



H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*

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Abstract. This study aims to analyse the motives, methods, and effects of revenge carried out by the main character in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*. It explores how deep trauma and emotional wounds influence H's transformation into an antihero who seeks justice beyond the boundaries of legal systems. The research applies a qualitative descriptive method using an extrinsic literary approach, drawing primary data from the film transcript and supported by thematic and narrative analysis grounded in psychological and revenge theories. The findings reveal that H's revenge stems from profound grief due to his son's tragic death and the legal system's inability to deliver justice. This emotional devastation pushes H to adopt a cold, calculated approach, forging a false identity and employing psychological manipulation, threats, and emotional torture as strategies for retaliation. The study shows that H's revenge is not a spontaneous reaction but a deliberate and strategic plan driven by unresolved trauma. The consequences of this revenge include psychological degradation, loss of empathy, moral detachment, and social isolation, highlighting how vengeance can consume one's identity and emotional stability. The portrayal of revenge in *Wrath of Man* demonstrates that retaliation does not restore peace but intensifies inner conflict and alienation. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how trauma and institutional failure shape acts of revenge in cinematic narratives and offers insights for film studies, psychology, and cultural discourse about justice and morality.

Keywords: Institutional Failure, Identity Loss, Revenge, Trauma, Psychological Manipulation

INTRODUCTION

Movie is a medium that displays images within frames, where each frame is mechanically projected through a projector lens. This process creates the illusion of motion, making the images come alive on the screen. With its swift and continuous movement, the film provides viewers with a profound visual experience. Each frame swiftly transitions, creating a sense of continuity in the presented storyline.

Aquino et al., (2001, as quoted by Limor Goldner et al, in *Revenge Fantasies After Experiencing Traumatic Events: Sex Differences*) Revenge is defined as an action in response to some perceived harm or wrongdoing by another party that is determined to inflict damage, injury, discomfort, or punishment to the party judged responsible. In conditions where formal mechanisms are considered ineffective, the urge to retaliate becomes a form of expression of perceived injustice.

This is in line with Frijda's view, which states that one of the main functions of revenge is to restore the balance of power between the victim and the perpetrator, especially when the victim feels that his or her self-esteem has been degraded (Frijda, 1994, as stated by Schumann & Ross in *The Benefits, Costs, and Paradox of Revenge* 2010, p. 1195). Thus, the act of revenge is not only emotionally charged, but also contains a psychological dimension related to the restoration of personal identity and dignity. When someone feels unfairly treated, the emotions that arise can be anger, hurt, or a deep sense of loss.

The urge to take revenge is generally based on the assumption that admitting mistakes through reciprocal actions will help close the chapter of suffering. In essence, this reaction is an emotional response that functions to affirm the legitimacy of the pain experienced by the victim and to ensure that the violation that occurred is not left without consequences. Thus, the motive for revenge can be understood as a psychological mechanism to restore the individual's balance and self-esteem in the eyes of himself or herself and his or her social environment.

Wrath of Man is an action-thriller film directed by Guy Ritchie. The story focuses on a mysterious man named H, who works as a guard for a money-carrying truck in Los Angeles. From the beginning, H doesn't show very skilful shooting ability, but there are moments where H shows great shooting ability that raises the suspicion of his colleagues. As the story progresses, it is revealed that H actually has a personal mission.

From the explanation above, several problems can be formulated including what are the motives of H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*, how does H take revenge in H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man* and what are the effects of revenge in H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*. This research aims to analyse the motives of H's revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*, explain H, take revenge in H's revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man* and also examine the Effects of Revenge in H's revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are several previous researches that are relevant to the current research. Two journal articles were reviewed to help identify research gaps and prevent duplication of existing work.

First, an analysis by Setyo Bagus Utomo from the University of 17 August 1945 Surabaya in *The Devil All The Time* found that revenge was carried out by Arvin Russel as a form of protection for his family, especially his younger sibling, who was the victim of insults and mistreatment. The research approach used was a qualitative descriptive method with a focus on in-depth reading and the theory of revenge psychology, so the results showed that Arvin's revenge had an impact on the emergence of new social problems and a never-ending cycle of violence. Second, an analysis by Eka Putra Meizy Wahyuria from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya in *Hannibal Rising* used the New Criticism and Psychoanalysis approaches to analyse Hannibal Lecter's psychological transformation due to childhood trauma. The results showed that the deep trauma caused by the death of his younger sibling drove Hannibal to become a serial killer who carried out revenge in a planned manner, thus showing how inner wounds form a new, dark identity.

