

The levels of the psyche and the archetype elements of Amy Loughren in *The Good Nurse* movie

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ABSTRACT

Archetype was an originates concept from psychology by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung. This study analyzed the levels of the psyche and the archetype elements based on Carl Jung's theory in Amy Loughren as the main character of The Good Nurse movie. The objective of this study is to find out the levels of the psyche and the Archetype elements that appear in Amy Loughren in The Good Nurse movie based on Carl Gustav Jung's theory. This study used qualitative descriptive methods to explain an in-depth context of character in the movie. The data were collected from dialogues in the movie. In the end, the results were made from the numbers of the levels of the psyche represented in Amy's character and its correlation with the general story of this movie. According to that, there were 3 data of Conscious (Ego). Meanwhile, 7 Archetypes Elements were found including Persona (5 data), Shadow (2 data), Animus (1 datum), Great Mother (4 data), Wise Old Man (2 data), Hero (2 data) and Self (1 datum). This shows that the characteristics of Amy Loughren was linked to her status as single mother and the personas came up as her self-defense mechanism.

Keywords: *Levels of the psyche, archetype, movie*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is an example of art that we can see through human life. Literature is also something we can express our feelings about it. Literature has been a source of art since a long time ago. Literature is not only for book addicts, but literature also offers satisfaction for literature lovers since literature has many kinds of literary works and relations of any subjects and knowledge. Furthermore, the purpose of literary research is to comprehend the meaning of literary work. Literature can be seen in any literary work, such as a movie.

Movie is a motion picture collected in one project to be watched as an entertaining reason on a screen that contains a story. Movie is an art we can access/enjoy freely because, in the past, only high society could enjoy the movie. Most people watch movies in a movie theater or any online platform we can watch from home. Movie is also can be studied, and movie also can be an object in literary studies. Movie and literature share the same elements and communication methods. Movie communicates through poems, symbols, and imagery like a poem, visually through action and

gestures, and verbally through dialogue. One of the movies in literary works is *The Good Nurse* movie. *The Good Nurse* movie released on October 26th, 2022 on Netflix directed by Tobias Lindholm. *The Good Nurse* is an American biographical crime thriller about Amy Loughren a nurse who suspects that her co-worker Charles Cullen (Charlie) is a serial killer who was responsible for the deaths of numerous patients. This movie is based on true story adaption of Graeber's book. *The Good Nurse* movie has a psychological aspect that refers to archetypes.

Archetype was an originates concept from psychology by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung. He believed that archetypes shape our thoughts, behaviors, and motivations on both conscious and unconscious levels. Carl Gustav Jung classifies the level of the psyche into three levels: conscious, personal unconscious and collective unconscious. Carl Gustav Jung classified archetypes into several categories based on their functions and manifestations: persona, shadow, anima, animus, the great mother, wise old man, hero and self. This study aims to discover what archetype elements and level of the psyche that appeared in Amy Loughren in *The Good Nurse* movie.

A study of archetype and its classifications have long been done. This section explains this study's position and the gap between that previous research. There are several research that has been done before in regard to the archetype theory which are relevant to this research. It includes a study written by Chevie Nurdayanti, Muhammad Natsir, and Indah Sari Lubis entitled *The Archetype Analysis Of Main Character In Hush, Hush Novel*. This previous research has a similar topic to this research that is an analysis of archetypes based on Jung's theory. The purpose of this previous research is to describe the Archetype forms that appeared in Patch's personality, while this research is to find out what archetype forms appeared in Amy Loughren's character. The other difference is that the first previous research used novel as an object, while this study used movie as an object.

