

## APPENDIXES

### Appendix 1. *Murder on the Orient Express (1934) Novel Synopsis*

The novel begins with a well-known detective who had a conversation with a general on the train platform in Aleppo, Syria. The famous detective later identified as Hercule Poirot who had saved the honor of French Army. He was a talented detective from Belgium. When he arrived at the Tokatlian Hotel, he got some letters and telegram who requested him to travel back to London to continue a case investigation. Meanwhile, he could not find an available compartment to travel back to London because all of them were already booked. Fortunately, he met with his friend, Bouc, who was occupied as the train director. He helped Hercule Poirot to get a compartment, even though he had to share a room with another passenger, Hector MacQueen. Several hours after the train was departed, a man approached him when he was enjoying his meal in the restaurant. The man was Ratchett, a rich businessman who had a problem with threatening letters. Ratchett offered Hercule Poirot a high-paid job to protect him during the trip, but he refused it.

Poirot went to his compartment to have a sleep, but he was bothered with some noises. He went out from his room when one of the passengers rang a bell and screamed. She was Mrs. Hubbard who found something suspicious in her room. Hercule Poirot called the train conductor to get some water for the granny. The conductor, Pierre Michel, said that the train was stuck because of the snowbank that obstructed the rail track. It made the passengers worried. On the next day, when all of the passengers were gathering at the restaurant car, one of them was not coming. That passenger was Ratchett. The conductor who knew it later brought a meal for him to his compartment, but then he found something horrible. Ratchett was found dead in his compartment with some wounds at his back. Hercule Poirot was requested to investigate the case and find the murderer.

During his investigation, he found several suspicious things in Ratchett's compartment. Starting from a handkerchief with initial "H" and window which was opened. Hercule Poirot thought that the window was just a diversion. He also found a pipe cleaner and a burnt letter with "Armstrong" was written on it. After he observed and examined the letter, he knew that Ratchett was not the real identity. Hercule Poirot knew that Ratchett's real identity was Cassetti. He was the one who charged for the Daisy Armstrong kidnapping case that asked for a high ransom and killed the little girl.

Poirot started his interview with Hector MacQueen. It was because Hector MacQueen knew the letter which was found in Ratchett's compartment. He was shocked when knew that the letter was not fully burnt. The next interview was done with Edward Masterman and Mrs. Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard said that the killer was in her compartment. Herculer Poirot found that all passengers who were interviewed had a reasonable alibi. Meanwhile, his suspicion was growing when

all passengers said that they saw a woman running in red kimono on the night of the murder, but none of them confessed that they had red kimono. Hildegarde Schmidt confessed that he had hit a man with conductor uniform which lost one of its buttons. Later, Hercule Poirot checked all of the passengers' luggage. He found that the mentioned conductor uniform was in Hildegarde Schmidt's luggage. Another surprising finding was the red kimono which was found in Hercule Poirot's luggage.

After conducting the investigation, Hercule Poirot with Dr. Constantine and Bouc sit together to collect and examine all of the pieces that were gathered. He was thinking and relating each evidence until he found an answer for the murder case. Before he uttered the answer, he wanted all passengers to reveal their real identity. He pointed some people and revealed their identity. He told that Countess Andrenyi was actually Helena Goldenberg or Daisy Armstrong's aunt, Mary Debenham was the Armstrong's governess, Antonio Foscarelli was the Armstrong's driver, Princess Dragomiroff was Sonia Armstrong's godmother, and other revelations that were confessed by the passengers.

At the end, Hercule Poirot called all passengers to gather in the restaurant car and told his two possible answers toward the case. The first possibility was a stranger entering Cassetti's compartment when the train was stuck at Vincovci and killed him. The second possibility was all passengers were connected to the murder, except Hercule Poirot, Bouc, and Dr. Constantine. He said that twelve wounds were found at Cassetti's back which was similar with the number of the passengers. The killing motive was because the twelve suspects were having heavy pain due to Daisy Armstrong's death. Mrs. Hubbard or Linda Arden agreed with the second answer because Cassetti deserved it. Meanwhile, Hercule Poirot told Bouc to use the first solution to protect the family and the household. Bouc agreed and Hercule Poirot closed the case.

The logo of UNDIKSHA (Universitas Negeri Di Khasa) is a blue shield-shaped emblem with a yellow border. It features a yellow sunburst or floral motif at the top and the word "UNDIKSHA" in white capital letters on a blue banner at the bottom.

**Appendix 2. Sequence Segmentation of *Murder on the Orient Express* (1934)**

No.	Description	
1.	<b>The Unpredictable Day for Poirot in Taurus Express</b>	
	1a	Conversation between the general and Hercule Poirot that was accompanied by Lieutenant Dubosc on a train platform in Aleppo, Syria, about his help in saving the honor of French Army
	1b	Mary Debenham's opinion about Hercule Poirot's appearance who looked ridiculous and insignificant for her because he had quirky moustache and style
	1c	Poirot's observation on two English passengers in dining car, Colonel Arbuthnot and Mary Debenham, who had suspicious talk as a stranger that knew each other and had same mutual connection in just one day
	1d	Poirot's impression on ridiculous conversation between Colonel Artbuthnot and Mary Debenham who looked like playing " <i>an odd little comedy</i> " which led Poirot into a sense of deeper relationship between them
	1e	Unexpected stop because of burned dining car that worried the passengers, particularly Mary Debenham who had greater frustration than what a traveler should have and looked very stress because of the delay to Orient Express in Istanbul
2.	<b>The Unexpected Letters and Telegrams at Tokatlian Hotel for Poirot</b>	

	2a	Letters and telegrams for Poirot at Tokatlian Hotel where one of them asked him to return to London because there was a development of Kassner Case and booked a trip of Orient Express immediately
	2b	Meeting of Poirot and Bouc as an old friend who later had a small talk while dining in hotel restaurant about Poirot's past experience as a great police officer and his journey to travel back to London
	2c	Poirot's observation on two strange Americans where the older asked the younger to pay the bill, who later identified as Hector, the younger American, and Mr. Ratchett, the older American
	2d	Conversation between Hercule Poirot who asked Bouc's opinion about the two strange Americans where Bouc agreed with Hercule Poirot's negative impression on them because their attitude and behaviour did not match with their tidy appearance
	2e	Bouc's offer of compartment for Hercule Poirot to ensure a safe journey for his well-known friend because the Orient Express was entirely full
	2f	Conversation between Poirot and Hector MacQueen who traveled with his boss for business where Poirot later observed that the room was preserved by Hector to keep anyone away from booking the room
3.	<b>The Uninterested Case that was Refused by Poirot</b>	
	3a	Conversation between Poirot and Bouc in dining car about a group of diverse people who came together in a short time period

	3b	Poirot's vague speculation about a group of diverse people in the restaurant car that shared a same table where Poirot's identified them as a big American, a neat English servant, and a dark-skinned Italian
	3c	Poirot's observation on a group of diverse people in the opposite side of restaurant car that shared a same table where Poirot identified a cosmopolitan aristocrat from Rusia
	3d	Poirot's observation on strange sitting position of Colonel Artbutnnot who was behind three women and apart from Mary Debenham which attracted Poirot's conclusion that they tried to hide their close relationship by sitting in a far distance
	3e	Poirot's observation on two couple where the man dressed in English style but actually not English that later known to be associated with Hungarian Embassy
	3d	Poirot's conversation with a woman who complained about a currency of Turkey which she called as worthless thing
	3f	Talk between Ratchett and Hercule Poirot where Hercule Poirot refused a job to protect Ratchett even though he offered a big deal because he felt uninterested with Ratchett's contrastive looking and behavior
4.	<b>The Odd Cry in the Middle of the Night that was Attracting Poirot's Attention</b>	
	4a	Poirot's observation on a strange condition on train where everyone looked close and comfortable to each other where they talked in a length conversation and helped each other

