

**ANXIETY OF NICK O'BANNON IN DAVID R ELLIS'
REST IN PIECES.FINAL DESTINATION 4 MOVIE (2009):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



PUBLICATION ARTICLES

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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2013

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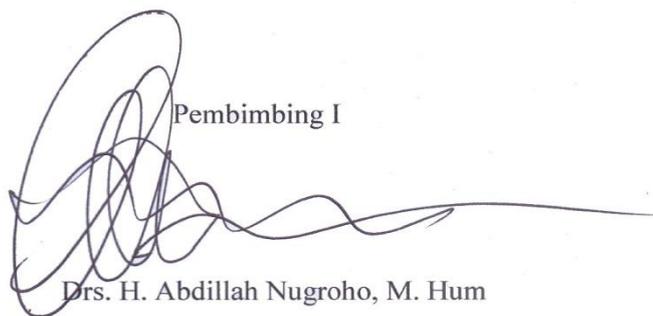
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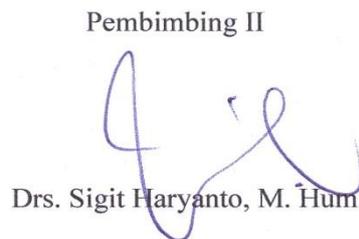
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(2009): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.

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Surakarta, 13 Juni 2013


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REST IN PIECES.FINAL DESTINATION 4 MOVIE (2009):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**

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The problem of this study is anxiety of Nick O'Bannon reflected in Final Destination 4 movie directed by David R. Ellis. The objective of this study is to analyze the movie based on the structural elements and to analyze the movie based on the psychoanalytic approach.

The type of this research is qualitative research. Type of data of the study is text and image taken from two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source is final destination movie directed by David R. Ellis in 2009. While the secondary data sources are other materials taken from books, author's biography, essay, comments, critics and internet related to the study. Both data are collected by conducting library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis.

Based on the analysis, the writer portrays some conclusions. First, based on the structural analysis of each elements, it shows that the character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, theme, mise-en scene, casting cinematography, sound, and editing are supporting each other to produce a good quality movie. Second, based on the psychoanalytic analysis, the study shows that the problem faced by major character is his own psychological condition to decide the appropriate ways for his life. This movie also shows the process that involves supernatural power will produce the amazing result.

Key Words: Psychoanalytic Approach, Final Destination 4, Anxiety.

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Final Destination 4 is a movie tell about a young man solve cheats for avoid death through supernatural power. The story of this film occurs ten years after the Flight 180 accident, nine years after a car accident Route 23, and four years after the accident a roller coaster ride Devil's Flight.

Final Destination 4 is an interesting movie, there are four aspects that make this movie is really interesting. The first is Final Destination 4 has the amazing story, this is a story tell about there is a young man try to solve cheat's death to avoid the death. Nick O'bannon has supernatural power and use his power to help his friends to solve cheats death, but all his way failed and one by one people dead especially Nick O' Bannon.

The second aspects are the visualization and the cast of the movie. David R Ellis make the audiences enjoy and feel scary of the effect 3D on Final Destination movie. In this film Nick O' Bannon as the main of figure and he has Supernatural power and success save his friend until 2 people save such as: Janet and Lori/ girlfriend's Nick O' Bannon. Nick thinks that death has ended hunted them, but that's not true. Finally, Nick and 2 friends dead when they are lunch in Café.

The third is the feeling appears in this movie. Nick O'Bannon feeling always true when Nick, Janet, Lori were lunch in Café. Actually, Nick has feeling that they will dead in café while he see article on desk's café written down "Here It's". But that article does not answered by Nick and Nick just knows when he get article again. When Nick knows that their dead come, he say "dead not yet end" suddenly Trailer crash them. So, they are dead in Café.

The last is the Horror of this movie, David R Ellis as the directed wants the audience really enjoy and scary when Nick O'Bannon failed save Janet and Lori although he was trying feeling eyesight to avoid death. Nick failed to save life's all friends and finally Nick also becomes victim of dead of Car race.

Based on the reason the writer will observe Final Destination 4 movie using Psychoanalytic theory. So, the writer constructs the title *Anxiety Of Nick O'Bannon In David R Ellis Rest In Pieces.Final Destination 4 (2009) Psychoanalytic Approach.*

2. Literature review

As long as the writer knows, Final destination 4 movie has not been analyzed in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and around of Surakarta and Yogyakarta region.