The second one is entitled *An Analysis Of Main Characters In Warm Bodies Film Using Jung Theory Of Archetypes*, written by Syarifah Rizakiah, Surya Sili, and Singgih Daru Kuncara. This previous research has a similar topic with this research: an analysis of archetypes based on Jung's theory. The method of the previous research is qualitative method, and the previous research also used a descriptive analysis approach toward *Warm Bodies* Film, the same method this study used for this research. The other similarity is the object of the research. Both previous research and this research used movies as the data source. The aim of the previous research was for the writers to analyze the entire archetype that appears in the movie, which is the same aim as this research. The different is located in the character that been analyzed, this research only focusing on one-character name Amy Loughren, while in the previous research, the writers analyze R and Julie.

The third previous research is entitled *Archetype Analysis Of Main Character In Winston Groom's Movie Forrest Gump* written by Syamsul Bahri, Safha Dwi Kayla, and Ridwan Karo Sekali. The third previous research has similar topic with this research that is Archetype analysis based on Carl Gustav Jung's theory. The other similarity is the third previous research used qualitative descriptive method, and so is this research. The third previous research and this research used movies as the data source. The aim of the previous research was for the writers to explore more about kinds of archetypes found in the main character in the movie, which is the same aim as this research. The only difference of the third previous research and this research is the object of the research. The writers of the third previous research use *Forrest Gump* movie, while the writer's object is *The Good Nurse* movie.

The last previous research is entitled *Archetypal Characters in Beautiful Boxer White Chicks Films* is written by Briananda Stefanus, Surya Sili, and Nasrullah. This previous research has a similar topic to this research: Archetype analysis based on Carl Gustav Jung's theory. The other similarity is that the last previous research used the qualitative descriptive method, as this research. The third previous research and this research used movies as the data source.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The interrelatedness between literature and psychology

Psychology is the study of the psyche. Psychology learns about the depths of the human psyche. Psychology is the scientific studies of individual activities relation to the environment (Woodworth & Marquis, 1957, p. 7).

Literature and psychology share an intricate relationship as both delve into the human psyche. According to (Harjana, 1994, p. 66) to discuss literature from a psychological point of view, this study can utilize this to observe the behavior of these characters according to what he knows about the human soul. Literature becomes a tool to look into human behaviors, emotions, and how we think. It highlights the hidden psychological aspect that guides our actions, desires, fears, and interactions with people around us. On the other hand, psychology gives us a deeper understanding of symbols, themes, and problems in literary works, helping us look at their many layers and rich details. Both Literature and Psychology study the human soul. Psychology tells us about human behaviors and their causes while Literature portrays human behavior through fiction (Dar, 2022).

This connection between literature and psychology is more than just a theory; it's something authors and readers experience. By understanding the human psyche, writers can create characters and scenarios that feel real and resonate deeply with

readers. This authenticity isn't just about crafting compelling stories; it's about revealing the truth of our human experience, connecting readers to characters in a way that transcends the page. This synergy between literature and psychology is aptly captured by Wellek and Warren, who state in (Arasa, 2015, p. 252) “The creation of characters may be supposed to blend, in varying degrees, inherited literary types, persons observed, and the self ... Characters in plays and novels are judged by us to be ‘psychologically’ true. Situations are praised and plots accepted because of this same quality. Sometimes a psychological theory, held either consciously or dimly by an author, seems to fit a figure or a situation”.

Literature and psychology are closely linked, each helping us understand the human mind and soul. In literature, we find characters and stories that show human feelings and actions. Psychology helps us study these feelings and actions to know why they happen. They help us learn more about ourselves and others.

Levels of the psyche

Jung, like Freud, based his personality theory on the assumption that the mind, or psyche, has both a conscious and an unconscious level. Unlike Freud, however, Jung strongly asserted that the most important portion of the unconscious springs not from personal experiences of the individual but from the distant past of human existence, a concept Jung called the collective unconscious. Of lesser importance to Jungian theory are the conscious and the personal unconscious (Feist & Feist, 2008, p. 103).

