

**21 GRAMS:
HUMAN IGNORANCES TOWARD GOD IN POSTMODERN ERA**

Thesis

*Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain
the strata one (S1) degree*



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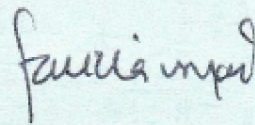
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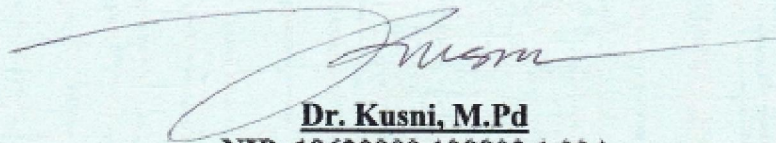


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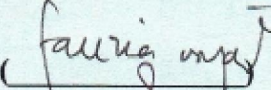
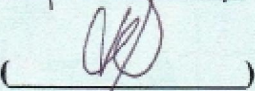
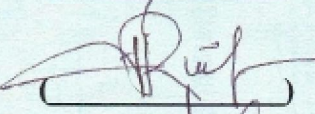
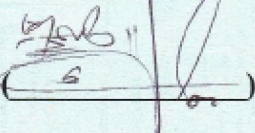
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ABSTRAK

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Skripsi ini merupakan hasil analisa film *21 Grams* yang disutradarai oleh Alejandro Gonzalez Inarritu dengan skrip yang ditulis oleh Guillermo Arriaga. Permasalahan yang dibahas dalam skripsi ini adalah sejauh mana film tersebut mengungkap pengabaian terhadap tuhan yang dilakukan oleh manusia-manusia di zaman postmodern, serta seberapa besar fungsi *fictional devices* seperti karakter, setting, dan konflik berpengaruh untuk memperlihatkan pengabaian-pengabaian yang terjadi. Tujuan analisa ialah untuk mengungkapkan pengabaian yang terjadi terhadap tuhan di zaman postmodern, serta apa yang melatarbelakangi terjadinya pengabaian tersebut. Teori yang digunakan dalam analisa ini ialah Postmodernisme, konsep kematian Tuhan oleh Nietzsche, dan konsep Tuhan oleh Millay yang berlaku pada zaman itu. Metode yang dipakai adalah *text-based* dan *context-based*. Hasil analisa menunjukkan, pengabaian terhadap tuhan yang dilakukan tokoh-tokoh dalam film tersebut berkaitan erat dengan latar belakang kehidupan mereka masing-masing. Dalam film ini, mereka mewakili golongan intelektual, ibu rumah tangga biasa yang kehilangan anggota keluarga, dan mantan narapidana yang berusaha kembali ke masyarakat. Konflik-konflik yang terjadi dalam kehidupan pribadi mereka mendorong mereka untuk melakukan pengabaian terhadap Tuhan baik secara sadar maupun tidak.

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Padang, 08 August, 2011

Riswan Indra

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Postmodern era is characterized by the rapid grows of technology. Research and invention were done in various fields of science, everyday. For instance, in medical field, many horrible diseases have been able to be handled through sophisticated medical tools and modern medicines. People with heart or lung cancer can be cured through such an operation or organ transplantation. Time, space, and distance are no longer become problems for human being. Human competes to create high-speed machine which is able to transport people from one place to another in short time. People are also able to communicate and see each other even though they are separated by a long distance and located in different places. There is a program called internet to make they do so. It makes spaces become slogged up, even disappear at all.

This rapid development of technology is not followed by the development of divine values. The divine values are beginning to fade. In this case, people tend to no longer consider God as a reference to live the life. There are many successes conducted through the advance of technology. For example, Kompas, March 5: 2009, reported that dr Severino Antinori, an Italian scientist, has been able to undertake human cloning through three babies at once. The success of human being to clone the babies fractures the creation theory. In this case, it seems that God is no longer an Almighty since people believe that they also have been able to create human being.

