



**PREDESTINATION AND DETERMINISM  
IN THE MOVIE ENTITLED *KNOWING***

a final project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

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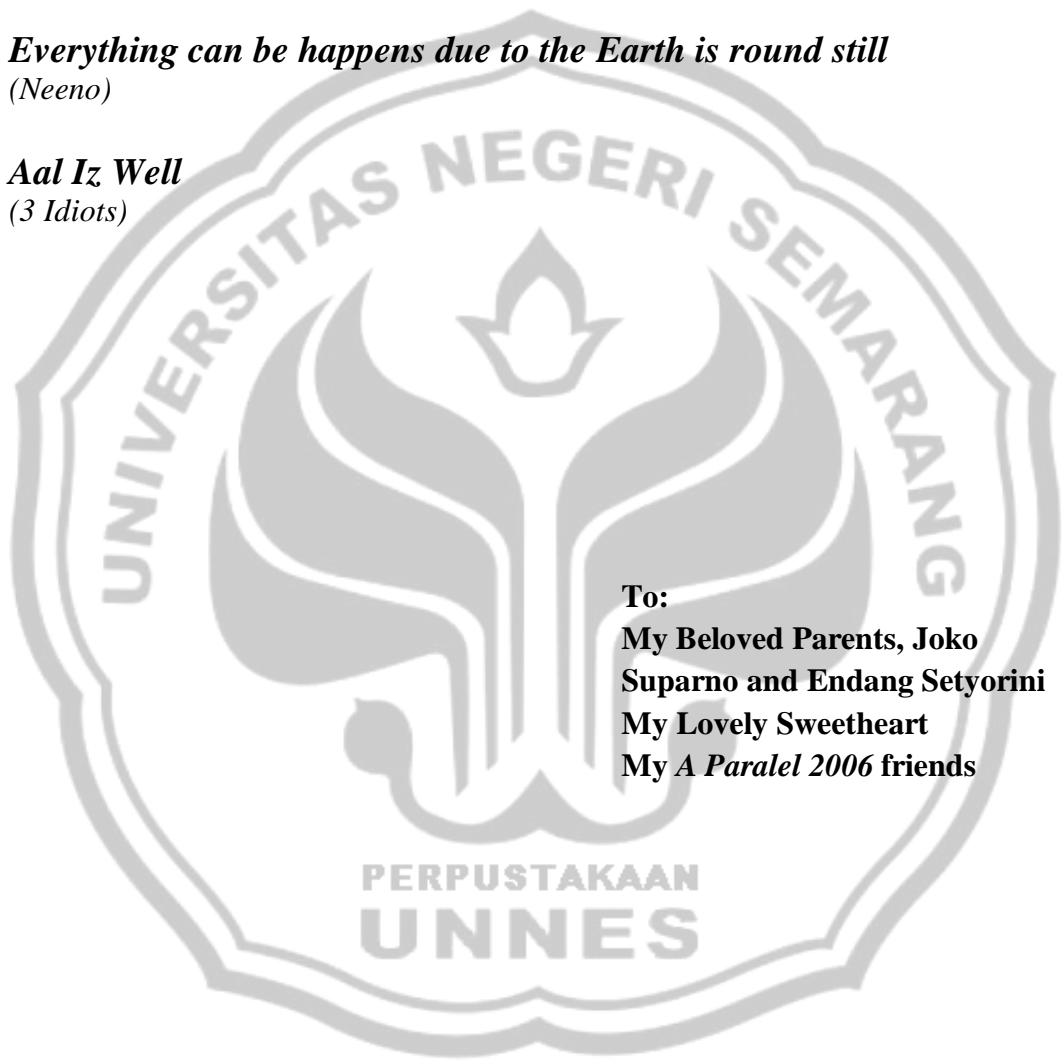
Yang membuat pernyataan

Dhanur Setya Bakti Nugroho

***Don't stop to ask if you have a question***  
(Danne)

***Everything can be happens due to the Earth is round still***  
(Neeno)

***Aal Iz Well***  
(3 Idiots)



**To:**  
**My Beloved Parents, Joko**  
**Suparno and Endang Setyorini**  
**My Lovely Sweetheart**  
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## ABSTRACT

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### **Key words: Predestination, Determinism**

The final project is an analysis of Predestination and Determinism in the movie entitled *Knowing*. Since the science and religion are considered as two poles that definitely different, predestination and determinism become the forms to represent them in society. The objective of this final project is to explain predestination and determinism revealed in *Knowing* movie, to explain how determinist get his problems in this movie.

I collected the data through some steps, they were reading and watching, selecting, and classifying data from the movie entitled *Knowing*. Then, I tried to analyze and interpret the collected data to do the report of the study. I also used some references which were taken from books, journals and articles downloaded from internet that had relation with the movie, data and theories that underlined the study, to support the analysis.

From this study, I found that Science and Religion although different, they have one source, God. Next, the predestination by God cannot be stopped by anyone. God is Almighty, Omniscience, and Unreachable by human thoughts. If God says be it, then it happens. Meanwhile, determinism that explains the causal effect in universe cannot answers when the time is up. The determinist uses his logical thought, analysis, experiment and other researches to find the answer, but they cannot answer it. Then, the determinist gets problems in his daily life, as a father, as a son, as a brother, as a family and as a scientist. He gets his problem of morality when he faces the God decision to end the world. When he faces what he doesn't believe, he knows that during his life, he did a mistake, he was wrong.

I suggest for the next researcher to analyze about the relationship between predestination, free will and determinism in modern society.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Science and religion are two definitely different side each other. They are absolutely different in many aspects and concepts. They are also defined as belief and logic thought. Religion comes from God and is spread by His Prophets. In some religion such as Islam, Christian, Hindu, Buddha and Jews, they have one or more religious leader, holy person or prophet. They believe that if God makes decision, so it will happen without any exception and they cannot refuse it.

However, in science, the knowledge is the highest level to believe in. Scientists also called inventors who try to make chairs to reach that level. Logical thought, analysis, experiment and other researches are methods to express their curiosity about life, creature, nature and universe. They believe that every event is necessitated by past events and conditions together with the laws of nature. They did not believe in supernatural things and also religious teaching.

Since long time ago, history has been recording a lot of different opinions among religion and science, such as many theories of science. In the daily life, we may meet some facts about predestination. For example, we often hear a couple is conflict of smoking. The husband smoked three packs a day for thirty years. His wife was afraid he would get lung cancer, so she tried to get him to quit, but he refused. "You only go when your time is up," he said. "When your

time is up, you will go no matter how you live your life." Some people say things like this only because they don't want to give up some bad habits. Some may hold onto the concept of destiny because they don't see any other way to understand why some tragedy occurs.

In addition, some facts also appear in researches by scientist. Commonly, it can make controvertion among religious society and scientists. For example, scientists successfully invented human cloning in their research. It caused chaos on almost a whole world. Other example is Charles Darwin's (1809 - 1882), theory of evolution which is still controversial. Darwin imagined it might be possible that all life is descended from an original species from ancient times. In the other hand he said that human is descendent of ape. It is contrast with religion such in Islam and Christian. They believe that the human being comes from one ancestor, Adam.

The next fact is the prediction of the end of days by scientists. It was based on the research of many aspects of nature and universe. They analyze the data and calculate it to make prediction. But, it was caused controversial too, because of as a religious person, some people that human could not predict the end of days. Only God knows when the days will come. Apocalypse, doomsdays, judgment days or the end of the world have predicted by many scientists and other experts. It was recording in our mind that some scientists predicted that it will happen in 2012.

Prediction can make people in society has different thought about the result of event. Some people are agreeing and believing that is true and some other

do not agree and believe. Thus, many theories appear in the world to answer the question about event, especially in prediction event. For instances, there is determinism.

Predestinationist is a person who believes that God has decided everything, in other word is someone who truly believe in God. Whereas, a person that believes in theory of determinism is called determinist. Determinists respond that such experiences of freedom are illusions and that introspection is an unreliable and unscientific method for understanding human behavior.

Commonly, a scientist is a determinist. A scientist is the main character in the movie entitled *Knowing*. He is a determinist and he is applying theory of determinism in his life and study.

Referring to the background above, the writer uses analysis based on determinism and predestination. The writer will discuss the essence of them to get the whole understanding about predestination and determinism. The writer has to explain the definition of predestination and explain what determinism are. From this movie, the writer gives a comparison meaning about predestination according to this movie itself and determinism.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

*Knowing* was a number of the end of day movies which is “booming” in cinema last few years. Following some previous movies that success in the world. It was the right decision to produce this movie when people have some questions toward

the end of the day and destiny. In this movie there were two different issues, religion and science.

Basically, they have the only one original root, God. We need to show our expertise in order to talk physics or biology, but we need not have any particular training to talk religion and theology. The latter understood as the critical and self-critical reflection about the content and effects of religious traditions. We have often ended up with books containing deep science and very thin theology.

In religion and science circles, there were two concepts which discuss about the universe and human creation. There is predestination in religious side and determinism in scientific side. predestination actually refers to any events that will occur in the future. It seems like the universe is determined since the first by God. In another word, Predestinationists are truly believed in God. It is contrasting with the determinism, in this case the scientific theory.

Behind the developing of science and knowledge, the scientists believe there is a causal effect in the universe. This is the thought which drives Science to be a theory that everything can be analyzed and it can be proved by scientific methods.

Since there are misinterpretations of those two concepts, the belief in God as an originally root of predestination and determinism are seemingly no more than concept. Based on this assumption, the writer decides to raise the topic into final project and try to explain and deal against predestination and determinism by analyzing the movie entitled *Knowing* as the object of study.