Conscious (Ego)

Conscious images are those that are sensed by the ego, whereas unconscious elements have no relationship with the ego. Jung's notion 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 (Feist & Feist, Theories of Personality 7th Edition, 2008, p. 103). Therefore, the richness of our personality emerges not just from the visible ego but from its profound connection with the underlying and expansive unconscious self. Our conscious mind notices and interacts with the world around us, but the true essence of our personality is deeply influenced by the parts of our mind we are not always aware of.

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 experiences originally perceived below the threshold

of our consciousness. Our personal unconscious is formed by our individual experiences and is therefore unique to each of us. Some images in the personal unconscious can be recalled easily, some remembered with difficulty, and still others are beyond the reach of consciousness (Feist & Feist, *Theories of Personality* 7th Edition, 2008, p. 104). So, the personal unconscious is a unique collection of memories and experiences. The personal unconscious can bring memories or thoughts that are not actively in our mind but can be brought into consciousness.

Collective unconscious

The collective unconscious is a part of the psyche which can be negatively distinguished from a personal unconscious by the fact that it does not, like the latter, owe its existence to personal experience and consequently is not a personal acquisition (Jung C., 1967, p. 42). Therefore, the collective unconscious is something that shared by all of us, not coming from our own life experiences but rather something deeper and common to everyone.

Meanwhile, according to (Feist & Feist, *Theories of Personality* 7th Edition, 2008, p. 104) 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. So, it can be said that the collective unconscious is made up of memories from our ancestors, and this idea is central to Jung's theory. It tells us that we all have a shared background deep in our minds that links us together.

Archetype definition

Archetype is a concept referring to universal symbols or patterns that appear in stories, myths, and dreams across different cultures, reflecting shared human experiences and emotions that influence human behavior. Archetypes are ancient or archaic images that derive 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 derive from the contents of the collective unconscious (Feist & Feist, 2008, p. 105). Archetypes and complexes both dives deep into our emotions. But they're different. Complexes come from our personal stories and memories. Archetypes, on the other hand, connect with feelings and ideas that everyone, everywhere understands. These archetypes help shape who we are as people.

According to Stein;

I will simply state that for Jung the archetype is a primary source of psychic energy and patterning. It constitutes the ultimate source of psychic symbols, which attract energy, structure it, and lead ultimately to the creation of civilization and culture (1998, p. 82).

At the heart of our thoughts and feelings are archetypes. They influence how we see the world, our innermost symbols, and how we feel. The archetypes can be thought of as masks, worn by the characters temporarily as they are needed to advance the story (Vogler, 2007, p. 24). Furthermore, archetypes are like common stories and symbols that people from all over recognize. These stories have been around for ages, and they show how, deep down, many of our thoughts and feelings are similar.

The Archetype elements

Carl Gustav Jung classified archetypes into eight elements. 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 (Feist & Feist, 2008, p. 106).

a. Persona

Persona is a personality of someone's that they want to show to the world. Persona symbolized as a mask. It is a public face of someone to face social situations to match with different situations. According to (Jung C. G., 1968, p. 123) The persona ... is the individual's system of adaptation to, or the manner he assumes in dealing with, the world. Every calling or profession, for example, has its own characteristic persona. ... Only, the danger is that (people) become identical with their personas – the professor with his textbook, the tenor with his voice. ... One could say, with a little exaggeration, that the persona is that which in reality one is not, but which oneself as well as others think one is. As stated, persona symbolized as a mask or a projected image that we present to the world. Persona serves as a valuable character in social interaction.

b. Shadow

The shadow is known as a repository of those aspects we deny or an aspect that we often consider undesirable things by society. However, we should know that shadow is not inherently negative or evil; it is a neutral part of our personality. Shadow is the dark side of humans. Nor it is a negative thought or negative actions. It is the "dark side" of the ego, and the evil that we are capable of is often stored there. Actually, the shadow is amoral – neither good nor bad, just like animals (Boeree, 2006, p. 6). As stated, recognizing our shadow can lead us to a fuller understanding of ourselves, it helps us navigate both our personal growth and how we interact with others.