The phenomenon of human creation, according to Sunardi (2006), shows that people have become more powerful, while the God which has been recognized as human final goal becomes fader. It is used to explain the famous sentence by Nietzsche (God is Death) as a phenomenon how people obsessed with production, creation, and innovation. The world is a race of production and creation that make it changes in an uncontrollable speed. That speed make people never stop running until there is no time and place for something called as God. Through the creation and innovation, people become powerful; yet it also weakens God's value. In other words, God itself is already dead.

Since 19th century, Nietzsche, a Germany great philosopher, had proposed human ignorance toward God in some of his books: *Die fröhliche Wissenschaft* (1882), *The Parable of the Madman* (1882), *The Meaning of Our Cheerfulness* and in *Also Sprach Zarathustra* (1883). Hollingdale (2009) believes that the death of God which was issued by Nietzsche never meant that he believed in an actual God who first existed and then died in literal sense. However, the death of God means that God – religion and other spirituality concept – can no longer become a viable source to gain wisdom. In other word, people had simply lost beliefs in God and religion.

People find religion is not a solution. Yet, it is merely an effort to escape from the problem they face in their daily life. Social unrest and family conflict are finished by going to the church, for example. However, when there is no solution for the problem, they were disappointed and losing their belief to the religion itself. This points out to secularism. Holyoake (1896), states that:

Secularism is a code of duty pertaining to this life, founded on considerations purely human, and intended mainly for those who find theology indefinite or inadequate, unreliable or unbelievable. Its essential principles are three: (1) The improvement of this life by material means. (2) That science is the available Providence of man. (3) That it is good to do good. Whether there be other good or not, the good of the present life is good, and it is good to seek that good.

This quotation confirms that secularism arise as people lose their beliefs in religion. They also tend to take the world has nothing to do with God but material means instead.

The phenomenon of human ignorance toward God in postmodern era is an interesting issue to be analyzed and explored. Some books, novels, and also film portrayed it as the mirror of reality. Especially in film, people are able to watch directly and analyzed the topic which is delivered with their background of knowledge. One of the films which are conveying the issue of human ignorance toward God in postmodern era is *21 Grams* written by Guillermo Arriaga. This film points the boredom of people toward religion and the practice of science and technology which makes people in postmodern era doing such ignorance toward God.

1.1.1 Postmodern Era

The term of postmodern never refers to an absolute definition. There is a confusion which appears in postmodern terminology. Piliang (2004) says that postmodern refers to various definition, context, discourse; which is discussed in several of discipline; used in various parts of studies; and claimed by various group of ideology. Hence, postmodern term may contains many understandings depend on

what study it is discussed. The definition of postmodern in art would be very different if it is compared to, that in architecture and literature, for instance.

Furthermore, postmodern offers plurality discourse. Postmodern people tend to uphold the resistance toward absolution. Therefore, the openness toward all possible definition is usual. Kellner (1997) states that postmodern culture tends to be more inclusive rather than exclusive, celebrating plurality, difference, and the acceptance of otherness. Thus, in postmodernist point of view, defining postmodern will violate the postmodernism itself because there is no absolute concept is accepted. However, the term of postmodern can be explained by looking at some characteristics of postmodern era itself. It is related to morality, technology, and secularism.

The standard of morality, in postmodern era is no longer as static as the modern time. There is a kind of flexibility in which morality conforms itself with the behavior of people in this era. Lichtenwalter (2005; 24) states that:

“In postmodernism, morality is not merely handed down, but learned and created and re-created out of experience and in dialogue with others. The morals of today are not the morals of yesterday, and they will not be the morals of tomorrow.”

This quotation describes that postmodern related to morality. People in postmodern era create their own standard about morality. What is considered as something good, morally acceptable, today may be different from others. This is reflected in social life (including the lifestyle) of postmodern era. It becomes more complex. For instance, same sex marriage is not an unusual thing to do. These people are called as gay (for man) and lesbian (for woman). Before, this group of people is considered as

something bad, unusual, and not morally acceptable. Yet, people today tend to consider it as something common and usual. Ramstack in “All Headline News” (2010) states that, today, there are seven countries which legalize such kind of marriages. They are Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, and Sweden. Not to mention 40 countries which recognized the existence of them but not perform in their own country. This phenomenon is also influenced by the tendency of postmodern people to accept otherness and differences. No one could blame their existence since it is considered as the choice of their own life.

