

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ROMANTIC IDEAS: LIFE AND DEATH INSTINCT IN ADAPTING “ALL THE BRIGHT PLACES” FROM NOVEL TO FILM

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Abstract: Telling a story about mental problems of teenagers, the novel *All the Bright Places* was adapted into a film with several differences in characterization, setting, and theme. The purpose of this study is to analyze the comparison of character and characterization of life and death instincts in the novel and film *All the Bright Places*. Furthermore, this study also aims to reveal different ideas through this adaptation. A qualitative descriptive method, adaptation theory by Hutcheon & O’Flynn, and Freud’s theory of life and death instinct were used in this research. By comparing the novel and film and using Freud’s theory and adaptation theory, it shows that there is a life and death instinct in Finch’s character that is different between the novel and the film. The novel shows more death instinct to show the message of adolescent psychological problems, while the film shows more life instinct with the aim of emphasizing the romantic side. In conclusion, through this adaptation analysis, there are differences in ideas or themes between the novel and the film *All the Bright Places*. The novel emphasizes the theme of adolescent mental problems while the film emphasizes the problem of teenage romance.

Keywords: *death, film, instinct, life, novel*

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in the middle of twentieth century, the study of adaptation has become a study that is often discussed and debated among literary and film experts. Starting from a comparative study that uses the concept of "faithfulness", this study continues to develop with the development of other theories such as structuralist, post-structuralist and cultural studies, through which these theories are not only the issue of "faithfulness" discussed in an adaptation study, but also the problem of "unfaithfulness" (Giannetti, 2018). This has of course been done to find out what ideology or motives are contained in a work of adaptation.

One literary work that has been adapted is a novel titled *All the Bright Places* that was published in 2015. This novel was adapted into a film of the same name that is distributed in 2020. *All the Bright Places* is a story about two teenagers who have to face a difficult problem in life and try to survive to live. Theodore Finch, a teenage boy who has mental problems, is always interested in death and sometimes tries to hurt himself. However, Violet, a teenage girl who goes to school with Finch, changes Finch's life. Violet herself experienced great stress after her older sister died. Together with Violet, Finch begins to enjoy life and becomes a better person. It is the same with Violet who slowly starts to live her normal life after meeting Finch. However, their romantic relationship does not always have a good impact on Finch. The pressure inside of Finch seems to be very strong and always has a bad influence on Finch's behavior. Finch himself finally decided to kill himself by drowning himself in a lake.

Indeed, there are some issues of life and death instincts. As teenagers, the main characters of these novel and film, Finch and Violet have some difficult problems which sometimes makes them perform actions that lead to death instincts. However, there are some differences in the storyline between the novel and film *All the Bright Places*. In describing the struggle between life and death instincts in the main character, the film *All the Bright Places* presents more romance stories than novels which focus more on adolescent mental problems.

This study is a continuation of the previous study that also discussed film or novel *All the Bright Places*, major character in a film, adaptation, life and death instinct. Hartati et al. (2022) examined the novel *All the Bright Places* using Sigmund Freud's defense mechanism theory. They deduced that Violet uses the denial of defense mechanism to

relieve her feelings of anxiety about her sister's death. Jannah & Kurnia (2019) analyzed the film *Boss Baby* by using Mele's theory of self-deception and Spiegel's Theory of Hypocrisy. Their research focused on the main character in the film. They found that there were five kinds of self-deception and four kinds of Hypocrisy in the main character. Nilofar (2015) analyzed the adaptation "*Under the Protection of the Ka'bah*" by using orality and literacy of Walter J. Ong. The results of the research showed that there were similarities and differences in the characterization of the novel and film "*Under the Protection of the Ka'bah*". The similarities were found in the names of the characters in the stories, while the differences were in the descriptions of the characters in the stories. This difference was due to the media used to convey the story had different characteristics that affected the story it conveyed. Aspriyanto & Hastuti (2020) analyzed the adaptation of Novel "*Murder on The Orient Express*" by using the adaptation theory which focused at the intrinsic elements of novels and films. They found that there were changes in the form of additions and subtractions to the film adaptation of the novel, especially in character, plot and setting. Minderop & Hidayat (2022) analyzed Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* by using Sigmund Freud's theory of life and death instinct. They concluded that there was a tug-of-war between life and death instincts in the main character of *The Scarlet Letter* novel, Arthur Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne, which could also be seen from the author's style of language. Suryani et al. (2017) analyzed the novel *The Eye of The Sheep* by using the theory of life and death instinct by Sigmund Freud. They concluded that the protagonist was able to deal with his life's problems by socializing and being independent.