3. Problem statement

The problem of this research is that “How is Anxiety of Nick O'Bannon reflected in *Final Destination 4* movie 2009 directed by David R. Ellis?”

4. Limitation of the study

The writer focuses on analyzing anxiety in the character of Nick O'bannon as main characters in Final Destination 4 (2009) based on a Psychoanalytic Approach.

5. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are, to analyze the movie based on Nick O'bannon anxiety which influence he looking for the right decision to fight the destiny note in David .R Ellis's (2009) based on a Psychological Approach and to analyze the movie based on structural elements of the movie

6. The benefit of the Study

The benefits of this study are to give some contribution of the large body of knowledge to the literary study in Arabian Nights movie based on a Humanistic Psychological Approach.

7. Underlying Theory

a. Structural Element of the Movie

1) Narrative Element

a) Character and Characterization

According to Kennedy (1983:45) the character itself is divided into two parts; they are major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character of less important character in a story. Minor character is character of less important than those of the man.

b) Plot

Based on Douglass and Harnden (1996:48) basically plot contain of three parts, they are;

1) The Beginning

In the beginning, the audience is let know where the story is going by the presentation of the hero or heroine and other major participants, the location or setting of place in with the game will be played, the problems or premise and also the theme.

2) The Middle

It consists of two elements: rising action and climax. Rising action is the conflict between characters which produced suspense to climax. Climax is the highest points of the conflict; it is crucial event of the movie as a whole.

3) The End

In this stage the hero and heroine resolve their problem in a way satisfactory to the audience.

c) Setting

Setting is the place and time at which a novel is set and function to identify the situation happened in the story. It refers to the point in time and place at which the events of the plot

occur. Setting is given to create a real impression of the story for the readers.

There are two major categories of setting. Those are setting of time and setting of place. Setting of time is a period, in which the action occurs, while setting of place refers to where the action of a story takes place.

d) Point of View

Douglass and Harnden (1996:31-32) argue point of view refers to the interests, attitude and a belief associated with a character's group particular perspective.

e) Imagery

Imagery is a term that designates characteristics that we can experience by our sense (Abrams, 1988:40). Imagery is the collection of descriptive details that appeal to the senses and emotions of the readers by creating a sense of real experience.

f) Theme

According to Douglass and Harden (1996:3) stated theme is the basic idea of story in which the author portrays through the conflicts of characters with other character or with life events.

2) Technical Element

a) Casting

Casting in a movie is a process in choosing an actor or an actress that will play the character of the movie. The casting is suitable with characters that will be played. Characters will appear when viewers view the actor and actress that play on. Casting has important role in successes of movie (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:108)

b) *Mise en-Scene*

Mise-en-Scene consist of the aspect of the moviemaking include all components of the stage. For example setting, casting

and lighting. Mise-en-Scene consists of setting, set dressing and props, costumes and make-up, and lighting. (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:127-133)

- Set Dressing and Props

Douglass and Harnden (1996:131) Set dressing and props are the interior of the movie, consists of set dressing and property. In summary, set dressing and props show the characteristic of the period in which the movie takes place.

- Costumes and Make-Up

Bordwell and Thompson (1990:132) said that costumes are some clothes worn by the actors to support movie quality, especially the quality of picture. Costumes also reflect the period in which the movie takes place and social position of the character. Make-Up helps the characters present the external appearance of the movie.

- Lighting

In cinema, lighting is more than just illumination that permits us to see the action. Lighter and darker areas within the frame help create the overall composition of each shot and hence guide our eyes to certain objects and actions (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:133).

There are some lighting used in film: Frontal lighting can be recognized by its tendency to eliminate shadows, sidelight is used to sculpt the characters, backlighting defines depth by sharply distinguishing an object from its background, under lighting suggests that the light comes from below the subject, top lighting usually appears along with light coming from other directions, the key light is the primary lighting source of the image, and a fill light is used to fill the darkness (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134-135).

c) *Cinematography*

The moviemaker also controls the cinematographic qualities of shot. According to Bordwell and Thompson (1990:156), editing is “the coordination of one shot with the next”. It consists of three features:

1) *Photographical Qualities of the Shot*

Photographic Qualities of Shot is part of the process in taking the actions that than united in the movie. According to Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 156-158), the movie maker should control all the visual qualities by manipulating movie stock and exposure. Exposure can be controlled by regulating how much light pass the camera lens, through images shot with correct exposure can also be overexposed in developing and printing.