Dealing with human life, illegal abortions tend to increase every year. According to Johnston (2008), total abortion rate worldwide since 1922 to 2008 gained 960,851,582 with monthly average number 1.206.000. The embryos were not merely killed because their parents did not want it, but it also becomes such commodities. As published in The Seoul Times, April 2008, the embryos were sold in very expensive price. It is served then in certain restaurants – knowing by certain people – in form of supplement soup for married people. The more people know about this business, the higher abortion rate will be. These facts show us that human being had lost their life value for being indifferent. People do not care what others doing since it is not intrude their own businesses.

Another characteristic of postmodern era is technology rapid grows. The invention of new technologies, in some ways, took part in creating human actions and behaviors. Best and Kellner in Meekins (2003) mentions that “postmodern era is characterized by rapid co-evolution in the areas of science, technology, and the global economy which shapes society and culture in the current era”. Thus, there are some

contemporary actions and behaviors appear in postmodern era as the product of new technologies. As an example, since people have been able to do artificial insemination, the sperm can be ordered at certain bank (which had been legalizing in several countries such as Japan, and Iowa). Ironically, there are also some donators for that stuff as well. Still, there is confusion whether this kind of fertilization is normal or not.

The last characteristic of postmodern era is the development of secularism.

Postmodern people believe that there is no absolute truth. Anderson (2007) says that:

“Postmodernism is built upon the belief that truth doesn't exist except as the individual wants it to exist. Truth isn't objective or absolute. Truth is personal and relative. Postmodernism isn't really a set of doctrines or truth claims. It is a completely new way of dealing with the world of ideas. It has had a profound influence in nearly every academic area: literature, history, politics, education, law, sociology, linguistics, even the sciences”

It does not mean that they do not believe in religion. In fact, people in postmodern era regard that all religions are valid. They just disagree with the opinion that the God in a particular religion as the only truth. They believe that the truth is not hierarchical and systematical as others do in some religions. That's personal. As stated in Collins Discovery Encyclopedia in The Free Dictionary (2009), secular perform its freedom from religious vows to a monastic or other orders. People are free to decide what the truth is without any intervention from others.

Briefly, in postmodern era everything is possible and nothing is certain. People live in paradoxical situation. In one side, the advance of technology facilitates them so it is easy for them to access everything; on the contrary, it also creates such a

regression in their life value, the flustered concept of their life. Havel (1994) states *“the world of human experiences seems chaotic, disconnected, and confusing. There are no integrating forces, unified meaning, and true inner understanding of phenomena in people experience of the world”*. It shows us that postmodern era is the time when people lose their principle of life and having no moral rule to set their life better. They experience such perplexity to decide what is right or wrong.

1.1.2 Human Ignorance toward God in Postmodern Era

There are two terms that needed to be explained in this analysis. They are “ignorance” and “postmodern”. Ignorance, according to Ayyub and Klir (2004) can be classified into two parts: unconscious ignorance and conscious ignorance. The first ignorance type means the action of neglecting something or someone which is done because of lack of knowledge. It happens because the subject is unfamiliar with the object of the ignorance. The second ignorance is an intended action to refuse an acknowledgement or leave out an account or consideration for relevant information. For example, when someone go to a new place and he or she do some action which are prohibited according to the local culture, they may do that (1) do not know about the culture, then ignore it, or (2) they know about the culture, yet they still do it because they want to see the reaction of people when they do it.

