

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

Based on the data that has been analyzed in the previous chapter towards the novel and film *All the Bright Places* by Jennifer Niven using an intrinsic and extrinsic approach through the psychology of literature, the conclusion can finally be reached.

Theodore Finch as the main character, has death instincts such as irritability, aggression, self-harm, and always has the desire to commit suicide. Not only has the death instinct, Finch also has life instincts such as survival, pleasure, romance, safety, and peace. The setting of time, place, and atmosphere such as the bell tower, school, Hosier Hill in Indiana, and Blue Hole lake support these kinds of settings. The plot also supports the characterization and setting to show the chronology of the story in the novel.

After analyzing the novel and the film *All the Bright Places*, it can be concluded that there are differences in the life and death instinct in the novel *All the Bright Places* and in the life and death instinct in the film *All the Bright Places*. The differences are divided into three elements which are: life and death instinct in character, life and death instinct in plot, and life and death instinct in setting in the novel and film *All the Bright Places*.

Different from the novel, the character of Theodore Finch who has death instinct such as irritability, aggression, self-harm, and always has the desire to commit suicide are not all shown in the film. However, Finch's life instincts such as survival, pleasure, and romance are more shown in the film.

The results of this research show that there are differences between the novel and the film *All the Bright Places*, such as: 1) In the novel, the first setting is the high school bell tower. In the novel, the author wants to show that school students can experience death instinct, so the author sets the scene on the ledge of the school bell tower where Finch thinks about the best day to end his life. While the film shows the setting on the bridge where the scriptwriters want to show that anyone, not just students, can also experience death instinct.; 2) In the novel, it is told that Finch has repeatedly attempted suicide because of his death instinct, while the film

does not really show the side of his death instinct, but rather displays his life instinct; 3) In the novel, Violet's role greatly changes Finch's life. In contrast, in the film, Finch is more influence in Violet's life.

These differences can occur due to the adaptation process. Every adaptation process must change whether it is in the form of adding or subtracting storylines. The adaptation process from the novel to the film *All the Bright Places* resulted in many changes. The changes are in the form of subtractions, additions, and varied changes. The most common is subtraction.

These changes are made for several reasons. First, the film has a short duration of time so some elements must be changed or removed. Second, to support the characters in the novel. Third, to make the film more interesting. However, these changes are not a big deal because it does not change the whole story and the plot points are still understandable.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the adaptation of the novel to the film *All the Bright Places* uses the loose adaptation method where this approach is carried out by the director by taking the essence of a novel in outline only, such as taking ideas, concepts, characters from the adapted novel and then freely and independently developing them in the film. In this case, the director mostly took part of Finch's life instinct from the novel *All the Bright Places* to show the characters' moments of happiness and hide what really happened to Finch.

Finally, this research is expected to provide knowledge in the field of literature, especially for those who want to do research related to life and death instinct and adaptation from novel to film. This research is also expected to be a reference for further research.