AN ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMIC AND MOVIE
BY STAN LEE: IRON MAN

Kevin Oroh, Nurmin Samola, Paula Hampp
English Education Department
Universitas Negeri Manado
Correspondence author: paulahampp@unima.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to find out the differences between comics and movie by using a qualitative method, effective to describe the problem and give more explanation about this comic and movie Iron Man. This research was conducted in Comic (Tales of Suspense: Iron Man) and Movie Iron Man (2008). To fulfill the research objective, the researcher took an experimental study involving a sample of a movie with a duration of 2 hours 6 minutes and a comic strip of 13 pages. Data is obtained through analysis in books and comics, reading, and seeing the problems obtained. The data in the comics show more past events at that time than the data in the movie. In the comics it shows realistic events in the 1963 era and the values or data shown in the movie are more into the modern era. Based on the results of the research, the researcher concludes that the comics and the Iron Man film have differences that make each story with the right elements, stories that have suggestions through time.

Key words: Comic, Movie, Iron Man, Stan Lee

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human communication tool to interact. Language is fundamental to all social processes, In humans do need language to communicate with each other, as stated by (Sudarsono, Samola, and Maru, 2018). According to (Hampp P. L, 2019:16) Indonesian people should be taught English from an early age. So, it is critical to study and learn. Learning English can help the students improve their knowledge of everything in English (Andries et al, 2019). In learning language teaching, there are four
language skills; speaking, reading, writing, and listening. Without language, people would find problems in sharing information, interacting with others, showing sympathies, and clarifying important cases. (Liando and Lumetti, 2017) states that a work of fiction suggests a work that tells something that is fictional, imaginary, something that does not exist and happens seriously so there is no need to find the truth (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 2). Comics are also included in literary works, namely pictorial literature (Rorintulus, 2017). Comics as a form of cartoons that reveal characters and act out a story in a sequence that is closely related to images and designed to provide entertainment to the readers, (Maru et al, 2016).

Movie technique, both the equipment and the settings, have succeeded in presenting images that are closer to reality (Mateling, 2010). In a dark atmosphere in the cinema, the audience witnesses a story that seems to have happened in front of them, (Effendy, 2000).

Literary works cannot be separated from comics as well. Literature is born from the process of an author's imagination, as well as his reflections on social phenomena around him. Therefore, the presence of literary works is part of people's lives (Jabrohim, 2003). Also, Literature is the reflection of human life whether in society or their private life (Sabudu, 2015: 1).

My comic and film is a two combination that has similarities in the art that can express emotions and storylines that contain certain meanings, for example, messages about the morals of life in the comics or films (Wantah et al, 2021).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used in this study is a qualitative comparative method, namely research that aims to compare two or more variables, to get answers or facts whether there is a comparison to the object under study. Qualitative research can also be intended as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation (Corbis, 2003).
The data source in this research is a script for the Iron Man Comic and Movie by Stan Lee. Data in research are the subjects from which the data are obtained, (Arikunto, 1997). Some of the work steps in this research include:

- The instruments used in this research (laptop, notes, comic, and soft file of movie)

  1. Having the comic and reading it.
  2. Identifying the aspect of character, power, and setting.
  3. Downloading the movie.
  4. Watch the movie and identify the character, power, and setting

According to (Muhardi and Hasanuddin, 1992) the analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The collected data are analyzed with the steps proposed by (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Those three steps:

  1. Data reduction
  2. Data display
  3. Conclusion drawing/verification

FINDINGS

Qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in various forms various ways, namely: through a strict selection, through a summary or description brief, classifying them in a broader pattern, and so on. Sometimes it is also possible to convert the data into numbers or ranking rankings, but this is not always wise (Rorintulus, 2020).

Comic

Character
a. Yinsen

“And thus the gallant Chinese Scientist (Yinsen) buys precious second for Anthony Stark... while the life-sustaining machine builds up more and more power behind the locked door!!!” (comic page, 7)

b. Wong-Chu

“Our tale has its beginning halfway around the world, in a south Vietnam jungle, menaced by Wong-the Chu, The Red Guerrilla Tyrant!” (Page comics, 3)

c. Gargantuatus

“I am GARGANTUS, THE MIGHT ONE! I have come to rule.. First you, then the world! Harken to my first order! Build a WALL AROUND YOUR TOWN” (comic page.13)

Power

a. Transistor/Electrical interference

“But, before the heavier weapons can be brought into play... Tony: I’ll just reverse the charge on this Magnetic Turbo-Insulator and use a Top-Hat Transistor to increase its repelling power a thousand Fold!” (Page comic 11). And also he has Electrical interference.

