

An Analysis of the Caregiver Archetype in the Film *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016)

Fascho Bintang Maulana

English Study Program, Law and Business Faculty, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta

bintangfascho@gmail.com

Winarti

English Study Program, Law and Business Faculty, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta

winarti@udb.ac.id

Sri Kuncoro Dibyo Sarjono Maskuri

English Study Program, Law and Business Faculty, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta

sri_kuncoro@udb.ac.id

Abstrak

Dengan menggunakan teori arketipe Jung, penelitian ini menganalisis Arketipe *Caregiver* dalam film *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016). Meskipun penelitian sebelumnya berfokus pada kepahlawanan, keyakinan, dan keberanian, sedikit perhatian yang diberikan pada sifat-sifat *Caregiver*. Dengan menggunakan analisis teks dan konten kualitatif terhadap dialog, tindakan, dan situasi naratif, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi empat karakteristik *Caregiver*: belas kasih (empati dan kepedulian), perlindungan (menjaga yang rentan), pengasuhan (perawatan fisik dan emosional), dan ketidakegoisan (mengutamakan kesejahteraan orang lain di atas keselamatan pribadi). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis karakteristik *Caregiver* yang tergambar melalui tokoh-tokoh, tindakan, dan situasi naratif dalam film. Dengan berfokus secara khusus pada Arketipe *Caregiver*, penelitian ini berkontribusi pada pengembangan kritik arketipal Jungian dalam studi film serta memperluas pemahaman kita tentang bagaimana nilai-nilai seperti belas kasih, perlindungan, pengasuhan, kemurahan hati, dan pengorbanan diri direpresentasikan dalam narasi sinematik. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peran *Caregiver* berfungsi sebagai kekuatan psikologis dan moral dalam film, bahkan dalam konteks perang. Hal ini berkontribusi pada kritik Jungian dengan menyoroti peran Arketipe *Caregiver* dalam membentuk makna naratif dalam film perang.

Kata Kunci: Arketipe Caregiver, kritik arketipal, *Hacksaw Ridge*, film, analisis

Abstract

Using Jung's archetypal theory, this study analyzes the Caregiver Archetype in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016). While prior research has focused on heroism, faith, and courage, little attention has been given to caregiving traits. Using qualitative textual and content analysis of dialogues, actions, and narrative situations, the study identifies four caregiver characteristics: compassion (empathy and concern), protection (safeguarding the vulnerable), nurturing (physical and emotional care), and selflessness (prioritizing others' welfare over personal safety). The study aims to identify and analyze the caregiving traits portrayed through the film's characters, actions, and narrative situations. By concentrating specifically on the Caregiver Archetype, this research contributes to the development of Jungian archetypal criticism in film studies and expands our understanding of how values such as compassion, protection, nurturing, generosity, and self-sacrifice are represented in cinematic narratives. The findings of this research show that caregiving acts as a psychological and moral force in the film, even within the context of war. This contributes to Jungian criticism by highlighting the Caregiver Archetype's role in shaping narrative meaning in war films.

Keywords: Caregiver Archetype, archetypal criticism, *Hacksaw Ridge*, film, analysis

INTRODUCTION

Movies do more than just entertain, they also act as a mirror for social values, cultural beliefs, and shared human experiences. This perspective is supported by Turner (1999), who argues that film functions as a cultural practice through which societies construct and communicate meanings, values, and identities. By presenting different characters and stories, films show patterns of human behavior that viewers can easily recognize and relate to. These repeated patterns often point to universal aspects of human nature that remain true across different cultures and time periods. Because of this, movies become a rich source for studying how certain human qualities and actions are shown through fictional storytelling.

