of Pi* Film

After the researcher finished analyzing the plot in the novel *Life Of Pi*, then referring to the research questions, the researcher then described the plot in the film *Life Of Pi*. Then it's still the same as outlining the plot in a novel, in analyzing the plot in the film as well, researchers will follow Mays's opinion (2010: 82) which has five parts of the plot, namely exposition, rising action, climax or turning point, falling action, and conclusion. . Then the researcher describes the plot in the film *Life Of Pi* as follows.

4.2.1. Exposition

The basic exposition is the plot that provides basic information about the story line that will happen in the future. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:83), exposition, introduces the characters, their situations, and, usually, a time and place, giving us all the basic information we need to understand what is to come. In longer works of fiction, exposition may go on for paragraphs or even pages, and some exposition may well be deferred until later phrases of the plot. Then in the novel *Life Of Pi*, the exposition is described as follows:



Picture 1.
Pi Father and Zoo. (Minute. 00.02.48)

Based on the *Life Of Pi* movie scene, it can be argued that the scene is an exposition which provides basic information about the introduction of the main character's background in life. The scene depicts conditions during the day, with a background in the zoo, Giraffes, Monkeys, Flamingos, Zebras and other animals look harmonious and peaceful.

Pi's father is visualized inspecting the state of his zoo which he has long dreamed of becoming his livelihood now. After that, director Ang Lee described Pi as the main character who is often called Piscine Molitor, is the name of a swimming pool in francis, born and raised in the city of Pondicherry, India. at that time he was assigned to examine the Benggala tiger. It doesn't stop at the scene, there are also expositions in the scene as follows:



Picture 2
Bengala and Zoo. (Minute. 00.02.47)

Based on the film's scene, it can be argued that the scene is an exposition that introduces the character of a bengal tiger with sharp, dangerous fangs, and ready to pounce on anyone who approaches it. This bengal is named Richard Parker, the name Pi's father gave him, who has been his favorite animal since opening the downtown zoo. Furthermore, in the film there are also other expositions as follows:



Picture 3
Yann Martel. (Minute. 00.04.30)

The film scene can be assumed as an exposition which describes or narrates the background of Pi's life. The film scene depicts conditions at the dining table while preparing lunch, Yann Martel, a writer for the novel *Life Of Pi*, is visualized as a journalist interviewing Pi, Martel deliberately comes to Pi's house to hear the story of Pi's journey since he first opened the zoo which is owned by his father. Pi, until the end of the story of the Martel film, the adult Pi was warmly welcomed, after that the adult Pi told his experience when he was a child. He also asked where the name Pi's father gave him came from. Furthermore, the exposition is also contained in the film scene as follows:



Picture 4
Pi and Pi Father. (Minute. 00.05.20)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that provides basic information about Pi's life as depicted one day with a swimming pool background, depicted a crowd of people swimming happily. Since childhood, Pi's father taught Pi to always be able to overcome any obstacles. the director visualized Mamaji (Mr. Francis Adirubasamy) a character friend of Mr. Santosh Patel who is Pi's father is teaching Pi to swim, Mamaji is a great swimmer, has a broad chest and triangular body, he is friendly and passionate about teaching Pi in the Piscene Molitor pool. Furthermore, the exposition is also contained in the film scene as follows:



Picture 5
Mamaji and Piscene Molitor Pool. (Minute. 00.05.58).

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed as an exposition that provides basic information about Pi and the introduction of another character, namely Mamaji. The scene depicts Mamaji teaching Pi through the beginning of his story of practicing swimming, he is very serious about swimming, even Mamaji practices almost three times a week at the Ashram. He tells Pi this lesson will save our lives in the end. He also explained that the name Pi came from Francis' swimming pool. After that,

Mamaji said that this pool is the lowest swimming pool in the world, and according to him it is the cleanest pool ever. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 6

Mr. Kumar and Piscene Molitor Pi. (Minute. 00.07.51)

The scene in the film, then the researcher assumes it as an exposition that provides another basic picture of the life of the main character, namely Pi. In the scene, Pi is depicted entering the classroom, Pi's teacher attends to his students one by one and then Pi is called, with Pi's initiation coming forward to introduce that he is Piscene Molitor Patel. Pi is bullied because according to his school friends Pi is a strange name. But the teacher recognized Pi as a great person in mathematics. In the end, Pi became a legend that his friends called for. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 7

Mr. Santosh (Pi Father) and Piscene Molitor Pi. (Minute 00.11.57)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition which shows the basic introduction of the main character. In the scene set in Pocchendry City, an adult Pi is depicted telling the story of a beautiful city close to the sea, with the sensation of Francis. Pi calls his father a great businessman, they will make a beautiful hotel and zoo. In this city, there are various beliefs and

tolerance for each other. In the western quarter including Mr. Kumar is in the spotlight of pi, a Muslim bread seller. Right in the middle of the city between shophouses with beautiful buildings, visualized Mr. Santosh, Pi's father, and him work together to clean up the zoo. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 8
Pi Mother and Piscene Molitor Zoo. (Minute. 00.12.05)

The scene can be argued as an exposition which provides a basic overview of the life of the main character. The scene depicts in the zoo, Ibu Pi is visualized forty years old with brown skin and long black hair, seen planting trees and teaching her friends about botany. Pi's mother was a botanist, patient, compassionate and wise. He is a vegetarian. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 9
Pi Mother, Pi and Ravi. (Minute. 00.13.06)

The scene can then be assumed as an exposition that provides basic information about the main character as a story line in the future. The scene depicts the conditions in front of the house, in his dialogue with the author, he is asked

several questions, including Hinduism, after which Pi grows up explaining that his first religion is Hinduism, which has 33 million gods. Pi's mother, Pi and Ravi (her older brother) are being introduced to Hinduism, their mother and father adhere to that religion. Pi is religious because he is introduced, the first is Krishna, his mother explains that Pi and Ravi should not be like the god Yashoda who lied to Krishna. Afterwards Pi reads the stories of the gods himself before he goes to sleep. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 10
Pi Family and Gangga River. (Minute. 00.14.17)

Based on the film scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that describes basic information about the main character's life, especially the main character's spiritual life. The scene depicts a Hindu religious celebration on India's Ganges river, Pi's mother praying to the gods. in his prayer, "the gods are very Great, the source of all sources, floating in the boundless cosmic sea". after that Pi's dad said, don't let the pretty stories and tricks fool you, kids. he thinks Religion is darkness, but Pi explains that his father is suffering from Polio, he must be in pain and ask God for help. But according to Pi it does not provide healing. Next, Director Lee describes the search for Pi when he was 12 years old, he met Jesus. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 11
Pi and Ravi. (Minute. 00.15.43)

Based on the film scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that describes basic information about the main character's life, especially the main character's spiritual life. The scene depicts in a tea garden close to the church, Ravi challenges Pi to enter the church, he will be rewarded with two rupees if he accepts Ravi's challenge. Come in and drink the holy water in it. After accepting the challenge, Pi was amazed by the architect of the Church inside, he thought it was a beautiful and peaceful place. At that time, Pi met the Pastor and was immediately given drinking water. The priest told him why the painting of Jesus had the heart to kill his son, Pi finally understood how Christianity worked and he began to like God's children while thanking the god Vishu because he was introduced to Jesus. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 12.
Pi In front of Mosque. (Minute. 00.18.26)