In contrast to the two studies, this thesis analyses H's revenge in *Wrath of Man* with a focus on how emotional trauma due to the loss of a child forms the motives, methods, and psychological impacts of revenge in depth. The research approach uses a qualitative

descriptive method with an extrinsic approach and theories from Govier, Uniacke, Schumann & Ross, Akhtar, and Kaufman.

Revenge Theory

According to Govier (2002:2) when people take revenge, they seek satisfaction by trying to hurt others as an act of retaliation. Every individual as a human being has a desire to take revenge on someone who treats them badly, on those who destroy their lives, or on those who simply threaten their identity as humans in a particular place, culture, and belief. Such things seem ordinary or even less influential, but basically humans are created to have a sense of revenge, wanting others to feel the same way when others treat them negatively or hurt their lives and feelings.

In this condition, the idea of When the Law Fails, Revenge Becomes the Way emerges as a natural reaction. When the protection and justice expected are not met, the urge to take the path of revenge becomes strong. The absence of fair punishment encourages individuals to choose to act alone, as a way to restore self-esteem and a sense of justice that is ignored by the law.

Baumeister (1997) and Heider (1958), as cited in McCullough et al. (2001:2) states that revenge can also be a way to teach the perpetrator a lesson, so that the perpetrator realizes his mistake, learns from his actions, and hopefully will not repeat the same mistake in the future.

METHOD

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, which aims to analyse the themes and character development in the film *Wrath of Man* (2021) through dialogue transcripts as the main data source. The analysis in this study is based on revenge theories proposed by Govier (2002), Schumann and Ross (2010), Uniacke (2000), Akhtar (2014), and Kaufman (2011). These theories explain that revenge can emerge as a form of reaction to emotional injury, destruction of self-esteem, or the need to restore a sense of justice. In the context of the movie, H's actions are understood not just as violence, but as a form of expression of deep psychological suffering. Data source for this research is the movie transcript of *Wrath of Man* (2021), directed by Guy Ritchie. The data collection procedures are conducted by researchers including 6 steps. In the first, researchers read and understand the entire *Wrath of Man* (2021) movie transcript. In the second step, researchers identify key scenes and dialogues that relate to the movies, process, and effects of H's revenge. In the third, researchers mark important excerpts that show psychological and emotional aspects of the main character. In the fourth step, researchers organize the marked data into thematic categories such as personal trauma, failure of the legal system, and planned revenge. In the fifth step, researchers connect the categorized data with the theoretical framework adopted in this study. In the last step, researchers summarize the collected data to be used in the analysis stage. In analyzing the data, researchers familiarize the data, coding the transcripts, grouping the codes, analyzing each theme in relation theories, interpreting the findings and also drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion is divided into two parts: the first explores the psychological and emotional factors driving H's revenge, such as his trauma, grief, and desire to reclaim a sense of power. The second part of this chapter examines how H enacts his revenge,

including the tactics he uses and their moral and psychological consequences. This analysis aims to uncover the deeper dimensions of revenge portrayed in the film. Finally, the third part is analysis about the effects of revenge in H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*.

A. The Motives of H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's Wrath of Man

This section discusses the motives of H's revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*; each will be elaborated in detail in a subchapter.

1. The Tragic Death of Dougie

The death of Dougie, the son of Patrick Hill (H), is a very significant turning point in the plot. This tragedy is not only the main trigger for the development of the narrative, but also marks the beginning of a profound transformation in H, both psychologically and emotionally. This loss goes beyond ordinary sadness; it turns into an existential crisis that shakes the entire foundation of H's identity as a father. In this context, the event shows how devastating the impact of losing a child can be on a person's life, especially in terms of how the individual views the world and finds meaning in their existence amid a drastically changed reality.

What about my son? Dougie. (Ritchie, 2021: 62)

This quotation appears when H wakes up from medical treatment and immediately asks about his son's condition. The doctor's response, stating that Dougie does not survive, strikes H with a deeply painful reality. The question is not merely a form of ordinary concern but an expression of the inner despair of a father who loses everything. This sadness erodes the meaning of his life, because Dougie is not just a child, but the center of H's entire existence and purpose.