	4b	Conversation between Pirot and Pierre Michel about his experience on the train that was caught by more snow than had been seen for years
	4c	Conversation between Poirot, Arbuthnot, and MacQueen about two luxurious-looking grannies who were chatting and offering an aspirin for headache which looked like Mrs. Hubbard had some sympathy to a Swedish woman
	4d	Conversation between Hercule Poirot and Mrs. Hubbard who was afraid of fierce-looking man, Ratchett, that had a compartment next to her
	4e	Description of a loud groan of cry that came from Ratchett's compartment which was distracting Poirot's sleep and other passengers
5.	<b>A Crime Case for the Flamboyant Detective</b>	
	5a	Poirot's assumption on Mrs. Hubbard who rang the bell few times to call the conductor where Poirot assumed it as an important conversation for Mrs. Hubbard because she talked 90% more than the conductor
	5b	Conversation between Poirot and the conductor about Mrs. Hubbard who saw a man in her cabin and the train that was stalled on the station near Yugoslavia
	5c	Poirot's experience on seeing a woman in scarlet kimono were walking by the corridor just after the footsteps that he heard before back to sleep
	5d	Worried condition of all passengers about their appointment and business that would be delayed because the train was stuck on a snowdrift

	5e	Ratchett's dead body that was found in his compartment with strange wounds at his back
	5f	Bouc's, Arbuthnot's, Michel's, and Poirot's initial assumption about the murderer that might escaping from the window and happened between twelve and two in the morning
	5g	Crime investigation that was calling Poirot's responsibility and his emotional relationship with Bouc
6.	<b>The Beginning of Poirot's Investigation toward the Case</b>	
	6a	Private interview of MacQueen in the restaurant car as a business partner that knew Ratchett's personal life background that left America
	6b	MacQueen's explanation about his position and job as translator in the business with Ratchett
	6c	MacQueen's confession on cruel personality of Ratchett that made him had many rivals who sent threatening letters
	6d	Poirot's suspicious impressions of MacQueen who had been confessing everything he knew about Ratchett
7.	<b>Poirot's Crime Scene and Body Examination</b>	

	7a	Crime scene and dead body examination that was done by Poirot who found twelve stab wounds with different intensities and no fingerprints
	7b	Poirot's hypothesis toward the dead body that might be stabbed by more than a murderer
	7c	Pistol, false teeth, glass, mineral water, two matches, and ashtray that were examined around the dead body to find how the crime scene was done
	7d	Ratchett's real identity revelation as Cassetti, Daisy Armstrong kidnapper, and the reason he left America
8.	<b>The Armstrong Kidnapping Case</b>	
	8a	Conversation between Hercule Poirot, Dr. Constantine, and Bouc at lunch about Ratchett's true identity as Cassetti, person who kidnapped and held a daughter of wealthy Americans, Daisy Armstrong, for ransom
	8b	Daisy Armstrong murder case that affected her whole family members to seek for justice
	8c	Failed imprisonment of Cassetti because of a bribe that he used to pay the judge and left America after changing identity into Ratchett
	8d	Poirot's two main assumptions about the killing motives that might be done because of Ratchett's business rival or family vengeance



9.	<b>The Evidence of the Wagon Lit Conductor Found from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	9a	Bouc's impression of Pierre Michel that was impossible to be involved because he had worked for more than 15 years and a Frenchman who was considered as respectable and honest person
	9b	Michel's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve in the murder case
	9c	Michel's explanation about what he saw or heard on the night of the case to build suspicion on the other suspects
	9d	Poirot's suspicious impression of Pierre Michel that had a possibility to get involve in the murder
10.	<b>The Evidence of the Ratchett's Secretary from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	10a	Second interview of MacQueen about Ratchett's true identity as Cassetti that had kidnapped Daisy Armstrong
	10b	MacQueen's hatred toward Ratchett who acted cruel to him and gave low salary for his work
	10c	MacQueen's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve in the murder

	10d	Poirot's suspicious impression of MacQueen that might be involved in the murder
11.	<b>The Evidence of the Valet from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	11a	Edward Masterman's activities on the last time he saw Ratchett where he did not do any suspicious activities that could lead into the murder scene
	11b	Edward Masterman's hatred toward Ratchett because he just simply did not like American even though he had never been there
	11c	Edward Masterman's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve to the crime
	11d	Poirot's suspicious impression of Edward Masterman that had a possibility to get involve to the crime
12.	<b>The Evidence of the American Lady from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	12a	Mrs. Hubbard's explanation about a man in her compartment that made her rang the bell because she thought it was Ratchett
	12b	Mrs. Hubbard's explanation about what she heard and saw on that night to show that she did not involve on the murder

	12c	Mrs. Hubbard's anger about Daisy Armstrong kidnapping even though they did not have any close relation based on her explanation
	12d	Strange luxurious handkerchief that was found by Poirot in Ratchett's compartment
13.	<b>The Evidence of the Swedish Lady from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	13a	Greta Ohlsson's explanation about what she did on the night of the case to show that she did not involve on the murder
	13b	Poirot's request to Greta Ohlsson to write down his phone number, to see whether she was left-handed or right-handed person
	13c	Events list and their times based on the visitors of Ratchett's compartment to find the crime pattern
	13d	Bouc's assumption about Antonio Foscarelli that might be the murderer because he was an Italian man and knife was Italian weapon
14.	<b>The Evidence of the Russian Princess from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	14a	Poirot's explanation about his assumption on Pierre Michel and how the murder was possibly done during the moment when the conductors heard the bell

	14b	Interview of Princess Dragomiroff in the dining car where she refused all the requests and was not easily intimidated by questions
	14c	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation about her relationship with Armstrong family as Linda Arden's close friend
	14d	Satisfied expression of Princess Dragomiroff toward the Ratchett's murder which seemed like she was waiting for the moment
15.	<b>The Evidence of Count and Countess Andrenyi from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	15a	Bouc's advice for Poirot to be careful because Count is a diplomat where any offense would not only be between Poirot and Count, but between nations
	15b	Count Andrenyi's impression of Ratchett's murder where he seemed to be careless because it was not his business as a diplomat
	15c	Count Andrenyi's explanation about what he and his wife did on the night of the case to show that they did not involve on the murder
	15d	Hercule Poirot's harmless questions for Countess because he knew that he had to respect the upper-class family member and respectable diplomat
	15e	Countess Andrenyi's explanation about Count Andrenyi's habit that liked to smoke cigars or cigarettes, and her gown color

	15f	Poirot's observation on Countess Andrenyi's passport that had a grease spot of spilled coffee on the initial of her name
16.	<b>The Evidence of Colonel Arbuthnot from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	16a	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation of her first meeting with Mary Debenham several days ago in a railway convey car
	16b	Colonel Arbuthnot's opinion about Mary Debenham that was passionately protected by him from the suspicion
	16c	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder
	16d	Colonel Arbuthnot's opinion about Daisy Armstrong kidnapping case that should get its justice and the murderer should be punished
	16e	Poirot's and Constantine's next assumption about the involvement of Arbuthnot in the case because he looked like hiding something with Mary Debenham
17.	<b>The Evidence of Mr. Hardman from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	17a	Concealed identity of Cyrus Hardman that later revealed and confirmed because he trusted in person with same job

	17b	Cyrus Hardman's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder
	17c	Murder case examination based on Hardman's explanation and assumption that were accepted by Hercule Poirot
	17d	Poirot's and Constantine's next assumption about the involvement of Hardman in the case that might be less possible
18.	<b>The Evidence of the Italian from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	18a	Antonio Foscarelli's assumption on the suspects where he put American in higher regard than the Englishman
	18b	Antonio Foscarelli's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder
	18c	Bouc's assumption on the involvement of Antonio Foscarelli as an Italian who used knife as weapon and a good liar
	18d	Poirot's explanation and belief about the murderer which might be have an Anglo-Saxon brain because the murder was not a result of short quarrel, but involved long-term planning
19.	<b>The Evidence of Miss Debenham from Poirot's Investigation</b>	