Setting

a. Vietnam

“Our tale has its beginning halfway around the world, in a south Vietnam jungle, menaced by Wong-the Chu, The Red Guerrilla Tyrant!” (Page comic, 3).

b. Presentation Weapon

“In a secluded area somewhere in the U.S defense perimeter, there stands a closely guarded building. The laboratory of Anthony streak. Tony: General, you will see my tiny Transistor increase the power so tremendously that it will open that locked vault” (comic page, 2).
Movie

Character

a. Yinsen

“Tony: You still haven’t told me where you’re from” “Yinsen: I’m from a small town called Gulmira.” (movie minute 27: 20)

b. Raza’s Guards

“The door-slat flies open. Abu again. He barks, more stern than usual. Tony stops, and the secret cylinder he was filling, clatters to the floor. Yinsen notices and looks at Tony. Abu, Ahmed, and Omar enter, followed by RAZA’S GUARDS. They take up positions, rigid. Raza enters” (movie minute 29: 10)

c. Obadiah

“OBADIAH: And now I’m going to kill you with it” (movie minute 1: 45: 19)

d. Ten Rings

“Tony: who are these people?” “Yinsen: They are your loyal customers, sir.. They call themselves the Ten Rings” (movie minute 24: 00)

Power

a. Afganistan

“RURAL AFGHANISTAN - DAY 1 FROM UP HIGH: a U.S. Military convoy worms through a barren vista. ROCK MUSIC swells as we drift down and enter the center Humvee.” (movie minute, 1: 15)

Presentation Weapon

“the Jericho, as it divides from a single missile, into scores of mini-missiles. TONY: For your consideration, the Jericho..” (movie minute, 16: 00)

Data Display

Defines a presentation as a set of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In this
way, an analyst can see what is going on, and determine whether to draw the right conclusions or continue to do the analysis that the presentation suggests might be useful.

Iron Man is a superhero film based on the Marvel Comics character Iron Man released in 2008. The film, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Paramount Pictures, is the first film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) franchise.

Comic

Character

a. Yinsen

Yinsen was a great Timbetpal scientist and architect. He moved to The city, of Washington, in the United States of America, in the late 1980s. He ended up marrying a Chinese woman. Toni was among their children. However, the marriage failed, leaving Yinsen to return to Timbetpal. He stayed in contact with Tony daily, keeping a watchful eye on her and her mother. He divorced and had a child after returning to his homeland. In any case, his happy life came to an end when Natalia Quantity of information, a Red Room employee, took him for the sake of warlord Wong-Chu.

b. Wong-Chu

Described in the comics is the Communist Revolution in 1949, Mandarin lost his position and power. Even so, the people he once ruled still looked upon him with almost mystical admiration. Then Mandarin became the protector of the revolutionary named Sin-Cong Wong-Chu. It was Wong-Chu who kidnapped the geniuses Yinsen and Tony Stark. Then Yinsen sacrificed his life so that Stark could escape and destroy Wong Chu's troops in an Iron Man Mark I costume.

c. Gargantuatus

The iron man comic also tells of an enemy named GARGANTUS in the form of an alien who symbolically represents communism, in the era of the year of manufacture at that time.
Power

Stan Lee didn't understand what a transistor was. He just knew that they were responsible for miniaturization. He figured that you could attach a transistor to a magnet and boost its power. And he was confused about the relationship between transistors and batteries so Iron Man was constantly "charging his transistors" instead of his batteries.

Setting

a. Vietnam

In the comics, Stark is in Vietnam helping U.S. soldiers fight a terrorist group called The Red Guerrilla Tyrant. He made sure that the weapon he made was functioning properly but after that, he was injured by stepping on a mine in the forest. Iron Man shows his story in "Tales of Suspense" promoting United States intervention in Vietnam. There, Iron Man devoted his actions to fight against Communism. Most of his enemies were Soviet or Asian communists. Spends much of his time helping the United States stop people who are affiliated with the Communists. In the first Iron Man film, we can see that Tony Stark was taken prisoner by several terrorists in Iraq, before finally escaping in his first Iron Man costume. However, in the comic version released in 1963, this incident took place in Vietnam. This is understandable because at that era the United States was at war with Vietnam.

b. Presentation Weapon

He is in a laboratory conducting experiments with new equipment he found, namely a small transistor with a very strong magnetic power that can increase the force of any device. At that time when the iron man comics were being made, transistors were in an era of development in various electronic devices. while the missiles featured in the Iron Man film are an era where a stronger weapon or one-time use can win.
Movie

Character

a. Reza Guards
   In the story Tony Stark is held captive by the Ten Rings Leader, Raza, offering to free Stark on the condition that he build Jericho missiles for the group, but Stark and Yinsen know that he will not keep his promise. Stark is arrested by war criminal Whong-Chu. They put another man from Afghanistan to play this role to change the character from comic in this era causing the conflict in Iraq.

b. Obadiah
   In the film is the Iron Moger controlled by Obadiah Stane He eventually gave Stark Industries firearms to the Ten Rings in intended to assist military operation inside the war-torn Gulmira. Whenever Pepper Potts exposed his connections with terrorists, Stane built the Iron Monger Armor and tried to murder Stark himself, ending up dying.

Power

   This armor looks quite stiff and fragile. Equipped with bulletproof shields, flamethrowers, and rocket boosters Mark 1 managed to help Tony defeat and escape from the enemies. But in the Iron Man film, Mark I does not have a transistor with a strong magnet but on the contrary, in the comic Mark, I do not have a Rocket booster.