This sentence marks the starting point of a drastic change in H's character, where deep sorrow slowly turns into a strong urge for revenge. The loss is no longer just personal, but becomes a kind of trigger for the collapse of the entire order of life and morality that he has upheld until now.

In this journey, H no longer appears merely as a grieving father but as a figure driven by a deep urge to restore his emotional balance through violence. This transformation illustrates how extreme loss can trigger destructive behaviour, and how thin the line is between human grief and dangerous obsession.

2. The Function of Law Fails

When the legal system fails to perform its functions, public trust in justice slowly begins to crumble. The failure of institutions to identify and punish perpetrators often leads to deep disillusionment among the public. In such situations, feelings of frustration and helplessness intensify and result in widespread discontent. When individuals feel that their voices are not heard and justice is not served, the desire to take personal action arises as a natural reaction to wounds that have not healed.

H's statement in one scene reflects this situation:

Then you're gonna let me do this my way. I can do in two weeks what you only wish you could do in 20 years. (Ritchie, 2021: 64)

This quotation shows that the statement expresses frustration with a system perceived as slow and ineffective. It highlights a deep dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of institutional processes. When there is no clarity from legal authorities, individuals believe that the only way to achieve a sense of fairness is through personal action. In the context of Patrick Hill, such action becomes a form of self-defence against a perceived injustice. Revenge is not taken to rectify a situation but emerges from the profound suffering that fuels a desire to inflict equal pain upon the perpetrator. When there is no space for a fair

resolution from official channels, the decision to act personally appears increasingly legitimate.

3. Hidden Intentions

In this story, H plays the role of a very careful and alert observer. H does not react immediately to the situation that occurs, but prefers to observe every word and movement of Bullet carefully. H knows that in this revenge game, every little thing is an important clue to understanding his opponent's intentions and plans. With a calm attitude, H tries to gather as much information as possible to see the big picture of all the events that occur. H is also aware that uncontrolled emotions can interfere with his judgment, so H chooses to remain calm and focus on observing.

Well, there's somethin' I need to tell you. About me.

I've got some friends.

I help 'em out.

They help me out from time to time.

My pals, I helped 'em get into the cash truck game, in a manner of speaking.

With me on the inside.

You get me?

Nah, Bullet, I don't.

I tell them which trucks to hit and they hit 'em.

The two guards being killed was necessary.

The boy was unfortunate.

But we're a winning team.

Militarily precise.

You with me now?

Yeah.

I'm with you 100%. (Ritchie, 2021: 106)

In this dialogue quotation, it can be seen that Bullet and his group are carrying out a very organized revenge action. Bullet is an insider (spy) who provides important information, so that the group's plan can run very neatly. The sentence "we're a winning team" shows that they feel successful as a team. Their common goal makes them united and able to work compactly. They move like a military team, which means that all steps have been planned and not just acting. Like when Bullet says, "I tell them which trucks to hit and they hit 'em." This shows that decisions are made collectively, not just based on personal feelings. The deaths of the two guards and Dougie are seen as part of the consequences of the plan, not a tragedy to be regretted.

4. Not About Money

H is never motivated by money, though to some, his power and actions seems like an attempt to gain material gain. Money, to H, has no meaning. Instead, H sees it as a means to a greater end: to ensure that the pain and devastation H has experienced is felt by those responsible for the tragedy that takes his child. The loss leaves a deep wound that nothing, including wealth, can fill.

Money doesn't mean a thing to him. (Ritchie, 2021: 42)

This quote shows that H's primary motivation is not money or power, but something much deeper and more emotional. H is not interested in accumulating wealth or enjoying the fruits of his power. All that remains is a lonely and cold path to one goal: revenge. The power he builds is not for personal gain, but as a way to heal the wounds of inevitable loss.

B. The Portrayal of H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's Wrath of Man

This section discusses how H takes revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*, each is elaborated in detail in a subchapter.

1. Losing His Son

H's revenge stems from a deep inner wound: the tragic death of his son, Dougie. This loss not only saddens H, but also changes his entire life. H feels like a failure as a father for not being able to protect his son. The pain continues to haunt him, making his life feel empty. As a result, H begins to distrust the legal system, which he feels is unable to provide justice for Dougie.