	19a	Poirot's observation on Mary Debenham that looked very Anglo-Saxon because she had the aura of coolness
	19b	Mary Debenham's opinion about Ratchett's true identity as Cassetti that gave emotional impact to her
	19c	Mary Debenham's request for Poirot to reassure that Greta Ohlsson was not suspected as the killer
	19d	Poirot's assumption on the involvement of Mary Debenham as the killer since she showed a very Anglo-Saxon attitude
20.	<b>The Evidence of the Lady's Maid from Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	20a	Discussion between Poirot and Dr. Constantine about Mary Debenham who acted cool and tried to hide something under her coolness
	20b	Hildegarde Schmidt's explanation about what she did on the night of the case to show that she did not involve on the murder
	20c	Poirot's suspicious mind toward Schmidt that gave inconsistent answers about what she saw or heard and could not provide the time she did movements
	20d	Poirot's new clue based on Schmidt's explanation which showed that the murder was a dark man with womanish voice

21.	<b>Summary of the Passengers' Evidence after Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	21a	Poirot's, Dr. Constantine's, and Bouc's vague review about the evidence that were collected from the interviews
	21b	Discussion among passengers about the suspects that might be still on the train
	21c	Hardman's possibility as a hero or a suspect based on his explanation that led Poirot's into ambiguity
	21d	Wider possibility of suspects that might be more than one murderer and had close relationship with Armstrong family
	21e	Bouc's and Dr. Constantine's next conclusion about the murderers where Bouc is worried with his reputation
	21f	Poirot's investigation on searching the red kimono on the passengers' luggage and finding other related evidences as well
22.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on the Weapon that Stabbed Ratchett's Back</b>	
	22a	Discussion between Dr. Constantine and Poirot about the dagger that was used as the weapon to stab Ratchett



	22b	Bouc's assumption about what the murderer did after killing Ratchett in his compartment where the killer put the dagger on Mrs. Hubbard's toiletries to build suspicion
	22c	Discussion between Poirot and Hubbard about the door that was locked, but the killer still could enter the room before the killer left the stage
	22d	Poirot's investigation toward Hubbard's luggage that hid nothing significant
23.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on Passengers's Luggage</b>	
	23a	Discussion between Hardman with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc where they only found liquors which were classified as insignificant thing
	23b	Discussion between Arbuthnot with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc where they found pipe cleaners that were similar with the evidence on the crime stage
	23c	Discussion between Princess Dragomiroff and Schmidt with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where their luggage was locked and they did not allow them to check at first
	23d	Discussion between Count and Countess Andrenyi with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where they found nothing significant in their luggages
	23e	Discussion between Mary Debenham and Poirot about the utterance that Debenham told in the conversation with Arbuthnot in Konya which build suspicion on them

	23f	Discussion between Mary Debenham and Poirot about the change of her attitude during the train travel which build suspicion on her true identity
	23g	Discussion between Schmidt with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where they found the wagon lit conductor's uniform with a missing button
	23h	Poirot's assumption about how the uniform could be in Schmidt's luggage because she did not know how the uniform could be in her luggage
	23i	Discussion between MacQueen, Masterman, and Foscarelli with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, without finding any significant thing
	23j	Poirot's announcement about all of the evidences that he had collected from the luggage investigation where he found some suspicious staff that related with the crime scene
24.	<b>Poirot's Crime Analysis to Find the Murderer among All Suspects</b>	
	24a	Poirot's assumption about the case based on the collected evidence so far as he said that the killers had planned this murder
	24b	Poirot's explanation about the significance of the stopped watch where the watch showed the exact time of the murder to calm Bouc who worried that this would be unsolved case
	24c	Poirot's connected clues that were revealed one by one to lead the investigation into the prime suspects that might be making another suspicion

25.	<b>Questions from Poirot to Solve the Unanswered Evidence</b>	
	25a	Chance for Bouc and Constatine to answer Poirot's questions about suspicious evidences to make them felt important in this case
	25b	Handkerchief owner and pipe cleaner investigation where Poirot found that the pipe cleaner was a faked clue that was used to make the case impossible to solve
	25c	Bouc's opinion about the second murderer of Ratchett that might be left-handed and wore scarlet kimono
	25d	Poirot's opinion about the second murderer of Ratchett where left or right-handed was not important in this case after he investigated that both hands can be used for different purposes
26.	<b>Certain Suggestive Points about the Murder Case</b>	
	26a	Poirot's explanation that covered all the facts, but still hidden and let Bouc and Constantine to build their own conclusion without taking their conclusion seriously
	26b	Bouc's explanation on the strange moment during winter where all classes and nationalities were gathered in the first and second class
	26c	Connection between the handkerchief and the grease spot on Hungarian passport that led Poirot's into the true identity of Countess Andrenyi

	26d	Poirot's explanation about the case that likely intended to be discovered as a crime of Ratchett's rival
	26e	Poirot's explanation about the purpose of the letters that were sent to mislead the investigation even though one of them was real to tell Ratchett that he was going to die because of his crime in kidnapping Daisy Armstrong
	26f	Poirot's explanation about the handkerchief that was dropped to build a suspicion on the other passenger and made the case become complicated
	26g	Poirot's explanation about the connection between Countess Andrenyi with Linda Arden, where the Countess was actually Linda Arden's younger daughter, but changed her identity when married Count Andrenyi in Washington to have prosperous life
27.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on the Grease Spot that Reveal Count's and Countess's True Identity</b>	
	27a	Poirot's experiment toward Countess Andrenyi's true identity as Helena Goldenberg or Sonia Armstrong's sister that moved to Washington and changed identity as a Hungarian
	27b	Countess Andrenyi's guilt and great loss as the reason of her action to murder Cassetti that surprisingly could avoid the law
28.	<b>The Christian Name of Princess Dragomiroff that was Revealed by Poirot</b>	

	28a	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation that was lying about the handkerchief with initial <i>H</i> that could be owned by a Russian
	28b	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation about Schmidt who was lying to Poirot to show her loyalty to the princess
	28c	Poirot's explanation about the sheer surprise that could suppress the suspects to tell the truth that happened when the suspects confronted with truth
29.	<b>The Second Interview with Colonel Arbuthnot for Unveiling Mary Debenham's Involvement</b>	
	29a	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about the pipe cleaner that was found in Ratchett's compartment, was not his pipe cleaner and he did not do the crime
	29b	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about what he did on the train, whether he ever spoke to Ratchett or not during the travel
	29c	Colonel Arbuthnot's argument to protect Mary Debenham from the suspicion and said that she was an innocent woman
30.	<b>The True Identity of Mary Debenham based on Poirot's Investigation</b>	
	30a	Mary Debenham's true identity as a governess for Armstrong family who witnessed the injustice of Daisy Armstrong kidnapping

	30b	Mary Debenham's explanation about the conversation that was overheard by Poirot in Konya, was a conversation of their plan on the train
	30c	Poirot's examination on Countess Andrenyi's utterance about Mary Debenham's true identity as Miss Freebody and assumption that everyone on the train was lying
31.	<b>Further Surprising Revelations of Background of the Suspects</b>	
	31a	Antonio Foscarelli's confession of his true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as a driver
	31b	Greta Ohlsson's confession of her true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as Daisy's nurse
	31c	Masterman's confession of his true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as a servant
	31d	Poirot's request to Hardman to gather the rest of the passengers because he was going to reveal the case and propose two solutions for them because this is not a usual murder crime
32.	<b>Poirot's Two Solutions for the Crime Scene</b>	
	32a	First solution proposed by Poirot which was suspecting on an unknown intruder from Belgrade or Vincovci to free all the suspects on the train

32b	Bouc's opinion who agreed and Dr. Constantine's opinion who did not agree with the first solution because at one side the suspects would not be punished and one side it can saved the train reputation
32c	Poirot's examination on second solution where they had to confess their crime to the police
32d	Poirot's examination toward Arbuthnot and Debenham who were lying about their identity and purpose on the train
32e	Poirot's explanation about the mutual motivation and action that were affected by their relationship with Daisy Armstrong and personal hatred
32f	Hardman, Schmidt, and Mrs. Hubbard real identity as Armstrong family member based on Poirot's examination
32g	Linda Arden's reason of murdering Cassetti that was a way to find justice for Daisy Armstrong and another next Daisy that might be become the victim of Cassetti's crime
32h	Bouc's decision in choosing the first solution as the final solution because the first solution could be the best solution for everyone