A well known method for looking at repeated character patterns is Jungian archetypal criticism. Archetypes are universal psychological templates that come from the collective unconscious and show up again and again in myths, books, and other cultural works (Jung, 1968). Similarly, Jung et al. (1964) assert that archetypes are recurring symbolic patterns rooted in the collective unconscious, which manifest globally across various myths, dreams, and cultural narratives.. As Dobie (2012) described, the collective unconscious is "a store of images, knowledge and experience belonging to the whole of the human race," which is expressed through archetypal patterns in myths and cultural narratives. For Jung, these archetypes appear as recognizable character types, symbols, motivations, and behavior patterns that keep emerging across different narratives. Such archetypal patterns reflect core human experiences and help us understand the psychological depth of characters in both literature and film.

Among all the archetypes Jung described, the Caregiver Archetype is especially important because it highlights compassion, protection, nurturing, empathy, and selflessness. According to Hudnall (2015), the Caregiver also known as the altruist, saint, helper, and parent is "the archetype that is energized and fulfilled by taking care of others, moved by compassion and a genuine desire to help others through generosity or dedicated assistance," and is "prone to

martyrdom due to his need to satisfy everyone else before seeing to his own needs." What primarily drives the Caregiver is a deep desire to help, protect, and support others, often putting other people's needs ahead of personal interests. Characters with this archetype typically show kindness, offer emotional support, take responsibility, and devote themselves to those in need. As a result, the Caregiver Archetype has become a key framework for understanding how altruism and interpersonal care are represented in stories. Jung (2010) further suggests that caregiving tendencies originate from fundamental psychological patterns that encourage protection, empathy, and responsibility toward others, making the Caregiver one of the most recognizable archetypal expressions of human concern.

The Caregiver Archetype can be found in various films that present situations needing support, protection, and sacrifice. One clear example is *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), directed by Mel Gibson. As Anwar and Juanda (2025) note, the film tells the true story of Desmond Doss, "a U.S. Army medic and devout Seventh-day Adventist who refused to bear arms during World War II yet managed to save 75 soldiers during the Battle of Okinawa," with Doss's character challenging conventional portrayals of heroism by fighting "not with weapons, but with faith, courage, and determination." Throughout the story, the movie repeatedly presents scenes involving care, protection, compassion, and selfless service toward others. These ongoing actions and interactions create a meaningful context for analyzing how the Caregiver Archetype is represented in the film.

Previous research has shown that Jungian theory is useful for examining archetypal representations in both literature and cinema. Recent studies continue to demonstrate the relevance of Jungian archetypal criticism in contemporary visual narratives. Muslim et al. (2025) found that archetypal structures such as the Hero, Persona, Shadow, Anima/Animus, and Self play important roles in shaping character development and psychological conflict in *Bridgerton Season 1*. Likewise, Fatimah and

Mustofa (2022) showed that Jungian archetypes help explain psychological transformation and self-realization in the film *Cruella*. Similarly, Iyohu et al. (2024) identified archetypal elements including the Persona, Shadow, and Animus in the film *Us*, demonstrating how archetypes contribute to narrative depth and character construction. Earlier research also supports the applicability of Jungian theory in film studies. Varghese and Balasubramanian (2017) identified several major Jungian archetypes, including the Hero, Shadow, Anima, Animus, Mentor, and Trickster, within cinematic narratives, confirming the usefulness of archetypal criticism for film analysis.

In addition, several studies have specifically looked at the Caregiver Archetype across different literary and media texts. Wandasari & Yulistiyan (2020) found that the Caregiver Archetype is reflected through self-sacrifice, empathy, and unconditional support in *The Gift of the Magi*. Along the same lines, Khare and Purwar (2024) contend that protective and nurturing personas regularly surface in stories centered around the theme of compassion. Their research highlights how these caregiving figures can profoundly shape the deeper meaning of a narrative, even without serving as traditional heroes. Their findings suggest that caregiving behavior often functions as a symbolic expression of moral commitment and compassion. These studies generally find that the Caregiver is shown through traits like compassion, nurturing behavior, protection, generosity, and self-sacrifice. The findings suggest that Caregiver figures often serve as providers of emotional and physical support for other characters. However, most of this research has focused on novels, fairy tales, popular fiction, and family-oriented stories. Consequently, how the Caregiver Archetype appears in war-related narratives is still relatively unexplored.

