

## AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTERS IN *WARM BODIES* FILM USING JUNG THEORY OF ARCHETYPES

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### ABSTRACT

The collective unconscious concept of Jungian critic contains archetypes that are unique part in the theory of human personality. The archetypes can be found in R and Julie character in *Warm Bodies* film. The purpose of this study is to find out some archetypes based on Jungian critics that related to both character. Analytical psychology theory by Carl G Jung was used as the main theory to find out the archetypes that related to both character. This study is categorized as literary criticism since this study is emphasized on the analysis of literary work. The primary data of this study are collected from Jonathan Levine's *Warm Bodies* film. The result of this study is showed there were six archetypes found in the film. They were persona, shadow, anima, animus, hero, and self-archetypes.

**Keywords:** *Jungian psychoanalysis, archetypes, Warm Bodies film*

### ABSTRAK

Konsep kumpulan bawah sadar dari kritik Jung mengandung pola dasar yang merupakan bagian yang unik dari teori kepribadian manusia. Pola dasar ini dapat di temukan di dalam karakter R dan Julie dalam film *Warm Bodies*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menemukan beberapa pola dasar berdasarkan dari kritik jung yang terkait dengan kedua karakter. Psikologi analisis teori dari Carl G Jung digunakan sebagai teori utama untuk menemukan pola dasar yang terkait dengan kedua karakter. Penelitian ini di kategorikan sebagai kritik sastra sejak penelitian ini menekankan pada Analisa dari kerja sastra. Data utama dari penelitian ini di kumpulkan dari film Jonathan levine *Warm Bodies*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 6 pola dasar yang ditemukan di dalam film. 6 pola dasar itu adalah persona, shadow, anima, animus, hero, dan pola dasar self.

**Kata kunci :** *psikoanalisis Jung, pola dasar, film Warm Bodies.*

### A. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a kind of art, usually written, which has some special characteristic such as originality, artistry, beautiful content and expression. Literature is believed to have some benefits for the readers. From literature, the readers can understand the culture of other country and it increases the knowledge of the readers. Literature has many genres. Each of them has their own characteristic they share common element, such as character, theme, and setting. Film is one of the literary works because it is an art which is made by combination of moving picture. In this study, the researcher analyzes a film which is adapted from a novel.

The film has the same title as the novel entitled *Warm Bodies*. This film was directed and written by Jonathan Levine, and starred by Nicholas Hoult as R, and Teresa Palmer as Julie. The researcher chose this film because this film provided a different theme from the ordinary zombie film like *Walking Dead* and *Zombieland*. The difference came from placing the zombie as the main character or the protagonist. While the other zombies-themed films placed the zombies as the antagonist. This film can be classified as a romantic horror story. This is called romantic story because there is a love story between two persons, a zombie and a human, and also called as a horror story because politically charged and contain nature versus materialism and rural versus urban themes that allow viewers to experience repressed political and social discontent.

This film focuses on the character R and Julie. R in this story has showing a human character in zombie character. This is became the researcher's reason to analyze this film. R as a zombie spends his time wandering around airport. He as a zombie is craving for human flesh especially the brains, because from the brains he can feel "alive" with memories kept in human brains. He met Julie when Julie became a volunteer to take a medicine. To save Julie from other zombies, he spreads his zombie blood to her; it made her has a same scent with the zombies. The researcher chose R's and Julie's character because they had a strange chemistry between human and zombie. Besides, the strange power of love which was bloomed between the two main characters can transform a frightening creature like zombies into human. Based on the background above, the researcher has two questions. The questions are: 1). What kinds of archetype are found in R's & Julie's characters based on Jung theory? 2). How do those archetypes describe both characters?

Based on the research questions above, the researcher tries to reach out the objective of this study as follows. Firstly, the researcher tries to find out the archetypes in R's and Julie's character that based on Jung's theory. Secondly, the researcher tries to analyze how archetype is described in both characters. The researcher adopted Jung archetypes theory to describe these two characters. These are two functional considerations for conducting the research. This study is significant to conduct due to theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the knowledge of the readers especially about relationship between literature and archetypes. Therefore, this thesis can be used as one of the references for analyzing archetypal cases and as the guidance for literature students to study literary works from archetype approach. Practically, this research is also expected to give an important contribution to the next students who are interested in doing similar research fields that stay inside or outside city or country. And hopefully, the result of this study is expected to be a reference and alternative information related to archetypes in literary studies.