### 1.3 Statements of the Problem

The problems in this discussion can be formulated as follows:

1. How is determinism and predestination revealed in *Knowing* movie?
2. What are problems related to a determinist in *Knowing* movie?

### 1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To describe determinism and predestination in *Knowing* movie.
2. To explain how the main characters as a determinist get the problems in *Knowing* movie.

### 1.5 The Significance of the Study

Some significances of the study are given as follows:

First, the result of the study would be able to help readers in understanding and finding the meaning of the movie. He hopes that the result of the study will give more knowledge and understanding about predestination and the determinism, and all of those concepts. He needs to help them to learn more about it, and it hopefully may inspire them on researching a movie.

Second, the result of study would be able to give information to research about the film revealed in the *Knowing* movie.

Third, the result of the study would be able to give contribution in research in literature based on movie.

Fourth, the result of the study would become a reference for students especially the English Department students of UNNES in analyzing the related topics.

## 1.6 Outline of the Study

This thesis is systemized in five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and organization of the Presentation.

The second chapter is Review to related literature. In this chapter the writer presents the definition and types of movie, the definition of predestination, the determinism and determinist and the problem.

The third chapter discusses about the method of investigation. It consists of research design, object of the study, types of data, procedures of data collecting, and method of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter is the result of the analysis which consists of the human predestination by God in *Knowing* movie, determinism in scientist vision in *Knowing* movie and the determinist gets problem in *Knowing* movie.

The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer would like to present the review of related literature to support her analysis in this final project. Several sources are used to explain the subject matter. The data was taken from books, sites, journals, dictionary and the movie itself.

#### **2.1 Movie**

Movie or film has definitions and elements which support it. The elements of movie are parts of movie making, such as of types of movie, characterization and plot. They are very important in making a movie. Because of that, a movie can make everyone to enjoy it.

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Movie**

Movie is one of literary works such as poetry, prose, and drama. In a movie, we can find many messages which have moral values inside. We can call movie as motion picture based on *Americana Encyclopedia* (1986:vol. 19, p. 505), Motion picture is like painting, it presents two dimensional images within the confines as a frame. Motion picture is like music, they manipulate their material within the dimension of time. It's like a dance; films are choreographed to utilize space for aesthetic effect. It is like a literature; many films are based on the narrative or story and develop characterization and mood. It is like a theater, films for most



part use human actor who are engaged in performance. It is like poetry, films can convey several levels of meaning.

Coulson (1978:622) states that film or movie is story, incident, etc recorded on film on moving pictures. In difference meaning of movie as written in Microsoft Encarta 2005, movie or film is a series of images that are projected onto screen to create the illusion of motion. Motion pictures -also called movies, films, or the cinema- are one of the most popular forms of entertainment, enabling people to immerse themselves in an imaginary world (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia, 2005).

A movie reflects the things that are useful to their life and portrays a clear description about the situation or event that are often made into a film are related to culture, social events, political issues, personal life, and so on. A movie can convey several levels of meaning simultaneously. Lorimer (1995:506) states that films can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to capture relationships difficult to be communicated by other means.

Based on definition above, a movie has a goal to make the viewers more understand and then can catch the meaning of the story in enjoyable a literary work.

### **2.1.2 Types of Movie**

According to Boardwell and Thompson (1997:44-50), movie is divided into three types as follows:

### **1. Documentary Film**

A documentary film purports to present factual information about the world outside the film as a type of films. Documentaries present themselves as factually trustworthy. Moreover, Boardwell and Thompson (1997:44) states that there are two types of documentary films, they are:

a. Compilation film: the film which is produced by assembling images from archival sources.

b. Direct cinema: the film which is recording by an ongoing even 'as it happens', with minimal interference by the filmmaker.

### **2. Fictional Film**

A fictional film presents imaginary beings, places, or events. Yet, if a film is fictional that does mean that it is completely unrelated to actuality. For one thing, not everything shown or implied by the fiction films needs to be imaginary. A typical fictional film stages as its events; they are designed, planned, and filmed. In a fictional film, the agents are portrayed or depicted by an intermediary, not photographed directly (as a documentary).

### **3. Animated Film**

Animated films are distinguished from live action by the unusual kinds of work that are done at the production stage. Animation films do not continuously filming an ongoing action in the real time, but they create a series of images by shooting one frame at a time.

Boardwell and Thompson (1997:46-48) differentiate the animation into several distinct types, they are:

- a. Drawn Animation: it is the most popular form of animation. In a traditionally- animated cartoon, each frame is drawn by hand.
- b. Cut-outs Animation: is a type of stop-motion animation produced by moving 2 dimensional pieces of material such as paper or cloth.
- c. Clay Animation: it is also called lasticine animation often abbreviated as claymation, uses figures made of clay or a similar malleable material to create stop-motion animation.
- d. Mood or Puppet Animation: it is typically involves stop-motion puppet figures interacting with each other in a constructed environment, in contrast to the real-world interaction in model animation.
- e. Pixilation: it is involves the use of live humans as stop motion characters. This allows for a number of surreal effects, including disappearances and reappearances, allowing people to appear to slide across the ground, and other such effects.

#### **4. Experimental Film**

Another basic type of film is fully non conformist. Some filmmakers set out to create films that challenge orthodox motion of what film can show and how it can show it. Experimental films are made for many reasons, they are:

- a. The filmmakers wish to express personal experience or view pants.
- b. The filmmakers may also want to explore some possibilities of the medium itself.

According to four types of film above, *Knowing* movie can be classified into Fiction Film. The story of movie has some typical fiction film such

imaginary beings, places, or events. The movie presents imagery beings in some scenes, like aliens and UFO. The beings usually just said in fictional books and films. The aliens and UFO are not ordinary beings who are seen every day in daily life. They just appear on the story and theory.

It also presents a big event, it is apocalypse or the end of the world. We know that the end of the world cannot imagined by someone. It is just a fictional thinking by the writer. The writer makes apocalypse event is caused by the sun's storm. Then, the fictional place also reveals in the movie. The New World In the end of story is like Heaven.

It does not completely unrelated to actuality. For one thing, not everything shown or implied in *Knowing* needs to be imaginary. But, the it stages as its events are designed, planned, and filmed.

## **2.2 Predestination**

### **2.2.1 The Definition**

What does the word "Predestination" mean when you look at the etymology of the word itself? Predestination is made up of two words. The first part is "pre", which means before, or beforehand. The last part of the word is "destination" which means the climax, end or farthest extent. The little word pre has to do with something beforehand. The word "destination" has to do with the farthest extent, based on *Subjects of Sovereignty* by Andrew Telford (1978:56). We understand by this then, what Predestination, according to the precise meaning of the word has to do with something beforehand and something at the farthest

end or termination. Predestination has nothing to do with anything in between. The time is designated by the word "pre" and the farthest extent is designated by the word "destination."

Predestination was a religious concept, which involves the relationship between God and His creation. The religious character of predestination distinguishes it from other ideas about determinism and free will. Predestination was come from God and such beliefs or philosophical systems may hold that any outcome is finally determined by the complex interaction of multiple, possibly impersonal, possibly equal forces, rather than the issue of a Creator's conscious choice.

### **2.2.2 Contrasted with determinism**

According to John Cowburn in *Free Will, Predestination and Determinism*, predestination adopts uncomplicated views of God's supreme dominion, predestination, divine choice and foreknowledge (Cowburn, 2008:115). In other words, predestination is the God foreordaining or foreknowledge of all that will happen; with regard to the salvation of some and not others. It has been particularly associated with the teachings of St. Augustine of Hippo (354 - 430) and of John Calvin (1509-1564). It may sometimes be used to refer to other, materialistic, spiritualist, non-theistic or polytheistic ideas of determinism, destiny and fate. Such beliefs or philosophical systems may hold that any outcome is finally determined by the complex interaction of multiple, possibly immanent, possibly impersonal, possibly equal forces, rather than the issue of a Creator's conscious choice.

For example, some people may speak of predestination from a purely physical perspective, such as in a discussion of time travel. In a predestined universe the future is immutable and only one set of events can possibly occur; in a non-predestined universe, the future is mutable. In Chinese Buddhism, predestination is a translation of *yuanfen*, which does not necessarily imply the existence or involvement of a deity. Predestination in this sense takes on a very literal meaning: pre- (before) and destiny, in a straightforward way indicating that some events seem bound to happen.

Finally, antithetical to determinism of any kind are theories of the cosmos which assert that any outcome is ultimately unpredictable, the luckiness, chance, or chaos theory have determinist implications, as a logical consequence of the idea of predictability. But predestination usually refers to a specifically religious type of determinism, especially as found in various monotheistic systems where omniscience is attributed to God, including Christianity and Islam.

### **2.2.3 Predestination in Some Religions**

Discussion of predestination usually involves consideration of whether God is omniscient, or eternal or atemporal (free from limitations of time or even causality) based on *Subjects of Sovereignty* by Andrew Telford (1978:205). In terms of these ideas, God may see the past, present, and future, so that God effectively knows the future. If God in some sense knows ahead of time what will happen, then events in the universe are effectively predetermined from God's point of view.

Within Christendom, there is considerable disagreement about God's role in setting ultimate destinies (that is, eternal life or eternal destruction). Christians who follow teachers such as St. Augustine and John Calvin generally accept that God decides the eternal destinations of each person, so that their future actions or beliefs follow according to God's choice (Farrelly, 1964: 154). This view is a contrasting Christian view maintains that God is completely sovereign over all things but that he chooses to give each individual free will, which each person can exercise to accept or reject God's offer of salvation and hence God's actions and determinations follow according to man's choice.