Based on the film scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that describes basic information about the main character's life, especially the main character's spiritual life. The scene depicts the unfinished condition with his God, Pi thinks that God works mysteriously, God introduces his new name with the name Allah. He tried to observe and approach the Muslims who were praying, after which Pi imitated the prayer movements in front of his house. He felt that by praying he was very close to God. Even according to Pi the ground he touched made him holy and peaceful. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 13
Anandi. (Minute. 00.27.41)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that introduces other characters besides the main character. The scene depicts Pi's condition when he is bored with his life's habits, going to school by only studying mathematics and French and then swimming. Pi met Anandi when he was taking music lessons, Pi's mother told him to. Anandi remembers the words her teacher told her during dance class, dance consistently then you can give love to your god. after that Pi saw Anandi who consistently practiced music, that's where he started to admire Anandi. Anandi is a sixteen year old girl and always wears a sari, a girl has brown skin and likes to joke around, she is believed to be the dance leader in her class. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 14
Anandi and Pi. (Minute. 00.29.28)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that introduces other characters. The scene depicts Pi following Anandi and chasing her, Anandi and her dance partner then catch Pi. Pi just wants to ask, what are the meanings of the dance movements that Anandi does, such as Pataka which means God, then doing Samputa which means something hidden, after that do Chatura and at the end Pi shows a lotus flower-like movement that the other dancers don't do. After that, he asked if God's love was hidden in the forest? after that Anandi was invited to see his father's zoo, he introduced Richard Parker. According to Anandi, Richard Parker is a listener and has a soul. Then the exposition is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 15
Mr.Santosh Patel memberi makan hewan dalam dek kapal Tsimtsum. (Minute. 00.29.28)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is an exposition that introduces other characters. The scene depicts orangutans and other animals looking hungry while on the ship's deck. Santosh believed that there would be plenty of food when they arrived in Manila. Orang Utan or Pi calls it Orange Juice given a

sedative, according to him the stress of travel is not good for animals. Pi's father is a great businessman, Pi realizes that his father never takes care of animals, for him it is very difficult for his father to leave India than him.

4.2.2. Rising Action

Rising action is a plot which contains the initial ingredients of conflict. Rising action can also be assumed as a plot that introduces the main character or leads the main character into chaos. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:83), rising action by suggesting a conflict, exposition my blend into the second phase of the plot, the rising action, which begins with an inciting incident or destabilizing event- that is, some action that destabilizes the initial situation and incites open conflict. Typically, what keeps the action rising is a complication, an event that introduces a new conflict or intensifies an existing one. Then in the film *Life Of Pi*, the rising action is described as follows:



Picture 16
Pi family In front the Kitchen. (Minute. 00.19.47)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts at the dinner table while eating lamb, Pi's father says Pi cannot convert to three religions at the same time because believing in something at the same time means not believing at all.

But Pi's mother (Gita) forgave him, Pi is still young and he is still in search of him. but how will he find a way if Pi doesn't choose him. Pi's father is a follower of modern Indian religion, he taught Pi to choose because religion started with knowledge, and knowledge has existed since a thousand years ago, and knowledge can conquer anything that is out there but feelings are the ones who choose. After that,

Pi's father wants Pi to stay in his search, because he doesn't want Pi to just blindly accept the trust of his family. After that, Pi wanted to be baptized. Then the rising action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 17
Pi and Ravi. (Minute. 00.22.43)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts the conditions in the tiger's cage, Pi coming with his brother Ravi. This is visualized by Pi seeing a confidant of Pi's father feeding Richard Parker the bengal tiger. Pi tries to feed the bengal tiger, Ravi tells Pi not to do that before trouble happens to him. after that Ravi left Pi. Then the rising action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 18
Pi and Mr. Santosh Patel. (Minute. 00.23.28)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts Richard Parker's condition, the Bengal tiger starting to emerge, Pi casually extending his hand along with the meat for Ricard Parker to eat. Pi says this is

Richard Parker this is yours. as Richard Parker got closer, Pi's dad shouted at him Don't! Are you crazy, he thinks Pi has ignored what his father taught him. Pi innocently just wanted to say hello, this was not allowed by his father. Richard Parker is an animal and not Pi's friend. After that Pi believes that animals have souls he can feel them. But Mr. Santosh Patel persists in understanding Pi and tells Ravi to call Selvam. Then the rising action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 19
Pi and Mr. Santosh Patel. (Minute. 00.30.49)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts the condition of Pi's father talking calmly about the fate of the zoo and his family, he is confused about where the city council's soul does not accept it. They will leave India, and sell the zoo because the land belongs to the government.

They will move to Canada, Mr.Santosh has worked with Winnipeg, lives and works there. he explained that the animals would be brought and sold in the United States, his decision was that they would go by cargo and sail like Columbus. Then the rising action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 20

Pi merasa bersalah kepada anandi. (Minute. 00.31.49)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts the condition that Pi starts to leave India, his mother tells him to come in so that Pi doesn't escape his sadness, he forgets to say goodbye to his girlfriend Anandi, he can only remember the moment of his last day with Anandi. It was as if he would never meet his lover again. His mother motivates Pi to think more calmly, he still has a long life ahead of him. His search will not be finished just because his family was forced to move from India. The voyage was shown for Pi and Ravi for the sake of their future. Then the rising action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 21

Mr.Santosh Patel and Gita berdebat dengan koki kapal. (Minute. 00.33.25)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a rising action which depicts the main character being introduced or being led to conflict. The scene depicts the condition of Pi's mother Gita asking to be given a vegetarian dish, her mother is a vegetarian, and anti-meat eating, as well as Pi. But the ship's chef from Francis did not want to make vegetarian food according to his wishes, according to him the beef that produces the liver is vegetarian, and the pork that produces the sausage is also vegetarian. This made Mr.Santosh disappointed, what they believed in was ignored by the ship's chef, even the ship's chef was not friendly, and told them to cook for themselves if they wanted. This creates tension, sensitivity and racism.

4.2.3. Climax or Turning Point

The climax is the culmination of all the chaos that occurs, or it could be a turning point for the fate of the main character to be decided. Referring to Mays

opinion (2010:83) climax or turning point is the moment of greatest emotional intensity. The climax is also the moment when the outcome of the plot and the fate of the characters are decided. The turning point involves a discovery or new insight or even an epiphany, a sudden revelation of truth inspired by a seemingly trivial event. Then the climax in the film Life Of Pi is found in the following scene:



Picture 22
Pi and Richard Parker. (Minute. 00.25.35)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts Selvam's condition of bringing the goat into the cage of Richard Parker's Tiger, firmly and slightly emotional Pi's father wants to give an illustration of how thirsty and fierce Richard Parker is. As soon as the goat was put in, Selvam asked if he seriously wanted to show this scene to Pi, who at that time was still young and couldn't show this cruel scene yet. Pi's father was sure of what he had decided, and told Selvam to do it, after which the Goat was tied to Richard Parker's cage.