## **B. RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Psychoanalysis and Literature**

There are many approaches that are usually used in their research. One of the most famous approaches is Psychoanalysis. When we use psychoanalysis as our approach, here we try to understand the character in the novel, story, or film through their psychological aspect. "Whether we realize it or not, psychoanalytic concepts have become part of our everyday lives, and therefore psychoanalytic thinking should have the advantage of familiarity" (Tyson 11).

It is clear why Psychoanalysis quite popular in the research of literature, because every day we can find psychological concept. This part begins with an introduction of what is

psychology itself. "Psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behavior" (Cherry 5). From the definition we can conclude that we try to understand how someone is through the way that he thinks and also act in everyday of daily activities.

According to Wellek and Warren (1977), the term "psychology literary" has four different senses. The first is a study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is a study of the creative process. The third is the type of study and the laws of psychology are applied in literature. And the fourth is a study of the impact of literature and readers. The presence of a literary work can be done with an approach, for example psychological approach. That is criticism that focused on the psychological aspects of literature (81).

Foundation of psychoanalytic theory was Sigmund Shlomo Freud, a neurologist who paid attention to the unconscious. Unconscious process of analyzing the emergence of the theory is the starting point of psychoanalysis. Personality is the world's largest human unconscious and the source of energy of human behavior that is very important. Freud's theory has developed terms of diverse, sometimes called psychodynamic theory, psychodynamic therapy, psychodynamics, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, dynamic psychiatry, psychology and depth psychology dynamic. But over the time, *psychoanalysis* is the best name for the theory which was triggered by Freud (Semi 76).

"Sigmund Freud was the founder of Psychoanalysis and Psychodynamic approach to psychology" (Cherry,1). As we know the theory of Sigmund Freud about Psychoanalysis is really famous and used by many people for their study. In Freudian Psychoanalysis we may find three elements in called *the Id, the ego, and the superego*.

The other psychoanalysis expert beside Freud is Carl Gustav Jung. He was born on July 26, 1875 in Kesswil and died on June 6, 1961 in Kusnacht. He was a Swiss psychiatrist. He has a theory similar to Freud's psychological analysis, but it has several different paths. He calls his theory *analytical psychology*. Jung's approach to psychology that is unique and widely influential emphasis on understanding the "psyche" through the exploration of the world of dreams, art, religion, mythology and philosophy. For Jung, the personality is a combination that includes feelings and behavior, either consciously or unconsciously. He is the idea maker of the collective unconscious (Syuropati 107). Like Freud, Jung's personality theory is also based on the assumption that mind or "psyche" has a level of consciousness and unconsciousness. However, unlike Freud, Jung emphasized that the most important part of the labyrinth of the unconscious person is not from personal experience, but rather of human existence in the past. This concept is referred to Jung as the collective unconscious.

Jung also emphasized the importance of balance and harmony. He warned that modern humans rely too much on science and logic without the benefit of integrating spirituality and appreciation of unconscious as well as the world it is.

#### a. Level of the Psyche

Like Freud, Jung's personality theory is based on the assumption that the mind, or psyche, has both a conscious and an unconscious level. Different from Freud, Jung concept called the collective unconscious. The important things of Jungian theory are the conscious and the personal unconscious, as they are explained as follows.

##### (1) Conscious

According to Jung in Feist and Feist (103), conscious images are those that are sensed by the ego, whereas unconscious elements have no relationship with the ego. Jung nation of

the ego is more restrictive than Freud's. Jung saw the ego as the center of consciousness, but not the core of personality. Ego is not the whole personality, but must be completed by the more comprehensive self, the center of personality that is largely unconscious. In a psychologically healthy person, the ego takes a secondary position to the unconscious self. Thus, consciousness plays a relatively minor role in analytical psychology, and an overemphasis on expanding one's conscious psyche can lead to psychological imbalance. Healthy individuals are in contact with their conscious world, but they also allow themselves to experience their unconscious self and thus to achieve individuation (104).