**Appendix 3. Data Tabulation of Discrimination and Alienation Represented in *Murder on the Orient Express* (1934)**

No.	Description	Discrimination	Alienation
1.	<b>The Unpredictable Day for Poirot in Taurus Express</b>		
1a	Conversation between the general and Hercule Poirot that was accompanied by Lieutenant Dubosc on a train platform in Aleppo, Syria, about his help in saving the honor of French Army	√	
1b	Mary Debenham's opinion about Hercule Poirot's appearance who looked ridiculous and insignificant for her because he had quirky moustache and style	√	
1c	Poirot's observation on two English passengers in dining car, Colonel Arbuthnot and Mary Debenham, who had suspicious talk as a stranger that knew each other and had same mutual connection in just one day		
1d	Poirot's impression on ridiculous conversation between Colonel Artbuthnot and Mary Debenham who looked like playing " <i>an odd little comedy</i> " which led Poirot into a sense of deeper relationship between them		



	1e	Unexpected stop because of burned dining car that worried the passengers, particularly Mary Debenham who had greater frustration than what a traveler should have and looked very stress because of the delay to Orient Express in Istanbul		
2.	<b>The Unexpected Letters and Telegrams at Tokatlian Hotel for Poirot</b>			
	2a	Letters and telegrams for Poirot at Tokatlian Hotel where one of them asked him to return to London because there was a development of Kassner Case and booked a trip of Orient Express immediately		
	2b	Meeting of Poirot and Bouc as an old friend who later had a small talk while dining in hotel restaurant about Poirot's past experience as a great police officer and his journey to travel back to London		
	2c	Poirot's observation on two strange Americans where the older asked the younger to pay the bill, who later identified as Hector, the younger American, and Mr. Ratchett, the older American		√
	2d	Conversation between Hercule Poirot who asked Bouc's opinion about the two strange Americans where Bouc agreed with Hercule Poirot's negative impression on them because their attitude and behaviour did not match with their tidy appearance	√	√
	2e	Bouc's offer of compartment for Hercule Poirot to ensure a safe journey for his well-known friend because the Orient Express was	√	

		entirely full		
	2f	Conversation between Poirot and Hector MacQueen who traveled with his boss for business where Poirot later observed that the room was preserved by Hector to keep anyone away from booking the room		
3.	<b>The Uninterested Case that was Refused by Poirot</b>			
	3a	Conversation between Poirot and Bouc in dining car about a group of diverse people who came together in a short time period		
	3b	Poirot's vague speculation about a group of diverse people in the restaurant car that shared a same table where Poirot's identified them as a big American, a neat English servant, and a dark-skinned Italian		
	3c	Poirot's observation on a group of diverse people in the opposite side of restaurant car that shared a same table where Poirot identified a cosmopolitan aristocrat from Rusia		
	3d	Poirot's observation on strange sitting position of Colonel Artbutnot who was behind three women and apart from Mary Debenham which attracted Poirot's conclusion that they tried to hide their close relationship by sitting in a far distance		
	3e	Poirot's observation on two couple where the man dressed in English style but actually not English that later known to be associated with Hungarian Embassy		

	3d	Poirot's conversation with a woman who complained about a currency of Turkey which she called as worthless thing		
	3f	Talk between Ratchett and Hercule Poirot where Hercule Poirot refused a job to protect Ratchett even though he offered a big deal because he felt uninterested with Ratchett's contrastive looking and behavior		√
4.	<b>The Odd Cry in the Middle of the Night that was Attracting Poirot's Attention</b>			
	4a	Poirot's observation on a strange condition on train where everyone looked close and comfortable to each other where they talked in a length conversation and helped each other		
	4b	Conversation between Pirot and Pierre Michel about his experience on the train that was caught by more snow than had been seen for years		
	4c	Conversation between Poirot, Arbuthnot, and MacQueen about two luxurious-looking grannies who were chatting and offering an aspirin for headache which looked like Mrs. Hubbard had some sympathy to a Swedish woman		
	4d	Conversation between Hercule Poirot and Mrs. Hubbard who was afraid of fierce-looking man, Ratchett, that had a compartment next to her	√	

	4e	Description of a loud groan of cry that came from Ratchett's compartment which was distracting Poirot's sleep and other passengers		
5.	<b>A Crime Case for the Flamboyant Detective</b>			
	5a	Poirot's assumption on Mrs. Hubbard who rang the bell few times to call the conductor where Poirot assumed it as an important conversation for Mrs. Hubbard because she talked 90% more than the conductor		
	5b	Conversation between Poirot and the conductor about Mrs. Hubbard who saw a man in her cabin and the train that was stalled on the station near Yugoslavia		
	5c	Poirot's experience on seeing a woman in scarlet kimono were walking by the corridor just after the footsteps that he heard before back to sleep		
	5d	Worried condition of all passengers about their appointment and business that would be delayed because the train was stuck on a snowdrift		
	5e	Ratchett's dead body that was found in his compartment with strange wounds at his back		√

	5f	Bouc's, Arbuthnot's, Michel's, and Poirot's initial assumption about the murderer that might escaping from the window and happened between twelve and two in the morning		
	5g	Crime investigation that was calling Poirot's responsibility and his emotional relationship with Bouc		
6.	<b>The Beginning of Poirot's Investigation toward the Case</b>			
	6a	Private interview of MacQueen in the restaurant car as a business partner that knew Ratchett's personal life background that left America		√
	6b	MacQueen's explanation about his position and job as translator in the business with Ratchett		
	6c	MacQueen's confession on cruel personality of Ratchett that made him had many rivals who sent threatening letters		
	6d	Poirot's suspicious impressions of MacQueen who had been confessing everything he knew about Ratchett		
7.	<b>Poirot's Crime Scene and Body Examination</b>			

	7a	Crime scene and dead body examination that was done by Poirot who found twelve stab wounds with different intensities and no fingerprints		
	7b	Poirot's hypothesis toward the dead body that might be stabbed by more than a murderer		
	7c	Pistol, false teeth, glass, mineral water, two matches, and ashtray that were examined around the dead body to find how the crime scene was done		
	7d	Ratchett's real identity revelation as Cassetti, Daisy Armstrong kidnapper, and the reason he left America		
8.	<b>The Armstrong Kidnapping Case</b>			
	8a	Conversation between Hercule Poirot, Dr. Constantine, and Bouc at lunch about Ratchett's true identity as Cassetti, person who kidnapped and held a daughter of wealthy Americans, Daisy Armstrong, for ransom		√
	8b	Daisy Armstrong murder case that affected her whole family members to seek for justice		
	8c	Failed imprisonment of Cassetti because of a bribe that he used to pay the judge and left America after changing identity into Ratchett		√

	8d	Poirot's two main assumptions about the killing motives that might be done because of Ratchett's business rival or family vengeance		
9.	<b>The Evidence of the Wagon Lit Conductor Found from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	9a	Bouc's impression of Pierre Michel that was impossible to be involved because he had worked for more than 15 years and a Frenchman who was considered as respectable and honest person		
	9b	Michel's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve in the murder case		
	9c	Michel's explanation about what he saw or heard on the night of the case to build suspicion on the other suspects		
	9d	Poirot's suspicious impression of Pierre Michel that had a possibility to get involve in the murder		
10.	<b>The Evidence of the Ratchett's Secretary from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	10a	Second interview of MacQueen about Ratchett's true identity as Casseti that had kidnapped Daisy Armstrong		

	10b	MacQueen's hatred toward Ratchett who acted cruel to him and gave low salary for his work		
	10c	MacQueen's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve in the murder		
	10d	Poirot's suspicious impression of MacQueen that might be involved in the murder		
11.	<b>The Evidence of the Valet from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	11a	Edward Masterman's activities on the last time he saw Ratchett where he did not do any suspicious activities that could lead into the murder scene		
	11b	Edward Masterman's hatred toward Ratchett because he just simply did not like American even though he had never been there	√	
	11c	Edward Masterman's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not get involve to the crime		
	11d	Poirot's suspicious impression of Edward Masterman that had a possibility to get involve to the crime		