2) *Framing of the Shot*

Framing of shot is the border in shot of imagine. Frame can be powerfully to the image by means of the way framing position the angle, level, height and distance of a vantage point onto the image (Bordwell, and Thompson 1990: 227).

3) *Duration of the Shot*

The duration of shot refers to the time in taking events of the movie by camera. Finally, the duration of shot refers to the shot or record of the camera to take the whole shot in movie production.

d) *Sound*

Sound refers to music or soundtracks that are used to support the movie. Movie is the most purely evocative of all art forms and can express infinite variations of mood and feeling (Douglas and Harnden, 1996:87). Sound contributes to the realism of a scene by providing the true background that the audience would expect to hear in a location (Douglas and Harnden, 1996:88).

According to Bordwell and Thompson (1990:244) the advantages

of sound for the movie are: “First, it engages another sense mode: our visual attention can be accompanied by natural attention. Second, sound can actively shape how we interpret the image. Third, film sound can direct our attention quite especially within the image”.

e) *Editing*

Before performing the movie, the movie needs an editing process. Editing of the movie is the process of arranging the result of camera shot. The taking of acting in a movie is not in the same time or place. So it needs editing process to arrange become unity based on the story of the movie. Bordwell and Thompson (1990:207) state editing in movie production is “the task of selection and joining camera takes. It may be thought as the coordination of one shot with the next.”

Bordwell and Thompson (1990:218) stat that “In continuity editing there is spatial continuity.” The purpose of continuity editing is to smooth over the inherent discontinuity of editing process and to establish logical coherence between shots. Continuity can be developed into several parts:

1) Axis of Action or the 180 Line

It consists of a person walking, two people conversing, a car racing along a road is assumed to project along a discernible and predictable line (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:218).

2) Establishing Shot

It is delineating the overall space of the office: the door, the intervening area and the desk (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:221).

3) A Reverse Shot

It is simply a shot of the opposite end of the axis of action and the eye-line match is the expressionless actors seem to look at whatever is in the next shot, and then it will be a cut to the object or person that he is looking at (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:221-222).

4) Reestablishing Shot

It is one of the most common patterns of development of space in the classical continuity style. Match on action is a figure starts to stand up and it

is very powerful device (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:222).

5) Match on Action

It is tactic for ensuring spatial continuity (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:218).

6) Cross Cutting

It is an unrestricted knowledge of casual, temporal, or spatial information by alternating shots from one line of other events in other places (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:218).

b. Basic Concept of Psychoanalysis

Id, *ego*, and *super ego* are the three parts of the psychic apparatus defined in Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche; they are the three theoretical constructs in terms of whose activity and interaction mental life is described.

1) *Id*

The *id* comprises the unorganised part of the personality structure that contains the basic drives. In Freud's formulation, it is the dark, inaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learnt from our study of the dream-work and of the construction of neurotic symptoms, and most of this is of a negative character and can be described only as a contrast to the *ego*. Freud said, *id* contains everything that is inherited, that is present at birth, is laid down in the constitution above all, therefore, the instincts, which originate from the somatic organisation, and which find a first psychical expression here (in the *id*) in forms unknown to us.

The *id* is responsible for our basic drives such as food, water, sex, and basic impulses. Freud divided the *id*'s drives and instincts into two categories: life and death instincts the latter not so usually regarded because Freud thought of it later in his lifetime. Life instincts (*Eros*) are those that are crucial to pleasurable survival, such as eating and copulation. Death instincts, (*Thanatos*)

as stated by Freud, is our unconscious wish to die, as death puts an end to the everyday struggles for happiness and survival.

2) *Ego*

The *Ego* acts according to the reality principle. The *ego* is not sharply separated from the *id*; its lower portion merges into it. The *Ego* comprises that organised part of the personality structure that includes defensive, perceptual, intellectual-cognitive, and executive functions. The *ego* is that part of the *id* which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The *ego* represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the *id*, which contains the passions. *Ego* defense mechanisms are often used by the *ego* when *id* behavior conflicts with reality and either society's morals, norms, and taboos or the individual's expectations as a result of the internalisation of these morals, norms, and their taboos. the *ego* is depicted to be half in the consciousness, while a quarter is in the preconscious and the other quarter lies in the unconscious.