The next term is postmodern. Lexically, Princeton University Dictionary (2011) stated that postmodern is an adjective as postmodernism is the noun. Postmodern – of or relating to postmodernism. Meanwhile, according to Piliang (2004), postmodern cannot be defined to an absolute definition since it is related to

many disciplines of studies and each of it has different point of view. There are many definitions of postmodern(ism). However, there are two definitions which are related to this study. The first one is stated by Anderson in Wikipedia (2010):

“Postmodernism, particularly as an academic movement, can be understood as a *reaction* to Modernism in the Humanities. Whereas Modernism is often associated with identity, unity, authority, and certainty, Postmodernism is often associated with difference, plurality, alterity, and skepticism”

The definition of postmodernism as stated above describes that postmodern rejects singularity and upholds the universality as the way of thinking. Meanwhile, the second definitions, Baumant in Widiyono (2009) says that postmodern is the contradiction of early ethical code system which is defined as the rule for moral person. Postmodern people tend to rely on autonomy morality. Unlike the modern one, moral condition in postmodern mind should not universally valid, since it will only emerge regularity.

The ignorance of God in postmodern era in this analysis deals with the situation where people neglect God and its existence. Even though these people believe in God, they do not take it as an important matter anymore. God has become powerless while human beings as its creation appear enormously. This also deals with the erasure of believe which is happen slowly as the disenchantment of God's absence when human being need it.

1.1.3 A Brief of Guillermo Arriaga

Guillermo Arriaga was born in Mexico City in 1958. He lived in the most violent sectors of the metropolis. Living in that situation made him totally appreciate his life because he has been close to death more than once. For example, when he was 13, he involved in a fight that make him lost his smell senses. Besides, he also has heart disease (the same thing as he exposed in Sean Penn character in *21 Grams*). The accident and his illness later become inspiration in some of his works. (Schuster: 2010). Yet, he stated that he is not afraid of his own mortality. In an interview with James Mottram for The Scotsman, March: 5 2009, he argued that:

“I think that death confronts you in a very strong way," he says. "I don't want to be moralistic. I just want to push life as the ultimate value we have – I try to do that in my novels and my films”

His statement reflects that he exposed his own life through his works. His idea, point of view, and opinion is portrayed through his films and novels.

Arriaga attended Ibero-American University and got his B.A in communication and M.A in Psychology. He had written some literary works since he was a student in Ibero. He made some film scripts: *Amores Perros* (1999), *21 Grams* (2003), *The Three Burials of Melquiades Estrada* (2005), *Babel* (2006), and *The Burning Plain* (2009). He also wrote some novels such as: *Escuadrón Guillotina* (1991), *El Búfalo de la Noche* (1999), *A Sweet Scent of Death* (2007), and *The Guillotine Squad* (2007). Some of his works gain great appraises from the world (Konstantin: 2010). It was started with *Amores Perros* which was nominated for Oscar as The Best Foreign Film, as well as BAFTA Film Award for "Best Film not in

the English Language, "Critics Week Grand Prize" and "Young Critics Award" at the 2000 Cannes Film Festival as well as many other awards from festivals and societies around the world.

For his work, *21 Grams* (2003), he received some nominations in Oscar, BAFTA Film Award, Broadcast Film Critics Association Awards, and won FFCC Award, Golden Trailer Award, Los Angeles Film Critics Association Awards, etc. This film is considered as an extraordinarily satisfying vision by New York Time Magazine (2003) as one of the competent reviewer in literary work.

As the university professor in media studies, Arriaga's works mostly talk about life endurance, violence, moral values and humanity. *21 Grams* (2003) and *Babel* (2006) actually have the same style of plot (complex narratives that favor fractured storytelling over a more linear approach), yet *Babel* is more complex with its international moralistic issue. Philbin (2007) states in his article:

Iñárritu's work (*which is also Arriaga's because they work in the same films*) captures this interconnectedness, this awareness of the accidental existential encounters which unavoidably and empathetically draw us together, informing our sense of humanity in perpetual conflict with the superficial alienation of "the other." We each exist as someone else's "other" and once this is understood, we realize that every "other's" humanity must be accepted before we can fully presume our own. Iñárritu's films communicate something fundamental to this recognition of postmodern global reality.

This statement confirms that humanity is one of Arriaga's work concerns. It also exposes the reality of postmodern era through the movies. Arriaga questioned the moral values of human being which lives in this era; portrayed how they interact

within their social surrounding; and provide every one with awareness relies on the problems.