While waiting for Richard Parker, Pi's father explains that animals have no mind in humans, forgetting that they will die. when we see a tiger, we see the emotions that exist in humans. Pi's mother came to calm the situation, and the situation was destroyed again when Richard Parker came and tried to tear the Goat fiercely. after that Pi was afraid and horrified to approach Richard Parker. Pi's father educates his son so that this is always remembered, according to him Pi will soon grow up and this education can save Pi. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 23

Kapal Tsumtsum melaju di Samudra Pasifik. (Minute. 00.36.07)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts the condition of the Japanese ship Tsumtsum speeding and passing the Pacific Ocean regardless of the terrain, moving slowly and confidently. there is a rumbling sound that wakes Pi up, after that Pi wakes Ravi to see the storm that is happening but Ravi doesn't want him to fight the storm.

After that Pi went out on his own to walk and greet the storm, he shouted for the storm to be louder because the storm came down from God. That's when the Tsumtsum ship's emergency alarm sounded, flashing a red light indicating danger. The storm was so great, it rocked the entire ship until the waves could drag Pi. Then Pi went back into the ship to wake up Father, Mother, and Ravi, who had been sleeping since he left.

Unfortunately the water has entered and flooded the Tsumtsum ship. Seen zebras, orangutans, and their pets floating because of the flood, he kept trying to swim but because the storm was so strong he didn't have time to enter his family's room. After that he tried to ask the crew for help. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 24

Kepanikan dalam Kapal Tsimtsum tepat di Palung Mariana. (Minute. 00.40.32)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts the condition of the captain of the ship Tsimtsum ordering everyone to get into the lifeboats and save themselves, Pi shouts and approaches the captain of the ship Tsimtsum and asks for help to save his family who are still inside, the captain calms him down and tells him to use a life jacket, he promises to save his family. Time was getting shorter because the waves and water had filled the ship, finally the crew forced Pi to jump into the lifeboat and save himself.

Zebra jumps into the lifeboat that Pi is in, but ends up getting cut off and Pi is tossed around in the lifeboat. A strong storm almost killed a little boy named Pi, Orang Juice the orangutan was seen swimming in search of a beach and Pi helped him. Constantly tossed around and finally Pi saw the ship Tsimtsum sinking. Suddenly he apologized for not being able to help his family. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 25

Pi, Heyna dan Zebra dalam Sekoci. (Minute. 00.51.21)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts the condition of the storm almost stopping, Pi starting to clean the lifeboat which was only where he was alone, along with the animals that were in his zoo at that time. When removing the water in the lifeboat, Pi is surprised by Hari, a hungry Heyna, he can tear Pi's body to pieces if he is hungry.

The zebra was still blushing weakly in front of the lifeboat because of the stress in the sea. Like it or not, Pi must stay away from the hungry Heyna, or even

tame her. Not long after that, Pi's favorite orangutan was floating in a net filled with foam and ready-to-eat food, Pi suddenly called out and helped him into the lifeboat. Unfortunately the orangutan lost its children. Pi believes that the animal and its family will soon be boarding the lifeboat together. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 26
Pi dalam halusinasi. (Minute. 01.12.04)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts Pi's condition looking at the lifeboat, looking at Richard Parker who is starving after that Richard Parker jumps from the lifeboat and swims because he sees flying fish. Pi smiles, and he realizes that Tigers can swim in water. Shortly after, Richard Parker swam towards Pi's buoy, which scared Pi and immediately climbed into the lifeboat.

After Pi managed to climb up, Pi had an ax and wanted to kill Richard Parker because he was the one who threatened Pi's safety, but Pi didn't do that. however Richard Parker was the darling of his family, he continued to get the bengal back on the lifeboat. after getting the fish, he realized again that killing the animal was a sin in Hinduism, on the other hand he felt sorry for Richard Parker and was forced to give the fish to him. Pi says Thank you Lord Vhisnu for giving me a fish meal. That night he was hallucinating, seeing so many lights in the ocean, as if hoping for a miracle to come and keep him alive. According to Pi, hunger can make people not like they used to be. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:



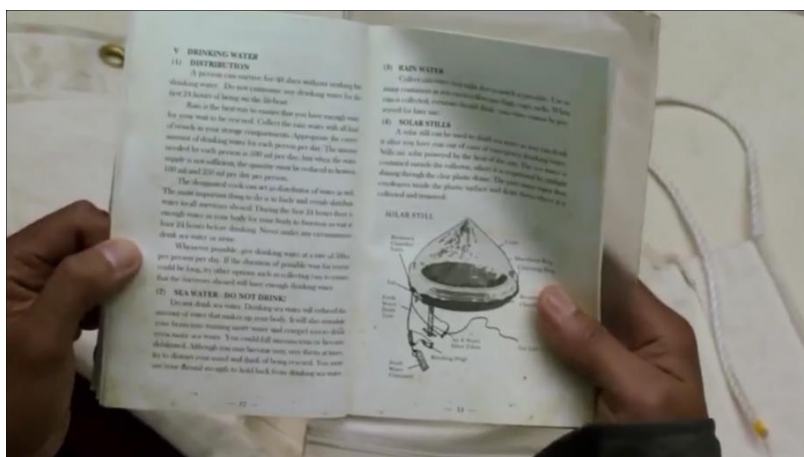
Picture 27
Badai Besar ke dua. (Minute. 01.26.48)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a climax which depicts the main character in chaos. The scene depicts Pi's condition of seeing from a distance, a large ship appears in front of him. Pi swiftly brought a makeshift gun so that his position could be seen by the ship, unfortunately Pi's efforts were fruitless. Pi feels that there is no hope anymore, he is hallucinating again. see the lifeboats are in a different realm, in one cosmos a long journey without stopping. life such as octopuses, whales, and other fish go in its direction, everything looks structured and there is someone who rules it, namely God.

He recalled the moment when he studied Hinduism with his mother, and that memory was all reflected through Richard Parker. Pi continues to write his story with Richard Parker. After that, the storm was seen again. Pi rushed to get the lifeboats and Richard Parker ready. this makes Pi feel resigned, he feels like he will die in this second storm. no more hope, just surrender to the situation. This time he prayed to God from three religions, Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam. Pi felt the storm that hit him was a miracle from God. He said, I no longer have anything let alone God, my family is gone and what do you want God. Then the climax is also in the scene as follows:

4.2.4. Falling Action

Falling action is a plot to release emotional tension and move us towards resolving the conflict or conflict. Referring to Mays opinion (2010:84) falling action brings are release of emotional tension and moves us toward the resolution of the conflict or conflicts. Then the falling action in the film *Life Of Pi* is contained in the following scene:



Picture 28

Pi membaca panduan keselamatan sekoci. (Minute. 00.51.25)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a falling action that depicts the main character releasing emotional tension and moving us to resolve the conflict. The scene depicts the conditions. After a few days in the lifeboat with Heyna, Orangejuice, and Zebra, Pi tries to make a new buoy that is tied to his lifeboat. The heyna is getting more and more hungry and can harm Pi, this is the best move for him to at least not get too close. with the beast.

Heyna who was stressed because the sea finally caused chaos in the lifeboat, she looked fierce and wanted to bite Orange Juice, but Orange Juice was able to fight Heyna with her hands, unlike Zebra, he still fell limp in the corner and gave up. Not long after, Richard Parker, his prided Bengal tiger at the zoo, was on the deck of his lifeboat, seeing Heyna's mess, Richard Parker pounced on him. In the end Pi deals with a hungry and savage bengal tiger in his lifeboat. Night after night, day after day he tried to survive so as not to die in the hands of Richard Parker. Then the falling action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 29
Pi and Richard Parker in Sekoci. (Minute. 01.03.37)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a falling action that depicts the main character releasing emotional tension and moving us to resolve the conflict. The scene depicts a state of almost giving up, Pi writing in a blank book and asking for help. He was trapped in a lifeboat with the Bengal tiger, he wrote, and put the paper in a bottle so that the waves carried him ashore.