3. *Super-ego*

The *Super-ego* aims for perfection. It comprises that organized part of the personality structure, mainly but not entirely unconscious, that includes the individual's *ego* ideals, spiritual goals, and the psychic agency (commonly called "conscience") that criticizes and prohibits his or her drives, fantasies, feelings, and actions. *Super-ego* is constantly watching every one of the *ego*'s moves and punishes it with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and inferiority.

Freud's theory implies that the *Super-ego* is a symbolic internalization of the father figure and cultural regulations. The *super-ego* and the *ego* are the product of two key factors: the state of helplessness of the child and the Oedipus complex. The *super-ego* retains the character of the father, while the more powerful the

Oedipus complex was and the more rapidly it succumbed to repression. The concept of *super-ego* and the Oedipus complex is subject to criticism for its perceived sexism. Women, who are considered to be already castrated, do not identify with the father, and therefore form a weak *super-ego*, leaving them susceptible to immorality and sexual identity complications.

c. Anxiety

Anxiety is the most important aspect in psychoanalysis beside defense mechanism and psychosexual. Anxiety has significant role in the development of personality. Personality functioning involves with the external world of reality provide us with kind of supplies such food. In psychoanalytic theory, anxiety is a painful emotional experience and representing a threat or danger to the organism (Freud in Pervin, 1984:80). Sometimes when people get a problem they will feel anxious and threatened. The threatened person is a fearful person. Overwhelmed by excessive stimulation that the ego is unable to bring under control, the ego becomes flooded with anxiety. In Pervin (1984: 80), Freud states that “At some point the organism experiences a trauma, an incident of considerable harm or injury”. According to Pervin (1984: 80), anxiety is repetition of the earlier traumatic experience. According to Hjelle and Ziegler, based on the sources of threat to the ego (the outside environment, the id, and the superego), Freud recognizes three types of anxiety. Here, is the explanation of it:

1) Reality Anxiety

Reality anxiety is the basic types or it is an experience of real danger in the external world. According to Freud (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103), reality anxiety is “a feeling experience as the result of the detection of the danger coming from the outer world”. The danger means the situations when the individuals feel that there is something that will threaten him. The function of anxiety is to warn the person of impending danger; it is a signal to

the ego that unless appropriate measures took the danger may increase until it is overthrown.

2) Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is the fear that the instincts will get out of control and cause the person to do something for which he or she will be punished (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103). Neurotic anxiety occurs because ego cannot control the instinct coming from id. It can be call the fear of punishment from an imaginary external source. It is an emotional response of fear experienced when the ego is threatened by not controllable instinctual desires. Neurotic anxiety is initially experience as realistic anxiety because punishment is delivered from external source.

3) Moral Anxiety

According to Freud (in Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 42), moral anxiety is “the fear of the conscience”. People will feel guilty when they do something that is contrary to the moral code.

It occurs when the ego is threatened by punishment from the superego and because the individual really has a moral consciousness. The three types of anxiety have a tight relation with each other. They often exist inside the individual personality when fear of real danger, from this situation it can be all of the anxiety (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 64).

Anxiety is such a painful state that we are in capability or tolerating it very long. If we cannot handle it by the effective action, then the individuals will develop defense mechanism. Unconsciously, we develop ways to distort reality and exclude feelings from awareness so that we do not feel anxious.

B. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

The type of the study of this research is qualitative research besides book and other related references to support the subject matter. Qualitative research is a type of scientific research because it does not include calculation and enumeration.

2. Object of the Study

The object of study is Nick O'bannon in Final Destination 4 movie directed by David R. Ellis.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

There are two data in this research:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source of the study is the movie of Final Destination movie directed by David R. Ellis.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source of the study is literary books, the biography of the author and the director, website, and other relevant data that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collection is library research, the several steps are:

- c. Watching and understanding movie in several times
- d. Taking notes of information part in both primary and secondary data
- e. Reading the related books to search data information
- f. Searching website and other resources that related to the movie
- g. Classifying and determining the relevant data

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of the data analysis is descriptive analysis that concern with the structural elements of the movie and based on psychoanalytic approach.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. The Structural Element Analysis

a. Narrative Elements

1) Character and Characterization

a) Major Character

- Nick

Nick is the major character of *Final Destination 4* movie. Physically Nick is a handsome man. He has a short brown hair. He has a strong body, it seems that he can protect his girl friend from anything.

Mentally, Nick is a kind guy, where he always cares with his friend. He is also a smart guy, where he tries to formulate the serial dies from the people who safe from the accident on the race.