I need to know who pulled the trigger. I need a face. (Ritchie, 2021: 65)

According to H, the only way to heal his hurt is to find the person who shot his son, and take revenge directly. His line, "I need to know who pulled the trigger. I need his face," shows how badly H wants to know who did it. H not only wants legal justice, but wants to see the face of the person who destroyed his life. That face symbolizes all his suffering and also his hope for relief.

This quotation shows that H's desire for revenge is not only because of anger, but because H wants to feel worthy again as a father. When someone feels like they have lost everything, pain and shame can turn into a strong urge to act. In H's case, revenge is a way to rise from the feeling of failure because they could not protect their child. The wound of losing a child cannot be healed by simply staying silent or giving in to the law. Instead, revenge becomes a form of resistance to the feeling of destruction that he experienced.

2. Creating Fake Identity for Revenge

Taking revenge by creating a false identity is a form of revenge that is not done immediately or hastily, but is planned very carefully. This method arises from deep inner wounds and a great desire to restore self-esteem, honor, and a sense of control over life that is lost. In this type of revenge, a person does not act immediately. Instead, H observes, gathers information, plans, and waits for the right time so that the revenge can be carried out to the fullest and not be uncovered.

You've got a driver's license, passport, IRS papers with a full tax history, and medical records.

All your criminal checks are clean.

You've got 25 years' worth of employment, with references working in Europe and the same for the previous addresses, too.

Your employment history has been inserted into the Delta Orange Security

You even finished college,

(Ritchie, 2021: 78)

In this quotation, shows that H creates a new identity that looks very genuine and legitimate. This identity is not only to disguise himself, but also to enter the money transport company where the tragedy that befell his son began. This identity is designed very carefully so that it will not be easily suspected. This proves that H's revenge is not just an emotional reaction, but is truly carefully designed.

3. Manipulating the Co-Workers

Manipulating is a strategy where one exerts control over another person's emotions, thoughts, and behaviours to achieve a specific goal. This technique often involves using psychological pressure, veiled threats, and emotional manipulation to instill fear and

uncertainty in the target. This action does not only focus on physical violence, but also uses mental pressure as part of the overall strategy. In this context, H uses various methods to create fear and uncertainty among his targets. Veiled threats and manipulation are the main tools used to gain power over others, especially those considered to be involved in the death of his son.

One of the key moments depicting manipulating his partner occurs when H interrogates Dana, an employee suspected of involvement in the theft and possibly collaborating with the perpetrator responsible for Dougie's murder. In this scene, H does not immediately resort to physical torture; instead, H chooses the method of verbal intimidation:

I got your contacts...

I know who you love...

and I do bear a grudge. (Ritchie, 2021: 53)

In this quotation, the threats are not direct but emotionally disturbing. The statements indicate that H has personal information, including details about Dana's close friends and family, which he uses as a means of pressure. Using personal information as a weapon can have psychological effects that are often more profound than those caused by physical violence. The emotional toll on victims can include anxiety, fear, and feelings of vulnerability, while those who commit such acts may face internal conflict and guilt, highlighting the complex emotional dynamics involved in these situations.

4. Torturing the Informant Emotionally

Revenge is not always expressed through direct physical violence. Sometimes, it manifests in more subtle and painful ways such as emotional torture. One powerful scene that illustrates this is when Jerome is forced to provide information through threats made against an innocent woman. In this situation, emotional pressure becomes the main tool of torture. Jerome's suffering does not come from being physically harmed, but from the threat directed at someone he deeply cares about. The feeling of helplessness in protecting a loved one creates a deeper and more lasting pain.

If not for your life, for hers. Don't touch her!

Leave her out of this! Bag her. (Ritchie, 2021: 72)

In this quotation, Jerome is psychologically tortured to give up information by threatening someone close to him. The purpose of this revenge is not only to obtain what is needed but to make the target suffer on an emotional level. The film scene clearly uses fear and emotional pain as the instruments of punishment, reflecting the injustice felt by the one enacting the revenge. The emotional tension built by such scenes is intense. Revenge here creates internal conflict that affects thoughts, emotions, and behaviours. When Jerome sees someone he cares about in danger, his emotional stability collapses. Fear, anger, and guilt combine to create a psychological weapon: emotional fear becomes a method of domination. This kind of revenge is different from short-term retaliation; it becomes continuous and consumes the person carrying it out. Acts like manipulating the target's emotions are not seen as wrong, but as part of a justified plan to reclaim power and dignity.