(2) Personal Unconscious

The personal unconscious embraces all repressed, forgotten, or subliminally perceived experiences of one particular individual. It contains repressed infantile memories and impulses, forgotten events, and experience originally perceived below the threshold of our consciousness. Our personal unconscious is formed by our individual experience and is therefore unique to each of us. Some images in personal unconscious can be recalled easily, some remembered with difficulty, and still others are beyond the reach of consciousness. Jung's concept of the personal unconscious differs little from Freud's view of the unconscious and preconscious combine (104).

(3) Collective Unconscious

In contrast to the personal unconscious, which results from individual experiences, the collective unconscious has roots in the ancestral past of the entire species. It represents Jung's most controversial, and perhaps his most distinctive, concept. The physical contents of the collective unconscious are inherited and pass from one generation to the next as psychic potential. Distant ancestors experience with universal concepts such as God, mother, water, earth, and so forth have been transmitted through the generation so that people in every clime and time have been influenced by their primitive ancestors' primordial experience. Therefore, the contents of the collective unconscious are more or less the same for people in all culture (104).

**b. Archetypes**

Archetypes are ancient or archaic images that derived from the collective unconscious. They are similar to complexes in that they are emotionally toned collections of associated images. But whereas complexes are individualized components of the personal unconscious, archetypes are generalized and derived from the contents of the collective unconscious. Archetypes should also be distinguished from instinct. Jung defines an instinct as an unconscious physical impulse toward action and saw the archetypes as the physical counterpart to an instinct. Archetypes have a biological basis but originate through the repeated experiences of human's early ancestors.

The potential for countless number of archetypes exist within each person, and when a personal experience corresponds to the latent primordial image, the archetype becomes activated. The archetypes itself cannot be directly represented, but when activated, it express itself through several modes, primarily dreams, fantasies, and delusions.

Jung's differentiation of the collective unconscious into autonomous forces called archetypes, each with a life and a personality of its own. Although a great number of archetypes exist as vague images, only a few have evolved to the point where they can be conceptualized. The most notable of these include the persona, shadow, anima, animus, great mother, wise old man, hero, and self (106).

(1) Persona

Persona is the side of personality that people show to the world is designated, the term is well chosen because it prefers to the mask worn by actor in the early theater. Jung's concepts of the persona may have originated from experiences with his personality. Although the persona is a necessary side of our personality, we should not confuse our public face with our complete self. If we identify too closely with our persona, we remain unconscious of our individuality and are blocked from attaining *self-realization*. We must acknowledge society, but if we over identify with our persona, we lose touch with our inner self and remain dependent on society's expectation (106).

(2) Shadow

Shadow is the archetypes of darkness and repression, represented those qualities we do not wish to acknowledge but attempt to hide from ourselves and other. The shadow consists of morally objectionable tendencies as well as a number of constructive and creative qualities. Jung contended that, to be whole, we must continually strive to know our shadow and that quest is our *first test of courage*. It is easier to project the dark side of our personality onto others (107).

(3) Anima

Anima is the feministic side of men originated in the collective unconscious as an archetype and remains extremely resistant to consciousness. Few men become well acquainted with their anima because this task requires great courage and is even more difficult than becoming acquainted with their shadow. Jung believed that the anima originated from early men's experience with women—mothers, sisters, and lovers—that combined to form a generalized picture of woman (108).

(4) Animus

Animus is the masculine side of women. Whereas the anima represents irrational moods and feelings, the animus is symbolic of thinking and reasoning. It is capable of influencing the thinking of woman, yet it does not actually belong to her, it belongs to the collective unconscious and originates from the encounters of prehistoric women in men. Jung believed that the animus is responsible for thinking and opinion in women just as the anima produces feelings and moods in men. The animus is also the explanation for the irrational thinking and illogically opinions often attributed to women (109).

(5) Great Mother

Two other archetypes, the great mother and the wise old man, are a development of anima and animus. Everyone, man and woman, possesses a great mother archetype. The preexisting concept of mother is always associated with both positive and negative feelings. The great mother, therefore, represented two opposing forces—fertility and nourishment on the hand and power and destruction on the other. Jung believed that our view of a personal loving and terrible mother is largely overrated (109)

(6) Wise Old Man

Wise old man is archetype of wisdom and meaning, symbolizes human preexisting knowledge of the mysteries of life. This archetypal meaning, however, is unconscious and cannot be directly experienced by a single individual. A man or woman dominated by the wise old man archetype may gather a large following of disciples by using verbiage that sound

profound but that really makes little sense because the collective unconscious cannot directly impart its wisdom to an individual (110).