This research is different from the previous researches. Based on previous research, no one has combined Sigmund Freud's theory of life and death instinct (2003) with adaptation theory by Hutcheon & O'Flynn (2013). By using adaptation theory and the instinctive theory of life and death from Sigmund Freud, this research aims to find the different ideas between novel and film *All the Bright Places*. It seems that the novel *All the Bright Places* has a theme of teenage mental problems, while the film is more about teenage love problems.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Character and Characterization

Characters must be natural, relatable, and worth caring about in order to be interesting. The characters in a story, for the most part, are realistic in the same way that the storyline is convincing (Pettrie & Boggs, 2018). According to Abrams & Harpham (2015), a character is a representation of a real people, usually witty, prose sketch of a specific type of person. The term of character is different with characterization. Characterization is the way a writer shows the persons in literary works (Baldick, 2015). The character's action and speech, the dialog from other character, how they look and what they wear are some methods of characterization (Thamrin & Wargika, 2013).

Film Shooting Technique

The theory of shooting in films is used because this study compares the novel and the film *All the Bright Places*. To be able to analyze the film more deeply, the theory of shooting technique is very important to use in this research. According to (Giannetti, 2018), there are many forms of shots in movies, most of which divided into one of six basic categories. First, an extreme long shot taken from a long space. Most of the time it's an outdoor shot that shows the majority of the landscape. Extreme long shots are sometimes called insets because they also serve as a spatial reference frame for closer shots. Second, it's probably the most intricate long shot in the movie, and one of the most imprecise in the terminology itself. Long shot length in live theater usually approaches to the distance between the audience and the stage. Third, full exposure, full exposure is the closest gap where the head is near the top and the feet are near the bottom, barely encompassing the full individual build. The fourth is the middle shot. It is a convenient shot for capturing exhibition scenes and carrying motion and dialogue. Fifth is a close-up. Close-ups show little or no backdrop and target on small materiel. Close-up increases the size of an object, thus increasing its distinction and often implying a symbolic meaning. Sixth, extreme close-ups should display only the person's eyes or mouth, instead of the front of person's head.

Adaptation

Adaptation activities include translating, adapting and transferring activities from one type of art to another (Damono, 2014). According to Hutcheon & O'Flynn (2013) Adaptation is a transformation from one form of text into another form of text. There are

some problems and issues about adaptation especially the issues of fidelity. The term of loose adaptation in which the adapted work erases some elements with original work and faithful adaptation in which the original work has huge similarity with adapted work become the problems of adaptation. According to Rahmoun (2020) adaptation works such as films themselves are not much different from the original work. In fact, through the process and study of the adaptation itself, the value of a work can be increased (Rahmoun, 2020).

Motives in Adaptation

Works of art and literature can be a tool or vehicle for conveying messages or ideas (Damono, 2014). However, between one form of work and another form of work has different elements. This can cause variations in messages or ideas that can be contained in each work. In an adaptation process this is not an exception. In changing works of art or literature from one form to another, there is often a change or development of ideology, ideas or messages (Damono, 2014). This can be used by artists or writers. When they want to convey a new idea, they often create a new vehicle as well. Raw (2014) also concluded that creative artists have personal as well as cultural goals in transforming texts into other texts. Furthermore, Hutcheon & O'Flynn (2013) mentioned that there are several motives that make an artist or writer adapt a work, such as, economic, cultural, personal or even political motives. Tan (2022) added that film adaptation can add value to the literary work itself.

Life and Death Instinct

This research also uses theory of life and death drives by Sigmund Freud (2003) . Freud defended that human action is controlled by her two intrinsic forces, life and death (Freud, 2003). First, Eros, which reveal itself in sexual practice, affection, creativity, and life-sustaining growth (Freud, 2003). Second, the death instinct (Thanatos instinct) is behind threatening, damaging, and antagonistic attitude (Freud, 2003). The urge to die can cause someone to kill him or herself, self-sabotage (self-harm behavior), or aggressive behavior to other person (Kli, 2018). Although, Alda (2021) conclude that the instinct for life can be seen in love, love for oneself can lead to self-destruction.