The other good kind of Nick also appears when he finds, the series death of the people who are survives from the explosion. Nick warns the people one by one starts from his friends.

b) Minor Character

- Lori

Lori is Nick's girl friend. Physically, Lori is a beautiful woman with a brown long hair. Her eyebrow is not thick enough; her blue eyes make her face looks so pretty. Her body is shorter than Nick. She also always wears a sexy dress to show her beautiful body.

Mentally, Lori is a good girl, where she always cares about Nick and also her friend. She always helps Nick in solving his problem, especially the problem related with the series death.

- Janet

Janet is one of Lori and Nick's friends. She is a beautiful woman with a black long straight hair. Her lips is little bit wide, it makes her smile look so sweet. She is almost the same with Lori, always using a sexy dress.

Mentally, Janet is a coward woman and always worries about something that scares her, especially related with the chain of death and the vision coming from Nick.

- Hunt

Hunt also one of Nick, Lori and Janet's friends. He also one who survives from the accident. Hunt is a handsome guy with a short brown hair. Hunt is bigger than Nick, so, sometimes he acts like a champion. He also always talks rough to his friends.

Mentally, as a strong man, Hunt always makes something that always hurts his friend, like talks rough and does his action on physic. He also always never heeds their friend suggestion and he always believes on himself.

- George

George is a stadium security and he is on of the people who survive from the accident. George is a black man; his body is little bit fat. He has a black curl short hair.

Mentally, George is a good man, he always loyal on his duty as a security. After the incident he feels that he needs to be tough to face his death.

2) Setting

a) Setting of Place

- McKinley Stadium, Pennsylvania

The stadium is the place where the crash accident happens. A lot of people killed from the crash. This is also the place where the serial death started.

- Grandstate Customs

Grandstate Customs is a garage that Andy (the other survivors) worked at. This is also the place where he dies, diced by a metal grid fence.

- Carver's Cleaners

This is the place where Janet always laundry all of her dress.

b) Setting of Time

The set of time is not mentioned clearly. But it can be conclude based on the technology used on the movie, the set of time is in 20th century, where there are a lot of modern and automatic machine such as an electric window, phone cell, automatic carwash, 3D cinema.

3) Plot

a) Beginning

The story started from the race at McKinley Speedway for a study break and while watching the speedway race Nick suddenly has a premonition in which a number of people die when the Speedway collapses following a crash. Nick panics, persuading his girlfriend, Lori Milligan their friends, Janet Cunningham and Hunt Wynorski, security guard George Lanter, escaping seconds before Nick's vision becomes a reality. As Nick is explaining what he saw to the survivors, a stray tire flies off the stadium and obliterates Nadia in front of the others.

b) Middle

In the middle, the story runs usual, where after the crash one-by one the people who save from the accident dies without known by Nick. Just days after the disaster, Carter attempts to burn a cross on George's front lawn, but it backfires when his truck starts to move, and as he chases after it, his foot gets caught in the chain, dragging him along with the truck before he gets set on fire and then the truck blows up, killing him. His

scorching head falls right beside George, who came out to see what was going on. The next day Samantha dies after her eye gets perforated by a stone propelled by a lawnmower outside the beauty salon.

c) Complication

When Nick and Lori hear of the deaths, they research about premonitions and learn about the previous disasters then they realize that Death never meant for them to survive and is now coming for them. While Janet and Hunt refuse to believe, Nick convinces George and Lori to help him foil Death's plan.

d) Climax

The climax appears, when the entire serial death tries to chase Nick and his friends. Starts from Hunt, at the pool Hunt is having sex with a girl he met there until he tells her he's done, after Hunt gets laid, Lori leaves from a store and a bird poops on her windshield which makes her go to a carwash.

George attempts suicide but is unable to kill himself, leading the survivors to believe that saving Janet had stopped Death's plan. Nick decides to take Lori on a holiday, but she has already gone to the mall with Janet. While at the theater, Lori begins to see odd warnings suggesting they are not out of danger as Nick realizes that there was another survivor: Jonathan Groves. Jonathan is crushed by a bathtub just before Nick and George can make it to the hospital, and George is run over by an ambulance shortly thereafter.