Disappointed, he continued to stare at the lifeboat and Richard Parker, hoping for a miracle for the bengal tiger. Pi starts praying, for god to give a miracle he says, God I surrender to you and whatever comes next I just want to know. After praying, Pi went back to reading the survival guide from the lifeboat, understanding how to eat, making buoys, medicines and so on, as well as eating schedules, body health, endurance, not drinking urine and sea water. And according to him the most important thing is not to give up. Then the falling action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 30
Pi menjinakkan Richard Parker. (Minute. 01.11.13)

Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a falling action that depicts the main character releasing emotional tension and moving us to resolve

the conflict. The scene depicts Pi's condition as he begins to remember how the circus works. only with a whistle and a leash can any tiger be tame and obey its master, from that Pi was inspired and began to try to practice it on Richard Parker. day after day Pi did the same thing, blowing one whistle to call Richard Parker, Richard Parker limply came out he was very hungry and even his body didn't look as fierce as usual.

Pi tries to pee on the deck of the lifeboat to mark it as his territory, a common thing for animals to do. that step didn't work either. Pi does it almost every day. Pi is a vegetarian who is stranded in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and is running out of food, he must learn to fish. Finally he got a fish, and thanked Lord Vishnu for feeding him a fish. Then the falling action is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 31
Pi dan Richard Parker selamat. (Minute. 01.34.38)

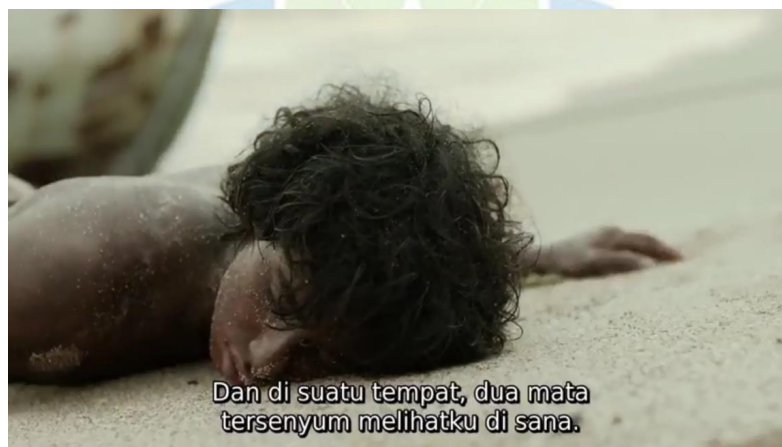
Based on the movie scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a falling action that depicts the main character releasing emotional tension and moving us to resolve the conflict. The scene depicts the condition. After being tossed around in the second storm, Pi wakes up and feels God's miracle has come, Pi feels his enthusiasm for life again. Pi and Richard Parker survived in the second Hurricane, Pi tried to wake Richard Parker who was now lying helpless, the spirit of Pi was given to Richard Parker to stay alive and not give up.

They were both dying, and resigned. There is no help other than God's help, Pi believes that. After that lifeboat Pi landed on a green island. Pi takes Richard Parker to the forest and looks for food supplies because the waves of the second storm have run out. He again surrendered to God and spoke, thank God for giving me life again, now I am ready. after Pi got home, Pi felt the island could be inhabited for a while. this opens up the Pi's chance to stay alive.

That night Pi wakes up and sees a freshwater river on the island, fish floating on it and making Pi surprised and worried. Pi finally realized that the island is the island of Carnivores. The island sucks anything that has flesh. During the day the island is fresh, and at night it becomes acidic due to chemical processes.

4.2.5. Conclusion or Resolution

Conclusions are new and at least somewhat stable situations – situations that provide a sense of closure because the conflict or conflict has been resolved. Referring to Mays (2010:84) opinion conclusion presents us with a new and at least somewhat stable situation- one that gives a sense of closure because the conflict or conflicts have been resolved, if only temporarily and not necessarily in the way we or the characters had hoped. Then the conclusion in the film *Life Of Pi* is contained in the following scene:



Picture 32
Pi sampai di pesisir pantai. (Minute. 01.44.32)

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a conclusion that describes the main character in a new and at least somewhat stable situation – a situation that provides a sense of closure because the conflict or conflict has been resolved. The scene describes the conditions. After realizing that the island he was on was not friendly, Pi decided to return to live in the lifeboat. during the day the island provides fresh water, but at night it takes it all to the bone.

Pi finally thought that he would just take his lunch with him, and leave the island in the evening. he wasn't alone, of course he was still with Richard Parker. Pi has promised to survive with him. this makes Pi think God has abandoned him but he

also thinks that his God helped him, to stay alive through the freshwater island. after that Pi rushes back with the lifeboat in search of land and safety.

God has given a sign to continue Pi's journey, Pi finally arrived in mainland Mexico. he pushed his lifeboat ashore, he didn't want to leave the lifeboats that were part of his journey, including Richard Parker in it. Pi made it to the mainland, and was met by two people around him. Finally, it was the day Pi and his best friend Richard Parker said goodbye. Without Richard Parker Pi would not live, and without God's intervention Pi would have died alone. And a few hours later, people found Pi and helped him. Then the conclusion is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 4.2.5.2. Pegawai departemen Maritim Jepang. (Minute. 01.48.42).

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a conclusion that describes the main character in a new and at least somewhat stable situation – a situation that provides a sense of closure because the conflict or conflict has been resolved. The scene depicts the condition of people on the beach helping Pi and taking him to the hospital.

Pi cries innocently like a child, he cries not because of enthusiasm, but because Richard Parker left him alone and broke his heart. suddenly he remembered what his father had told him since he was in India, that animals were not his best friends. Pi said that he had left many behind, namely his family, India, Richard Parker, and his girlfriend Anandi.

The safety of his life now is the knowledge that his family gave him in the past, and he regrets not having time to thank him and say goodbye. after that the company from the Tsimtsum ship was directed to look for cases that occurred on the shipwreck, Pi was interviewed while in a Mexico hospital. The two employees asked for rational information that could be accepted at the company, because according to him the

story could not be understood by common sense, Pi finally gave false information that the incident Pi survived in a lifeboat in the middle of the Pacific Ocean for 227 days. Then the conclusion is also in the scene as follows:



Picture 4.2.5.3. Pegawai departemen Maritim Jepang. (Minute. 01.58.43).

Based on the film's scene, it can be assumed that the scene is a conclusion that describes the main character in a new and at least somewhat stable situation – a situation that provides a sense of closure because the conflict or conflict has been resolved. The scene describes the condition of the flash back story with the forward plot going back to a writer Yann Martel who is shown in the film, he feels the case that happened to Pi as an adult is extraordinary and hard to believe, Pi explains that what he learned from childhood, how survive, how to tame animals, and believe in God's help everything that happens like miracles, surprises, hardships only happens to Pi. At the end of the adult Pi shows his wife a woman from India, brown skin and straight hair. Pi is an adult who is married and lives with his children.