Judaism may accept the possibility that God is atemporal; some forms of Jewish theology teach this virtually as a principle of faith, while other forms of Judaism do not (Farrelly, 1964: 362). Jews may use the term omniscience, or preordination as a corollary of omniscience, but normally reject the idea of predestination as being incompatible with the free will and responsibility of moral agents, and it therefore has no place in their religion.

Islam traditionally has strong views of predestination similar to some found in Christianity. In Islam, Allah both knows and ordains whatever comes to pass. Muslims believe that Allah is literally a temporal, eternal and omniscient.

Predestination was revealed in some religion. It was a proof that basically God is in charge both of history in general and of our lives. We are unable to come to know and serve him on our own. We are completely dependent upon his decision to save us, and his work in our life to transform us. Then, human makes

responsible decisions. We will be judged by God for how we respond to him, and how we deal with each other.

#### **2.2.4 Types of Predestination**

According to Mark John Farrelly in *Predestination, Grace, and Free Will*, predestination can be described under two types, with the basis for each found within their definition of free will. They are univocal or equivocal conceptions of freedom (Farrelly, 1964:35). Between these poles, there is a complex variety of systematic differences, particularly difficult to describe because the foundational terms are not strictly equivalent between systems. The two poles of predestinarian belief may be usefully described in terms of their doctrinal comparison between the Creator's freedom, and the creature's freedom. These can be contrasted as either univocal or equivocal conceptions of freedom.

##### **a. Univocal concept of freedom**

The univocal conception of freedom holds that human will is free of cause, even though creaturely in character. These belief systems hold that the Creator has fashioned human volition in the likeness of God's uncreated will unequivocally comparable in terms of freedom and creativity, although different in terms of the willing subject, whether God or the creature.

The resulting view is that the freedom with which men make choices is compatible with, and in some sense co-ultimate with, the freedom of the Creator's choices. This univocal conception of freedom rejects as incompatible with any freedom, an overruling will of the Creator causing the particular choices of man.



On the other end of the spectrum is the position that the Creator (or a foreign being, object, etc.) exercises absolute control over human will and/or that all decisions originate with some outside cause, leaving no room for freedom.

**b. Equivocal or analogical concepts of freedom**

At the other end of the spectrum are analogical conceptions of freedom. These versions of predestination hold that individual choice is not excluded from the fashioning work of the Creator. Man's will is free because it is determined, boundaried or created by God. In other words, apart from God's will determining man's will in a divine sense, only chaos or enslavement to mindless and impersonal forces is possible. Man's will may be called free and responsible, but not in an absolute sense; the choice of good or of evil must be unforced in order to be free, but it is never uncreated or uncaused. The likeness of creaturely freedom to divine freedom is analogical, not univocal.

Traditional Islam holds to the powerlessness of human will, apart from the aid of Allah, and yet without a doctrine of Original Sin. Thus, Islam has a simpler version of predestination, viewing all that comes to pass as the will of Allah. And yet, the Qur'an affirms human responsibility, saying for example: "Allah changed not the condition of a people until they change that which is in their hearts". There is no significant view of predestination that entirely relieves man of responsibility for his own choices.

Therefore, all significant versions of predestination account for the differences between people (perhaps in life or, in death, or both) by reference to the will of the Creator. Also, all versions of predestination incorporate into the

doctrine various concepts of human responsibility, which differ from one another in terms of the kind of volitional freedom possible for the creature.

In Hinduism, which consists of four castes in society, predestination does not play an important role, as most followers believe in *karma*, associated with free will. For example, soul divides into three classes, one class which qualify for liberation, Mukti-yogyas, another subject to eternal rebirth or eternally transmigrating due to *samsara*, Nitya-samsarins, and significantly, a class that is eventually condemned to eternal hell or *Andhatamas*, known as Tamo-yogyas.

In this case, the souls are eternal and not created by God, as in the Semitic religions. Souls depend on God for their very "being" and "becoming." It is compared the relationship of God with souls to the relationship between a source and its reflection.

Although comparable in broad terms, the differences between Christian and Islamic ideas of predestination are the most complex among others religion. These differences are due to the distinctive of each faith's belief system. In broad terms, the doctrine of predestination refers to inevitability as a general principle, and usually more particularly refers to the exercise of God's will as it relates to the future of members of the human race, considered either as groups or as individuals, with special concern for issues of human responsibility as it relates to the sovereignty of God. Predestination always involves issues of the Creator's personality and will and consequently, the different versions of the doctrine of predestination go "hand in hand" with appropriately different conceptions of the

contribution any creature is able to make toward its own present condition, or future destiny.

## 2.3 The Determinism

### 2.3.1 The Definition

Anna Case-Winters explains in the Encyclopedia of Science and Religion, the concept of determinism conveys the idea that everything that happens could not have happened in a different way than it actually did. Or alternatively, everything that happens, happens by necessity (Case-Winters, 2003: 216). However, as simple as this may sound, the concept of determinism is one of the most difficult and controversial concepts in Western philosophy. Philosophers and scientist often distinguish different kinds of determinism. In philosophical discussion, it is usually paired with reason as one of two complementary activities of the mind. The will is considered the faculty of choice and decision, whereas the reason is that of deliberation and argument. Thus a rational act would be an exercise of the will performed after due deliberation.

Other interpretation from the Cambridge Psychotherapy Institute Glossary by Dr. Peter Gill and Deborah Bohnert at ([www.societyofnatural-science.com/realisticdefinitionofdeterminism/05042002.shtml](http://www.societyofnatural-science.com/realisticdefinitionofdeterminism/05042002.shtml)), “Determinism is a concept that deals with one of the most fundamental questions of human nature; namely, whether or not man's behavior, thinking, and feeling are driven by something called free will. This issue, basic to all religions and psychologies, is

settled by many thoughtful people by the assumption that all of man's behavior, thoughts and feelings, are forced by various stimuli impinging upon him.”

This is the assumption of determinism. Those of us who believe in 100% determinism note that the concept of free will is difficult or impossible to define meaningfully. For the most part the world agrees that all objects and events are determined except that, for some reason, the human mind is exempted. It seems to us that free will, to the extent that it means that objects and events occur without cause (determinants) is a statement or concept of chaos. If things happen for no reason, no cause, no determinants, then events and people become totally unpredictable and chaos reigns. This is clearly not the case. We see no rational, scientific basis for that exception.

From those statements above we can conclude that determinism is the theory that all human action is caused entirely by preceding events, and not by the exercise of the will. The theory is based on the scientific principle that an uncaused event is impossible. The success of scientists in discovering causes of certain behavior and in some cases effecting its control tends to support this principle. It is deeply connected with our understanding of the physical sciences and their explanatory ambitions, on the one hand, and with our views about human free action on the other. Determinists apply the same law to human decisions.

### **2.3.2 Types of Determinism**

Determinism is based on the idea that the scientific laws of cause and effect which apply to the material universe also apply to human decisions and

actions. According to Case-Winters in the *Encyclopedia of Science and Religion*, she states that there are six types of determinism. There are causal, scientific, metaphysical, mathematical, logical and theological determinism.

**a. Causal Determinism**

Causal determinism is, roughly speaking, the idea that every event is necessitated by antecedent events and conditions together with the laws of nature. The idea is ancient, but first became subject to clarification and mathematical analysis in the eighteenth century (Case-Winters, 2003:216). Determinism is deeply connected with our understanding of the physical sciences and their explanatory ambitions, on the one hand, and with our views about human free action on the other. In both of these general areas there is no agreement over whether determinism is true (or even whether it can be known true or false), and what the import for human agency would be in either case.

**b. Scientific Determinism**

Scientific determinism is inspired by classical physics. One interpretation entails that everything in the universe is governed by universal laws. Universal in this context means that the laws are the same everywhere in the universe and at all times, and that they apply to all events and objects. A second interpretation of scientific determinism holds that every event has a sufficient cause (Case-Winters, 2003:216). Since the second half of the twentieth century, however, more and more scientists argue that not all natural laws are deterministic, but that some of these laws may be inherently statistical in nature. This line of argument could constitute an argument for indeterminism, and is

explored further by Karl Popper (1902–1994). Thus, as John Earman argues in *A Primer on Determinism*, one must keep in mind that scientific determinism is first of all a claim about how the world is constituted. As such one must distinguish this ontological claim from the epistemological claim to predictability, even though both often go together. That determinism does not always entail predictability is testified by chaotic systems, which display deterministic though unpredictable behavior.

### **c. Metaphysical Determinism**

Metaphysical determinism conveys the idea that if everything in the universe is governed by universal laws, and if every event has a sufficient cause, then there is only one history possible. One can clarify this idea by using possible-world semantics (Case-Winters, 2003:217). If a possible world starts off with exactly the same initial conditions as the actual world and with exactly the same universal laws, its evolution would look the same in every detail. As such, metaphysical determinism entails scientific determinism, but not necessarily vice versa, even though scientific determinism could be used to defend metaphysical determinism.

### **d. Mathematical Determinism**

Mathematical determinism is the “logical” complement of scientific determinism, and has become increasingly important in chaos theory. In mathematical determinism the initial conditions are numerical inputs, and a mathematical function takes the place of the universal law (Case-Winters, 2003:217). Mathematical determinism now entails that, given an arbitrary value of

the initial conditions, calculating the mathematical function will yield one and only one outcome. In other words, given an arbitrary value of the initial conditions and a mathematical function, there is only one outcome possible. In the case of mathematical chaotic systems, problems arise with specifying the initial value. Because knowledge of the initial conditions is limited, the outcome of a chaotic evolution cannot be predicted, yet as a mathematical system it is deterministic, which means that the outcome of the calculation, given the initial conditions, could not be other than it actually is.