At the pool, Hunt sinks and has been sucked by the drainage machine and nobody can save him. Nick arrives at the location late.

e) Resolution

Two weeks later, the trio celebrates their survival in a cafe. Nick notices the omens surrounding him, and begins to

think that perhaps they were never meant to die in any of the earlier accidents, and that their deaths were to happen somewhere else since the beginning. Then he notices the words "It's coming" on the table are crossed out, revealing underneath his cast are the words "It's here". As he tells this to Lori and Janet, a series of events cause a semi to crash through the front of the cafe while avoiding a falling window cleaning structure. Shown in X-Ray vision, Janet is run over, breaking her skull and crushing her back. Lori's head is twisted 180 degrees after impact with an object and her neck breaks in the process, and Nick is thrown into the wall, breaking his jaw, snapping his spine, and losing all of his teeth, leaving no survivors of the McKinley Speedway incident.

4) Point of View

The teenager Nick has a premonition of a deadly car crash with many casualties in the audience and convinces his girlfriend Lori and his friends Hunt and Janet to leave the place. They are followed by the security guard; a racist guy; a mother and his children and a mechanic that are saved from death. When the racist guy and the mother die in mysterious and creepy incidents, Nick and Lori research and find any similar cases in internet. They try to rule the Ripper to break the chain of deadly events and survive, but destiny does not help them.

Here the director wants to show about the death and the human. Human can not avoid their death if their God wants to. Human can not stay away from their faith and destiny. It is all proves from the people on the movie who saves from the death, finally, they still get their death even it is delayed.

5) Theme

The film is a horror movie related the chain of death. One by one the people dies and no one can not stop it. From the story it

can be take the theme of the movie is “The human death and destiny can not be changed if God has decide it”.

b. Technical Elements

1) *Mise-en-Scene*

a) Costume

In *Final Destination 4* movie, the film sets in the 20th century, where every costumes and properties are modern. The costume that is used is an ordinary costume, such a casual costume, office costume, etc. In this movie, costume designer used casual and formal costume follows the event that occurs in the movie.

This movie is a horror movie, so the make up used by the actor a lot of the scary effect, such as blood and the other scary effect.

b) Make-Up

The make-up usually used to make a special character to be stronger. The *Final Destination 4* movie is the action movie, so the make usually created only to give the strong effect, such as bruised and blood. The director wants to show the scary effect based on the horror situation.

c) Lighting

The lighting on the *Final Destination 4* movie uses simple light in several scenes such as; inside the room, the daylight, the dark night for scary situation. The light was used to support the quality of the film also. Quality refers to the relative intensity of the illumination. There are two kinds of lighting based on the quality;

The lighting separated into quality, source, color and direction.

- Quality

Strong lighting, the lighting uses the natural source as a strong lighting for the daylight. The natural light is coming from the sun on the daylight. The situation on the capture above is on the ocean.

The second is soft lighting appears in café, where the four friends are gather, after the accident on the race.

- Source

The lighting coming from flash light, where Nick and Lori tries to find the evidence on the crime scene.

- Color

The orange light with the dominant black is to show the soft light on the room and the light from the outside.

The color of blue and black on the movie is to make a soft and calm situation on the night. The blue is the color of the mirage of the light of the moon and the light on the street.

- Direction

The light from outside, to show the position of the character on the inside of the room. The light from the outside the water, this is to show the situation and condition of the actor that is sinking in the pool.

d) Cinematography

The filmmaker controls cinematography qualities shot, not only what is filmed but also how is filmed. This consists of control over three features photographic qualities of shot, the framing shot, and the duration of shot.

1) Photographical Qualities of the Shot

In this film, photographical using a lot of special effect. There two kinds of photographical qualities shot,

such as slow motion and fast motion. In this film, there researcher finds only slow motion.

2) Framing of the Shot

Both of camera angle and camera distance determine the position of image. There are three types of camera angle: straight on angle, high angle, and low angle. Whereas camera distance consists of the long shot, the medium shot, and the close up.

(a) Camera Angle

In the straight on Angle refers to frame of camera shots which are horizontal and on the same level of the subject.

The high angle refers to frame of camera shots above the subject's eye level or the subjects is looked down.

Low angle refers to the frame of camera shots below eye level or the subject is looked up.

(b) Distance

Long shot. The camera focuses on the person and the building far across the street.

Medium Shot. The camera focuses on the person and many other equipment beside Lori.

Close-Up. The camera focuses on the face and the scissor that cut the front hair of the girl in Janet scene.