Setting

a. Afghanistan
   That Iron Man is the Afghan War film is telling. The film is about mega-wealthy arms dealer and playboy Tony Stark (Robert Downey, Jr.), who’s captured by Afghan fighters while in the country to sell his latest weapons system. The first quarter of the movie involves Stark building his prototype Iron Man suit to escape captivity.
b. **Presentation Weapon**

When Afghanistan finished presenting the rocket, Stark's group left and while on the way the Stark group was ambushed, Stark was injured by a missile, and the operation was carried out on him.

**Table of Differences in Iron Man**

| DIFFERENCES |
|-------------|
| COMIC | MOVIE |

| Setting         | Power       | Character         | Setting       | Power       | character |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Vietnam      | Magnetic    | Yinsen (CHINES)   | Afghanistan   | Rocket      | Yinsen (Gilmira) |
| 2. Presentation with Transistor | Transistor | When-Chu          | Presentation weapon with Missile Jericho | Arc reactor | Reza (Teroris Ten Rings) |
| 3. Laboratory   | Electrical interference | Gargantus (Extraterrestrial race) | Open field   | Fly         | Iron Moger (Obadiah Stane) |

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusion is the final step in making a report. Drawing conclusions is the regularity of patterns of explanation, causal path, or proposition. Conclusions drawn are verified by looking at and questioning a more precise understanding. By reviewing field notes and placing a copy of a finding in the data, referring to and utilizing the validity techniques used. Data presentation is limited to a set of informants which is structured and provides the possibility of withdrawing conclusions and taking action. Data presentation tends to lead to simplification of data, complexes into units in simple and selective form so that it is easy to understand.

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the characters of the characters in it represent the difference between comics and iron man films. Starting from the place that is
shown to have a significant point of view, the clashes that occur are a support to help America when it is at war with Vietnam, along with the development of the current era, the background of expert stories in Afghanistan which can be said to invite film enthusiasts and writers interested to see events in the film. By using a qualitative comparative method approach in analyzing existing data, it can be concluded that the differences that exist in Iron Man comics and films explain or describe the circumstances and situations that occur can make a story different from the previous one. In this study, we can earn benefit from reading and listening to the material in Iron Man and this’s not just a movie or comic. Many people had new things or skills when something rare show up

REFERENCES

Andries, F., Hammp, P., Rombepajung, P., & Lengkoan, F. (2019, November). The Application of Special Self-Made Word Card for Vocabulary Teaching Particularly Irregular Verbs. In International Conference on Social Science 2019 (ICSS 2019) (pp. 969-971). Atlantis Press.

Arikunto, S. (1997). Prosedur Penelitian. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta: Gramedia.

Arikunto. (2002). Metodologi Penelitian Suatu pendekatan proposal. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.

Corbin, S. (2003). Dasar-dasar penelitian Kualitatif. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar

Effendy, O. U. (2000). Ilmu, Teori, Filsafat komunikasi. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Hampp, P. L, (2019). Use of songs in Teaching Simple To Be And Past Tense Teaching. Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching, 3(6).

Jabrohim. (2003). Metodologi Penelitian Sastra . Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widya.

Liando, N.V.F and Lumettu, R. (2017). Students’ Initiative towards their Speaking Performance. International Education Studies, vol. 5, no.8; 2017

Maru, G, Samola, N, Sudarsono, L. (2016). A Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language in Barrack H. Obama's Speech. Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching.

Meteling, A. (2010). Comics and the City: Urban Space in Print, Picture, and Sequence. USA: Continuum.
Miles, M. B & Huberman, A. M. (1994). Qualitative Data Analysis (2nd ed.). London: Sage Publication Ltd.

Muhardi, dan Hasanuddin WS. (1992). Prosedur Analisis Fiksi. Padang: IKIP Padang.

Nurgiyantoro, B. (2010). Teori Pengkajian Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University.

Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. (2007). Teori Pengkajian Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Rorintulus, O. (2017). Breaking the Wall: The Representation of Native American Women as Warriors in Zitkala-she’s a Warrior’s Daughter. ISoLEC: International Seminar on Language, Education, and Culture, ISSN: 2598-0653, 239-241

Rorintulus, O. (2020). Indigenous Australian Women’s Life Writing: Their Voices to Be Heard. In *Journal of International Conference Proceedings (JICP)* (Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 131-139).

Sabudu, D. (2014). The Formula of Romance: A Study on Eric Wilson’s Fire Proof. *KOMPETENSI* Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Seni, 12(2), 1-3

Sudarsono, L., Samola, N., & Maru, M. G. (2018). a Discourse Analysis OF Figurative Language IN Barrack H. Obama’s Speech. *Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching*, 1(01)

Wantah, F. N., Mogea, T., & Rorintulus, O. (2021). HYPOCRISY IN NARAYAN’S THE GUIDE. *SoCul: International Journal of Research in Social Cultural Issues*, 1(3), 181-192.