**e. Logical Determinism**

Logical determinism is about propositions, and entails that any proposition about the past, present or future of the world is either true or false (Case-Winters, 2003:218). As such, logical determinism is grounded in Aristotle's law of the excluded middle, which holds that a proposition cannot be both true and false at the same time. Developments in so-called "fuzzy logic" have challenged this kind of determinism.

**f. Theological Determinism**

There are two types of theological determinism, both compatible with scientific and metaphysical determinism. In the first, God determines everything that happens, either in one all-determining single act at the initial creation of the universe or through continuous divine interactions with the world. Either way, the consequence is that everything that happens becomes God's action, and determinism is closely linked to divine action and God's omnipotence (Case-Winters, 2003:218). According to the second type of theological determinism,

God has perfect knowledge of everything in the universe because God is omniscient. And, as some say, because God is outside of time, God has the capacity of knowing past, present, and future in one instance. This means that God knows what will happen in the future. And because God's omniscience is perfect, what God knows about the future will inevitably happen, which means, consequently, that the future is already fixed.

All forms of determinism, except perhaps mathematical determinism, challenge the idea of free will. Or rather, they render the experience of freewill an illusion. Theological determinism moreover raises big problems for the idea that God is perfectly good. Then, the others determinism based from scientific method. A scientist uses research and observation. Observation tells us that every event has a cause. For example when a glass smashes because it is dropped to the ground, the collision with the floor causes it to break, it does not just happen by itself. By observation, it can say that since every event has a cause, your decision to drop the glass on the floor must have been caused by things that had gone before, so you had to decide to drop the glass, you could not have made any other decision. For, if everything is God's action, the event and accident that happens is also due to God's actions.

## **2.4 Determinist and the problems**

Determinist is a person whose believe in theory of determinism and basically, he is a scientist. He is applying the same law to human decisions. They say that since every event has a cause, your decision to drop the glass on the floor



must have been caused by things that had gone before, so you had to decide to drop the glass, you could not have made any other decision. Baron d'Holbach, an Enlightenment philosopher, was the first person to spell out the idea that if the laws of cause and effect are true, there can be no such thing as free will.

There are three related problems about theory of determinism according to Karen Mudarasi in *A Philosophical Position which Denies the Possibility of Free Will* at <http://www.suite101.com>.

### **1. The Problem of Morality**

The major “problem” with determinism (although not all determinists see it as a problem) is that normal moral values are completely irrelevant if the theory is true. If people do not cause their actions themselves, but have them caused by pre-determined forces, then they cannot be held responsible for anything they do. People are sometimes excused or given a less serious punishment for a crime if they could not help it, for example because they were forced at gunpoint. However, if determinism is true then nobody can help it. Blaming someone for something bad that they did, or feeling grateful to them for something good, are both equally meaningless.

### **2. Compatibilism**

There are some strands of determinism called “soft” determinism, or compatibilism, which claim that you can have free will even if all events are determined. One example is saying that if an action is caused by external causes, such as having a gun to your head, the action was not free, but if it is caused by internal causes, such as feelings and likes or dislikes, then it was

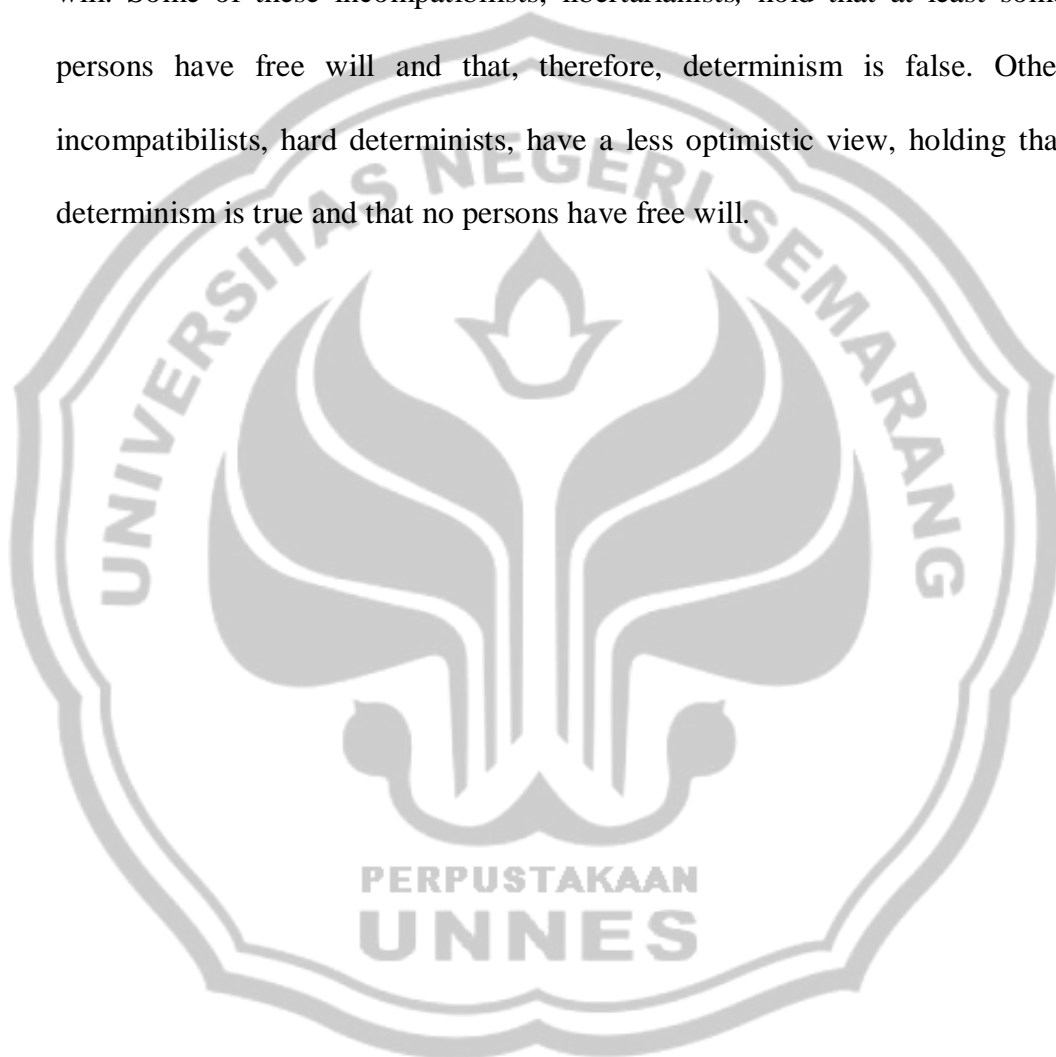
free. The trouble with this is that determinism claims that even thoughts and feelings are caused, for example, by upbringing, beliefs, and even hormones and other biological factors. So, even if an action was caused by the person's own desire, it still can't be called free because they were bound to have that desire, and the desire was bound to cause the action, it was all predetermined.

### **3. Libertarianism**

The opposite of determinism is called Libertarianism. Libertarianists don't deny that laws of cause and effect seem to apply to material things, such as glasses, but they appeal to human experience to show that decisions are not caused in the same way. Every human being feels that there is a choice between a number of different courses of action, and they deliberate between them. Feelings such as guilt and regret for wrong choices also back up the idea that we do have a real choice. Libertarians also appeal to feelings of morality. We all feel that there are such things as right and wrong, and this cannot be the case if determinism is true, so determinism must be untrue.

From three problems of determinist above we can conclude that they are very complexes. In one hand, compatibilism offers a solution to determinist problems. This philosophical problem concerns a disputed incompatibility between free will and determinism. Compatibilism is the thesis that free will is compatible with determinism. Because free will is typically taken to be a necessary condition of moral responsibility, compatibilism is sometimes expressed in terms of a compatibility between

moral responsibility and determinism. In other hand the compatibilists main adversaries are incompatibilists, who deny the compatibility of free will and determinism. Some incompatibilists remain atheist as to whether persons have free will. But most take a further stand regarding the reality or unreality of free will. Some of these incompatibilists, libertarianists, hold that at least some persons have free will and that, therefore, determinism is false. Other incompatibilists, hard determinists, have a less optimistic view, holding that determinism is true and that no persons have free will.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

This study was conducted by using descriptive method, in which, this method is used in this final project which seeks answer to questions by described phenomena through collecting or gathering data and doing the report by using interpretation.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The writer will conduct the research by applying the qualitative approach in this research. The data is collected in the form of many words, not in the form of numbers. As stated Miles and Huberman (1994: 1), qualitative data research does not focus on numerals or statistics but give most attention to how deep the researcher's knowledge is toward the interaction among concepts which are being learnt.

For support this study, the writer took the data from library. It means that that the research based on the movie itself as the main resource and with the other resources to analyze the movie, such as books, articles, encyclopedia, etc.

#### **3.2 Object of the Study**

The objects of this study are the movie entitled *Knowing*. *Knowing* is a 2009 science fiction film directed by Alex Proyas. The Casts were Nicolas Cage as

Professor Jonathan "John" Koestler, Rose Byrne as Diana Wayland, Chandler Canterbury as Caleb Koestler, Lara Robinson as Lucinda Embry / Abby Wayland, Nadia Townsend as Grace Koestler, Ben Mendelsohn as Professor Phil Beckman, Alan Hopgood as Reverend Koestler, Adrienne Pickering as Allison Koestler, D.G. Maloney, Joel Bow, Maximillian Paul, and Karen Hadfield as The Strangers, Danielle Carter as Miss Taylor in 1959, Alethea McGrath as Miss Taylor in 2009.