4.3. Plot Adaptation From Novel To Film

4.3.1. Subtraction

In this discussion, various variations will be described, namely, additions, subtractions, and changes in variations along with conflicts that occur in the novel and film *Life Of Pi*. Furthermore, the first thing that will be described in this research is the reduction of story variations in the ecranization of *Life Of Pi*. The variation of the reduction in the first ecranization is the reduction of events in the novel which tells about research in the field of Zoology and the learning of religious theory by Pi's character, and also details about the state of animals in the Zoo. In the novel, Martel explains in detail how the process of Pi learning about religion from Hinduism,

Christianity, Islam as well as some about the nature of animals in the zoo. This is as illustrated in the following quote:

“I am a Hindu because of sculptured cones of red kumkum powder and baskets of yellow turmeric nuggets, because of garlands of flowers and pieces of broken coconut, because of the clanging of bells to announce one's arrival to God ...” (Martel, 2001:67)

“I challenge anyone to understand Islam, its spirit, and not to love it. It is a beautiful religion of brotherhood and devotion”. (Martel, 2001:81)

“Short of breath I said, "Father, I would like to be a Christian, please."

He smiled. "You already are, Piscine in your heart. Whoever meets Christ in good faith is a Christian. Here in Munnar you met Christ.” (Martel, 2001:76)

My zoology thesis was a functional analysis of the thyroid gland of the three-toed sloth. I chose the sloth because its demeanour calm, quiet and introspective did something to soothe my shattered self.” (Martel, 2001:20)

Unlike the film, Ang Lee does not visualize research in the field of zoology.

The film only describes the state of the animals that are shown frame by frame, it clearly illustrates that this place is a zoo, the reduction can be clarified with the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.1.1. Pondicherry Zoo. (Minute. 00.02.48).

“Born and raised in Pondicherry, in what was the French part of India. My father owned the zoo, and I was delivered on short notice by a herpetologist who was there to check on the Bengal Monitor Lizard.” (Magee, 2010:2)

Furthermore, variations in the reduction in the ecranization of events occurred when Mamaji's character, in Yann Martel's novel, explained in detail what pools he had visited. Such as the Aurobindo Ashram pool, the Piscines Auteuil Molitor swimming complex or what is called the Grand établissement balnaires the Auteil, Piscines Chateau Landon and how Pi learns to swim with his swimming teacher

which is what process has been done while in the pool. This is as illustrated in the following quote:

“One was better off at the Piscines Château-Landon, Rouvet or du boulevard de la Gare. They were indoor pools with roofs, on land and open year-round. Their water was supplied by the condensation from steam engines from nearby factories and so was cleaner and warmer. But these pools were still a bit dingy and tended to be crowded. "There was so much gob and spit floating in the water, I thought I was swimming through jellyfish," chuckled Mamaji.” (Magee, 2010:27)

In contrast to the film, Angs Lee visualizes that Mamaji's character is not visualized explaining what pools he has visited, but only visualized a Francis pool named Piscine Molitor which is also the name of the main character, which became Pi's nickname. This can be explained by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.1.2. Piscine Molitor Pool. (Minute. 00.05.58).

“I trained with him three times a week at the ashram. His lessons would save my life in the end.” (Magee, 2010:3)

In addition, the reduction in the ecranization process occurred when the process of telling about Mr. Satish Kumar is described in detail as having a communist understanding and acting as a biology teacher. In the novel, Mr. Khumar has a thin body. He is someone who always visits the zoo. Unlike the film, the visualization of the story about Mr. Khumar is not visualized in the film. This reduction can be proven by the following novel quote:

“One of these was Mr. Satish Kumar, my biology teacher at Petit Séminaire and an active Communist who was always hoping Tamil Nadu would stop electing movie stars and go the way of Kerala. He had a most peculiar appearance. (Martel, 2001:42)

“...When Mr. Kumar visited the zoo, it was to take the pulse of the universe, and his stethoscopic mind always

confirmed to him that everything was in order, that everything was order. He left the zoo feeling scientifically refreshed.” (Martel, 2001:42)

Further shrinkage occurs when Pi's character meets the baker. Pi's character is told to meet the bread seller Mr. Satish Kumar was a Sufi believer, then Pi was introduced to Islam. Mr. It was Satish who brought Pi to the mosque and learned to pray, recite the Koran, and listen to lectures from a kyai in the mosque. The events of the story in the novel run in detail. This can be proven by the following quote:

“He would think I had changed my mind and didn't want to be seen with a poor Muslim baker. He would leave without saying a word.”

(Martel, 2001:106)

“He was a Sufi, a Muslim mystic. He sought fana, union with God, and his relationship with God was personal and loving. "If you take two steps towards God," he used to tell me, "God runs to you!" (Martel, 2001:82)

In contrast to the film, the visualization when Pi's character embraces Islam, Pi's character is visualized converting to Islam after praying at the mosque, the visualization immediately moves on to Pi praying on the terrace of his house. The visualization in the film is short. This is evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.1.3. Pi Praying in front of home. (Minute. 00.18.51).

“Pi is out in front of the house kneeling on a prayer mat, repeating a prayer. Father passes by with friends. He stops to watch Pi.” (Magee, 2010:17)

In addition to the reduction process above, the reduction also occurred in the event of the Pi family meeting with religious leaders. The meeting of the Pi family is told in the novel. In addition, the story of Pi's baptism by a religious figure is mentioned in the novel. Unlike the film, events during the Pi family's meeting with

prominent religious figures are not visualized. The visualization changes in the next sequence and does not visualize the baptism of Pi's character by a Christian religious figure. This reduction can be proven by the following quote:

“My baptism was a slightly awkward affair. Mother played along nicely, Father looked on stonily, and Ravi was mercifully absent because of a cricket match, which did not prevent him from commenting at great length on the event.” (Martel, 2001:100)

Furthermore, the reduction process occurs in the event of telling the state and nature of the animal's nature which is described in detail in the novel. The nature and names of animals such as Richard Parker, Zebra, Orange Juice. The animals in the Podichery zoo belonging to Pi's father are described in detail. This is corroborated by the following quote:

“We commonly say in the trade that the most dangerous animal in a zoo is Man. In a general way we mean how our species' excessive predatoriness has made the entire planet our prey. (Martel, 2001:46)
A zebra, you say?” said Mr. Kumar.
“That's right,” I replied. “It belongs to the same family as the ass and the horse.”
“The Rolls-Royce of equids,” said Mr. Kumar.
“What a wondrous creature,” said Mr. Kumar.
“This one's a Grant's zebra,” I said. (Martel, 2001:109)

This is different from the film, the events that tell the state and nature of the animal are visualized into the state and nature of Richard Parker, a savage Bengal belonging to Pi's father. which is the longest plot with the main character Pi. This is evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.1.4. Richard Parker and Zebra. (Minute. 00.53.02).

“Tigers are powerful swimmers, and, if he gets hungry enough, I'm afraid the little bit of water between us won't be any protection. I need to find a way to feed him.

God made tigers carnivores, so I must learn to catch fish. If I don't, I'm afraid his last meal will be a skinny vegetarian boy.” (Magee, 2010:48)

The next subtraction event is shown during the baptism of Pi's character. During the baptism process, the novel was told in detail, then it was told how the Pi family first met with three religious figures. Unlike the film, the events in the film when Pi's character performs the baptism are not visualized even when the Pi family meets the three religious figures mentioned. This reduction is reinforced by the following quote:

“My baptism was a slightly awkward affair. Mother played along nicely, Father looked on stonily, and Ravi was mercifully absent because of a cricket match, which did not prevent him from commenting at great length on the event.” (Martel, 2001:100)

Furthermore, the variation of subtraction is shown at the meeting of Mr. Khumar (biology teacher) Pi and Mr. Satish Khumar (baker) who is told in the novel. The event of the meeting of these characters is not shown at all in the film.