Meanwhile, existing studies on *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) have mostly concentrated on themes like heroism, religious faith, patriotism, moral courage, leadership, and character growth. Ananta & Sholahuddin (2024) further demonstrate that visual symbolism and

narrative contrasts in *Hacksaw Ridge* reinforce the film's thematic exploration of humanity, sacrifice, and moral conviction. Anwar and Juanda (2025) note that the film's narrative is compelling primarily because of "the moral strength and unwavering beliefs of its protagonist," with scholarly attention directed toward how Doss fights "not with weapons, but with faith, courage, and determination." Similarly, Matulesy et al. (2025) found that the film ultimately presents heroism not through violence, but through moral conviction and the courage to stay true to one's values, with visual and auditory elements used to portray Doss's moral conflict and religious struggle. While this research has successfully explained how the film portrays persistence, faith, and heroic acts under extreme conditions, it tends to emphasize heroism and ethical values rather than focusing on the Caregiver Archetype as a primary lens of analysis. As a result, the caregiving qualities shown throughout the film have received relatively little scholarly attention.

Recent studies also indicate that archetypal structures continue to shape contemporary storytelling and audience interpretation. Merlo et al. (2023) suggest that archetypes remain influential because they reflect enduring psychological patterns that audiences readily recognize and relate to across different forms of narrative media. Based on the review of previous studies, two research gaps can be identified. First, although Jungian archetypal criticism has been widely applied to literary and cinematic works, studies focusing specifically on the Caregiver Archetype remain limited compared to those examining other archetypes such as the Hero, Shadow, Persona, or the individuation process. Second, research on *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) has largely emphasized heroism, morality, and religious values, leaving the representation of Caregiver characteristics underexplored. Therefore, a focused investigation is needed to examine how caregiving traits are shown within the film.

To address these gaps, this study uses Carl Jung's archetypal theory to examine the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype as

represented in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016). The study aims to identify and analyze the caregiving traits portrayed through the film's characters, actions, and narrative situations. By concentrating specifically on the Caregiver Archetype, this research contributes to the development of Jungian archetypal criticism in film studies and expands our understanding of how values such as compassion, protection, nurturing, generosity, and self-sacrifice are represented in cinematic narratives. The findings are expected to offer insights into the role of caregiving behaviors in shaping character representation and narrative meaning within war films.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research design using textual analysis supported by content analysis procedures. Qualitative research was considered appropriate because the study aimed to examine and interpret the representation of the Caregiver Archetype in a cinematic narrative rather than quantify observable phenomena. According to McKee (2001), textual analysis enables researchers to investigate how meanings are constructed and represented within cultural texts. Therefore, this approach was used to examine the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype represented in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) through a Jungian perspective.

The primary data source of this study was *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), directed by Mel Gibson. The data consisted of dialogues, character actions, interactions, and narrative situations that reflected the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype. Supporting data were obtained from books, journal articles, and other scholarly publications related to Jungian archetypal theory, the Caregiver Archetype, textual analysis, and film studies. The researcher served as the primary research instrument responsible for collecting, selecting, interpreting, and analyzing the data. Data collection was conducted through repeated viewing of the film to obtain a comprehensive understanding of its narrative structure, character portrayals, and thematic elements. During this process, scenes, dialogues, and actions relevant to the

characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype were identified and documented.

The collected data were analyzed using content analysis procedures. According to Krippendorff (2013), content analysis is a research technique used to make valid and replicable inferences from texts to their contexts. Following this framework, the researcher identified, classified, and interpreted data that represented the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype. The identified data were then categorized into caregiving characteristics, including compassion, nurturing, protection, and selflessness. Finally, the categorized data were interpreted using Jung's archetypal theory to explain how the Caregiver Archetype is represented through characters and narrative situations in the film.