The project was originally attached to a number of directors under Columbia Pictures, but it was placed in turn around and eventually picked up by Escape Artists. Production was financially backed by Summit Entertainment. *Knowing* was filmed in Melbourne, Australia, using various locations to represent the film's Boston-area setting. The film was released on March 20, 2009, in the United States. The DVD and Blu-ray media were released on July 7, 2009, based on reviews of *Knowing* by Alex John at <http://www.cinemaverdict.com>.

*Knowing* was originally written by novelist Ryne Douglas Pearson and the project was set up at Columbia Pictures. Both Rod Lurie and Richard Kelly were attached as directors, but the film eventually went into turn around. The project was picked up by the production company Escape Artists, and the script was rewritten by Stiles White and Juliet Snowden. Director Alex Proyas was attached to direct the project in February 2005. Summit Entertainment took on the responsibility to fully finance and distribute the film. Proyas and Stuart Hazeldine rewrote the draft for production, which began on March 25, 2008 in Melbourne, Australia. The director hoped to emulate *The Exorcist* in melding "realism with a fantastical premise".

The film is set primarily in the town of Lexington with some scenes set in the nearby cities of Cambridge and Boston. To represent the Boston area, filmmakers used Australian locations such as Geelong Ring Road, the Melbourne Museum, Mount Macedon, and Collins Street. Filming also took place at Camberwell High School, which was converted into the fictional William Dawes Elementary, located in 1959 Lexington. Interior shots took place at the Australian Synchrotron to represent an observatory. Filming also took place at the Haystack Observatory in Westford, Massachusetts. In addition to practical locations, filming also took place at the Melbourne Central City Studios in Docklands.

### 3.3 Types of Data

There are 2 kinds of data that the researcher used:

(1) Main data

The source of the main data is taken from the movie entitled *Knowing* directed by Alex Proyas in DVD and AVI format.

(2) Supporting data

The other sources that the researcher used in the form of books, journals, and articles to support the main data. They were some from the library and some information got from the internet.

### 3.4 Procedure of the Data Collection

In gathering data the writer used DVD of “*Knowing*”, which consists of the whole story. He also used the script that he got from the internet research to really

understand its content. In this study, he used several steps to collect data such as library research, DVD research and also internet research. There are some steps to collect the data. They are:

#### **3.4.1 Watching**

Because of the movie is the object of this study, the basic step in analyzing is watching the movie. The writer watches the movie for several times. In this process, the writer tries to understand the whole content of the movie, to find out the meaning of *Knowing* movie.

#### **3.4.2 Reading**

The writer read the *Knowing* movie script and subtitle to find the dialogues or maybe situations that supported the analysis.

#### **3.4.3 Identifying**

In this step, the writer identifies the data after watching and reading the movie. The process are identified (the data which are related with *Knowing* are separated into table with the data which are irrelevant) the data in the form of dialogues, sentences, and utterances. They were identified by using bracket. Since the object of the study is in the form of movie so not only script and dialogue but also the scene is needed to be identified. Certain scenes are paused to be identified whether the selected scenes are appropriate with the topic of the study or not. This is used in order to distinguish the data.

#### **3.4.4 Inventorying**

Inventorying is identified data by entering the dialogue or quotation into a table. Table is used to list the identified data here. The table consists of the datum (dialogue/quotation), and location (time).

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
1	JOHN: "Caleb When I said it was just us out there... You know I was talking about Space, right? I didn't mean Heaven or anything. I'm sure wherever mom is...."	00:10:18-00:10:34

The writer also adds some pictures taken from the movie if the scene is needed to explain what values and data reveal in *Knowing* movie.

### 3.4.5 Selecting

The next step is selecting data. Selecting is choosing all of the data in the list after the writer identifying one by one, the writer takes the most relevant data in the list. The most relevant data must be based on *Knowing* movie.

### 3.4.6 Classifying

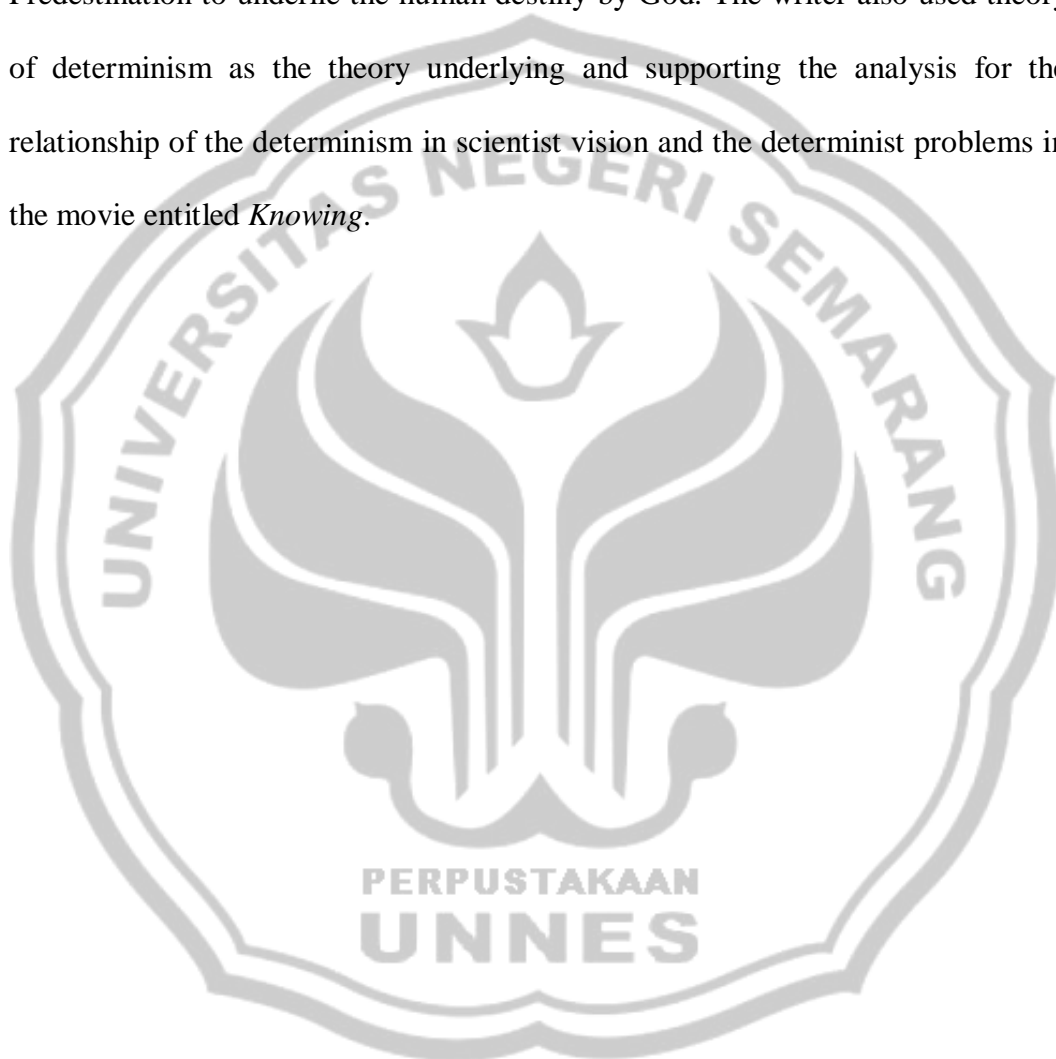
We can classify the data according the problem. Data which have been selected must be answered the statements of problems. It means the data are divided into some classifications. The data are classified into three parts predestination, determinism and the problems of a determinist. We can call this step with classified data or supported data.

## 3.5 Method in Analyzing Data

This study was conducted by using descriptive method, in which, the writer described phenomena through collecting or gathering data and doing the report by using interpretation. In addition, since this study was qualitative, it emphasized some techniques. First, it was exposing data to get the meaning of the context. Then, it uses the theory that underlied the data analysis. The last one was, drawing



conclusion. This meant, the writer answered statements of the problem in the previous chapter in the form of detail description and explanation from the selected data. Then, the description and interpretation data based on writer's findings were presented in the chapter four for the data analysis. The writer used Predestination to underlie the human destiny by God. The writer also used theory of determinism as the theory underlying and supporting the analysis for the relationship of the determinism in scientist vision and the determinist problems in the movie entitled *Knowing*.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE ANALYSIS

In this chapter, analysis from *Knowing* movie will be explained in detail. This analysis is divided into three parts. They are: the human predestination by God in *Knowing* movie, determinism in scientist vision in *Knowing* movie and the determinists get problems in *Knowing* movie.

#### 4.1 The Human Predestination by God in *Knowing* movie

What exactly is predestination? According to John Cowburn in *Free Will, Predestination and Determinism*, Predestination adopts uncomplicated views of God's supreme dominion, predestination, divine choice and foreknowledge (Cowburn, 2008:115). That should be defined before going forward. Predestination is religious concept explains that the God has foreordained all things that happened to universe. Whereas predestinationists argues on theological grounds and deny only human free will (they affirm that God has free will), so that it is misleading to talk as if predestination and scientific determinism were two forms of the one system.

A few might define this differently, but in the end this is the hot definition. It is the foundation of our very existence it is what defines us as a human being. It is what helps us to distinguish right from wrong. At least most of the time that is how things are supposed to work. When things go terrible and we cannot figure out what is wrong with this person we choose to blame it on

someone else even the parents. We have a decision to make whether right or wrong. God gives us the freedom to choose what we want to do. If God chose to take that away from us, we would be robots.