c. Anima

The anima is the female aspect present in the collective unconscious of men (Boeree, 2006, p. 7). Anima represents the female principle in a male, in which men perceive and interact with the feminine.

d. Animus

Just as anima represents the feminine aspect in men, the animus is the masculine aspect within women's collective unconscious. Animus operates generally to the same principles in women as anima does in men, according to Jung. That is, it provides a presence of the 'opposite' to a woman's characteristics and interacts with other features of psyche such as ego, self and shadow, to generate ways of operating in the world, and responding to others (Goss, 2015). Animus serves as a component that shapes a woman's interaction with the masculine, impacting her perspectives, behaviors, and responses in the world.

e. The great mother

The great mother is a significant archetype in Carl Jung's theory of the collective unconscious. The great mother is an archetype that showed as a feminine side of a human, but it can also appear in male. The concept of the great mother belongs to the field of comparative religion and embraces widely varying types of mother-goddesses (Jung C. G., 1968, p. 75). As stated, the great mother shows us experiences like loving without conditions, caring for others, and giving attention.

f. Wise Old Man

Wise old man typically represents knowledge, wisdom, and often seen as a helper or mentor figure. Just like the great mother archetype, the wise old man is not confined to the male. Women can also embody this archetype, presenting wisdom and guidance.

The figure of the wise old man can appear so plastically, not only in dreams but also in visionary meditation (or what we call "active imagination"), ... The wise old man appears in dreams in the guise of a magician, doctor, priest, teacher, professor, grandfather, or any other person possessing authority (Jung C. G., 1968, p. 216). Therefore, the wise old man who can show up in our dreams or thoughts as different kinds of leaders or helpers, shows us that everyone can use some wisdom, help and guidance as they try to understand themselves and the world better.

g. Hero

The hero archetype typically represents courage and bravery. This archetype is where the character faces dangers and achieves excellent victory. The hero archetype also

represents an internal journey of overcoming personal fears, insecurities, or other obstacles to personal growth.

The hero is one of the main ones. It is the main personality and the defeater of evil dragons. Basically, he represents the ego – we do tend to identify with the hero of the story – and is often engaged in fighting the shadow, in the form of dragons and other monsters. The hero is, however, often dumb as a post. The persona is, after all, ignorant of the ways of the collective unconscious (Boeree, 2006, p. 8). So, the hero can conclude as brave over external challenges and inner fears and a powerful symbol of personal journeys. Also, learn from the collective unconscious, highlighting the human capacity for growth and transformation.

h. Self

The self is a quantity that is superordinate to the conscious ego. It embraces not only the conscious but also the unconscious psyche, and is therefore, so to speak, a personality which we also are. ... There is little hope of our ever being able to reach even approximate consciousness of the self, since however much we may make conscious there will always exist an indeterminate and indeterminable amount of unconscious material which belongs to the totality of the self (Jung C. , 1967, p. 518). As stated, the self signifies the unification of our personality's conscious and unconscious aspects. Self represents the journey towards realizing self-actualization and becoming fully integrated and balanced.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative descriptive research design. According to (Endraswara, 2013, p. 176) qualitative descriptive focuses on describing data through words. Essentially, it allows us to capture the richness of a story from experiences and insight.

This helps us create an intricate understanding of their perspectives. In coherence with this, qualitative research as defined by (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p. 43), Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Furthermore, in line with this approach, qualitative descriptive research method is used in this study to find knowledge or theory of research at a certain time. (Mukhtar, 2013, p. 10). Hence, the qualitative descriptive research is a method of how taking a story with words to capture the core of people's experiences and weaving them into a story that provides an in-depth understanding of their perspectives and understanding how their experiences shape knowledge at a particular moment.