METHOD

A qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive method was used in this research. According to Walidin et al. (2015), qualitative research seeks to explain human and social experience by building an extensive and compound picture that can be expressed in argument, describing exact perspective from research resources, and determining them in essential settings.

The data sources that the researchers used in this research were: first, the novel *All the Bright Places* by Jennifer Niven published by Knopf Publishing Group, United States in 2015. Then, second, the film *All the Bright Places* directed by Brett Haley, written by Jennifer Niven with Liz Hannah, released in 2020. The selection of this novel and film was based on the differences in background characters and themes between the two. Both films and novels have their own uniqueness where the novel has a theme of adolescent mental problems while the film emphasizes the problem of romance. The data for this research were from dialogs, narrative sentences, and figures that showed about the characterization, plot, and setting in the novel and film *All the Bright Places*.

In this study, first, the researchers chose the novel and film *All the Bright Places*. Second, the researchers read and watched carefully and thoroughly the novel and film *All the Bright Places*. Third, the researchers recorded the data found in accordance with the problem and research objectives. Finally, the researchers wrote the analysis and made a conclusion. To analyze the data, the researchers used the theory of life and death instincts from Sigmund Freud (as cited in Akhtar & O’Neil, 2018) and also the theory of adaptation and motives of adaptation from Linda Hutcheon (Hutcheon & O’Flynn, 2013).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This section will explain in detail results of the research from the data sources that have been found about life and death instincts in the characters, plot, and setting of the novel and film *All the Bright Places*

Life Instinct in Novel *All the Bright Places*

There were several data that showed the life instinct found in the main character in the novel *All the Bright Places*. According to Freud, life instinct can be seen through sexual practice, compassion, desire to live and creativity (Kli, 2018). The quote below

showed the life instinct of Finch when he said that the reason, he stood on the border of the school bell tower was not to think about death but to have control. It can be argued that Finch has desire to live.

The thing I don't say is: I want to stay alive. The reason I don't say it is because, given that fat folder in front of him, he'd never believe it. And here's something else he'd never believe—I'm to be here in this shitty, messed-up world. Standing on the border of the bell tower isn't about dying. It's about having control. It's about never going to sleep again. (Niven, 2015: 16)

Finch was called to the counseling room by Mr. Embry because Finch was caught standing on the border of the school bell tower. Mr. Embry interrogated Finch for a while and warned Finch not to do strange things anymore or he would be punished. Actually, while in the counseling room there was something Finch could not say to Mr. Embry because he was sure Mr. Embry would not believe him if he said it, considering Finch had a pretty bad track record at school.

The life instinct showed in the quote above was when Finch said that the reason why he was standing on the border of the school bell tower is not merely always thinking about death. Finch is on the border to regulate his control. Finch even says that he still wants to live.

Furthermore, the quote below shows how Finch said some words to express his happiness because Violet accepted his friend request on Facebook. Indeed, compassion and love as part of life instinct (Kli, 2018).

Violet Markey accepted your friend request, it says.

And now we are friends.

I want to shout and jog around the house, maybe climb up onto the roof and spread my arms wide but not jump off, not even think about it. (Niven, 2015: 40)

While on the border of the school bell tower, Finch accidentally met Violet Markey. A woman who unknowingly became one of the reasons why Finch wanted to survive. As a result of the accidental meeting, Finch tried to get close to Violet. Finch did not even hesitate to show his pleasure when Violet accepted a friend request on social media as showed in the quote above.

The life instinct showed in the quote above was when Finch could not control his expression of happiness when Violet accepted his friend request on social media. This shows that Violet is the reason for Finch's happiness.

Moreover, the quote below shows Finch says himself that he was still grateful that he was still there to survive. It can be argued that Finch had life instinct.

I'm still here, and I'm grateful, because otherwise I would be missing this. Sometimes it's good to be awake.

"So not today," I sing. "Because she smiled at me." (Niven, 2015: 41)

Since starting to get close to Violet, Finch became fond of involving Violet to be his reason for survival. In the quote above Finch said "So not today" which means it was not time for him to end his life. He went on to say, "Because she smiled at me" which was the reason why he did not end his life and the word she referred to Violet.

The life instinct showed in the quote above was when Finch did not end his life at that time because there was still something that make him chose to survive, that thing was Violet smiling at him.