(c) Duration of the Shot

The film duration of camera shot is long because the film produced as action movie. The duration is efficient for telling the event. The whole duration of the movie is about 1 hour 20 minutes.

e) Sound

The sound can be clearly caught by the audience, such as: there are situational sound and theme sound. The situational sound is the back sound to give a soul on each dialogue and act.

In *Final Destination 4* movie, the sound is simple because this movie is horror movie, where the music is to support the situation of each scene. Editing did by using DTS Dolby Digital and the back sound on fight act and opening also closing and one music theme from any kind of music below:

The CD features the score composed by Brian Tyler, omitting commercially released songs that were featured in the film. U.S. edition. Label by JVC, Sony Music Australia.

- "The Final Destination" – 2:56
- "The Raceway" – 3:07
- "Memorial" – 2:46
- "Nailed" – 3:22
- "Nick's Google Theory" – 1:30
- "Revelations" – 2:28
- "Raceway Trespass" – 1:39
- "Stay Away from Water" – 2:38
- "Flame On" – 1:43
- "Moment of Joy" – 1:17
- "Signs and Signals" – 2:51
- "George Is Next" – 1:12
- "Car Washicide" – 3:05
- "Newspaper Clues" – 1:57
- "Premonition" – 1:50
- "The Salon" – 3:53
- "Questioning" – 1:04
- "Death of a Cowboy" – 2:08
- "Gearhead" – 1:56
- "Sushi for Everyone" – 2:53
- "The Movie Theater" – 3:03
- "You Can't Dodge Fate" – 1:28
- "The *Final Destination* Suite" – 13:29

f) Editing

There are several editing parts from the beginning until the end of this movie in order to make it understandable for the viewers. The researcher finds some transitions also other editing parts, from one shot to another shot in certain scenes.

(1) Axis of Action

Axis of action or the 180 line consist of a person walking, two people conversing, a car racing along a road is assumed to project along a discernible and predictable line. Fig. 31. Nick and Lori talks each other in badroom and Fig. 32. Nick and Lori talks each other in dinning room.

(2) Establishing Shot

Establishing shot is delineating the overall space of the office is delineating the overall space of the room. Fig. 33. The whole cars and Fig. 34. two cars

(3) A Reserves Shot

A reserves shot is simply a shot of the opposite end of the axis of action and the eye-line match is the expressionless actors seems to looking at whatever is in the next shot, it begins with a character looking at something off screen, then there will be a cut to the object or person that he is looking at each other. Fig 30. Costumer looking at fat wuman and Fig. 31. Shooting at the costumer

(4) Reestablishing Shot

Reestablishing shot is one of the most common patterns of development of space in the classical continuity style. Fig. 32. The accident shot and Fig. 33. The car explode

(5) Match on Action

A shot of captured the car from different position and in difference angle. Fig. 34. The circuit from front of the car and Fig. 35. The circuit from back of the car.

(6) Cross cutting/ Jump Cut

The jump with a different location. Fig 36. The swimming pool and Fig. 37. The street.

2. Structure of Nick's Personality

There are found three structure of Nick's Personality in a form of *id*, *ego* and *superego*. The *id* of Nick appears after he receives his weird vision, he has a lot of bad experience that change his life. Nick becomes the most confused person in the world and always worries about something unpredictable happen on him and his friend. Nick really loves his girl friend. As a real man, Nick needs someone who takes care of him. In this condition, he really loves Lori, his girl friend. The *id* also appears in a from confusedness, where this is the first strange feeling of Nick before he gets the vision.

The *ego* of Nick appears after he gets the vision of his dream. After Nick gets the vision of the death, he asks his girl friend and his friend to get out of the stadium hardly. Nick does not tells everything to them, he just yelling loud and order them to stand up and get out from the stadium. The next *ego* of Nick appears after one by one of the people who save on the stadium died, Nick thinks that he must stop the death, by finding the way out to cut the chain of death. To do that, he must be brave with no doubt.

The *superego* of Nick appears when he tries to press all of his ego in finding the way to stop the chain of death. The first superego appears when nick realizes that his vision is like a curse to him. Nick tries to think clear without any of crazy action after he knows that he feels something weird on him. He just pushes her ego by feels sorry on himself for what happen to him.

There is only one realistic anxiety on the *final destination* movie, because, the entire anxiety of Nick appears almost in a form of neurotic anxiety, and that makes him always tries to face it bravely. Nick feels that everything is no safe on the outside; Lori also feels the same thing with Nick. So, Nick things that everything that will be happened on the outside, they must stick together.