The next subtraction event is shown in the thirty-sixth chapter of the story plot. The thirty-sixth plot tells the story of Pi's character meeting a four-year-old child, Nikhil's character. The story in that chapter is not shown in the visual of the film. The following excerpt is a brief excerpt from the thirty-sixth chapter:

“Yes.” To acknowledge the fact brings a smile to his lips. “I'm sorry you didn't meet properly. He's late for practice. His name is Nikhil. He goes by Nick.” (Martel, 2001:120)

The next reduction is shown to a Heyna and Orange Juice (the name of an orangutan from Pi) which is described in detail in the novel. Unlike the film, the story is about a Heyna and Orange Juice which is visualized during the climax conflict. This can be corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.1.5. Orange Juice and Heyna. (Minute. 00.52.30).

“A boy, a hyena, a zebra and an orangutan silhouetted against the last fading light of day. Pi has hung the paddle and lifebuoy off the end of the boat and perches on the bow. The hyena's eyes seem to glow in the last light, fixed on Pi. Pi stares back. Pi fights fatigue as waves splash interminably against the hull. He winces at each creak of the lifeboat; his eyes glaze over as he stares out at the endless, dusky seascape. Pi sees movement in the shadows. The hyena attacks the zebra; the zebra barks and squeals. O.J. reacts to the violence, crying out.” (Magee, 2010:41)

Furthermore, the last reduction variation is shown in the character Pi who is told to find a lot of garbage in the ocean when he is in the lifeboat. In the novel this is described, unlike the film, this event is not visualized.

4.3.2 Addition

Then apart from the differences which tend to reduce the storyline, there are also differences that lead to additions. It is like what happened in the incident The event of the first addition variation is shown in the novel. In the novel, there is only one teacher character, namely Mr. Khumar who is a Biology teacher Pi, fat, communist who loves science. This can be explained by the following quote:

“One of these was Mr. Satish Kumar, my biology teacher at Petit Séminaire and an active Communist who was always hoping Tamil Nadu would stop electing movie stars and go the way of Kerala. He had a most peculiar appearance.” (Martel, 2001:42)

Unlike in the film, the visualization of teacher characterizations has been added, which was originally only one novel, there are three teacher characters in the

film, Mathematics teacher, French teacher, and physics teacher. This can be proven by the following quote:



Picture 4.3.2.1. Pi School. (Minute. 00.07.51).

“ which is also used in mathematics to represent the ratio of any circle's circumference to its diameter an irrational number of infinite length, usually rounded to three digits as. 3.14” (Magee, 2010:21)

Furthermore, additional variations that occur in Hindu religious celebrations are visualized so large, and attended by the Pi family. Hindus are shown so much present in the event. The celebration is set in India's Ganges river. This is reinforced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.2. Gangga River. (Minute. 00.14.17).

“The gods were my superheroes growing up. Hanuman, the monkey god, lifting an entire mountain to save his friend Lakshmana. Ganesh, The elephantheaded, risking his life to defend the honor of his mother Parvati. Vishnu, the Supreme Soul, the source of all things.

Vishnu sleeps, floating on the shoreless cosmic ocean and we are the stuff of his dreaming.” (Magee, 2001:14)

Additional variations can be seen in the main character Pi, Pi is visualized meeting a priest who brings him drinking water at church. While this event is not told in the novel. This is corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.3. Church Challenge. (Minute. 00.16.27).

“PRIEST

You must be thirsty. Here, I brought you this.

Not knowing what else to do, Pi takes the glass and drinks. An awkward pause as he searches for something - anything - to say. He finally points up to one of the paintings.” (Magee, 2010:15)

Furthermore, the addition is shown in the event of the Pi character. In the novel, Pi's character is not told that he had ever had a relationship with his girlfriend Anandi. Anandi is Pi's lover who works as a dancer who is not told in the novel. In contrast to the film, the event is added when the character Pi is visualized as having a relationship with Anandi, a dancer who becomes his lover. In the film, the characters Pi and Anandi have visualized meeting when they are practicing music together, Pi is singing music, and Anandi dancing. This is corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.4. Anandi. (Minute. 00.27.41).

“Mother made me study music, and one day my teacher came down with the flu he asked if I could take his place one afternoon playing rhythms for a dance class.” (Magee, 2010:24)

The next additional variation event is shown in the event of the character Pi, Pi's father, and his mother having an argument with the chef of the ship Tsimtsum. In the novel, the story about Pi's father who has a dispute with the ship's chef Tsimtsum is not told. In the film, this conflict occurs because the ship's chef is not willing to provide the vegetarian food that the Pi family wants. This addition is evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.5. Chef Tsimtsum. (Minute. 00.33.25).

“MOTHER
My sons and I are vegetarians. Do
you have anything ?
FRENCH COOK
Vegetarian the cow that produced
this liver was vegetarian, the pigs

that went into these sausages were
vegetarian.

FATHER

Very funny. But she doesn't eat
liver. (Magee, 2010:29)

Furthermore, the addition is told about the event that the character Pi who is not told sees a dangerous sign light. In the novel, Pi is not described in detail seeing the signs of danger. Unlike the film, this event is visualized by Pi seeing danger signs, namely the lights on the Tsimtsum ship that are lit, red, and indicate danger. This can be proven by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.6. Tsimtsum at Palung Mariana. (Minute. 00.38.16).

“More rain, lord of storms! Let it rage!

He finishes, laughing as he falls against the railing. The deck lights suddenly all come on at once a warning alarm sounds over the loudspeakers.” (Magee, 2010:33)

The next additional event is shown in the figure of Pi diving and descending on the lower cabin. In the novel, the story is not clearly described. In the film, the addition to the visualization of Pi diving and descending the lower cabin to save his family is shown and clearly illustrated. Pi dives into the room where his parents are. These additions can be corroborated by the following images and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.7. Pi Searching her family. (Minute. 00.39.15).

“PI

Amma ! appaa ! Ravi !! Get out!, Get out !!

Halfway down, Pi hits water. He dives, searching for his family. The hall lights flicker - the passage falls dark an instant before the emergency lights come on in the water below, which nearly reaches the ceiling. (Magee, 2010:33)

Furthermore, additional variations are shown in the character Pi, who is told to watch from above the tension of the sinking of the Tsimtsum ship. In the novel the story about Pi seeing the tension from the ship is not mentioned, therefore it becomes indescribable. In the film, the visualization of Pi who is told to see from above the tension of the sinking of the Tsimtsum ship is clearly depicted. Next, Pi is told to dive to the bottom of the sea to find his family. Additional variations are shown in the story of Mr. Tomohiro and Mr. Atsuro Chiba. In the novel, the incident is only mentioned by name and it is not clearly described what the character is like. This is evidenced by the following quote:

“Mr. Tomohiro Okamoto, of the Maritime Department in the Japanese Ministry of Transport, now retired, told me that he and his junior colleague at the time, Mr. Atsuro Chiba, were in Long Beach, California—the American western seaboard's main container port, near LA.—on unrelated business when they were advised that a lone survivor of the Japanese ship Tsimtsum, which had vanished without a trace in Pacific international waters several months before, was reported to have landed near the small town of Tomatlán, on the coast of Mexico. They were instructed by their department to go down to contact the survivor and see if any light could be shed on the fate of the ship.” (Martel, 2001:326)

Unlike the film, Mr. Tomohiro and Mr. Atsuro Chiba are visualized by the two figures with the characteristics of slanted eyes, curly hair and names in detail and clearly described. This can be corroborated by the following quotes and pictures:



Picture 4.3.2.8. Mr. Tomohiro and Mr. Atsuro Chiba. (Minute. 01.48.42).