This study used the qualitative descriptive method to identify personality in *The Good Nurse* movie based on Archetype theory by Carl Jung. This study identifies the personality and behavior of the character. By capturing the core of people's experiences and weaving them into a qualitative method, an in-depth understanding of their perspectives, including their personas, can be understood. This study begins by classifying the types of psyche and archetypes according to Jung (1967) and describes the classification. In the end, the dominance of types is obtained to discuss the relevancy of result with the story of the movie.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Carl Jung's archetype theory explained above, there are eight types of archetypes that appear in a person. This study focuses on identifying Archetypes elements and Levels of the psyche in the main character of *The Good Nurse* movie named Amy Loughren. This section explains the result shown by the table below and explains each type of psyche and archetype in regard to the contexts of the story. In the end, the conclusion is made with its relevancy to the story of the movie.

Table 1. Result of Levels of the Psyche

No.	Levels of the Psyche	Amounts
1.	Conscious (Ego)	3
Total		3

Table 2. Result of the Archetype Elements

No.	Archetype Elements	Amounts
1.	Persona	5
2.	Shadow	2
3.	Animus	1
4.	Great Mother	4
5.	Wise Old Man	2
6.	Hero	2
7.	Self	1
Total		17

The table above shows the levels of the psyche that are represented in Amy's character consisting of 3 data of Conscious (Ego). On the other hand, the archetypes elements that are found including Persona (5 data), Shadow (2 data), Animus (1 datum), Great

Mother (4 data), Wise Old Man (2 data), Hero (2 data) and Self (1 datum). It indicates that Persona was the most significant archetypes elements in the Good Nurse movie.

Levels of the Psyche

This section explores how Amy Loughren displays Conscious (Ego) in her behavior.

Ego

Conscious or ego is our conscious identity with the external world. It operates mainly within the realm of immediate awareness. This study found 3 data of conscious (Ego) in Amy Loughren.

Charlie : Take these. Amy : You'll get fired.

Charlie : So, there's a fault in the PYXIS. So if you cancel a request late enough, it opens anyway.

*Amy : **That's stealing meds, Charlie.***

Charlie : Amy, stop. Now, please don't worry. I'm gonna help you get through this.

(1:21:46-1:20:56)

In this statement, Amy's immediate recognition and labeling of Charlie's actions as theft encapsulate the functions of the ego archetype. The ego, as described in Jungian psychology, serves as the conscious mind responsible for discerning right from wrong based on one's internal principles and values. Amy's swift judgment and her adherence to her moral compass, as reflected in her immediate response, exemplify the ego's role in establishing a coherent self-concept and making conscious decisions in line with personal beliefs.

Archetype Elements

This section discusses how seven Archetype elements appear in Amy Loughren's character. They were (5) persona, (2) shadow, (1) animus, (4) great mother, (2) wise old man, (2) hero, and (1) self.

Persona

Persona is like a mask, and we use the mask in our daily lives. Persona is a face or a role that we want to show to public. Persona can hide the true feeling of a person. It adapts to societal expectations and norms but does not reflect our true self. In

examining Amy Loughren's character, the study identified five data of persona within the archetype elements.

Amy : *I know it sounds scary, but... it really isn't.*
Charlie : *Everybody's hearts have these ventricles. They're just these spaces.*
Amy : *Yeah*
Charlie : *They're two little spaces like balloons that fill with blood. They move the blood around the body.*
Amy : *Mm-hmm. And um... mine, they just, you know, they're too big, and they just got a little thin. **But I am gonna be okay.** I've got medication. I have doctors taking care of me, and I'm Gonna feel normal soon.*
Charlie : *But your mom's gonna need our help, Alex. If she were to fall or, um, you know, start speaking funny, or you struggle to wake her or something, then you just... you put Maya in front of the TV, you call 911, and then you call me.*
Amy : *Yeah, but that's not gonna happen. It's not gonna happen. Everything's gonna be fine. **I'm gonna be okay.***
Alex : *Can I just go watch some TV? Amy: Okay.*
(1:19:23-1:18:10)

From the dialogue above, the conversation unfolds between Amy, Charlie, and Alex. Amy and Charlie are attempting to inform Alex about Amy's illness, ensuring that Alex knows what steps to take if something adverse were to happen to Amy. Amy repeatedly assures that "I'm gonna be okay," even when discussing the severity of her condition. She is putting on this mask, trying to downplay the seriousness to avoid causing distress to others, especially her child, Alex. It is an attempt to project an image of strength and positivity, even if, internally, she might feel scared or uncertain. This is in line with Carl Jung's theory that stated persona is like a mask.