Nick's neurotic anxiety appears on the first time he sits on the stadium with his girl friend. This neurotic anxiety appears when the first time he can feels the vision of the death. First, he feels that something bad will gonna happen with the place. The second vision of Nick is the second neurotic anxiety. One by one the incident comes in front of him. Started from the wind that blows him on the back, while there is no body touches him. The third, Nick starts acting weird, he mentions what will happen surround him on the stadium. Starts from the cowboy who sits in front of him. The fourth, Nick tells to his friend that the next, there is a strange women who put the tampon on her kids ears. The next vision becomes the next neurotic of nick; where he also knows that there will be someone who yells out loud in a dirty statement 'Down in front, asshole'.

The moral anxiety of Nick appears after the big incident on the stadium. Nick and his friend feel that they are so lucky to save from the incident, while other people die in front of him. But, Nick feels that, this is a bad condition where he and his friend have seen the mass death in front of them. This makes Nick feels sorry about that. After the incident, Nick feels sorry about the people who died. Then he and his girl friend arrive at the funeral to say sorry about what was happened on them. Nick still confuses about his decision. He thinks about what was he done about saving the people, was that good or bad. Then he makes decision to come to the funeral with his girl friend.

3. Discussion

The *ego* of Nick appears after he gets the vision of his dream. After Nick gets the vision of the death, he asks his girl friend and his friend to

get out of the stadium hardly. Nick does not tell everything to them, he just yells loudly and orders them to stand up and get out from the stadium.

The *superego* of Nick appears when he tries to press all of his ego in finding the way to stop the chain of death.

There is only one realistic anxiety on the *final destination* movie, because, the entire anxiety of Nick appears almost in a form of neurotic anxiety, and that makes him always try to face it bravely. Nick feels that everything is not safe on the outside; Lori also feels the same thing with Nick. So, Nick thinks that everything that will be happened on the outside, they must stick together.

The moral anxiety of Nick appears after the big incident on the stadium. Nick and his friend feel that they are so lucky to save from the incident, while other people die in front of him. But, Nick feels that, this is a bad condition where he and his friend have seen the mass death in front of them. This makes Nick feel sorry about that. After the incident, Nick feels sorry about the people who died. Then he and his girl friend arrive at the funeral to say sorry about what was happened on them.

D. Conclusion

Firstly, The structural element of *Final Destination 4* movie appears on each scene, such as; character and characterization, where there are 4 characters which start the movie together, Nick, Lori, Janet and Hunt. The other characters support these four characters especially on Nick's character. There are several places in Pennsylvania that taken in this film such as McKinley Stadium, where this is the place where the crash accident happens. A lot of people killed from the crash. The plot of the movie starts from the beginning, the story started from the race at McKinley Speedway for a study break and while watching the speedway race Nick suddenly has a premonition in which a number of people die when the Speedway collapses following a crash. Complication, When Nick and Lori hear of the deaths, they research about premonitions and learn about the previous disasters then they realize

that Death never meant for them to survive and is now coming for them. Climax, the climax appears, when the entire serial death tries to chase Nick and his friends. The theme of the movie related with the film where it is a horror movie related the chain of death. One by one the people dies and no one can not stop it. From the story it can be take the theme of the movie is “The human death and destiny can not be changed if God has decide it”.

While the psychoanalytic of Nick, there is only one realistic anxiety on the *final destination* movie, because, the entire anxiety of Nick appears almost in a form of neurotic anxiety, and that makes him always tries to face it bravely. Nick feels that everything is no safe on the outside. Nick’s neurotic anxiety appears, first, he feels that something bad will gonna happen with the place. The second one by one the incident comes in front of him. Started from the wind that blows him on the back, while there is no body touches him. The third, Nick starts acting weird; he mentions what will happen surround him on the stadium. Starts from the cowboy who sits in front of him. The fourth, Nick tells to his friend that the next, there is a strange women who put the tampon on her kids ears. The fifth, Nick knows that there will be someone who yells out loud in a dirty statement ‘Down in front, asshole’. The moral anxiety of Nick appears after the big incident on the stadium. Nick and his friend feel that they are so lucky to save from the incident, while other people die in front of him. But, Nick feels that, this is a bad condition where he and his friend have seen the mass death in front of them. This makes Nick feels sorry about that.

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