12.	<b>The Evidence of the American Lady from Poirot's Investigation</b>		
12a	Mrs. Hubbard's explanation about a man in her compartment that made her rang the bell because she thought it was Ratchett		
12b	Mrs. Hubbard's explanation about what she heard and saw on that night to show that she did not involve on the murder		
12c	Mrs. Hubbard's anger about Daisy Armstrong kidnapping even though they did not have any close relation based on her explanation		
12d	Strange luxurious handkerchief that was found by Poirot in Ratchett's compartment		
13.	<b>The Evidence of the Swedish Lady from Poirot's Investigation</b>		
13a	Greta Ohlsson's explanation about what she did on the night of the case to show that she did not involve on the murder		
13b	Poirot's request to Greta Ohlsson to write down his phone number, to see whether she was left-handed or right-handed person		
13c	Events list and their times based on the visitors of Ratchett's compartment to find the crime pattern		

	13d	Bouc's assumption about Antonio Foscarelli that might be the murderer because he was an Italian man and knife was Italian weapon	√	
14.	<b>The Evidence of the Russian Princess from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	14a	Poirot's explanation about his assumption on Pierre Michel and how the murder was possibly done during the moment when the conductors heard the bell		
	14b	Interview of Princess Dragomiroff in the dining car where she refused all the requests and was not easily intimidated by questions		
	14c	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation about her relationship with Armstrong family as Linda Arden's close friend		
	14d	Satisfied expression of Princess Dragomiroff toward the Ratchett's murder which seemed like she was waiting for the moment		
15.	<b>The Evidence of Count and Countess Andrenyi from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	15a	Bouc's advice for Poirot to be careful because Count is a diplomat where any offense would not only between Poirot and Count, but between nations		

	15b	Count Andrenyi's impression of Ratchett's murder where he seemed to be careless because it was not his business as a diplomat	√	
	15c	Count Andrenyi's explanation about what he and his wife did on the night of the case to show that they did not involve on the murder		
	15d	Hercule Poirot's harmless questions for Countess because he knew that he had to respect the upper-class family member and respectable diplomat		
	15e	Countess Andrenyi's explanation about Count Andrenyi's habit that liked to smoke cigars or cigarettes, and her gown color		
	15f	Poirot's observation on Countess Andrenyi's passport that had a grease spot of spilled coffee on the initial of her name		
16.	<b>The Evidence of Colonel Arbuthnot from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	16a	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation of her first meeting with Mary Debenham several days ago in a railway convoy car		
	16b	Colonel Arbuthnot's opinion about Mary Debenham that was passionately protected by him from the suspicion		

	16c	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder		
	16d	Colonel Arbuthnot's opinion about Daisy Armstrong kidnapping case that should get its justice and the murderer should be punished		√
	16e	Poirot's and Constantine's next assumption about the involvement of Arbuthnot in the case because he looked like hiding something with Mary Debenham		
17.	<b>The Evidence of Mr. Hardman from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	17a	Concealed identity of Cyrus Hardman that later revealed and confirmed because he trusted in person with same job		
	17b	Cyrus Hardman's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder		
	17c	Murder case examination based on Hardman's explanation and assumption that were accepted by Hercule Poirot		√
	17d	Poirot's and Constantine's next assumption about the involvement of Hardman in the case that might be less possible		

18.	<b>The Evidence of the Italian from Poirot's Investigation</b>		
18a	Antonio Foscarelli's assumption on the suspects where he put American in higher regard than the Englishman		
18b	Antonio Foscarelli's explanation about what he did on the night of the case to show that he did not involve on the murder		
18c	Bouc's assumption on the involvement of Antonio Foscarelli as an Italian who used knife as weapon and a good liar		
18d	Poirot's explanation and belief about the murderer which might be have an Anglo-Saxon brain because the murder was not a result of short quarrel, but involved long-term planning		
19.	<b>The Evidence of Miss Debenham from Poirot's Investigation</b>		
19a	Poirot's observation on Mary Debenham that looked very Anglo-Saxon because she had the aura of coolness		
19b	Mary Debenham's opinion about Ratchett's true identity as Cassetti that gave emotional impact to her		

	19c	Mary Debenham's request for Poirot to reassure that Greta Ohlsson was not suspected as the killer		
	19d	Poirot's assumption on the involvement of Mary Debenham as the killer since she showed a very Anglo-Saxon attitude		
20.	<b>The Evidence of the Lady's Maid from Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	20a	Discussion between Poirot and Dr. Constantine about Mary Debenham who acted cool and tried to hide something under her coolness		
	20b	Hildegarde Schmidt's explanation about what she did on the night of the case to show that she did not involve on the murder		
	20c	Poirot's suspicious mind toward Schmidt that gave inconsistent answers about what she saw or heard and could not provide the time she did movements		
	20d	Poirot's new clue based on Schmidt's explanation which showed that the murder was a dark man with womanish voice		
21.	<b>Summary of the Passengers' Evidence after Poirot's Investigation</b>			

	21a	Poirot's, Dr. Constantine's, and Bouc's vague review about the evidence that were collected from the interviews		
	21b	Discussion among passengers about the suspects that might be still on the train		
	21c	Hardman's possibility as a hero or a suspect based on his explanation that led Poirot's into ambiguity		
	21d	Wider possibility of suspects that might be more than one murderer and had close relationship with Armstrong family		
	21e	Bouc's and Dr. Constantine's next conclusion about the murderers where Bouc is worried with his reputation		
	21f	Poirot's investigation on searching the red kimono on the passengers' luggage and finding other related evidences as well		
22.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on the Weapon that Stabbed Ratchett's Back</b>			
	22a	Discussion between Dr. Constantine and Poirot about the dagger that was used as the weapon to stab Ratchett		
	22b	Bouc's assumption about what the murderer did after killing Ratchett in his compartment where the killer put the dagger on Mrs. Hubbard's		

		toiletries to build suspicion		
	22c	Discussion between Poirot and Hubbard about the door that was locked, but the killer still could enter the room before the killer left the stage		
	22d	Poirot's investigation toward Hubbard's luggage that hid nothing significant		
23.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on Passengers's Luggage</b>			
	23a	Discussion between Hardman with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc where they only found liquors which were classified as insignificant thing		
	23b	Discussion between Arbutnot with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc where they found pipe cleaners that were similar with the evidence on the crime stage		
	23c	Discussion between Princess Dragomiroff and Schmidt with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where their luggage was locked and they did not allow them to check at first		



23d	Discussion between Count and Countess Andrenyi with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where they found nothing significant in their luggages		
23e	Discussion between Mary Debenham and Poirot about the utterance that Debenham told in the conversation with Arbuthnot in Konya which build suspicion on them		
23f	Discussion between Mary Debenham and Poirot about the change of her attitude during the train travel which build suspicion on her true identity		
23g	Discussion between Schmidt with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, where they found the wagon lit conductor's uniform with a missing button		
23h	Poirot's assumption about how the uniform could be in Schmidt's luggage because she did not know how the uniform could be in her luggage		
23i	Discussion between MacQueen, Masterman, and Foscarelli with Poirot, Constantine, and Bouc, without finding any significant thing		
23j	Poirot's announcement about all of the evidences that he had collected from the luggage investigation where he found some suspicious staff that related with the crime scene		

24.	<b>Poirot's Crime Analysis to Find the Murderer among All Suspects</b>		
24a	Poirot's assumption about the case based on the collected evidence so far as he said that the killers had planned this murder		
24b	Poirot's explanation about the significance of the stopped watch where the watch showed the exact time of the murder to calm Bouc who worried that this would be unsolved case		
24c	Poirot's connected clues that were revealed one by one to lead the investigation into the prime suspects that might be making another suspicion		
25.	<b>Questions from Poirot to Solve the Unanswered Evidence</b>		
25a	Chance for Bouc and Constatine to answer Poirot's questions about suspicious evidences to make them felt important in this case		
25b	Handkerchief owner and pipe cleaner investigation where Poirot found that the pipe cleaner was a faked clue that was used to make the case impossible to solve		
25c	Bouc's opinion about the second murderer of Ratchett that might be left-handed and wore scarlet kimono		