To ensure the trustworthiness of the findings, the study applied theoretical triangulation by comparing the identified data with relevant theoretical concepts and previous studies concerning archetypal criticism. Repeated observation of the film was also conducted to maintain consistency and accuracy in data interpretation. Through these procedures, the study sought to provide a systematic and credible analysis of the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype represented in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis uncovered four core features of the Caregiver Archetype present in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) namely: compassion, protection, nurturing, and selflessness. Across the film, these features are shown through a range of characters, their relationships, and various narrative events. Rather than being tied exclusively to one person, acts of caregiving take on different forms and emerge in multiple contexts, illustrating the archetypal human drive to nurture, safeguard, and look after others. Through these recurring depictions, the film frames caregiving as a significant psychological and moral influence within a wartime environment.

According to Jung (1968), archetypes originate from the collective unconscious and appear repeatedly in myths, literature, and cultural narratives as universal patterns of human

behavior. Jung explains that archetypes are inherited psychic structures that influence how individuals perceive, respond to, and interact with the world around them. Although archetypes may appear through different characters and situations, they retain their essential psychological meanings across contexts.

This statement suggests that archetypal patterns may be expressed through different **Caregiver: Compassion**

Compassion stands as a key trait of the Caregiver Archetype. It involves an individual's capacity to perceive the distress of others and to react with empathy, care, and a sincere wish to ease that distress. According to Jungian archetypal theory, caregiving behavior arises from an inherent psychological drive to uphold and protect human welfare. Jung proposed that archetypes reveal themselves through recurring behavioral patterns seen across diverse individuals and contexts. As such, empathetic and caring actions toward others can be interpreted as manifestations of the Caregiver Archetype.

In *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), compassion is represented through various interactions that demonstrate sensitivity toward the suffering and needs of others. Rather than being limited to acts of medical assistance, compassion appears through emotional support, understanding, forgiveness, and concern shown by several characters throughout the narrative.

Picture 1. A passerby warns Desmond and his brother to move away from the edge of a cliff (00:04:10).

In this scene, compassion is shown through a passerby who expresses concern for Desmond Doss and his brother. Despite having no personal connection to the two boys, the man reacts quickly upon recognizing the potential danger they are in. His warning reveals an

individuals while maintaining their fundamental characteristics. In *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), the Caregiver Archetype is represented through recurring behaviors associated with compassion, protection, nurturing, and selflessness. These characteristics appear not only through individual actions but also through interpersonal relationships and narrative events that emphasize concern for the well-being of others. The findings are discussed in the following sections.

awareness of the children's vulnerability and a wish to avert possible injury by saying "Hey! Get Away from that ledge, you damn fool kids!". Instead of overlooking the situation, he proactively steps in and voices concern for their well-being.

From a Jungian perspective, such behavior reflects the Caregiver Archetype, which is characterized by empathy and attentiveness toward the well-being of others. Jung argued that archetypes manifest through recurring behavioral patterns that emerge across different individuals and situations. In this case, the passerby's spontaneous concern illustrates a caregiving response motivated by the recognition of another person's potential suffering or danger. Therefore, the scene can be interpreted as an early representation of compassion, emphasizing sensitivity and concern for human welfare within everyday social interactions.

Picture 2. William Doss rushes toward his injured son after witnessing the fight between his children (00:06:08).

The scene represents compassion through William Doss's immediate reaction after seeing his son lying motionless on the ground. Upon realizing that his child may have been seriously injured, William quickly approaches him to assess his condition. His response demonstrates emotional concern and sensitivity toward the suffering of another person.

Within the framework of the Caregiver Archetype, compassion is reflected in an individual's ability to recognize pain or vulnerability and respond with empathy and concern. Although William had been observing the conflict between his children, his attention immediately shifted to the well-being of his injured son once the accident occurred. This reaction indicates that the child's safety and condition became his primary concern. From a

Caregiver: Protection

Protection is a significant characteristic of the Caregiver Archetype. It refers to the tendency to safeguard others from harm, danger, or vulnerability by providing assistance and support when needed. Individuals who embody the Caregiver Archetype often demonstrate a strong sense of responsibility for the well-being of others and willingly take action to ensure their safety. Within Jungian archetypal theory, such behaviors reflect recurring psychological patterns that emphasize preservation, security, and care for others.