This scene emphasizes that in emotional torture, physical wounds are not necessary. The weight of guilt, fear of loss, and mental pressure become more effective tools than violence. The careful use of emotional pain shows planning and precision. It also reflects the revenger's knowledge of how to dismantle someone without laying a finger on them.

5. Retaliating with the Same Pain

H's revenge against Jan, the person who shoots his son, Dougie, is not done by directly killing him. Instead, H chooses a deeper and more meaningful way: H wants Jan to feel the same pain that Dougie feels. This is a form of revenge with pain that is equal to revenge that not only hurts physically, but also touches the deepest feelings.

The scene begins when H confronts Jan with a document containing Dougie's autopsy results and forces Jan to read it. H says:

What do you want?

You here for the money?

I don't want the money.

I want you to read this.

Jan reads the autopsy results in a deep voice:

Bullets A-1 and A-2 entered the right lung, causing collapse. Bullet B-1 penetrated the liver, and B-2 ruptured the spleen. Bullets C-1 and C-2 lacerated the heart. Cause of death, blood loss and trauma. Manner of death, homicide.

H then summarizes:

In summary, the liver, the lungs, the spleen, and the heart.

Jan is confused and asks:

What the fuck do you want?

H answers firmly:

I want your liver.

The scene continues with Jan's increasingly clear pain, with the sound of glass breaking and Jan gasping for air:

Aah!

[GLASS SHATTERS]

[WHIMPERS]

[GROANS]

Fuck...

[JAN GRUNTS]

Your lungs.

[COUGHS, GASPING]

Your spleen. (Ritchie, 2021: 150-151)

From this quotation, it is clear that H does not only want to retaliate with violence, but wants Jan to slowly feel the pain that Dougie once felt. H structures this revenge in a way that makes Jan have to go through physical and mental pain. H does not only want to punish, but also wants the perpetrator to realize and feel the consequences of his actions.

6. Vigilante Justice

One of the most serious and dangerous consequences of revenge is the emergence of vigilante justice, a situation in which an individual takes the law into their own hands and carries out punishment based on personal judgment rather than legal authority. Vigilante justice often arises when a person suffers a deep personal loss, such as the death of a loved one due to violence or betrayal. The intense emotional pain can turn into a powerful urge to retaliate.

Give the girls the cash. Let 'em go.

Then proceeds to kill the traffickers. (Ritchie, 2021: 76)

This quotation shows that H's transformation into a vigilante has the right to determine guilt and administer punishment without legal or moral accountability. His revenge has escalated beyond personal pain and evolved into a form of extrajudicial justice. H believes his actions are justified, even though they clearly violate ethical boundaries. The guilt or

remorse that might once have restrained him is gone, and violence becomes his normalized response.

C. The Effects of Revenge in H's Revenge in Guy Ritchie's Wrath of Man

This section will discuss what are the effects of revenge in H's revenge in Guy Ritchie's Wrath of Man; each will be elaborated in detail in subchapters.

1. Self-Change After Loss

Revenge often arises as a reaction to deep emotional wounds, but at the same time it can have a major impact on a person's psychological condition. In the film Wrath of Man, the character H experiences a major change after losing his son, Dougie. This loss is not only a sad event, but also a turning point that changes H's life as a whole. This change occurs internally, not always directly visible from the outside.

You are a cold, cold cunt. (Ritchie, 2021: 164)

In this quotation, the sharp sentence is uttered by Jane, H's wife. The statement comes after Dougie's death, and reflects Jane's frustration with H's change in attitude. Here, the sentence is not just an outburst of anger, but also a form of disappointment towards H who now seems to no longer have a human side. Jane, who previously knows H as a caring person, now only sees a cold and indifferent figure. This change shows how deep the impact of loss is on someone. H has lost a child as well as a part of himself that used to be able to feel and express emotions. In the grieving process, H seems trapped in a painful silence. H is unable to express his sadness openly, and this creates a distance between him and those closest to him, including Jane. His inability to communicate emotionally makes his relationship increasingly strained, and H lives in solitude and suffering.