	25d	Poirot's opinion about the second murderer of Ratchett where left or right-handed was not important in this case after he investigated that both hands can be used for different purposes		
26.	<b>Certain Suggestive Points about the Murder Case</b>			
	26a	Poirot's explanation that covered all the facts, but still hidden and let Bouc and Constantine to build their own conclusion without taking their conclusion seriously		
	26b	Bouc's explanation on the strange moment during winter where all classes and nationalities were gathered in the first and second class		
	26c	Connection between the handkerchief and the grease spot on Hungarian passport that led Poirot's into the true identity of Countess Andrenyi		
	26d	Poirot's explanation about the case that likely intended to be discovered as a crime of Ratchett's rival		
	26e	Poirot's explanation about the purpose of the letters that were sent to mislead the investigation even though one of them was real to tell Ratchett that he was going to die because of his crime in kidnapping Daisy Armstrong		
	26f	Poirot's explanation about the handkerchief that was dropped to build a suspicion on the other passenger and made the case became		

		complicated		
	26g	Poirot's explanation about the connection between Countess Andrenyi with Linda Arden, where the Countess was actually Linda Arden's younger daughter, but changed her identity when married Count Andrenyi in Washington to have prosperous life		
27.	<b>Poirot's Investigation on the Grease Spot that Reveal Count's and Countess's True Identity</b>			
	27a	Poirot's experiment toward Countess Andrenyi's true identity as Helena Goldenberg or Sonia Armstrong's sister that moved to Washington and changed identity as a Hungarian		
	27b	Countess Andrenyi's guilt and great loss as the reason of her action to murder Cassetti that surprisingly could avoid the law		
28.	<b>The Christian Name of Princess Dragomiroff that was Revealed by Poirot</b>			
	28a	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation that was lying about the handkerchief with initial <i>H</i> that could be owned by a Russian		
	28b	Princess Dragomiroff's explanation about Schmidt who was lying to Poirot to show her loyalty to the princess		

	28c	Poirot's explanation about the sheer surprise that could suppress the suspects to tell the truth that happened when the suspects confronted with truth		
29.	<b>The Second Interview with Colonel Arbuthnot for Unveiling Mary Debenham's Involvement</b>			
	29a	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about the pipe cleaner that was found in Ratchett's compartment, was not his pipe cleaner and he did not do the crime		
	29b	Colonel Arbuthnot's explanation about what he did on the train, whether he ever spoke to Ratchett or not during the travel		
	29c	Colonel Arbuthnot's argument to protect Mary Debenham from the suspicion and said that she was an innocent woman		
30.	<b>The True Identity of Mary Debenham based on Poirot's Investigation</b>			
	30a	Mary Debenham's true identity as a governess for Armstrong family who witnessed the injustice of Daisy Armstrong kidnapping		
	30b	Mary Debenham's explanation about the conversation that was overheard by Poirot in Konya, was a conversation of their plan on the train		

	30c	Poirot's examination on Countess Andrenyi's utterance about Mary Debenham's true identity as Miss Freebody and assumption that everyone on the train was lying		
31.	<b>Further Surprising Revelations of Background of the Suspects</b>			
	31a	Antonio Foscarelli's confession of his true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as a driver		
	31b	Greta Ohlsson's confession of her true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as Daisy's nurse		
	31c	Masterman's confession of his true relationship and identity with Daisy Armstrong family as a servant		
	31d	Poirot's request to Hardman to gather the rest of the passengers because he was going to reveal the case and propose two solutions for them because this is not a usual murder crime		
32.	<b>Poirot's Two Solutions for the Crime Scene</b>			
	32a	First solution proposed by Poirot which was suspecting on an unknown intruder from Belgrade or Vincovci to free all the suspects on the train		

32b	Bouc's opinion who agreed and Dr. Constantine's opinion who did not agree with the first solution because at one side the suspects would not be punished and one side it can saved the train reputation		
32c	Poirot's examination on second solution where they had to confess their crime to the police		
32d	Poirot's examination toward Arbuthnot and Debenham who were lying about their identity and purpose on the train		
32e	Poirot's explanation about the mutual motivation and action that were affected by their relationship with Daisy Armstrong and personal hatred		
32f	Hardman, Schmidt, and Mrs. Hubbard real identity as Armstrong family member based on Poirot's examination		
32g	Linda Arden's reason of murdering Cassetti that was a way to find justice for Daisy Armstrong and another next Daisy that might be become the victim of Cassetti's crime		√
32h	Bouc's decision in choosing the first solution as the final solution because the first solution could be the best solution for everyone		

#### Appendix 4. Data Classification of Discrimination Issue in *Murder on the Orient Express* (1934)

##### 1. Discrimination Caused by Characters' Origin

No.	Sequence	Sequence Description	Description
1.	11b	Edward Masterman's hatred toward Ratchett because he just simply did not like American even though he had never been there	<p>Edward Masterman was in the next turn of interview in order to collect the evidence of the murder. Poirot asks several questions about what he was doing during the night of the murder and his opinion about the case. Edward seems like did not know well about Ratchett, but he mentioned that he just simply did not like American even though he had never been there.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the fact was different. Edward Masterman knew Ratchett or Cassetti very well, but he just pretended to don't. It was for hiding his involvement in the murder. It was known after Poirot mentioned the Armstrong family tragic accident. He showed a "warmth" gaze from his utterances.</p>



			<p>He wanted to hide his involvement, but he could not hide his anger on him. That was why he just said that he did not like American. Besides, what he did actually overgeneralized the American which made all American had a negative sight in people's eyes and put them in charged because of his utterance.</p>
2.	13d	<p>Bouc's assumption about Antonio Foscarelli that might be the murderer because he was an Italian man and knife was Italian weapon</p>	<p>Before Poirot continued his investigation on the next interview with Antonio Foscrelli, he had a small talk with Bouc. He knew that Bouc might have his own assumption toward the case. In their small talk, Bouc assumed that Antonio might be the murderer. It was because Bouc had a bad impression on Italian.</p> <p>Bouc's impression was based on his knowledge about Italian. He assumed that Antonio was the murder because the evidence that was found as the weapon to kill Ratchett was a knife. Based on his view, knife and Italian were identically related to each other. He believed that Italian was good in using knife. That was why he put Antonio as</p>

			<p>the murderer.</p> <p>What Bouc did was discriminating Italian on the train. He put Antonio on charged because he was an Italian and an Italian was good in using knife</p>
3.	18c	<p>Bouc's assumption on the involvement of Antonio Foscarelli as an Italian who used knife as weapon and a good liar</p>	<p>After finishing the interview with Antonio Foscarelli, Bouc came with the same assumption. This time, he added a new view that an Italian was a good liar. He kept his own assumption that Antonio was charged because he just simply did not trust Italian.</p> <p>His discriminating act was based on two view of Italian. First, Italian was good in using knife which led into negative perspective, and second, Italian was a good liar which meant that they could not be trusted. What he did had been discriminating Italian.</p>

## 2. Discrimination Caused by Characters' Job Title

No.	Sequence	Sequence Description	Description
1.	1a	Conversation between the general and Hercule Poirot that was accompanied by Lieutenant Dubosc on a train platform in Aleppo, Syria, about his help in saving the honor of French Army	<p>At the beginning of the novel, Poirot was told to be in a conversation with the general before his departure. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Dubosc on a train platform to make sure that he had the best seat. In their conversation, they were praising and commending each other because of their help. They had a good and warm talk before the general leave Poirot with Lieutenant Dubosc.</p> <p>After the general leaving, the warm talk was vanishing. Dubosc looked like want to start a nice conversation with Poirot, but Poirot only replied in a short answer or even just nodding. It seemed like Poirot did not really care with them actually, he only cared with his vacation, but because he had talked with the general, he must praise him and when he talked with Dubosc who generally had lower position, he could do what he wanted to do.</p>