Picture 3. Desmond offers his hand to help his brother climb the cliff (00:03:50).

This scene represents the characteristic of protection through Desmond's willingness to assist his brother in a potentially dangerous situation. Although the activity began as a competition, Desmond immediately shifts his attention from winning the race to helping his brother reach safety. By extending his hand and saying "Want a hand?", he demonstrates concern for his brother's well-being rather than focusing solely on his own achievement.

The act of offering assistance reflects a protective attitude because Desmond recognizes that his brother may face difficulty or risk while climbing the steep cliff. Rather than leaving him to struggle alone, Desmond takes the initiative to

Jungian perspective, archetypes manifest through recurring behavioral tendencies that emerge across different situations. William's instinctive response to his son's injury illustrates a caregiving impulse characterized by emotional awareness and concern for another person's welfare. Therefore, this scene can be interpreted as a representation of compassion because it highlights an empathetic reaction toward the suffering and vulnerability of another individual. provide support. This behavior aligns with the Caregiver Archetype, which is characterized by a desire to safeguard others and reduce the possibility of harm. Through this action, the film presents protection as a natural expression of care and responsibility toward another individual.

From a Jungian perspective, archetypal patterns manifest through repeated behaviors that reveal fundamental human tendencies. Desmond's instinctive willingness to help his brother illustrates the protective dimension of the Caregiver Archetype, emphasizing concern for another person's safety even in an ordinary childhood situation. Therefore, this scene can be interpreted as an early representation of protection that foreshadows the caregiving behaviors Desmond later demonstrates throughout the film.

Picture 4. William Doss carries his unconscious son to receive immediate attention (00:06:19).

This scene represents the characteristic of protection through William Doss's immediate response after his son loses consciousness. Upon realizing the seriousness of the situation, William quickly lifts the child and carries him to a safer place where his condition can be examined. His action demonstrates a strong concern for his son's physical well-being and safety.

Protection, as a characteristic of the Caregiver Archetype, involves safeguarding

vulnerable individuals from potential harm and ensuring that their needs are addressed during moments of danger or weakness. In this scene, the unconscious child is in a vulnerable condition and unable to care for himself. Consequently, William assumes responsibility for his son's safety by taking prompt action to secure medical attention and supervision. From a Jungian perspective, archetypal patterns emerge through recurring behaviors that reveal fundamental human motivations. William's response reflects a protective caregiving instinct, as he prioritizes his son's welfare above all other concerns. Rather than remaining passive, he actively intervenes to reduce potential risk and provide security. Therefore, the scene can be interpreted as a representation of protection because it highlights the caregiver's role in preserving the safety and well-being of another person during a moment of vulnerability.

Caregiver – Nurturing

A further essential feature of the Caregiver Archetype is nurturing, defined as the provision of care, support, and assistance that promotes others' well-being, recovery, or development. Unlike protection, which primarily focuses on preventing danger, nurturing stresses sustained care and attention for those requiring physical, emotional, or psychological aid. Within this archetype, nurturing behavior demonstrates a commitment to helping others heal, grow, and preserve their well-being.

According to Jung, archetypes reveal themselves through repeated behavioral patterns that reflect core human instincts. These patterns may appear in varied forms depending on the situation and individuals involved, while still holding their fundamental psychological significance. In *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), nurturing is represented through actions that exhibit care, treatment, and support for vulnerable individuals or those needing assistance.

Picture 5. Desmond Doss provides medical assistance to a wounded soldier during the Battle of Okinawa (01:22:44).