Death Instinct in Novel All the Bright Places

The death instinct can be seen in people when they try to kill himself and destroy something or everything that they have (Kli, 2018). Finch had a death urge for a long time. He was still hesitant to undertake it because of the many things he considered. He thought it would be better if he died, but he was scared if it would bring bigger problems, especially for his family. "Is today a good day to die?" (Niven, 2015: 3). Finch was thinking whether this was a good day to die. This was a question he asked himself all the time, whether he was eating supper or staying awake all night. The question he asked to himself like that made some people who read it think that Finch was not feeling well, that was why he asks that question. That question haunted Finch's mind at all times, such as when he just woke up, during class, while at the dinner table, and at night when he lied awake with his eyes wide open. It was also showed that there was a death instinct in Finch because Finch seemed to have intention to die.

The death instinct that was represented in the quote above was when Finch thought about when was the best time to end his life.

"Is today the day?"

"And if not today—when?"

I am asking myself this now as I stand on a narrow border six stories above the ground. I'm so high up, I'm practically part of the sky. I look down at the pavement below, and the world tilts. I close my eyes, enjoying the way everything spins. Maybe this time I'll do it—let the air carry me away. It will be like floating in a pool, drifting off until there's nothing. (Niven, 2015: 3)

Finch asked that question again as he stood on a two-inch-wide narrow border six stories above the ground in the high school bell tower. What Finch thought and did were spontaneous impulse from within himself. Finch knew what he was doing by standing on the narrow border would endanger him, but he did it purely just to satisfy his curiosity. The death instinct represented in the quote above was when Finch repeated the question about the best time to end his life while standing on a narrow border in the high school bell tower.

The quote below showed as if there were a lot of people in front of Finch, to welcome the day of his death.

“Ladies and gentlemen,” I shout, “I would like to welcome you to my death!” You might expect me to say “life,” having just woken up and all, but it’s only when I’m awake that I think about dying. (Niven, 2015: 4)

Finch was not even afraid to spread his arms and shouted as if he were a pastor preaching to his congregation. People who saw him might find Finch as freak, especially the students at the school. But Finch did not care about that because it was commonly known that Finch often acted freakily. Therefore, it could be seen that Finch was ready to destroy his relation with people. In the quote above, the death instinct that was represented was when Finch invited people to welcome his death as if he would die as soon as possible.

Life Instinct in the Film All the Bright Places

The figures below use the characterization through action method where Finch shows his enthusiasm in exercising, which was running. According to Freud (2003), people has desire to survive to live in their unconscious mind. It can be seen in their act that support his life. This life instinct can be seen in Finch when he exercised in the morning. Indeed, doing some exercises such as running makes people healthier and live longer. Running has become a hobby for Finch as he did it almost every day at different times. It showed his live instinct.



Figure 1. Finch is running

Source: Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 0:00:35)

The shooting technique in the figure 1 used a medium shot technique which only showed half the body from the head to around the waist. The technique was used to clearly show Finch's activity that he was running. The figure above showed part of life instinct because Finch maintains his body's health by exercising which running that could have a positive impact on the body such as increasing stamina, overcoming stress, and nourishing the heart. Running has become a solace for Finch. From the physical exercise to the emotional release, it provided him comfort. He ran to reflect, to soothe his soul, and to alleviate stress.

The figure below shows Finch was smiling when he saw Violet in front of him. It shows the life instinct of Finch that he had compassion.



Figure 2. Finch is smiling to Violet

Source: Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 0:06:10)

The shooting technique in the figure above used a close-up technique which showed the details of Finch's smiling expression when he saw Violet in the same place not far from him. After his accidental meeting with Violet on the bridge, Finch often saw or even met Violet at school, whereas before he rarely met Violet even though they were in the same school. From Finch's gaze and smile in the figure above, it could be seen that he had an interest in Violet. This can be proven from Finch's conversation with his friends below.

Brenda	: What are you looking at?
Finch	: Just admiring the social norms of teenage angst.
Brenda	: Are you looking at Violet Markey?
Finch	: Yep.

Finch : Her, um... her sister died, right?
Charlie : Yeah, dude.
Brenda : Why ask about her all of a sudden?
Finch : I'm intrigued. (Haley, 2020)

In the dialog above, one of Finch's friends, Brenda, asked why Finch was suddenly talking about Violet, Finch then answered that he was intrigued in Violet. The life instinct showed in the figure and dialog above were when Finch expressed his attraction to Violet where his feeling aroused since he met Violet at the first time and it made himself looked happier day by day. Indeed, love is a part of life instinct (Kli, 2018).