			<p>Poirot did not really care when he talked with person who might be insignificant for him because he knew that he was a great detective and only served another great person in title.</p>
2.	2e	<p>Bouc's offer of compartment for Poirot to ensure a safe journey for his well-known detective friend because the Orient Express was entirely full</p>	<p>After Poirot read all the letters that were sent to him in Totaktlian Hotel, he decided to go back to London to continue investigating a case, but unfortunately, all of the compartments to London were fully booked.</p> <p>Accidentally, he met with his old friend Bouc. They were very close to each other and showed a friendly gesture. Besides they were old friends, they knew the reputation that each of them had, especially Bouc who was a director from Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lit.</p> <p>Bouc knew that Poirot was a good friend as well as an asset because one day he could help him if something bad happen. That was why Bouc then searching for available compartment on his prestigious train, Orient Express.</p>

			<p>Fortunately, he had one compartment for his friend and gave it to him.</p> <p>Bouc was actually separating people by their bond and title. He might be do the same thing if the man was not Poirot. He might be just left out and did not offer any compartment to other people who looked for it. It was because he was the director, only a great person in title and bond who could move a director to seek an available compartment for a passenger. He did it because he knew who Poirot was.</p>
3.	15b	Count Andrenyi's impression of Ratchett's murder where he seemed to be careless because it was not his business as a diplomat	<p>During the turn of Count Andrenyi to be interviewed, Poirot had a different impression. Any passengers that had been interviewed showed an interested gesture, except Count Andrenyi. He just replied Poirot's question efficiently with no additional information.</p> <p>He showed a careless behavior because crime was not his business as a diplomat. He put himself on higher position based on his job as a diplomat, and put the murder case on</p>

			the lower position because crime was a part of lower-class problem.
4.	15d	Poirot's harmless questions for Countess because he knew that he had to respect the upper-class family member and respectable diplomat	<p>When the interview of Countess Andrenyi came, Poirot was asked by Bouc to give harmless questions to him. It was because Bouc did not want to get any problem with upper-class family member and respectable diplomat from Hungary.</p> <p>Poirot agreed with it and did it so. Along the process of interview, Poirot did not give any serious question to the Countess. It seemed like Poirot also agreed that diplomat was a part of upper-class family member and must be praised more because they were in higher position.</p> <p>What he did actually discriminating people by looking at their socioeconomic background. If Poirot did not agree with the view, he must be doing the same thing to all the suspects, but he just did a privilege the diplomat family member.</p>

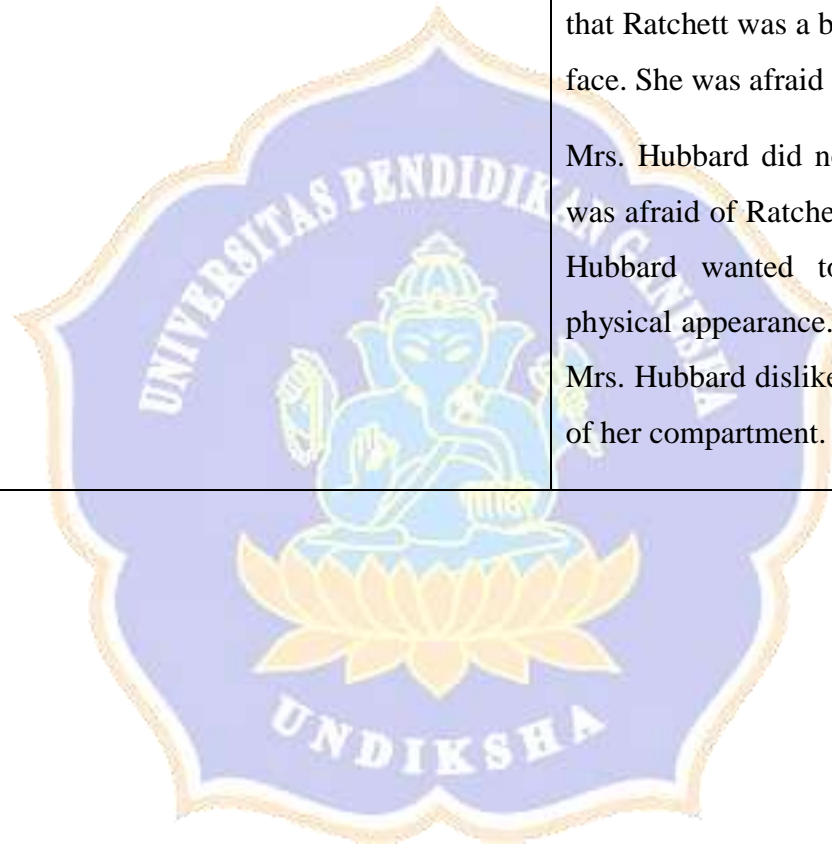
### 3. Discrimination Caused by Characters' Physical Appearance

No.	Sequence	Sequence Description	Description
1.	1b	<p>Mary Debenham's opinion about Poirot's appearance who looked ridiculous and insignificant for her because he had quirky moustache and style</p>	<p>When Poirot was going to depart and enter the Taurus Express, Mary Debenham was looking out the window and saw him. In his mind, he saw Poirot as a snobbish and insignificant figure. It was because of Poirot's appearance that looked weird and modest.</p> <p>Mary Debenham assumed that he was not important to be noticed by only looking at his appearance. His style and moustache made him ridiculous. Mary determined someone as important figure or not based on the physical appearance which meant that Mary put a higher price on her own view toward someone's appearance. She thought that every people who dressed like that was insignificant which meant that she was underestimating and discriminating people only from the way they look.</p>

2.	2d	<p>Conversation between Poirot who asked Bouc's opinion about the two strange Americans where Bouc agreed with Poirot's negative impression on them because their attitude and behaviour did not match with their tidy appearance</p>	<p>In the Tokatlian Hotel, Poirot and Bouc decided to share the same table in restaurant. While eating their food, they observed two American who dressed weird. They tried to analyze who they were by only matching the appearance and their attitude. The older American was fierce and wild and the other was obedient and loyal. The older seemed like the boss and the other was the employee. The boss was wildly asked his employee to pay the bail which was actually unacceptable because he just exploited his employee.</p> <p>Attitude that he showed actually in contrast with his clothes. He dressed tidily and elegantly, but his attitude was fierce like an animal. By looking their contrast appearance and attitude, Poirot and Bouc gave a negative impression on them.</p>
3.	4d	<p>Conversation between Poirot and Mrs. Hubbard who was afraid of fierce-looking man, Ratchett, that had a</p>	<p>On that night, Poirot met with Mrs. Hubbard and had a small talk. During the talk, Mrs. Hubbard was complaining the position of her compartment. It was because her</p>



		compartment next to her	<p>compartment was next to Ratchett's compartment. She did not like it because he was afraid of Ratchett. She thought that Ratchett was a bad guy because he had a fierce-looking face. She was afraid that he might put her in trouble.</p> <p>Mrs. Hubbard did not show any different reason why she was afraid of Ratchett, except his face. It seemed like Mrs. Hubbard wanted to discriminate him because of his physical appearance. His face became the main reason why Mrs. Hubbard disliked him and complained for the position of her compartment.</p>
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**Appendix 5. Data Classification of Alienation Issue in *Murder on the Orient Express* (1934)**

No.	Sequence	Sequence Description	Description
1.	2c	Poirot's observation on two strange Americans where the older asked the younger to pay the bill, who later identified as Hector, the younger American, and Mr. Ratchett, the older American	<p>This sequence talks about Poirot's observation on two strange American in the restaurant. As what Poirot had observed, those Americans did strange interaction. The older American that later identified as Ratchett behaved cruelly to his employee named Hector MacQueen.</p> <p>Ratchett showed a contrast between his tidy suit and wild behavior. It looked like a cage that tried to cover an animal inside. Even though he was a boss and had money, he asked his employee to pay the bill of their meal. His employee looked like a loyal labor where he agreed and replied softly.</p>
2.	2d	Conversation between Hercule Poirot who asked Bouc's opinion about the two strange Americans where Bouc agreed with Hercule Poirot's negative impression on them because their attitude and	This sequence told a situation where two people who were from America interacting unusually. One of them was identified as a boss who did not behave like a boss and the other one was a loyal employee. The boss was identified by

		behaviour did not match with their tidy appearance	<p>Hercule Poirot as a bad person through speech and appearance that was contrast with behavior, as well as inappropriate actions, while the employee were considered as loyal partner because he was obedient to his boss even though his boss behaved inappropriately to him.</p> <p>Hercule Poirot and Bouc studied the attitude that was shown by them and combined it with their appearance. The boss was wearing a neat suit. Hercule Poirot thought that he should not behave recklessly or wildly towards his employees in public, even asked his employee to pay the bills. Hercule Poirot and Bouc who observed them later identified the boss as Ratchett. They considered him as animal after the appearance and attitude did not match.</p>
3.	3f	Talk between Ratchett and Poirot where Poirot refused a job to protect Ratchett even though he offered a big deal because he felt uninterested with Ratchett's contrastive looking and behavior	This sequence tells about conversation of a job between Ratchett and Poirot on the Orient Express. Ratchett that knew Poirot's reputation as a great detective, offered a job to ensure his safety because he felt intimidated. Ratchett knew that someone was targeting him and he needed a