Although the arguments for or against predestination and free will are primarily Christian in nature (mainly associated with John Calvin), other religions have their own teachings or concepts of these viewpoints. Islam, for instance, teaches the principle of Qadar which in its origin a specified measure or amount of qualities or quantities. Its more modern usages branch out of this core definition. One of them, *yuqad-dir* means to measure or declare quantity, quality, and position of something before making it. It was revealed on Al Quran.

"God is the creator of everything, but, whatever He creates, He creates with qadar". (Al Quran, Qamar: 48). It suggests everything in the world is part of that destiny. The majority of people does not give a moment's consideration to the nature of destiny, and, thus, fail to recognize that it is Allah's infinite might that exists behind this flawless order.

Meanwhile, predestination refers to when creation follows that which has already been decreed. Allah says: "The Originator of the heavens and the earth (Allah)! When He decrees a thing, He only says: 'Be' and it is." (Al Quran, Al Baqarah: 117) In Islam it is believed that if one believes in the one true God, he/she must also believe that there are no accidents in nature. If something bad happens, it was God ordained so it's no use wishing that it wouldn't have occurred. On the other hand, if something good happens, one shouldn't boast, but thank God for it.

Hindus hold the principle of Kala (meaning time and death). Kala is the god of death who determines how long a person lives upon the earth. In Hindu the regularity of days or nights is perceived as the Rta (rita) or cosmic rhythm of God. This is inherent in the natural biorhythms of the human body or also manifest in the universe with the alignment of the planets. The eternal law that keeps this going is called Dharma which is considered to be an attribute of God.

There are many qualities credited to God by different religions, God is omnipresent (ever present), omniscient (all knowing), and omnipotent (all powerful). Wouldn't an all knowing, God know beforehand who is going to choose election. Given that these three major religions have substantiated proof in their Holy Books (Al Quran, the Bible and Hindu Sruti and Smriti texts). It's not hard to see why some people would accept this viewpoint.

In *Knowing* movie, the writer finds human predestination as the explanation above. Human never know what is God choose to them. Being chosen by God cannot be refused and those are their destiny.

The phenomena of human predestination found in *Knowing* movie are:

#### **4.1.1 Being Chosen by God**

In this case, human destiny is patterned by God since they still unborn. Within God's permission, we can change our destiny by doing good efforts. Destiny was never intended to be changed, altered, or controlled. If we were not destined for certain things, they would not happen to us.

Being chosen is clearly seen in *Knowing*. It was revealed in datum 19.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
19	CALEB: "It's time to go, Dad. They've chosen us so we can start over, so everything can start over."	01.42.50-01.42.57

datum 20

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
20	CALEB: "He's saying... only the children must go. The chosen must go, those who have heard the call."	01.43.51-01.43.59

And datum 21

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
21	JOHN: "I can't go with you Caleb. They haven't chosen us, Caleb, they've chosen you!"	01.44.41-01.42.58

Caleb was John Koestler's son. He and Abby Wayland, they were been chosen to be a couple by God to begin the new life like Adam and Eve. They are sent to new world after the apocalypse of the world. The dialogues above are about being chosen by God. Human cannot add or eliminate what He is wished. Although, Caleb wants his father join them to the new world, John has destined to be die, not survive as them.

In this movie, the chosen are not only Caleb and Abby, but also the important character, Lucinda. She was firstly chosen by God to write the number into paper in order to warn everyone that the end of days is near. This is divined by God in order to makes human give more their faith to God.

According to Christina Armani in her article *Can You Control Your Destiny?* God has paved our paths for us and knows where to take us. God is in control of everything, and that includes our destinies too, taken from Armani

article at (<http://www.associatedcontent.com>). She explains in brief that God provides us with many choices and decisions throughout our daily lives, but He knows what choices we will make and pushes us in those directions. We were all created for a specific purpose and destination. We are inferior beings who have no ability to control our destinies. Nobody has the ability to control his or her destiny. The best things we can do are learning from our mistakes and have a positive attitude and outlook on life.

#### 4.1.2 The End of the World is Predestined

A buried page of numbers reveals that the world is plotted, planned, calculated and destined to end in *Knowing*. John Koestler realizes that it is plotted to end soon, and even finds a “wall of weird” with clippings by Lucinda, amongst all the speculation. As if all this wasn’t enough to stir the judgment day juices and make *Knowing*, a film that uses sci-fi as a narrative vehicle to wrestle with God’s existence and the End of Days, it goes one step further and suggests that forces are in play calling people to a better place.

In this case, the world is destined to end is clearly seen in *Knowing*. It was revealed in datum 18.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
18	CALEB: “They’ve been protecting us all along, Dad. They sent a message ahead of them to prepare the way and now they’re coming for us.”	01.41.38-01.41.51

And datum 16

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
16	JOHN: “How am I supposed to stop the end of the world?”	01:21:34-01:21:38

Here, John uses his incredible mind to logically extrapolate what is going on, his son Caleb is having nightmarish dreams and visions. As the little girl who wrote the numbers years ago, he is hearing whispers and voices. While his dad doesn't hear the voices, he realizes it is more than childish fantasy when he sees the strange, haunting figures shadowing them as they unravel the mystery.

It's not human who have everything. Human are only left to guard a little thing from the number of God wealth. Only God who has everything even though that human have mind that makes human as creature in the highest level on this earth.

The end of the days is the day where all living being and universe will be ended. Apocalypse, doomsdays, judgment days, the last days and the end of the world is the synonyms of it. The end of the days has been "near". It was always been told by some people which is have a strong faith to God. Every age sees signs of impending annihilation. It was linked the end of all things with catastrophic events in nature or the failing moral situation of society.

Allah says: "They see it (the torment) as being far off; but We see it (quite) near." (Quran, 70:6-7). Allah was warning that the end of the days is near, it was revealed at The Holy Quran. The Muslim believes there will be a final hour bringing the end to this world's life, and that there will be the last day after which there will be no other day. The term last day refers to events of the hereafter, when Allah the All Mighty will resurrect all the creatures, gather them before Him and call them all to account.

Despite the range of possible interpretations inherent in apocalyptic literature, people have always wanted to see definite predictions in the text. We interpret these texts in ways that predict events with accuracy and certainty. In this case, the end of the days is clearly seen in *Knowing*. It was revealed in datum 15,17 and pictured in the last day scene.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
15	JOHN: “The super-flare, in our own solar system. A 100 microtesla wave of radiation that would destroy our ozone layer, killing every living organism on the planet.”	01:20:44-01:20:58

And datum 17

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
17	JOHN: “The caves won't save us! Nothing can! The radiation will penetrate a mile into the Earth's crust! Do you hear me?”	01:33:19-01:33:27



Figure 1 knowing.avi\_snapshot\_01.53.49



Figure 2 knowing.avi\_snapshot\_01.54.15



The scene above is imagining while we face the end of days. The world gets destroyed by rare super solar flare. Super solar flare is a super sudden eruption of high-energy hydrogen gas from the surface of the Sun, associated with sunspots. It causes interruptions of communication systems on Earth (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia, 2005). The Sun's ever-changing magnetism produces unrest on an awesome scale. The sudden, brief, intense outbursts called solar flares can rip through the Sun's atmosphere with tremendous violence. They release energy equivalent to that of billions of hydrogen bombs in a just few minutes, increasing the temperature of Earth-sized regions of the corona by ten times and flooding the solar system with intense radiation. Our earth's atmosphere protects us and our equipment from regular solar flares, but can be easily penetrated by a super solar flare, which could destruct and kill everything above the earth.

#### **4.2 The Determinism in Scientist Vision in *Knowing* movie**

*Knowing* was start in 1959. A time capsule goes into the ground fifty years ago at the groundbreaking of a brand new elementary school. In it goes a curious piece of paper, drawn feverishly by a troubled young girl named Lucinda Embry, full of numbers. No attention is paid until the capsule gets opened and the letter gets into the hands of a student at the same school, now five decades later. The boy, Caleb takes the letter home, and it catches the interest of his single parent father, John Koestler), a MIT professor and astrophysicist. John is a scientist whose follow the determinism.

The *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* defines the determinism well. The determinism is the idea that every event is necessitated by antecedent events and conditions together with the laws of nature. The idea is ancient, but first became subject to clarification and mathematical analysis in the eighteenth century. Determinism is deeply connected with our understanding of the physical sciences and their explanatory ambitions, on the one hand, and with our views about human free action on the other.

In contrary, according to John Cowburn in *Free Will, Predestination and Determinism*, determinism is a philosophical position according to which all human actions are predetermined (Cowburn, 2008:145). According to it, a person in a given situation may think that he is able to do this or that, but in every case the stars, the laws of physics, his character, the conditioning he has received or something else makes him unable to do any but one thing determinism cannot look in one vision, it is complicated. When we talk about determinism, there is must be other theory.

*Knowing* represents determinism in some scene of the movie. In this case, it was revealed in dialog 3 below

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
3	<p>JESSICA (STUDENT): “Determinism says that occurrences in nature are causally-decided by preceding events or natural laws. That everything leading up to this point has happened for a reason.”</p> <p>JOHN: “That's right. That's what determinism says.”</p>	00:12:36-00:12:50

And datum 4

4	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
	JOHN: “That’s a nice thought, right? Everything has a purpose. An order to it. Is determined.”	00:13:44-00:13:52

During a lecture, MIT astrophysics professor John Koestler asks his students to define and differentiate randomness and determinism. Determinism, answers one student, is the belief that a chain of events leads to a specific conclusion, that there is an order to things. Here, John tells about determinism in scientist vision to his students. He begins to teach what exactly determinism is.