Shadow

Shadow contains the repressed elements of our psyche that we choose to ignore. It stores negative traits, hidden desires and fears that we do not want to confront. Facing the shadow contributes to personal growth and emotional depth. In examining Amy Loughren's character, this study identified two data of shadow within the archetype elements.

Charlie : *Amy? What's going on? You okay? Amy: I'm fine*
Charlie : *Okay, well, I'll just sit here until you feel better, okay? Now breathe with me. Keep breathing.*

Amy : Cardiomyopathy. Blood blisters on... on my heart..
Charlie : Okay. So why are you working?
Amy : I don't have health insurance
Charlie : What about here? Did you speak to a cardiologist? Amy: No, please.
Charlie : Okay.
*Amy : **Don't tell them. I'll get fired.***
Charlie : Okay. I'm not gonna tell anyone.
(1:43:12-1:41:46)

In the line “Don't tell them. I'll get fired.” she explicitly asks Charlie to help her maintain this secret, acknowledging the darker, more vulnerable facets of her life that she doesn't want exposed. This moment showcases the shadow's role in storing fears and vulnerabilities that we are not comfortable sharing openly. Amy's request to keep her condition a secret exemplifies how the shadow influences actions and decisions, particularly in stressful or risky situations.

Animus

Animus embodies internal masculine traits like rationality, bravery, and assertiveness. It guides actions and decisions, especially in challenging situations. In examining Amy Loughren's character, this study identified one datum of animus within the archetype elements.

Amy : No one can know, I'll get fired
Danny Baldwin : Understood
*Amy : **He does it in the storage room. Before it even goes out. He injects the insulin into the bags and because it enters the blood stream slowly it could take hours, a day, to kill someone.***
Danny Baldwin : So he's killing people without ever touching them.
(53:40-52:29)

Amy's decision to reveal the nefarious activities occurring in the storage room can be seen as an embodiment of the animus archetype. The animus, representing the internal masculine qualities within a woman's psyche, manifests here through Amy's assertiveness, moral courage, and rational judgment. Despite the significant risks involved, including the possibility of losing her job, she opts to expose the truth about the covert injection of insulin into blood bags—a lethal act that could claim lives over time. Her ability to navigate this ethically complex and dangerous situation, choosing to speak out for the greater good, highlights the animus at work, guiding her to make a difficult but ethically imperative decision.

Great Mother

Great mother represents nurturing, care and support for others. In examining Amy Loughren's character, four data of great mother within the archetype elements were identified.

Sam: I have to go, but I'll be back. Ana : No. No, you can't go.

Sam: You know the rules. I'm not allowed to stay.

*Amy: **Hey, Sam, this chair reclines. You want a blanket and pillow?***

Sam: Yeah. Thanks. Yeah

(1:57:57-1:57:43)

In this dialogue, Amy's offer of comfort and warmth, in the form of a blanket and pillow, reflects a nurturing and motherly gesture. It's a sign of wanting to care for and provide comfort to someone in need, much like a mother would for her child.

Wise Old Man

Wise old man is side of a person that serves as mentor, and guidance. It plays a crucial role in their personal development. In examining Amy Loughren's character, this study identified two data of wise old man within the archetype elements.

Danny Baldwin : We understand that you work with a Charlie Cullen.

Amy : Yeah?

Danny Baldwin : Could he be involved in this?