			<p>protection.</p> <p>Unfortunately, Poirot was not interested in the offer. Ratchett who was not giving up, asking him again and offering a high amount of money if he agreed. Again, Poirot refused the offer and said that he only took a case that got his interest. Poirot left Ratchett and said that his face was another reason why he did not accept the offer.</p>
4.	6a	Private interview of MacQueen in the restaurant car as a business partner that knew Ratchett's personal life background that left America	<p>This sequence tells about private chatting between Poirot and MacQueen who was the closest passengers on the train. MacQueen started by introducing himself as Ratchett's secretary and had a job as a translator for Ratchett since he did not have much knowledge in language.</p> <p>He did not show any surprise since he said that Ratchett finally got it. He gave Poirot some threatening letters that were sent to Ratchett. The letters mainly talked that "they" were going to get him. The letters seemed like written by more than one person as what Poirot had observed.</p>

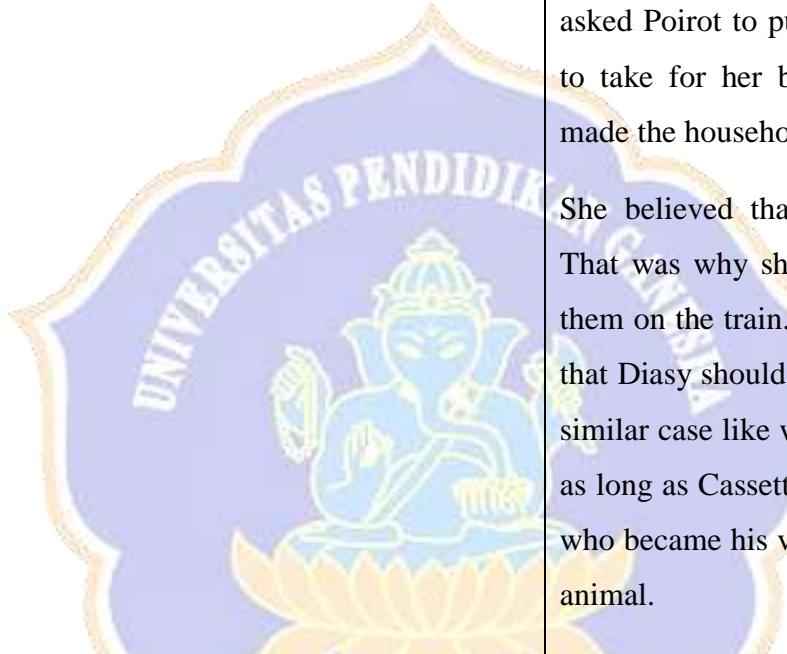
5.	5e	<p>Ratchett's dead body that was found in his compartment with strange wounds at his back</p>	<p>This sequence told about the moment when Ratchett's dead body was found. Dr. Constantine and Hercule Poirot had investigated the dead body and found that the body was stabbed for about twelve times. When Hercule Poirot tried to solve the murder case, he did not believe that this case would be so complicated. Along with the investigations that he held, when Hercule Poirot was looking deeper to the case, he realized that this was a justice that came to Ratchett who also known as Cassetti.</p> <p>He believed that Ratchett should be punished with high demand when he was charged as the suspect of Daisy Armstrong kidnapping case long ago, but he could escape from it because he bribed the attorney, then it came to him right here as the result. Hercule Poirot believed that crime was still a crime, but what Ratchett did was waking up everyone that loved Daisy to seek for justice.</p>
6.	8a	<p>Conversation between Poirot, Dr. Constantine, and Bouc at lunch about Ratchett's true identity as</p>	<p>This sequence mainly tells about Mr. Ratchett who was later identified as Cassetti. He was a head of a gang in</p>

		<p>Cassetti, person who kidnapped and held a daughter of wealthy Americans, Daisy Armstrong, for ransom</p>	<p>America where he did crimes to have prosperous live. Cassetti was the actor of the murder of Daisy Armstrong. She was kidnapped by him when she was three years old. He later asked for a ransom as a trade for Daisy, but after he got the ransom, Daisy still undiscovered.</p> <p>Daisy was kidnapped by Cassetti because she came from a wealthy American family, Colonel Armstrong and Sonia Armstrong. Unfortunately, she was found dead after the family paid the ransom.</p> <p>Daisy's death gave a great loss to the family and the household. Her death broke them apart. Sonia who was waiting for another baby was depressed and got another loss. Her father, Colonel Armstrong, later committed a suicide.</p>
7.	8c	<p>Failed imprisonment of Cassetti because of a bribe that he used to pay the judge and left America after changing identity into Ratchett</p>	<p>This sequence tells about the failed imprisonment of Cassetti. The authority found that Cassetti was charged for Daisy kidnapping and murdering case. When he was about</p>

			<p>to get his imprisonment, a technical inaccuracy saved him. Later, he changed his identity and left America to start a new life as well as avoiding another investigation about his crime.</p> <p>Daisy's relatives believed that this technical inaccuracy was just another name of a bribery. They believed that Casseti bribed the attorney so then he could escape from the imprisonment by using his hold of previous crimes. It seemed like Daisy was just the other unfortunate kid that became his victim.</p>
8.	16d	Colonel Arbuthnot's opinion about Daisy Armstrong kidnapping case that should get its justice and the murderer should be punished	<p>This sequence told the interview which was conducted by Hercule Poirot where he asked about Colonel Armstrong, father of Daisy Armstrong. Colonel Arbuthnot showed that he admitted the death of Ratchett as the punishment because he had done some horrible crimes including the case of Daisy Armstrong. Colonel Arbuthnot who later identified as Colonel Armstrong's military friend, told that he must be punished because his existence could not be</p>

			accepted by the society. Colonel Arbuthnot's thought could be seen from the following quotation.
9.	17c	Murder case examination based on Hardman's explanation and assumption that were accepted by Poirot	<p>This sequence tells about Hardman point of view about the murder case. Hardman revealed his identity as an investigator for a detective agency. He told that he got the same offer as what Poirot got from Ratchett, but the difference was he accepted it.</p> <p>He knew who Ratchett was and what he had done in his life. Hardman told Poirot to not focus only to the Daisy case because she was not the only one. Hardman assumed that he knew the murder because he had observed the passengers.</p>
10.	32g	Linda Arden's reason of murdering Cassetti that was a way to find justice for Daisy Armstrong and another next Daisy that might be become the victim of Cassetti's crime	The sequence mainly talks about the murdering reason and real identity of the passengers. Poirot who had finalized his investigation found that all of the twelve suspects took a role in stabbing Ratchett's back. He revealed their real identity that had a relationship with Armstrong family.



			<p>As the mastermind of Ratchett's murder, Mrs. Hubbard who later identified as Linda Arden, Daisy's grandmother, asked Poirot to put all the blame on her because she did it to take for her benefit. She told that Daisy tragedy had made the household drowned into a great loss.</p> <p>She believed that the punishment should be completed. That was why she planned the murder and brought all of them on the train. She just wanted to bring back the justice that Diasy should get. Besides, they did it in order to avoid similar case like what Daisy had gotten. They believed that as long as Cassetti still alive, there would be another Daisy who became his victim because an animal would be still an animal.</p>
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