(7) Hero

This archetype is often represented in mythology and fairy tales as a very powerful person. Who fight against great odds to conquer or vanquish evil in the form of dragons, monsters, and serpents? The origin of the hero motif goes back to earliest human history—to the dawn of consciousness. In conquering the villain, the hero is symbolically overcoming the darkness of prehuman unconsciousness (110).

(8) Self

Jung believed that each person possesses an inherited tendency to move forward growth, perfection, and completion, and he called this innate disposition the self. The most comprehensive of all archetypes, the self is the *archetypes of archetypes* because it pulls together to other archetypes and unites them in the process of self-realization. As an archetype, the self is symbolized by person's ideas of perfection, completion, and wholeness, but its ultimate symbol is the mandala, which is depicted as a circle within a square, a square within a circle, or any other concentric figure. It represents the strivings of the collective unconscious for unity, balance, and wholeness (111).

From the explanation about Jung's theories above, the researcher concludes that Jung's archetypes theory is focused on human personality. Each archetype describes about how human personality is progressed. The researcher used this archetype theory for her research is because this is suitable to answer the first question that researcher wants to analyze.

### C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a qualitative research. According to Myers, qualitative research is developed in the social science to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena. There are various types of qualitative research. One of them is descriptive analysis as the way to interpret the qualitative data. The researcher used descriptive analysis approach toward *Warm Bodies* film. Based on Peck and Coyle, this study is categorized as literary criticism. The term literary criticism is applied to analyze, interpret, and evaluate a literary work. To be able to conduct a literary criticism, the use of appropriate approach is needed. To analyze R's and Julie's character, the researcher applied the archetypes theory by Carl Jung.

### D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Findings

The researcher finds out and discuss about archetypes that appeared in R and Julie character. R has developed his character from zombie become human since he slowly fell in love with Julie. Archetypes are part of the individual that helps the process of developing a character as much as a part in the development of the character. Archetypes are ancient or archaic images which derive from the collective unconscious. Jung differentiation of the collective unconscious into autonomous forces called archetypes, each with a life and a personality of its own. Although a great number of archetypes exist as vague images, only a few have evolved to the point where they can be conceptualized.

According to Sinaga's research on his thesis entitled *Jungian critics: Belief and Fear on Jack Frost's Character Development in Peter Ramsey's Rise of the Guardians Film*, archetypes start based on the experiences of those who passed were then continuously repeated. Archetypes cannot be represented directly, but it would express itself through several modes, such as dream, fantasies, delusions and it would eventually emerge as visible as a figure of archetypes. Jung identified the archetypes that appear to have an important role in shaping the human personality.

In *Warm Bodies* film directed by Jonathan Levine, R is the main male character and Julie is the main female character. R and Julie faced many experiences during the journey to cure the zombie and got helps from these archetypes. From twelve archetypes that exist, the researcher only found eight archetypes appear during the story. The eight archetypes that appear in this film is persona, shadow, anima, animus, the great mother, the wise old man, the hero and the self. The researcher would discuss in detail one by one from each of the archetypes that appear in this film.

#### a. Persona

Persona is a personality of person shows to the world. A person is using behaviors and attitudes to match with different situation and individual person. The main character, R and Julie use the persona in any behavior and attitude their experienced. R shows his persona with solitude and loneliness through his experience. While Julie shows her persona with loneliness in her life.

R is described as a lonely and solitude zombie, he spends his life with wandering around airport. He did not know why and how he becomes zombie. He has persona which is appeared first as loneliness. His loneliness started when he does not remember his family and his previous life before he became a zombie. His loneliness is shown by wandering around airport. The loneliness of R is also appeared when he does not remember his true name

“I wish I could introduce myself, but I don't remember my name anymore, I think it started with an “R” but that's all I have left. I can't remember my name, or my parent, or my job” (min: 01.03-01.12)

R at first did not remember about everything. He loses his memory about his parents and his name, while he only remembers his first letter of his name. He even cannot make sure that was his real letter of his name. His loneliness also showing when he is wandering around airport alone as his daily routine.