1.1.4 *21 Grams*

The script of *21 Grams* (2003) written by Guillermo Arriaga provides a perspective of the ignorance of human toward God in postmodern era. The ignorance are stimulated by the social condition happens at that time. People tend to consider God only as the complement in their life. God no longer become an important matter since the people think they can afford everything with their own brain and hands. In this film, people tend to ignore the existence and functions of God. The people are represented by three characters: Paul, Cristina, and Jack.

One of the characters is Paul. Paul is a logical-minded person who thinks of everything from the scientific matter's side. Since he is a professor of math, he loves to think with numbers. He also interprets every act in his life with numbers. For instance, when he met with another character, he took it as a matter of math for it is how he can understand it logically. Furthermore, he has high trust in technology. It is shown by the way he agreed giving an artificial insemination to his wife and also the way he saved his death by having organ transplantation.

The next character is Cristina. She is also kind of woman who has trust in technology. It is proved when she allowed her dying husband's heart to be transplanted to another people who need it. However, the lost of husband and her two daughters in a car accident makes her losing his logical mind. She tends to go after an instant solution for her problems. She evades her sorrow and sadness by having

alcohol and taking drugs. She also orders another person to kill the one who killed her family.

The last character is Jack. Jack is the type of born-again Christian person. He is an ex-con who started to believe and put everything in his life in the name of God. Yet, the people around him (family and society) still take him as a bad people however hard he tried to show his changing. The pressure is become bigger and bigger. It reaches its climax when he accidentally hit a family in the road. He curses the God for the accident and losing his belief in God. Since that time God no longer be his concern in life.

1.2 Problem of Study

There are several issues can be exposed in Guillermo Arriaga's movie, *21 Grams* (2003). Nevertheless, the ignorance of God in postmodern era emerges as an interesting issue to be analyze. Hence, there are some research questions to reveal the ignorance of God in postmodern era. The questions are:

1. How far does *21 Grams* disclose the issue of ignorance of God in postmodern era?
2. To what extent do fictional devices; plot (conflict), characters, and setting give contribution to disclose the ignorance of God in postmodern era?

1.3 Purpose of Study

This study is intended to disclose the ignorance of God practices in *21 Grams* movie written by Guillermo Arriaga. This study is also going to investigate to what

extent fictional devices, which are plot (conflicts), characters, and setting, give contribution in disclosing the ignorance of God in postmodern era.

1.4 Previous Study

The analysis with reference to this movie that focuses on the ignorance of God has not been found yet. However, there are some studies in essay and article that have given contribution and inspiration in analyzing this movie.

The first analysis is written by Alycia Buksar (2009). She analysed how the character in 21 Gram involved in morality questioning at different condition. She argues:

“Society and culture conditions people to form a set of beliefs, or values, in which to live their lives by. Also known as one’s moral compass, these embedded guidelines provide humanity with ways in which to determine what is right and wrong, good and bad, honest and deceitful, harmless and harmful. However, morals can at times be arbitrary, especially when situations of intense grief, pain, and suffering are involved. In Alejandro González Iñárritu’s 2003 film, *21 Grams*, the lines of morality are blurred”

The statement implies that morality can be flexible and changeable when it is involved in distinct situation. Sometimes, the label of *good* or *bad* can be replaced each other. For example, killing people is absolutely immoral in conscious state and conducted to innocent people. However, it is not the same if the murder is conducted by a wife to her husband who frequently abused her for a long time. The changeable state of moral becomes an important analysis of Buksar. She takes the characters and studied how the situation involved in their life provoked them to do an immoral action. This study confirms that there is a grey area in which people can not judge

someone as immoral or not. People can not hold one absolute truth and claim they are right and others are wrong. This is related to the concept of postmodern ethics by Zygmunt Bauman (1993). He believes that morality in postmodern is a personal choice and responsibility. Ethics and morality in postmodern era can be fluctuating. It means, no one sure what is good for today, will be regarded as well for tomorrow.