“OKAMOTO
(Japanese language)
Get him some water.
(English language)
We don't mean to push you. And you
have our deepest sympathies. But
we've come a long way. And we're no
closer to understanding why the
ship sank. (Magee, 2010:70)

Furthermore, additional variations are shown in the adult Pi character who is visualized telling his sad story when Richard Parker lives away. In the novel, the story does not describe how Pi was when Richard Parker lived. These additions are corroborated by the following images and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.9. Richard Parker lives away. (Minute. 01.44.32).

“ADULT PI

You know, my father was right. Richard Parker never saw me as his friend. After all we'd been through, he didn't even look back. But I have to believe that there was more in his eyes than my own reflection staring back at me. I know I felt it even if I can't Prove it. I just wish Beat. He sighs. You know, I've left so much behind. My family, the zoo, Anandi, India I suppose in the end the whole of life becomes an act of letting go. But what always hurts the most is not taking the moment to say goodbye. I was never able to thank my father for all I learned from him, to tell him that without his lessons I would never have survived. And I know he's a tiger, but I wish. I'd said: It's over. We've survived. Thank you for saving my life. I love you, Richard Parker. You will always be with me. May God be with you.”

The variation of the last addition is shown in the appearance of the two children of Pi. In the novel, Pi's two children do not appear together. Unlike the film, the visualization of the appearance of Pi's two children is visualized together with his wife. Following are the names of boys and girls, a boy named Ravi and a girl named Adita. These additions can be corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.2.10. Pi's Children. (Minute. 01.58.43).

“here. Would you like to stay for dinner? She's an incredible cook.

WRITER

I didn't know you had a wife.

ADULT PI

And a cat, and two children.

WRITER

So your story does have a happy ending.

ADULT PI

Well, that's up to you. The story's

yours now.
(Magee, 2010:73)

4.3.3. Variation Change

In addition, variations in the ecranization process occur when the process of telling about the zoo. In Yann Martel's novel, in this case, he puts the story about the zoo in the fourth chapter, this is evidenced in the following quote:

“To me, it was paradise on earth. I have nothing but the fondest memories of growing up in a zoo. I lived the life of a prince. What maharaja's son had such vast, luxuriant grounds to play about? What palace had such a menagerie? My alarm clock during my childhood was a pride of lions. They were no Swiss clocks, but the lions could be counted upon to roar their heads off between five-thirty and six every morning. Breakfast was punctuated by the shrieks and cries of howler monkeys, hill mynahs And Moluccan cockatoos. I left for school under the benevolent gaze not only of Mother but also of bright-eyed otters and burly American bison and stretching and yawning orang-utans. (Martel, 2001:30)

Unlike the film, the visualization of the story about the zoo is located at the beginning or opening of the film. And this visualization process does not run with detailing, such as what are the characteristics of animals like what happens in novels. This can be explained by the following pictures and quotes:





Picture 4.3.3.1. Pondicherry Zoo. (Minute. 00.02.48).

“Born and raised in Pondicherry, in what was the French part of India. My father owned the zoo, and I was delivered on short notice by a herpetologist who was there to check on the Bengal Monitor Lizard.” (Magee, 2010:2)

Furthermore, various changes in the novel occur when Yann Martel, a novelist, is not told and becomes one of the characters in the novel. Unlike the case with films, the author's visualization is from the beginning to the end and is divided into various sequences. The author described is a Caucasian from Canada with a blonde beard, hairy and blond hair. This can be proven by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.2. a Novelist Yann Martel. (Minute. 00.04.30).

“WRITER
I assumed your father was a
mathematician - because of your

name.
(Magee, 2010:2)

In addition to the above variations, changes in the ecranization process also occur in the novel when the Mamaji character depicted is about sixty years old. Mamaji's character is described as a great swimmer and is a relative of Mr. Santosh Patel (Pi's father). This can be proven by the following quote:

“I believed him, Ravi was a merciless teaser. The first time he called Mamaji "Mr. Fish" to my face I left a banana peel in his bed. Even in his sixties, when he was a little stooped and a lifetime of counter obstetric gravity had begun to nudge his flesh downwards, Mamaji swam thirty lengths every morning at the pool of the Aurobindo Ashram.
(Martel, 2001:25)

The difference occurs with the film, the visualization of Mamaji's character changes variations, visualized Mamaji who is forty-five years old. This can be proven by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.2. Mamaji. (Minute. 00.05.20).

“A young Indian boy Pi at age five surfaces from a pool, gasping. He looks up at the large chest and skinny legs of Mamaji (late 30s). Mamaji reaches down to scoop Pi out of the water.

MAMAJI

A mouthful of water will not harm you but panic will. (Magee, 2010:4)

The next variation of change is shown in the novel when Pi's father deliberately wants to give knowledge about the savage Richard Parker so that Ravi and Pi are more alerts to be close to a beggar. This is corroborated by the following quote:

“I learned the lesson that an animal is an animal, essentially and practically removed from us, twice: once with Father and once with Richard Parker.” (Martel, 2001:48)

In contrast to the film, the above event is visualized when Pi's character feeds Richard Parker with his hands, Pi's father comes and scolds him for almost being pounced on by Richard Parker. Pi is punished by being shown how savagely Richard Parker preys on a goat. This is evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.3. Feeds Richard Parker. (Minute. 00.23.35).

“FATHER (CONT'D)

What are you thinking?! Are you out of your mind?

Who gave you permission to come back here? You have just ignored everything I have ever taught you!

PI

I just wanted to say Hello to him.

FATHER

You think that tiger is your friend. He is an animal, not a playmate!

(Magee, 2010:21)

Furthermore, various changes are shown in the event of Pi's figure who knows Hinduism from Rohini (Pi's aunt). Pi's incident of knowing Hinduism in the novel is told that Pi was invited to a temple to be taught about the gods by Pi's aunt. This is corroborated by the following quote:

“Auntie Rohini was delighted to meet her newborn nephew and she Thought she would include Mother Goddess in the delight. "It will be his symbolic first outing," she said. "It's a samskara!" Symbolic indeed. We were in Madurai; I was the fresh veteran of a seven-hour train journey. No matter. Off we went on this Hindu rite of passage, Mother carrying me, Auntie propelling her.” (Martel, 2001:67)

This is different from the film, the events in the film are visualized by Pi's character knowing Hinduism from his mother's story, being taught about the god Krishna and also introducing him through big Hindu religious celebrations with his family. This is corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.4. Hindu Religion Celebrations. (Minute. 00.14.17).

“Pi's family sits among the crowd on the steps that lead down to the water.