“This is a typical day for me; I shuffle around occasionally bumping into people, unable to apologize. A lot of us have made our home here at this airport. I don't know why? People wait at airport I guess, but I'm not sure what we were all waiting for” (min 01:58/02:33)

As the story develops, R was wrong to put a mask in his life. His persona of loneliness has been replaced with a pleasure and fun persona. This is happened when he encounters Julie, while she is unknown that she could cure R with her presence. R also finds himself as hoarder. He keeps the stuffs he has found in the airport to remain him about the being human.

“These are really cool record, how did you get these?”

“I collect things.”  
“Yeah, I can see that. You, my friend, are a hoarder”  
(Min 33:37-33:47)

The mask that R uses in first place was changing during the story. The persona he had previously, namely in the form of solitude and loneliness disappeared and replaced by his real persona, such as pleasure and fun.

Julie is described as a strong and brave female character. Her persona at first is bravery, which was shown when she became volunteers to take a medicine for her city.

“Do you have any idea how much medicine the city goes through a month?  
We need pharma salvage to survive”(min 10.01-10.05)

She became a volunteer because she wants to stay close with her boyfriend. Julie as a human wants to find a cure to change the infected zombie to be human again, but her father does not believe her. Her father believes that zombie cannot be human again. She meets R when she became the volunteer to take a medicine in the zombies' place. R was attracted with her since R has eaten her boyfriend's brain. To survive in the airport, Julie has to pretend to be dead just like the other zombies.

When she wants to escape from the airport, she shows her bravery persona again with smashing the zombies in front of her. She tries to escape from airport which is full of zombies and go back again to her place.

## b. Shadow

Shadow is the archetypes of darkness and repression, represented those qualities we do not wish to acknowledge but attempt to hide from ourselves and other. The shadow consists of morally objectionable tendencies as well as a number of constructive and creative qualities. Jung contended that, to be whole, we must continually strive to know our shadow and that quest is our *first text of courage*. It is easier to project the dark side of our personality onto others (107).

R is a character who does not remember himself. He does not even remember his family and his name. His persona of loneliness delivers him to his shadow that he never thinks he had. His feeling who wants to be revived forces him to eat human's brain, as he could feel that he becomes alive through the memories.

“If I don't eat all of him, if I spare his brain, he'll rise up and become a corpse like me, but if I do, I get his memories, his thought, and his feeling, I am sorry I just can't help it, the brain is the best part, the part that makes me feel human again.”(Min 12.02-12.23)

R as a zombie still wants to have human feeling, thus forcing him to eat a human brain to gain those feelings, and his shadow is influenced from his loneliness. Besides, R has the other side of shadow that is indicated by the other character that was the boney.

The boney in this story is describe as the dark side of the zombie that already give up, the boney also describe as the dominant toward the other zombie, there are no turning way if a zombie decided became the boney they will be losing hope.

“Oh man. They call these guys Boneys. They don't bother us much, but they'll eat anything with a heartbeat. I mean, I will too, but at least I'm conflicted about



it. We all become them some day. At the same point you just give up, I guess, you lose all hope. After that, there's no turning back"  
(Min 02.40-02.58)

The boneys, even same like the zombie, they were cannot be cure like the other zombies. The zombies that already become the boneys are left behind in the abandonment airport.

The shadow which could describe Julie's character is her father Mr. Grigio, Her father was described as a colonel, who has desire to save human from a zombie by building a wall to divide human's and zombie's living space. Because of his desire he becomes really strict to his daughter. His shadow archetype is described when he tries to control Julie. Julie lost her mother also because of the zombie apocalypse and her father shot her mother in the head because his thinks that zombie cannot be cure. His shadow also makes him put a gun into his daughter because his daughter tries to save R.

### c. Anima

Anima is the feminism side of men originated in the collective unconscious as an archetype and remains extremely resistant to consciousness. Few men become well acquainted with their anima because this task requires great courage and is even more difficult than becoming acquainted with their shadow. Jung believed that the anima originated from early men's experience with women—mothers, sisters, and lovers—that combined to form a generalized picture of woman (108). The anima from R is described from the way he wanted to keep Julie safe from the other zombies. His anima brings him to care about Julie while Julie is with him. His caring attitude is shown by giving Julie food and entertaining her when she bored.

"Why did you save me?"

"Don't c-cry, keep you save."