The second one is the analysis of *The Matrix* – a trilogy movie – by Rogier Bos (1999) entitled: *Ultimate Reality?* In his analysis, Bos focuses on the plot of the story. He sees that in *The Matrix*, reality is not under God's control, but one open to every possible outcome. People lack the comfort of a God who has everything under control. Thus, they try to pursue the control through their own creation which is called by technology. The existence of God as the ultimate reality is questioned. This is one thing that Bos regard as the premise of postmodern; the chaos, disorder, and the confusion of what "real" and "unreal" are. He took Derrida and Lyotard's notion that human construct the world around them mentally, either does the reality. It encouraged the confusion more, since people wondering which is constructed and which is not.

Hence, those two works are contributing and inspiring this study at any different level. The first one helped to analyze the character and the conditions involved in their actions. Meanwhile the second analysis discloses the example of postmodern era, where there is confusion in people mind about what and where the reality is. It also shows how human being had impugned the existence and the unlimited power of God. Nevertheless, not to say the different in movie that being analyzed, this study focuses more in the ignorance of God which happen in

postmodern era. How the characters experience particular problems that affect the ignorance are being analyzed.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

This study is related to the concept of God in postmodern era. God concept depends very much on the era people live in. Millay in Young (2008) divides the concept of God into several types: pre-modern, modern, and postmodern. These concepts of God are divided based on the conceptual and theoretical level of human understanding. The pre-modern one took God as something adorable through its power. It can be in form of natural elements such as sun, fire, stones, or person. This God was also known as Earth-god which means that the God is still visible in the nature. Around the time of Moses, the concept of God was changing into the sky-god. God was not visible anymore and he was very powerful. Watching, judging, punishing, and enforcing social law was the prime activities of this God concept. God is transcendent. This is the face of God for most people in Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and other religion. The last, in postmodern era, the personal God replaced the universal one. God was very intelligent but did not interfere into natural or social affairs. In other words, God does not have power to judge anymore. He is merely an architectural genius, the creator of the world and nature, the spirit which is needed to fulfill human religiosity.

For the changing concept and the way people consider God, the faith also become opaque. There is secularism in the way people consider God. Kettell (2009) insists that there is a secularization of faith in postmodern era. People must believe in

God in order to have a religion. However, in postmodern, the religion itself is known as the religion without religion. Everyone can be religious without being subscribed to the creeds, doctrines, and dogmas. God exists, yet it is more as the spirit not as something transcendent. Logically, it has no relation with the concept of punishments and rewards as proposed by most of the religion in the world. Furthermore, Derrida in Crockett (2003) says that people should stop thinking of god as someone or something way up there looking for human actions. God is just a spirit needed by human being in order to escape from the question: where they came from and how shall they survive from the terrible tragedies they face in their life.

Nietzsche takes this phenomenon as the death of God. God is death because people think they don't need it anymore. As stated by Hollingdale (2009), Nietzsche never means that God is never exist, yet it is a statement to say people already left God. Religion can no longer be the source of wisdom. Instead, people tend to rely on themselves as the centre of creation and the wisdom itself. People show their will to power.

“My idea is that every specific body strives to become master over all space and to extend its force (its will to power) and to thrust back all that resists its extension. But it continually encounters similar efforts on the part of other bodies and ends by coming to an arrangement ("union") with those of them that are sufficiently related to it: thus they then conspire together for power. And the process goes on” (p.636)

People tend to have an ambition to control the nature. This ambition today can be seen through the advance of technology. People have tried to create many things that make human being powerful, e.g the creation of artificial body for invalid people. This invention indeed helpful, yet it proves the will of people to master the nature.

The will to power is also supported by Foucault's idea (in Blewett; 2005) who says that power is everywhere. Power is not hierarchical like God to human only, but can be from human to anywhere. People think they also have power and they can create anything as God used to do. For instance, through the advance of technology, people have been able to clone babies (Kompas, March 5: 2009), make an artificial heart, etc. These are the reason why people ignore God.