In this scene, nurturing is represented through Desmond Doss's actions as he provides immediate medical care to a wounded soldier amidst combat. Upon discovering the injured man, Desmond does not abandon him despite the perilous conditions. Rather, he remains with the soldier and calmly tells him to apply pressure to his wound to reduce blood loss. Through his direction and comforting words, Desmond takes an active role in preserving the soldier's condition and enhancing his chance of survival.

Nurturing, as a component of the Caregiver Archetype, entails providing care, support, and assistance to individuals facing physical or emotional vulnerability. Whereas protection aims to shield others from harm, nurturing focuses on healing and sustaining those in need. In this scene, Desmond exhibits nurturing behavior by using his medical knowledge and skills to care for an injured soldier. His attention is directed toward relieving suffering and encouraging recovery, not toward ensuring his own safety.

Jung argued that archetypes manifest through recurring behavioral patterns that reflect essential human tendencies. The caregiving acts performed by Desmond in this scene exemplify the nurturing dimension of the Caregiver Archetype because they show a commitment to healing and supporting another person during an extremely vulnerable moment. Consequently, the scene can be interpreted as a depiction of nurturing, highlighting the importance of care and medical assistance in preserving human life amid the brutality of war.

Picture 6. Desmond Doss reassures an injured soldier during the Battle of Okinawa (01:23:44).

This scene represents the characteristic of nurturing through Desmond Doss's effort to comfort an injured soldier during a moment of physical and emotional distress. While attending to the wounded man, Desmond calmly reassures him by explaining that his injury is manageable by saying "You got a bump on the head, that's okay". Rather than focusing solely on the medical condition, Desmond also addresses the soldier's emotional state, attempting to reduce fear and panic amid the chaos of the battlefield.

Nurturing, as a characteristic of the Caregiver Archetype, extends beyond physical care and includes emotional support that helps individuals cope with vulnerability and suffering. The Caregiver seeks not only to preserve life but also to provide comfort, reassurance, and stability during difficult circumstances. In this scene, Desmond's words serve as a source of encouragement, helping the wounded soldier remain calm despite the dangerous situation surrounding them.

Jung maintained that archetypes manifest through recurring patterns of behavior that reveal universal psychological tendencies. Desmond's response reflects the nurturing dimension of the Caregiver Archetype because it demonstrates concern for both the physical and emotional well-being of another person. By offering reassurance alongside medical assistance, he embodies the caregiver's role as a source of healing and support. Therefore, the scene can be interpreted as a representation of nurturing, highlighting how care can be expressed through emotional encouragement as well as practical assistance.

Caregiver – Selflessness

Selflessness stands as a core characteristic of the Caregiver Archetype. It involves a readiness to put the needs, safety, and well-being of others ahead of one's own interests, comfort, or security. Those who embody this trait often dedicate themselves to assisting others without seeking recognition or reward. Within the Caregiver Archetype, selflessness is shown through acts of service, sacrifice, and steadfast devotion to the welfare of those in need.

Jung maintained that archetypes reveal themselves through recurring behavioral patterns that reflect universal human instincts. These archetypal patterns can appear in various forms and contexts while retaining their fundamental psychological significance. In *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016), selflessness is depicted through actions that display extraordinary concern for others, especially in situations where personal safety is threatened. Through such behaviors, the film presents caregiving as a commitment that goes beyond individual self-interest and emphasizes responsibility toward others. Within the Caregiver Archetype, selfless actions consistently demonstrate a willingness to prioritize the welfare of others above one's own.

Picture 7. Desmond Doss remains on Hacksaw Ridge after the retreat of the American forces (01:38:56).

Desmond Doss remaining on Hacksaw Ridge after many soldiers have retreated from the battlefield. Amidst explosions, gunfire, and the ever-present danger of death, Desmond decides not to evacuate the area. Instead, he stays behind to look for wounded soldiers who might still need help. His choice places him in extreme peril while offering no personal advantage or assurance of survival.