ADULT PI

The gods were my superheroes growing up. Hanuman, the monkey god, lifting an entire mountain to save his friend Lakshmana. Ganesh, the elephant-headed, risking his life to defend the honor of his mother Parvati. Vishnu, the Supreme Soul, the source of all things. Vishnu sleeps, floating on the shoreless cosmic ocean and we are the stuff of his dreaming.

(Magee, 2010:13)

Furthermore, various changes are shown in the process of Pi's figure who knows Catholicism. In the novel, the process of getting to know Catholicism is shown

by Pi with curiosity about going to church by himself. Pi is afraid and hides when he enters the church. This is shown by the following quote:

“I walked away and I dared. I entered the church. My stomach was in knots. I was terrified I would meet a Christian who would shout at me, "What are you doing here? How dare you enter this sacred place, you defiler? Get out, right now!"

There was no one. And little to be understood. I advanced and observed the inner sanctum. There was a painting. Was this the murti? Something about a human sacrifice. An angry god who had to be appeased with blood. Dazed women staring up in the air and fat babies with tiny wings flying about. A charismatic bird. Which one was the god? (Martel, 2001:72)

Unlike the film, this event is visualized in the process of Pi's character, who knows his main Catholic religion by challenging Ravi (Pi's older brother) to drink holy water in the church. Until after that Pi met the priest. This is evidenced by the following quote:



Picture 4.3.3.5. Ravi Challenge. (Minute. 00.15.43).

“RAVI
Challenge. I'll give you two
rupees. Run into that church and
drink the Holy water.”
(Magee, 2010:15)

Variations of change events are shown again in the character of Pi's wife who is told in the novel in chapters thirty and three six. This is evidenced by the following quote:

“She's a pharmacist.
When I say, Nice meeting you, Mrs. Patel, she replies, Please, make it
Meena. After a quick kiss between husband and wife, she's off on a
working
Saturday.” (Martel, 2001:105)

Unlike the film, the events of Pi's wife are only visualized at the end of the film. These changes can be shown in the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.6. Pi's Wife. (Minute. 01.58.43).

“here. Would you like to stay for dinner? She's an incredible cook.

WRITER

I didn't know you had a wife.

ADULT PI

And a cat, and two children.

WRITER

So your story does have a happy ending.

ADULT PI

Well, that's up to you. The story's yours now.

(Magee, 2010:73)

Furthermore, changes occur in the event that the character Pi is told is happy because he will leave India. In the novel, Pi's character feels adventurous at sea with pleasure. This is corroborated by the following quote:

“I love Canada. I miss the heat of India, the food, the house lizards on the walls, the musicals on the silver screen, the cows wandering the streets, the crows cawing, even the talk of cricket matches, but I love Canada. It is a great country much too cold for good sense, inhabited by compassionate, intelligent people with bad hairdos. Anyway, I have nothing to go home to in Pondicherry. (Martel, 2001:22)

Unlike the film, this event is shown in the character Pi who is visualized very sadly when he leaves India. In the film, his mother is depicted accompanying Pi and calming his sadness because of his journey to leave India. This is evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.7. Pi's mother. (Minute. 00.31.49).

“MOTHER (CONT'D)

(After a beat.)

Piscine, You have a whole life ahead of you. We're doing this for you and Ravi. Come inside and have some dinner.” (Magee, 2010:28)

Furthermore, the variation of change is shown in the events of Nikhil's character. Nikhil's character is a child who meets Pi. In the novel, the character is told to be carrying a small cat and alone. This is evidenced by the following quote:

“Yes. To acknowledge the fact brings a smile to his lips. I'm sorry you didn't meet properly. He's late for practice. His name is Nikhil. He goes by Nick.” (Martel, 2001:120)

This is different from the film, the events of Nikhil's character are shown at the end of the film. In the film, it is visualized that Nikhil comes with his mother and is not alone. Furthermore, the variation of change is shown in the story of the physical condition of the character. In the novel, the conflict situation of the characters during the sinking of the Tsitsum ship is not described in detail. In contrast to films, events that are visualized about the physical picture of the character can be seen clearly how the character is. These events can be corroborated by the following images and quotes:

“Richard Parker, can you believe what has happened to us? Tell me it's a bad dream. Tell me it's not real. Tell me I'm still in my bunk on the Tsitsum and I'm tossing and turning and soon I'll wake up from this nightmare. Tell me I'm still happy. Mother, my tender guardian angel of wisdom, where are you? And you, Father, my loving worrywart? And you, Ravi, dazzling hero of my childhood? Vishnu preserve me, Allah protect me, Christ save me, I can't bear it! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE! TREEEEEE!” (Martel, 2001:123)

The next variation change is shown in the plot story in the novel. In the novel there are two changes, the flashback plot to the present plot, then back to the flashback plot. Unlike the film, this change is shown in the visualization of the plot which becomes the flashback plot almost entirely.

The next change in variation is shown in a whale approaching lifeboat Pi. In the novel, it is explained clearly that Richard Parker then went blind. Unlike the film, the event is visualized by a whale approaching Pi, depicted in a surreal way, full of jellyfish and colorful. This is corroborated by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.8. jellyfish. (Minute. 01.12.58).

“Suddenly, the glowing silhouette of a huge creature wrapped in phosphorescent plankton a humpback whale streaks to the surface nearby, its mouth gaping. Fifty feet in length, it thrusts itself up into the air. Pi barely has time to react, gripping the raft and holding on for his life as the whale comes crashing back down into the water.” (Magee, 2010:51)

The next change of variation is shown in the narrated Storm twice. In the novel, the storm occurs twice. The difference is seen in the film, the storm is visualized as occurring once which is a merger of storms one and two. These changes can be evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.9. Storm twice. (Minute. 00.42.31).

“PI (CONT'D)

Come out Richard Parker! Come see
the hand of God!

Pi continues to unfasten the tarp.

PI (CONT'D)

Don't hide yourself! He's come to
us! It's a miracle!

(Magee, 2010:59)

Furthermore, changes in variations are shown in the story of Pi visiting the island of carnivores. In the novel the story is described in detail. Unlike the film, this change is shown by the visualization of Pi's character visiting a carnivorous island within one day.

In addition to these variations, further changes are shown to the character of Pi's son and his wife. The character of Pi's son and his wife is told and introduced in the middle chapter, namely chapters thirty and three six. Unlike the film, this change is illustrated when the characters of Pi's son and wife are visualized and introduced at the end of the film. These changes can be corroborated by the following images and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.10. Pi's Wife. (Minute. 01.58.43).

“here. Would you like to stay for dinner? She's an incredible cook.

WRITER

I didn't know you had a wife.

ADULT PI

And a cat, and two children.

WRITER

So your story does have a happy ending.

ADULT PI

Well, that's up to you. The story's yours now.

(Magee, 2010:73)

The last variation change is shown in the character Pi who tells his story to two maritime officials from Japan. In the novel, two maritime officials from Japan do not believe the story experienced by Pi's character. The conversation went long. Unlike the film, this change is illustrated when the visualized character Pi tells his story to two maritime officials from Japan who finally believe Pi's story. These changes can be evidenced by the following pictures and quotes:



Picture 4.3.3.11. Okamoto and Mr. Chiba. (Minute. 01.48.42).

“OKAMOTO

Thousands of meerkats? On a floating carnivorous island? And no one has ever seen it?

YOUNG PI

Yes. Just like I told you.

CHIBA

Bananas don't float.

(Magee, 2010:59)