This analysis is also supported by the text and context-based interpretation. It means that it is not only focus on the work itself but also with such phenomenon happens in the real world. Madden (2002) states that the text-based interpretation focuses exclusively on the text and requires close reading, it break down the whole text to deconstruct its meaning. The process of this movie analysis is done by examining fictional devices. It focuses on the plot (conflicts), characters, and settings. Robert (1999) states that the conflict is confronting forces inter-characters, character with themselves, and character with society and its environment which cause doubt, arouse curiosity, create tension, and produce interest. Conflict brings out human energy, causing characters to engage in the decisions, actions, responses, and interactions that make up fictional and dramatic literature. The conflicts in this movie are really important. There are internal conflicts which are experienced from the character itself, and also external conflicts which can be seen through the interactions of the characters and the people and situations surrounding them.

Another element used to analyze the text is character. Lazarescu (2003) mentions that a character is a person presented in dramatic and narrative work, and characterization is the process by which a writer makes the character seems real to the

reader. It is analyzed through their speech, action, and interaction with other characters. The characters in this movie are Cristina, Jack, Paul, and Marianne. They are wrapped in the conditions where the ignorance of God happens and made them as the actor of the ignorance itself. The last, setting is also become one of the most important element to help the analysis of this study. Setting, according to Levin (1992) is divided into two classifications: physical environment and non-physical environment. Time when the story takes place and the environment of the character surrounding can be taken as setting. In this study, the setting is focused on postmodern era, the time when God is no longer play an important rule for human being.

1.6 Methodology

The analysis of the text is done through text-based and context-based interpretation. In text-based interpretation, it is done by emerging and analyzing the fictional devices such as plot (conflicts), characters, and setting. The three of them can not be separated because they are correlated each other. The use of them is connected to uncover the ignorance of God which is happen in postmodern era. To support the analysis, there are some facts that are correlated to contemporary issues.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

The movie *21 Grams* (2003) written by Guillermo Arriaga reflects the human ignorance toward the God in postmodern era. The ignorance arises in various ways and different situations.

People, nowadays, are spoiled by the technology. They just need to take their phone to speak with other people hundreds kilometers away. They also can take their fastest car to be in another place in minutes. It did not happen in the past. The advance of technology develops in every aspects of human life. In medical world, people already able to create human being and controls the death. It makes people think everything can be done with their hands. It creates a tendency to ignore the God. People, then, tend to think logically. They think that life must be running mechanically. There must be scientific reason behind each actions of human being. There is no destiny. There is no God.

Furthermore, people tend to take their life as their personal matter. Whenever they had the problems, they solved it with their own way. They have no concern of God. They tend to find some instant solutions for their problems. Drugs, alcohol, and any other forms of it becomes the alternative to release their complications. They search for their own heaven and happiness, even though they know that it is just a quasi-end. Moreover, they also tend to make their own law instead of God's. Something that is considered as immoral can be taken as the opposite. There is a blur

concept of right or wrong. God's functions are no longer available. It is just taken as a myth that is believed by some religious people.

The last one, people also experiences the erasure of believe. Because of the need of instant solutions for their problems, they can not hold the temptation given to them. The faith they have given to God does not help when they have a problem. The Bible, The Qur'an, and other Holy Books also never give a hand for them. The conflict in their daily life is not terminated by the song and pray they used to do. It is a tendency of people to seek for peace, however they do not find it in religion. Religion is merely a spiritual need for people. It no longer has something to do with God.

The setting and conflict in this movie support the ignorance of God in postmodern era. The setting deals with the condition, atmosphere, and situation that makes the character do the ignore God. The condition of the character as the professor of math, the situation of another character who lost her family, and also the circumstance of the last character as an ex-criminal helps to analyze the ignorance of God. Furthermore, the conflict faced by the character both inside and outside becomes an important role to reveal why the character doing the ignorance toward God.

In short, the ignorance of human being toward God happens in postmodern era. This movie is a reflection of what happens in the real world. It also informs that most people, nowadays, had lost something they can rely on. It does not offer a solution but something to be analyzed and uncovered. People should have an awareness of what is going on.

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