Scientists seemed to give mathematical rigor to the philosophy, leading many to conclude that humans had no real free will, but that all was determined by the impersonal math and physics. Fortunately, things muddled up considerably with the rise of quantum mechanics and it has only become muddier since then. In all cases, though, purpose is not a part of determinism in and of itself.

There are questions include in *Knowing*, such as, is the universe deterministic? Can you know the future? *Knowing* approach the questions quite differently, with *Knowing* taking a much broader brush across the questions.

The phenomena of theory of determinism found in *Knowing* movie are:

#### **4.2.1 The world is deterministic**

According to John Leslie in *The End of the World*, if the world is deterministic, and then the grounds can be disturbingly strong (Leslie, 2003:188). In either case they could be reinforcing grounds even if they had no power by themselves. For, as will be explained in a moment, they could magnify any risk-estimates that were reached by considering such things as super solar flare.

Deterministic means that if you have a complete understanding of the laws of physics, you can predict with certainty everything that will happen after (for example) the universe is created in the Big Bang.

In this case, it was revealed in dialog 5.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
5	STACEY (STUDENT): “What do you believe?”  JOHN: “I think shit just happens. But that's me.”	00:14:46-00:14:52

The dialog takes place in an MIT classroom, where Prof. Koestler and his students, wrestle intellectually with the question of determinism versus randomness. He starts to doubt if the universe is just a series of random acts, when his son receives a list of numbers that point to disasters and casualties over 50 years. Of course it isn't that simple. The professor offered a false choice to his class. No one thinks the universe is random, except possibly at a quantum level, and let's not go there. Gravity doesn't randomly switch off. Light doesn't randomly alter its speed. The classical philosophical choice is between determinism and free will.

#### 4.2.2 The Number Prophecy is Dictated

At first John dismisses the page, but catches a pattern in the numbers corresponding to the date of every major human disaster on the planet over the last fifty years. If the page is accurate, it would mean tomorrow would predict the death of 81 individuals and sure enough, a plane falls out of the sky and kills 81 people, right in John's backyard. Not literally, of course, but down the street.

The events are deterministic is revealed when John examine the number, For example, it was revealed in datum 10 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
10	JOHN: “So, tomorrow, somewhere on the planet, this number string predicts that 81 people are gonna die in some kind of tragedy.”	00:26:46-00:26:56

Struggling to rationalize his scientific belief and his faith, John tries to predict where the next event will occur, but has no how he can stop them from occurring. Even more alarming, his boy Caleb is being visited by ominous apocalyptic imagery and haunting black figures who whisper directly into his head. Together with the daughter of Lucinda, Diana the parents desperately try to unlock the secret behind the numbers, and the very fate of humanity.

The numbers on Lucinda's page are rigidly deterministic: On this date, in this place, these many people will die, and there is nothing to be done, a fact illustrated when Koestler tries to prevent a subway tragedy, and fails spectacularly. This is revealed in datum 14 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
14	<p>FBI on phone: “FBI New York. How may I direct your call?”</p> <p>JOHN on phone: “The attack will take place tomorrow at the corner of Lafayette and Worth streets. Corner off the area after midnight. Are you clear on that?”</p> <p>FBI on phone: “Sir, let me pass you through to our...”</p> <p>JOHN on phone: “Please! Do exactly as I say or many people will die. This is not a crank call. “</p>	00:55:43-00:56:01

John warns to department of Homeland Security that the terrorist attack will take place tomorrow at the corner of Lafayette and Worth streets. But in reality, the terrorist attack never happens. His prediction was wrong, the disaster that happens is subway accident. Not on above the ground, but under the ground. The only truth is the number of victim.

When John Koestler examines the numbers, he finds they predict every major disaster that happened during the time the capsule was buried. The numbers predict the exact date of the event, the exact number of people killed and the exact geographical coordinates of the event. There are multiple problems with this, the main one being that such detailed advance knowledge would require actual time travel to achieve. This is revealed in datum 6 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
6	JOHN: “/91/ 11/ 01/2996/. In memory of the 2996 lives that were lost that day. '2996' C'mon! What the hell is this?”	00:23:04-00:23:46

And datum 8

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
8	JOHN: “Look at this. Look at the numbers beside the dates. 2996. That's how many people died in the attacks that day.”	00:26:25-00:26:32

The number of people killed, for instance, isn't necessarily the exact number of dead, which may never be known in a major disaster like an earthquake, conflagrations, massive explosions or the 9/11 attacks. The numbers provided in the film are the official government numbers as reported in the news

media. 2966 is the number of victims who are died there. The only way to know the official number as reported by the news media in advance is to somehow get that number in the future and transmit it back through time. This is impossible according to today's science.

Prophecy is a feature of all the major monotheistic religions, so many people are predisposed to believe at least in the possibility of such prophecies as those in the movie. Even some non-believers might alternatively buy into such nonsense as the prophecies of Nostradamus, or Jeane Dixon or other astrologers and sham artists. None of these, however, has ever provided predictions anywhere near as precise and detailed as those in this movie. Most so-called predictions, such as astrological predictions are the result of semantics, using words and phrases which seem to be specific, but are, in fact, quite general. Semantic tricks, coupled with the tendency of believers to selectively retain and discard predictive results according to their beliefs and to see patterns where none exist, have kept astrologers in money for hundreds of years. Then again, there is science fiction legend Arthur C. Clarke's second and third laws of prediction, which state, "The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past them into the impossible," and "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

But it's not quite that simple. For one thing, how do you conveniently get an exact count on a death toll via a cable news flash? It often takes days to find bodies (after an earthquake, for example), and some victims may linger for

weeks. And were the numbers dictated by a supernatural power, or by a higher order of natural power? That leads directly to a question at the end of the film.

#### 4.2.3 The future is unpredictable

Ted Honderich, for instance, says: “If our theory of determinism is true, then all of each person’s future is predictable”. In this case, the theory of determinism can predict anything, even human future. It can predict when someone died. It is contrast with Religion teaching that no one can predict their future.

In *Knowing* it is clearly revealed. Caleb has recently lost his mother in a tragic fire, and thinks that there may be some sort of puzzle in the numbers. His father thinks otherwise, until one night, after a few drinks he happens to notice a pattern in amongst the randomness, a list of major catastrophes around the world and the number of people who died in them. Even more alarming is the fact that not all of them have happened yet.

In this case, it was revealed in datum 9 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
9	<p>JOHN: “Stay with me. I know how this sounds, but I’ve matched. These numbers to the dates of every major global disaster. For the last 50 years in perfect sequence. Earthquakes, fires, tsunamis. The next number on the chain predicts that tomorrow, somewhere on the planet, 81 people are going to die, in some kind of tragedy.”</p> <p>BECKMAN: “Whoa. Just step back. Have another look at it! Systems that find meaning in numbers are a dime in dozen. Why? Because people see what they want to see.”</p>	00:26:32- 00:26:59



A secularist scientist is apparently being furnished with such enlightenment, for how else to explain the numbers? There must be a Design. How can this be? By now Koestler is in the state of mind that Nicolas Cage evokes so perfectly: thoughtful, heartsick worry. He turns to his MIT colleague, a cosmologist named Beckman. Beckman thinks he must be mad, and warns against the superstition of numerology. But when recent numbers turn out to be correct predictions, and when Koestler realizes that some of the numbers are coordinates of latitude and longitude, it is impossible to dismiss the sheet of paper. It poses a threat to our very understanding of the universe. Everything doesn't just happen. All the things in universe were in control of God. As a human, we cannot reach that level. We cannot know our future and predict it. We just told and warned that something will be happen by God. Everything is according to God desires.

### **4.3 The Determinist Get Problems in *Knowing* movie**

According to John Cowburn in *Free Will, Predestination and Determinism*, determinists go on to say that all human actions are predictable (Cowburn, 2008:145). They admit that it is in practice impossible to obtain complete information about any human being, including his or her genes and entire past history, and to know absolutely everything about any situation in which a human being is to make a decision, also, we do not yet have a full understanding of the laws which (according to determinists) govern human behavior, and, if we did have this information, the decision would probably be made long before the

calculations could be carried out, so that it would in practice be impossible to predict it.

Incompatibilists, who doesn't believe in determinism, maintain that people are not fully morally responsible if determinism is true, if every event is an inevitable consequence of the prior conditions and the natural laws. By contrast, compatibilists, who believes in determinism, maintain that even if determinism is true our moral responsibility is not undermined in the slightest, for determinism and moral responsibility are perfectly consistent.

Christina Armany, for instance, says: "The major "problem" with determinism (although not all determinists see it as a problem) is that normal moral values are completely irrelevant if the theory is true." So, if people do not cause their actions themselves, but have them caused by predetermined forces, then they must be held responsible for anything they do. A determinist lives in family and society. He has responsibility to them, as a father, brother, son and a social being.

#### 4.3.1 The Problem Morality as a Father

The problem of morality of a determinist as a father was revealed in datum 1 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
1	JOHN: "Caleb When I said it was just us out there... You know I was talking about Space, right? I didn't mean Heaven or anything. I'm sure wherever mom is...."	00:10:18-00:10:34

The scene is take place in Koestler's house. In that time, John is cooking hot dogs for his son (who is holding a white pet rabbit). John also directs his telescope to Saturn and gives it to Caleb. Then they talk about the possibility of intelligent life in outer space, and after dinner Caleb is in his bedroom watching his favorite show about tigers. John said to Caleb that what he said is about space, not Heaven or anything. Here John as a determinist who doesn't believe in illogical things, like Heaven, he said to his son that he doesn't know where is the place afterlife.

It is means that a determinist doesn't believe in God laws, which explain that if you are a good person and have a faith to God, you will be in Heaven. However, if you a bad person and doesn't have a faith, you will be in Hell. It was revealed almost in all the Holy Book.