Next, the figures below show Finch wrote on the sticky notes which were ideas, hopes, lyrics, beautiful quotes, and things that made him thought of Violet. Furthermore, it showed life instinct in Finch by showing his love and compassion to Violet.



Figure 3. Finch put notes in the wall

Source: Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 0:09:34)



Figure 4. Finch wrote “Because She Smiles”

Source: Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 0:12:45)

The shooting technique in the Figure 3 used a medium long shot technique that showed half body from the back side of Finch who was sticking sticky notes and also showed part of the interior of Finch's room, which was the wall with sticky notes. The life instinct in the Figure 3 above was shown from the meaning of what he wrote on the sticky note was “I am Awake”, where the writing meant that he was still “awake” and he then put the sticky note on the wall as a reminder for him to stay awake. The moment when Violet smiled back at him in class, Finch wrote it on a sticky note. Because anything

that reminded him of Violet he would write down as a memento or even as an encouragement. The life instinct that appeared in the Figure 4 was because Violet smiled at Finch, which gave Finch a reason to spend his life by doing more positive things together with Violet.

In Figure 4, the shooting technique used was the close-up technique which showed when Finch was writing on the sticky note closely and clearly. This technique was used to clarify the sentence written by Finch to make it easier to read, because if the shooting was taken far away (medium or long shot) there was a possibility that the writing could not be read clearly. Another possible reason for using the close-up shooting technique was to convey the implied message that the impact of Violet's smile was very influential for Finch, so Finch wrote that moment on his sticky notes. Indeed, the novel itself did not show this story. This shows that the film added more love elements to this story and was assisted by shooting techniques to show Violet's strong influence on Finch. Thus, the romantic element in the film was stronger than the novel.

Death Instinct in Film All the Bright Places

There were several data that showed the death instinct found in the main character in the film All the Bright Places. The death instinct can be represented in suicidal thoughts, self-destructive, emotional instability, and causing harm to others (Freud, 2003). In fact, it can be seen in the character of Finch.

The figure below shows the death instinct of Finch and Violet.



Figure 5. Finch and Violet are standing on the bridge
Source: : Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 0:01:20)

Early in the morning, Violet was seen standing on the border of a bridge. Under the bridge there was a very deep ravine. Violet seemed hesitant to jump. The reason why Violet tried to commit suicide was because Violet felt so guilty about her sister's death because she could not do anything to save her sister from the car accident. Finch, who was on his morning run, accidentally saw a woman standing on the bridge border. As he

got closer to the woman, he realized that the woman was Violet. Instead of immediately persuading Violet to come down, Finch climbed onto the bridge border.

The death instinct represented in the image above could be seen when Violet and Finch stood on the border of the high bridge as if they wanted to jump down. Finch even extended one leg forward where if he was not careful, he would fall and die on the spot. The shooting technique used in the Figure 5 above used extreme long shot technique which showed a wide view from under the bridge. Finch and Violet looked very small in the figure. This proved that the bridge was so high that what Finch and Violet were doing was very dangerous.

Furthermore, in this picture below shows the character of Finch that could not control himself and fought another student. Indeed, it is a part of death instinct because Finch could harm this student.



Figure 6. Finch is Fighting at school

Source: Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 1:12:22)

Finch, who hated being called a “freak” by Roamer, immediately beat Roamer hard. He vented all of his emotions to hit Roamer. He also accidentally injured his friend, Charlie, who helped to break up the fight. Finch's actions attracted the attention of students at the school to see what Finch was doing. Before Charlie arrived, none of them tried to help break it up, instead they cheered like they were watching a match and film the fight. The fight stopped when Violet came and yelled for Finch to stop it.

Finch's death instinct in the figure above showed because he was so angry with Roamer who always humiliated him, so he ended up venting his emotions by hitting Roamer until he was injured. The function of the school, which should be a place to gain knowborder, instead became a place for fights due to a lack of self-awareness to maintain attitudes.

The shooting technique showed part of Finch's body when he was choking Roamer, and showed the people who were watching the fight behind them. The film did

not show Finch's real condition, on the contrary, the film mostly showed the scenes where Finch spent most of his time with Violet by having fun. Finch, who has had a mental illness from the beginning (but no one knew about it), finally gave up on his life. Indeed, there was a death instinct in Finch.