This scene represents the characteristic of selflessness because Desmond prioritizes the well-being of injured soldiers above his own safety. Rather than seeking refuge by

withdrawing with the rest of the troops, he voluntarily remains in a life-threatening setting to assist others. This action reveals a willingness to put vulnerable individuals' needs ahead of personal interests, a defining feature of the Caregiver Archetype. In Jungian archetypal theory, archetypes manifest through recurring behavioral patterns that express universal human instincts. The Caregiver Archetype is marked by devotion, service, and concern for others' welfare. In this scene, Desmond's decision to stay behind illustrates these qualities by demonstrating that his primary focus is not self-preservation but the chance to rescue wounded soldiers. Therefore, the scene can be seen as a portrayal of selflessness, as it reflects an extraordinary dedication to helping others despite the considerable personal danger involved.

Picture 8. Desmond Doss drags a wounded soldier to a safer location despite the presence of nearby enemy forces (01:43:35).

This scene represents selflessness via Desmond Doss's unwavering effort to save a wounded soldier under highly dangerous circumstances. Despite enemy troops being close by and the ongoing risk of attack, Desmond persists in dragging the injured man toward a more secure location. Rather than prioritizing his own retreat or survival, he remains focused on protecting the wounded soldier.

The action exemplifies selflessness because Desmond deliberately subjects himself to considerable personal danger for another person's benefit. At this point, abandoning the wounded soldier would have increased his own likelihood of survival. Nevertheless, Desmond opts to stay and provide aid, even though it places him in immediate peril. His choice demonstrates a willingness to subordinate personal concerns to the needs of someone who is defenseless and unable to save himself.

According to Jungian archetypal theory, the Caregiver Archetype is manifested through behaviors characterized by dedication, service, and care for others. Jung proposed that archetypes appear through recurring patterns of action that express universal psychological inclinations. In this scene, Desmond's persistence in aiding the wounded soldier highlights the selfless dimension of the Caregiver Archetype, since his actions stem from a commitment to preserving another's life rather than protecting his own. Consequently, the scene can be viewed as a representation of selflessness, emphasizing the willingness to bear personal hardship and danger for the sake of others' welfare.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the representation of the Caregiver Archetype in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) using Carl Jung's archetypal theory. The findings reveal that the Caregiver Archetype is represented through four major characteristics: compassion, protection, nurturing, and selflessness. Compassion is shown through expressions of empathy and concern for individuals facing suffering or danger. Protection appears through actions aimed at safeguarding vulnerable individuals from harm. Nurturing is reflected through physical care and emotional support provided to those in need, while selflessness is demonstrated through the willingness to prioritize the welfare of others above personal interests and safety. These characteristics are represented through various characters, interactions, and narrative situations throughout the film.

The study concludes that *Hacksaw Ridge* portrays caregiving as an important psychological and moral force within a wartime setting. Although the film is often interpreted through the themes of heroism, faith, and moral courage, the findings indicate that many actions within the narrative are also manifestations of the Caregiver Archetype. Through the recurring representation of compassion, protection, nurturing, and selflessness, the film emphasizes the importance of empathy, responsibility, support, and devotion to others even in situations marked by violence and conflict. Thus, the study successfully achieved its objective of identifying and

analyzing the characteristics of the Caregiver Archetype represented in the film.

SUGGESTIONS

This study is limited to the analysis of the Caregiver Archetype in *Hacksaw Ridge* (2016) using Carl Jung's archetypal theory. Therefore, future researchers are encouraged to examine other Jungian archetypes, such as the Hero, Shadow, Persona, Anima, Animus, or Self, in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of psychological representations within the film. Future studies may also investigate the relationship between the

Caregiver Archetype and other archetypes to explore how different archetypal patterns interact within a narrative.

In addition, future researchers may apply different theoretical perspectives or analyze other war films, literary works, and cultural texts to compare the representation of caregiving behaviors across different contexts. Such studies may contribute to a broader understanding of how archetypal patterns are expressed in narratives and how values such as empathy, protection, nurturing, and selflessness continue to influence character development and storytelling.

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