"What are you? I'm hungry. Just let me go!"

"Not safe"

"Not safe?"

"Uh-huh. Not safe."

"Well, then you're just gonna have to go and get me some food. Because I'm starved, please? I'd be very grateful for some food."

"O-okay." (Min 22.43-2524)

The other anima of R is shown when Julie left him in abandonment house. He does not cry when Julie left him, but he determined to forget Julie and tries to continue his life.

"What did I think was gonna happen? That she'd actually want to stay with me? It's hopeless. This is what I get for wanting more. I should just be happy with what I had. Things don't change. I need to accept that. It's easier not to feel. Then I wouldn't have to feel like this. I'm gonna stop thinking so much. I'm gonna forget about her, just like I forgot about everything else" (Min 56.50-57.14 and 59.34-59.40)

Thus, it can be concluded that Anima of R happens when he wants to save Julie from the other zombie.

#### d. Animus

Animus is the masculine side of women. Whereas the anima represents irrational moods and feelings, the animus is symbolic of thinking and reasoning. It is capable to influence the thinking pattern of woman. Julie has the animus archetypes in this story. As a woman, Julie has her masculine side when she holds a gun when she faces the pack of zombies.



She also had logic thinking. She thinks the human was wrong when calling the zombie as “corpse” without knowing what really happen to the zombie. She also thinks that it is not irrational to call them like that. It is proven by her conversation to Nora as follows:

“No, I’m serious, Nora. I mean “corpse” is just a stupid name that we came up with for a state of being that we don’t understand”( Min 01.04.56-01.05.23)

From here, it could be concluded that from saving her own life, woman also has their masculine side to protect her.

#### e. Hero

Hero in this story is R and Julie. They both become the hero because they fight against their shadow archetype. Julie fights with her father because she wants to give an explanation toward her father that the zombie is having a transformation. However, her father does not believe with that and pointing a gun towards R’s head and tries to shoot his head. Nora tried to help Julie right before her father shoot R. Julie and R—who get help form Nora—running out to the stadium to meet the other zombies that has waited for them. It is explained on the dialogue below:

“This is gonna sound really crazy, but I think the dead are coming back to life”

“That does sound crazy.”

“They’re changing, Dad. They’re.. I don’t know. They’re somehow curing themselves.”

“You think they’re curing themselves? How is that?”

“I saw it. It is really happening.”

“No, You know what is happening, Julie? What’s happening is every day there are more of them and less of us. They are not curing themselves. We’re their food source. They are not becoming vegan, Okay? They don’t eat broccoli, they

eat brains, your mothers and your boyfriend's include. Okay? So I want you to wake up!"  
(Min 01.15.16-01.15.52)

In the way to cure the other zombies, Julie and R have to face the boneyes and they have to survive from them. Beside R and Julie, the zombies who have already waited for them in a stadium also fight against the Boneyes, thus making the soldiers who attempt to kill the pack of zombies become confused which colony they should shoot. While Julie and R on their way to survive from the colony of Boneyes, they were trapped by the Boneyes at the end way. In order to save Julie, R initiates to jump from the highest building by the door that R has opened before. He then sacrifices himself by covering Julie's body with his body and let his body hit the bottom of pool so Julie could be safe from injury and drowning on the water.

#### f. Self

This archetype is an archetype that is very important from all archetypes that had been explained by Jung in the collective unconscious parts. Jung suggests that the self can guide individuals toward self-actualization. The self is the purpose of life, a goal that is constantly fighting for but rarely achieved (Semion 70). Both characters show a development in each archetype that finally reaches in perfection of self-archetypes. It is explained from the final scene when sit facing the wall that bordered human and zombies' living place. R and Julie's characters become calmer and continue their life together.

According to Jung, the self-archetype is very board archetypes of all existing archetypes. This archetype could be seen as archetypes of those archetypes as it pulled the other archetypes and unite them in the process of self-realization. The concept of eight archetypes developed by Jung in this story show how the unconscious participates in helping people to face their own character. By applying this theory in R and Julie characters through the *Warm Bodies* film, the main characters show their own archetypes even not all the archetypes are appeared. Thus, it can be concluded that the archetypes are very influential in many aspect of our lives, especially the human mind, emotion, and behavior.

