CHAPTER III
CONCLUSION

This study analyzes John Green's novel *Looking for Alaska* (2005) using a psychological approach, specifically Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypes. The aim of this study is to identify the archetypes present in the novel and explain how they convey life lessons. The research method used is qualitative with a close reading data collection and analysis technique in the novel. This thesis finds that there are three main archetypes used in this novel: Persona, Shadow, and Anima/Animus.

The Persona Archetype is evident in the character of Miles Halter. Miles was initially a socially awkward and unpopular teenager. He created a new persona when he moved to Culver Creek boarding school, where he attempted to become more likable and socially accepted. Miles tried new things like smoking, drinking, and getting into trouble with his new friends, even though it conflicted with his old self. This transformation shows the adolescent's struggle to fit in and find his identity, and using that persona as a shield from rejection.

The Shadow archetype is represented by Alaska Young. Alaska exhibits a dark, impulsive, and self-destructive side driven by deep guilt over her mother's death. Her mother's death, in which she failed to call 911 out of panic, became an unresolved trauma that fueled dangerous behaviors like smoking and excessive drinking. Alaska's tragic death ultimately became a fatal consequence of her failure to confront her inner darkness.

The Anima/Animus archetype plays a role in Miles and Alaska's relationship. For Miles, Alaska is his anima archetype, representing the ideal feminine qualities

he admires, such as courage, intelligence, and spontaneity. Alaska pushes Miles out of his comfort zone and motivates him to seek the "Great Perhaps" in life. On the other hand, for Alaska, Miles is her animus archetype, representing the masculine qualities she craves, such as stability, calmness, and understanding. Alaska seeks comfort from Miles in her most vulnerable moments.

Overall, this study analysis shows that the novel *Looking for Alaska* (2005) uses the Persona, Shadow, and Anima/Animus archetypes to convey profound life lessons. These lessons include the importance of authenticity and being aware of and controlling one's social mask (Persona), the need to confront and accept one's dark side (Shadow), and the transformative power of interpersonal relationships (Anima/Animus) in facilitating personal growth.

By using archetypes, this novel provides significant benefits in conveying life lessons. Archetypes serve as a powerful narrative strategy to show the characters' psychological journeys from adolescence to adulthood. Through archetypes, readers can more easily understand the internal and external conflicts experienced by the characters and learn lessons from their experiences. Ultimately, the use of archetypes makes the lessons about self-growth, self-acceptance, and the importance of genuine relationships more relevant and memorable for readers, especially in the challenging context of adolescence.