As a father and single parent after his wife died, John also gives Caleb freedom to choose what he believed. It revealed in datum below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
2	CALEB: "Dad... we don't even believe in heaven."  JOHN: "I never said that, Caleb. I just said we can't know for sure. That's all. If you wanna believe, you go ahead and believe. OK?"	00:10:34-00:10:51

Caleb said that they don't even believe in Heaven. It is a answer to John after he said that he doesn't believe in Heaven. Then, John said that Caleb have a right to choose what he believed. That is a morality problem of a determinist as a father. As a father, he got problems of morality to his son. He must to tell the truth to him.

### 4.3.2 The Problem of Morality as Siblings

Next is a problem of morality between siblings. This is clearly seen in datum below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
11	GRACE: "What do you have going on? I'll say a prayer."  JOHN: "Please... don't. Okay?"	00:34:45-00:34:52

At his house John is suddenly startled by his sister Grace, whose worried about how he is still coping with his wife's death and how he doesn't talk to their father. After a few moments, John asks her to leave. We know before that Koestler family's is a religious family, though John is a determinist. Here, an inner conflict has been around by John. He rejects a spiritual or religious inviting by his sister to pray him. He cannot accept illogical things as a determinist, event he come from religious family. As a family, he forgets that his family was a religious, and he must apologize to them.

### 4.3.3 The Problem of Morality as Human Being

Next, a determinist gets problem of morality as human being. As a human, he has humanism to others. In this case, it revealed in datum 12 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
12	JOHN: "I followed on your mother's predictions and I watched 81 people burn to death in that plane crash yesterday. When she said it would happen. Where she said it would happen. And there was nothing I could do about it."	00:53:37- 00:53:39

This scene starts when John and Caleb track down Diana Embry and her daughter Abby. Diana is the daughter of little Lucinda we meet in the beginning. They are at a museum when John uses Caleb as a ploy to start a discussion with Diana. He invites them for drinks and they walk to the restaurant. There John reveals the truth, which in fact it wasn't a random meeting, but that he tracked her down due to her mother and the page of numbers. He tells her the truth about the numbers, and wants her help. Angered by this deception, Diana storms off with Abby even as John pleads that he wants to save his son.

After knows the meaning of the numbers, John asks to Diana about her mother, Lucinda, in order to helps him to save his son and other people, which maybe died in the date on the numbers. As a human, he has humanism to save others. Even though, it will kill him. Then, he tells to Diana about the prophecy of the numbers. This is revealed in datum 13 below.

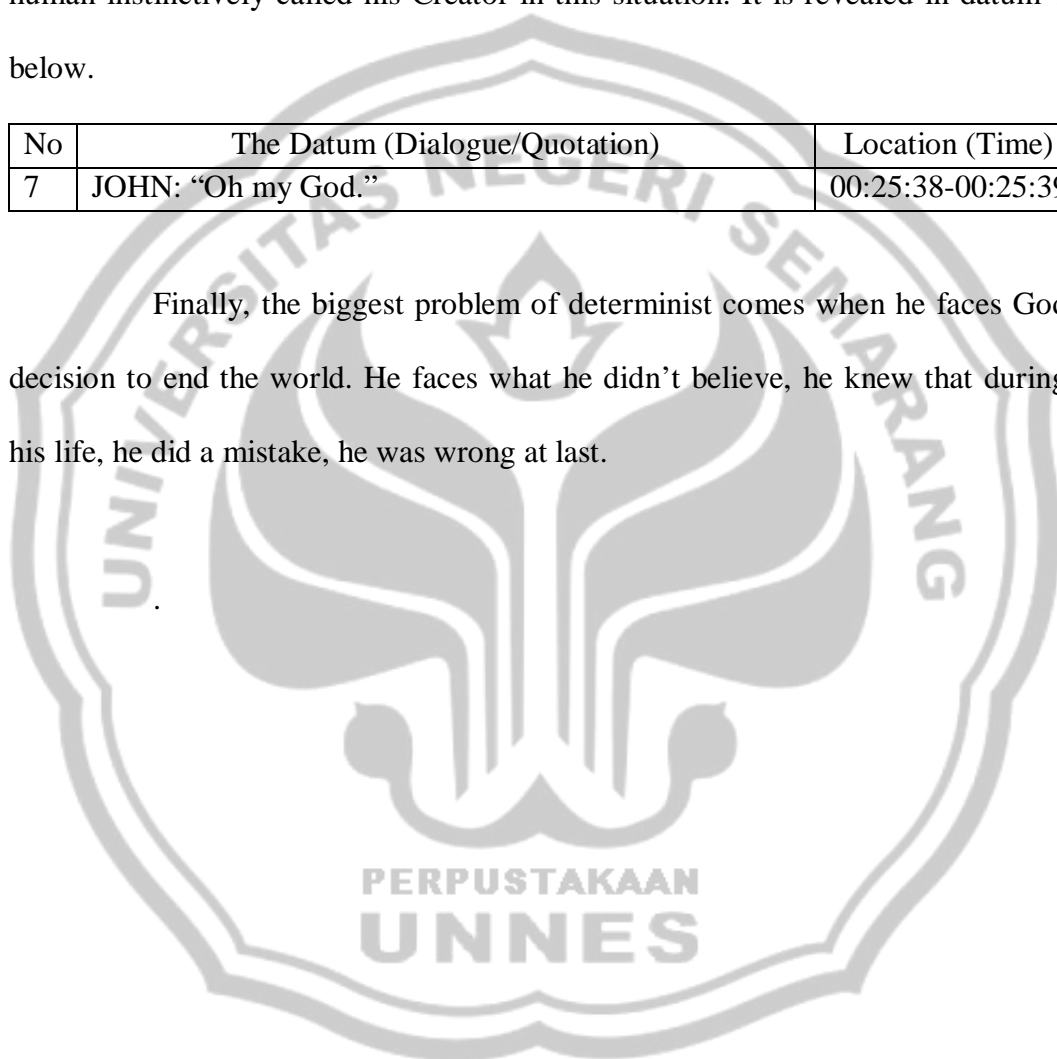
No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
13	JOHN: "She says 170 people will die tomorrow in New York City. And in 3 days time, October 19th, 33 more."	00:53:47- 00:53:53

Here, John wanted to warn other people at the place in order to save them from the death, but Diana rejected it and became angry to John. She warned to him to stay away from them. Even though, he didn't get support from Diana, John went to that place alone, and warned everyone in that place if there would be an accident or disaster at that time. No one believed in him, finally, the accident happens and John could not stop it. As human being, he must helps and saves others when he knows that he can save them.

John is shock when he looks at the number (10 27 08 48), the first six number is the date when his wife died in hotel fire. He examines the number before and knows that the number was absolutely right. Even John is a determinist, he directly called his God when he faces illogical facts. It is humanly, human instinctively called his Creator in this situation. It is revealed in datum 7 below.

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location (Time)
7	JOHN: "Oh my God."	00:25:38-00:25:39

Finally, the biggest problem of determinist comes when he faces God decision to end the world. He faces what he didn't believe, he knew that during his life, he did a mistake, he was wrong at last.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter includes two subchapters; they are conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions of the data analysis are presented in the first subchapter as the writer was drawn to answer the statements of problem formulated in the first chapter and the second subchapter presents some suggestions that may be useful for the readers.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer presents the conclusion related to predestination and theory of determinism in the movie entitled *Knowing*. Here, the writer made a conclusion in several numbers, they are written as follows:

1. Determinism revealed in *Knowing* movie in the scene when the main character, Professor John Koestler, a MIT astrophysics asks his students during his lecturing to define and differentiate randomness and determinism. Determinism, answers one student, is the belief that a chain of events leads to a specific conclusion, that there is an order to things. Here, John tells about determinism in scientist vision to his students. He begins to teach what exactly determinism is. Determinism is explained that every

event is necessitated by past events and conditions together with the laws of nature, or causal effects.

2. In *Knowing* movie, there were two scenes which are tell about human predestination by God. Predestination revealed when John Koestler son's, Caleb, was predestined to survive and being chosen to begin the new life when the end of the world is coming. Next is the scene when the world is destined to end. Caleb and Abby Wayland, they were been chosen to be a couple by God to begin the new life like Adam and Eve in the place imagine as heaven or "new world". They are sent to "new world" after the end of the world. Here, God was determined when the world will end, this called the end of days. Nobody can stop it when He said "Be it", then the world will be end.
3. John Koestler was a determinist. He has humanity to others. Even thought he stay around in deterministic world, he sometime thinks that there was a great thing over everything. When he faces what he doesn't believe, he knows that during his life, he did some mistakes, he was wrong after all. The major problems are moral responsibility as a father, as siblings and as human being. As a father, he gets problems of morality to his son. He must to tell the truth to him if the heaven is present. As siblings, he rejects a spiritual or religious inviting by his sister to pray him. He cannot accept illogical things as a determinist, event he come from religious family. As human being, he must helps and saves others when he knows that he can



save them. However, no one believed in him, finally, the accident happens and John could not stop it.

## 5.2 Suggestions

The writer expects that this study could be used as reference for readers, in general, to enhance their knowledge about the human predestination and theory of determinism. This study is also expected to enhance English Department Students in analyzing the movie based on some theories, in particular, for Critical Theories subject and in compiling scientific research as additional reference in terms of steps or procedures.

This study is far from either perfect or excellent project. Therefore, the writer hopes there will be more studies relate to this analysis and might be better than this one. Consequently, the study does not limit to this analysis, there will be more studies will give more new inventions or other conclusions to enhance the knowledge about human predestination, free will and determinism.

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