## 2. Discussion

In this chapter the researcher wants to discuss about both character that the archetypes are found. The archetypes that the researcher analyzes are persona, shadow, anima, animus, hero, and self. In persona archetypes, the researcher found that the character of R has loneliness and solitude archetypes. This loneliness is shown when he was wandering around the airport and no one can talk with him, he is the zombie that still has some little memories even the memories is only his name. In entire his zombie life, he spends most of his life groaning with his zombie friend M.

In Julie character, her persona that shows is bravery. Her persona is the opposite with R, her bravery is show when she holds a gun and pointing it toward the zombies, beside that her bravery also happens when she faces the boneyes to find the cure for the zombie.

In shadow archetypes, R character showing his dark side with eating a human brain for get a memory from the brain, he did this because he still want to have a human feeling this is because influence from his persona archetypes, besides that, the shadow in R character describing in the boney character, this character is the villain character that also influence because of give up when still become zombie. While in Julie character the shadow that describing her character is her father. Her father become her shadow when he tries to control

Julie, Julie lost his mother because of zombie apocalypse, her mother become a zombie and her father shoot her mother right in the head because he thinks that zombie cannot be cure.

Anima archetypes, is described in R character because these archetypes is the feminism side of the man, R described the anima with the way he wanted to keep Julie form the other zombie, beside this his feminism side is described when Julie left him in the abandonment house.

In animus archetypes, the researcher described Julie character, animus is the masculine side of women. Julie's animus is show by pointing a gun and pointed toward the zombie, without feeling scare of zombie.

In hero archetypes, the researcher found both characters fight to their own shadows, R fights against the boney, and Julie fights against her father. Julie talked to her father about the chance that the zombie can be healed but her father does not believe it and tries to shoot R right in the head, Nora saved them and asked them to find the way out and find the way to cure R. R has to fight with boney because he showed a transformation to become human, R showed his hero when he was cornered with the boney, he decided to save he and Julie's life by jumping into the pool that is full of water.

The last archetypes are self. In self the researcher found that both character has a development each other that showing when R, who already becomes human and Julie is watching the wall that has separated human and zombie place. This happens because the archetypes unite them in the process of self-realization.

Even though the researcher and Sinaga's thesis has the same theory archetypes but they do not have the similar topic. Sinaga only discusses one character and uses all archetypes theory and the researcher discuss two characters and only use eight archetypes theory but in eight archetypes that the researcher used for her thesis, the researcher only found seven archetypes that suitable to these two characters.

## E. CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher used archetypes character analysis by Jung to analyze the journey of the both characters along the story. There are eight archetypes that the researcher had used for her study. Each of those archetypes is really suitable for both characters.

Those eight archetypes appear, and they are represented by R and Julie's expressions and other character that had a relation with both character in this film. The persona of R is explained from his loneliness and solitude person, while in Julie is explained as a strong and brave character. The shadow of both characters is explained by other characters that close to each main character. For R, the shadow was the Boney, which is described as the zombie that has transformed into a skeleton while for Julie the shadow from this character is her father, Mr. Grigio. He is a stoic fatherly figure who acts as her daughter's shadow only because he had killed her mother with the gun. The anima is only appeared in R because R is a male main character in this film. His anima is expressed through his care towards Julie. While in Julie the researcher found her animus because she was the main female character in this film. Her animus is explained by her gently hold a gun. The great mother in this film is Nora friend of Julie, who is care and worried toward Julie like a mother. While the wise old man the researcher cannot found the character that suitable to these archetypes. Hero in this character is R and Julie, as they both fight against each shadow in this story: R with the boney, and Julie with her father. The self in this story is describing as the both character become calmer than before.

R and Julie character also described in Persona archetypes, in R character his loneliness and solitude is represent in persona archetypes, this is also bringing his shadow appear, his

shadow was explain by the Boneys. Because of his shadow also appear his Hero archetypes. So, it can conclude the archetypes that describing R character was persona, shadow, and hero archetypes.

In Julie character, the researcher found Julie archetypes is Persona; her character was described as bravery woman. Her bravery also makes her hero archetypes appears, her hero archetypes is when she and R tries to find the cure to save the zombie, her animus archetypes also showing because of her bravery pointing a gun against the zombie and the boneys. So, it can be concluded that the archetypes that describing Julie character was persona, animus, and hero archetypes.

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