Linda Garran : I think you're jumping to conclusions there, Officer.

Amy : Charlie wasn't there. I mean, Ana died on the day shift. Charlie and I both work nights. We have no reasons to suspect it was anything other than an accident.

Linda Garran : Thank you, Amy.

*Amy : **I know Charlie really well. We work every shift together, and he's a very good nurse. He wouldn't have made a mistake like that.***

(1:24:13-1:23:34)

In the dialogue "I know Charlie really well. We work every shift together, and he's a very good nurse. He wouldn't have made a mistake like that.", Amy demonstrates a deep understanding and knowledge about Charlie's character and work ethic. Her affirmation of Charlie's capabilities and character comes from her vast experience and close association with him. This insight and confidence in her judgment reflect the wisdom and discernment often associated with the Wise Old Man archetype.

Hero

Danny Baldwin : Do you mind taking a look at what we got here from Parkfield?

Amy : Where's the rest of it?

Tim Braun : That's it. That's all we have. That's all they gave us.

Amy : The PYXIS report's just two pages.

Danny Baldwin : They said it only keep the file for four weeks.

*Amy : No. It's a computer. It keeps the information for as long as it was installed. It's... **I'll pull Charlie's PYXIS report from the machine in my ward, and we'll use that to prove that he withdrew insulin and digoxin when Ana died.***

(53:39-53:00)

In the dialogue above, the line where Amy said "I'll pull Charlie's PYXIS report from the machine in my ward" Amy offers a solution and takes responsibility to gather evidence. This proactive approach and willingness to be involved in resolving the issue is a typical trait of the Hero archetype. She's willing to go the extra mile to uncover the truth.

Self

Self represents the unification of the conscious and unconscious mind, culminating in a complete realization or actualization of one's potential. It unifies the conscious and unconscious elements of the psyche into a harmonious part. In examining Amy Loughren's character, this study identified one datum of self within the archetype elements.

*Amy : **I really needed you these few months, you know? And then all this. It made me forget who you were to me. Forget what you did for me, and I forgot about your goodness. I'll never understand. Not how you, who is so kind and generous, how you could hurt people. And I'm so sorry that I lied to you and went behind your back. That must make you feel even more alone.***

Charlie : You know, I always just wanted to help you. Amy : I know. I know that and I still need you.

Charlie : What do you need me to do? Amy : Tell the truth.

(15:10-12:17)

In the dialogue between Amy and Charlie, Amy's introspection and attempt to reconcile the contrasting facets of Charlie's character encapsulate the self-archetype, representing a journey toward inner realization and wholeness. Confronted with the duality of Charlie's nature, both his kindness and capacity to cause harm, Amy grapples

with understanding and accepting these contradictions. Her deep reflection on her emotions, actions, and understanding, paired with a desire for reconciliation, mirrors the quest for self-integration and harmony inherent in the archetype of the self. This dialogue underscores the universal struggle to confront and harmonize the complexities and dualities within human nature.

CONCLUSION

After identifying and analyzing the levels of the psyche and Archetype elements that appeared in *The Good Nurse* movie, this study found the levels of the psyche are represented in Amy's character with 3 data of Conscious (Ego). The researcher also found 7 Archetypes Elements that appeared, they were Persona (5 data), Shadow (2 data), Animus (1 datum), Great Mother (4 data), Wise Old Man (2 data), Hero (2 data) and Self (1 datum). Those significancy portray how the dominant levels of psyches and archetypes elements are relevant to the status of Amy Loughren as a single mother who has to survive in the movie. Those build her self-defense mechanism. Specifically, on the archetypes of Persona and Great Mother, it shows that Amy Loughren was her driving force to ensure the safety of herself and her child, and her resilience to be a dependent mother. The interrelatedness between psychology and literature can show how mental resilience of the character appeared from the dialogue of characters and the context of the movie's story, which are explored through the qualitative descriptive study.

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