Figure 7. Clothes of Finch

Source: : Film All the Bright Places (Haley, 2020, 1:29:44)

From the discovery of Finch's clothes that scattered on the rocks at the edge of the lake, it can be concluded that Finch ended his life by drowning himself as deep as possible in the lake. This is actually predictable because Finch has previously simulated doing the same thing by drowning himself in the bathtub and in the lake a while before. The shooting technique used in the figure above used a close-up technique which showed the clothes that were scattered closely so that the person who saw it could make the assumption that the clothes belonged to Finch.

Even though it still showed the existence of a death instinct in Finch, the film All the Bright Places always associated it with Violet. It could be seen above that Violet was almost always with Finch, in contrast to the novel, where Finch sometimes had to face various problems on his own. This shows that Finch's death instinct was more strongly portrayed in the novel.

Discussion

Based on the finding above, it can be argued that the adaptation of the novel to the film All the Bright Places uses the loose adaptation method where this approach was 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 which is then freely and independently developed 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.

Furthermore, based on the findings above, it can be seen that there are differences in characters and settings in the adaptation of the novel All the Bright Places to the film.

Finch's character in the novel often shows a death instinct. This is different from the film adaptation which does not really show death instincts. Violet's influence on Finch is strong in the film. Moreover, the film also emphasizes the romance between Finch and Violet. 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* results in many changes. The changes are in the form of subtractions, additions, and varied changes (Hutcheon & O'Flynn, 2013).

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. Furthermore, Damono (2014) stated that changes in ideology and ideas can occur in the process of adaptation along with changes in vehicles. The difference between life and death instincts in novels and films can show the difference in ideas between novels and films. The film seems to show that the power of love can make other people excited to live as a message for the audience itself to fill life with love. It can be argued from how Finch got the zest for life when he got attention from Violet. While by emphasizing the suicidal desire in Finch's character, it can be argued that the novel wanted to show a teenage mental problem.

Furthermore, Hutcheon & O'Flynn (2013) stated that in adaptation there is a motive to emphasize romance film. By making the romance stories in the film more alive and by presenting beautiful and good-looking characters like the main character's image in the findings section above, it seems the director wanted this story to be more in demand among teenagers who are unstable in love. It can be argued by an article in website that wrote about ten best teenage romance film, and one of those is *All the Bright Places* (Thapa, 2020).

Finally, compared to the previous studies which only presented themes from visible evidence on the surface of a text and also only compared the differences between one adapted work and another, this research can discuss more deeply about the motives behind the adaptation of works, especially the novel *All the Bright Places* which was adapted into a film. Even though it has almost the same approach and theory, by adding theories regarding adaptation motives, this research can find a reason behind the making of the film adaptation of *All the Bright Places*.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the data that has been analyzed in the previous chapter towards the novel and film *All the Bright Places* using Freud's theory of life and death instinct, it can be concluded that 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.

After analyzing the novel and the film *All the Bright Places*, it also can be concluded that there are differences between the life and death instinct in the novel *All the Bright Places* and the 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 were not all shown in the film. However, Finch's life instincts such as survival, pleasure, and romance were 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*. In the novel, the first setting is the high school bell tower. In the novel, the author wanted to show that school students could experience death instinct, so the author set the scene on the border of the school bell tower where Finch thought about the best day to end his life. While the film showed the setting on the bridge where the scriptwriters wanted to show that anyone, not just students, could also experience death instinct. Furthermore, in the novel, it was told that Finch has repeatedly attempted suicide because of his death instinct, while the film did not really show the side of his death instinct, but rather displayed his life instinct. Moreover, in the novel, Violet's role greatly changed Finch's life. In contrast, in the film, Finch had more influence in Violet's life.

In conclusion, it can be stated that by the differences in the characters of Finch and Violet in the novel and film, there are differences ideas in the film and novel. The Novel shows more death instinct to show teenage mental problems that sometimes can be dangerous. While the film adaptation of *All the Bright Places* seems to show more romance to make teenage audience interested to watch.

Suggestions

The literary sociological approach is suggested for researchers interested in the novel and film, who wish to learn more about why the novel and the film use teenager to show life and death instinct. The researchers believe that there is some connection between the real life of teenagers in United States of America and the teenage life in both fiction and film. It seems like these novel and film, teenagers in United States of America have difficult problem because they have freedom that sometimes cannot be controlled. In addition, the researcher also suggests to deeply compare and analyze more film adaptation in order to find more interesting finding and to strengthen and develop the theory of adaptations themselves.

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