2. Conscience Buried in Anger

After a bank robbery by an armed group, two security guards on duty, Bullet and H, are in a very dangerous situation. It turns out that the robbers are not strangers, they are part of H's past, before H decides to change his identity and live undercover. In that tense situation, H looks very calm, without any signs of panic or fear, even when his life is threatened. When the robbers leave without hurting him, Bullet begins to feel suspicious. H's reaction feels strange, there is no fear, no trauma, just a very cold calm.

I'm starting to think he's a psychopath (Ritchie, 2021: 53)

In this quotation, Bullet's statement reflects fear and uncertainty about the changes in H. When others panic, H is calm and it is not just self-control, but perhaps a sign of a very deep psychological change. It is possible that the desire for revenge has changed H's way of thinking, weakened his feelings, and made it difficult for him to distinguish between right and wrong. Losing a child not only leaves a wound, but also destroys his identity. A very deep sense of loss can turn into an uncontrollable urge for revenge.

3. Losing Others' Trust

H's coworkers begin to show signs of suspicion and fear toward him. Since H joins the team at Fortico, the previously warm and friendly atmosphere gradually shifts. H's withdrawn and unapproachable demeanour causes many to feel that something is unusual. Although H attempts to adapt, the mysterious aura surrounding him creates an increasingly noticeable social distance.

I told you that first day... I don't trust him. (Ritchie, 2021: 50)

In this quotation, the statement reflects the distrust that has grown since the beginning. Dave's remark is not merely an expression of doubt but a warning against a figure deemed unpredictable. This distrust stems not only from H's words but also from his reserved

demeanour and erratic behaviour. These traits create an emotional distance between H and his surroundings.

4. Unstable Emotional State

The emotional pressure that arises during the revenge process often reaches a critical point that causes psychological imbalance. When emotions such as anger, hatred, and hurt are allowed to develop without healthy management, mental conditions begin to be disturbed. Revenge is not just about repaying bad treatment, but rather a complicated and tiring emotional journey. Emotions that are continuously suppressed can build up until they finally explode in the form of stress, tension, and confusion of mind.

You're not in your right mind just now and you need a break. (Ritchie, 2021:77)

This quotation shows that the main character in the film is experiencing great emotional stress. The sentence is a sign that his mental condition is unstable and needs a break to prevent further damage. This disorder does not only arise from the loss of a loved one, but also because of the length of the violent and emotional revenge process. Revenge is often done to maintain self-esteem, but when it is done too long and full of emotion, those values can be lost.

5. Haunted by A Name

Revenge is often seen as a way to heal emotional wounds or restore self-esteem that has been shattered by loss. But in reality, revenge often deepens the wound. The violent acts committed are not only a form of physical release, but also a reflection of sadness, anger, and loss that have not been properly channelled. When someone loses a loved one and cannot accept the fact, the urge to take revenge becomes very strong as if by hurting someone else, the wound in the heart can be healed. In fact, the opposite is true.

By the way, his name was Dougie (Ritchie, 2021: 141)

This quotation carries a great emotional weight. The sentence does not only mention a person's name, but also brings back the deceased, while also giving meaning to the violence that is committed. The name "Dougie" becomes a symbol of unfinished loss, and a reminder that all forms of violence that are committed by H are rooted in wounds that have not healed.

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the concluding remarks on the portrayal of revenge in Guy Ritchie's *Wrath of Man*, focusing on the main character, H. The preceding chapters have analysed in detail the emotional triggers, strategic planning, psychological manipulation, and the destructive consequences that shape H's path to vengeance. The findings indicate that revenge in this film emerges not as an impulsive act, but as a well-calculated response rooted in deep emotional wounds and a perceived failure of the legal system.

In conclusion, *Wrath of Man* presents revenge not as a solution, but as a destructive cycle born from pain, loss, and societal failure. It highlights the fragile boundary between justice and cruelty when formal structures collapse. Through H's methodical yet emotionally driven retaliation, the narrative suggests that revenge, while seemingly restoring balance, perpetuates suffering and leaves behind an enduring emptiness. Therefore, the film stands as a depiction of pain transformed into violence, and a reminder that vengeance rarely leads to true closure or inner peace.

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