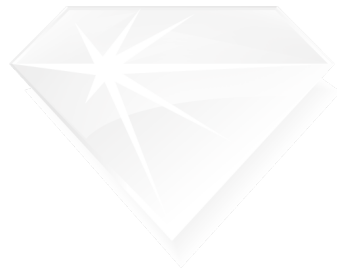
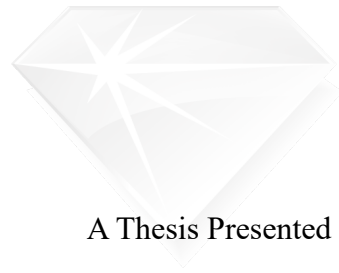


PRESENTING GLOBAL BRANDS WITH CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT
THROUGH IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND STORYTELLING
TECHNIQUE: A CASE STUDY OF 12 BRAND ARCHETYPES
IN PERSONAL CARE PRODUCT CATEGORY



BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

PRESENTING GLOBAL BRANDS WITH CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT
THROUGH IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND STORYTELLING
TECHNIQUE: A CASE STUDY OF 12 BRAND ARCHETYPES
IN PERSONAL CARE PRODUCT CATEGORY



A Thesis Presented to

The Graduate School of Bangkok University

**BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY**

THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Communication Arts in Global Communication

by

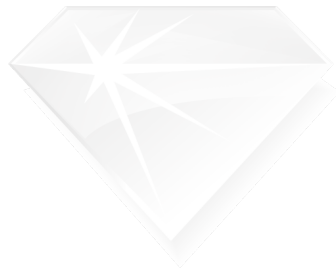
Xiaolin Hu

2023

This thesis has been approved by
the Graduate School
Bangkok University

Title : Presenting Global Brands with Celebrity Endorsement through Impression
Management and Storytelling Techniques: A Case Study of 12 Brand
Archetypes in Personal Care Product Category

Author : Xiaolin Hu



Thesis Committee:

Chairman Asst. Prof. Dr. Duangkamol Chartprasert
(External Representative)

Committee Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ratanasuda Punnahitanond
(Thesis Advisor)

Committee Dr. Suwannamas Lekngam Wongwilatnurak
(Thesis Co-advisor)

Committee Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pacharaporn Kesaparakorn
(Program Faculty Members)

Hu, X. Master of Arts in Communication Arts, January 2024, Graduate School,
Bangkok University.

Presenting Global Brands with Celebrity Endorsement Through Impression
Management and Storytelling Technique: A Case Study of 12 Brand Archetypes
in Personal Care Product Category (281 pp.)

Advisor: Assoc. Prof. Ratanasuda Punnahitanond, Ph.D.



This research aims to investigate the relation between 12 brand archetypal presentations and celebrity endorsement. As for bridging elements, they are impression management and storytelling techniques from celebrities. This research applies textual analysis to identify the results qualitatively. Moreover, the selected samples are 12 personal care brands' endorsing advertisements within the period of 2018 - 2023 and corresponding globally famous or industry-excellent celebrities with more than 1 million fans on social media platforms. Accordingly, results identified that celebrities manage their public impression by enhancing expertise, trustworthiness, and attractiveness. Specifically, the integration between endorsement and lifestyle, archetypal performances and psychologically dimensional performances of celebrities devote to positive image establishment, which simultaneously reflect the

archetypal positioning of brands. Lastly, referring to storytelling techniques, apart from traditional narrative structures, first-person narration, third-person narration and absent narrator narration, modern advertising narrative structures also provide effective guidance in analyzing storytelling effects. They are the 4P model with the “promise - picture - proof - push” procedure and Before - After - Bridge (BAB) model. Moreover, by utilizing narrative structures to simplify key messages in advertising, it could arouse resonance in the interactions between celebrities and audiences. Additionally, themes related to storytelling, such as spoken and written words, authentic realism, sensory appeal, and inclusive diversity, play essential roles in reflecting 12 brand archetypes.

Keywords: Celebrity Endorsement, Impression Management, Storytelling

Techniques, 12 Brand Archetypes, Dramaturgy

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge and give my warmest thanks to my advisor Ratanasuda Punnahitanond and co-advisor Suwannamas Lekngam Wongwilatnurak, who made this thesis possible. From the Covid-19 period to the post epidemic era, both online and offline, I am sincerely grateful for the assistance I received from teachers of Bangkok University. The past in the tropical city, Bangkok, was like a dream, and simple words couldn't illustrate the long story of struggles and happiness that life had brought. Shortly, having M.A. in BU was really an amazing journey in my lifetime.

I would also like to give special thanks to my family for their continuous encouragement and understanding. Every phone call in the evening and every snack carried across the sea gathered endless love from them, which helped me a lot ease nostalgia. Additionally, their support for me was what sustained me this far.

Referring to my life motto, long-term perseverance is far more important than sparkling inspiration. I hope that the gratitude for life and passion for academics that I ignited in writing my thesis would flow like a river to nourish my life.

Be brave and motivated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Rationale and Problem Statement.....	1
1.1.1 Storytelling and Brand Archetypes.....	1
1.1.2 Impression Management.....	5
1.2 Objectives of Study.....	12
1.3 Scope of Study.....	13
1.4 Research Questions.....	14
1.5 Significance of Study.....	15
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	25
2.1 Review of Relevant Literature and Previous Studies.....	25
2.1.1 Celebrity Endorsement.....	25
2.1.2 Brand Archetype.....	27
2.1.3 Impression Management.....	37
2.1.4 Storytelling Techniques.....	43
2.1.5 Sense of Style Predicting the Effectiveness of Celebrity Endorsement on Advertisements.....	50
2.1.6 Persona-Based Storytelling Plays Essential Roles in Branding...	52
2.1.7 Celebrity Endorsement in Advertising Affect Brand Images.....	54

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW (Continued)	
2.1.8 The Usage of Celebrity and Meaning Transfer Model in Brand Archetypes.....	58
2.2 Review of Related Theories.....	70
2.2.1 Theory of Dramaturgy.....	71
2.2.2 Source Credibility Theory.....	73
2.3 Conceptual Framework.....	76
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY.....	78
3.1 Research Design.....	78
3.2 Population and Sample Selection.....	79
3.3 Research Procedure.....	112
3.4 Research Instrument and Data Analysis.....	113
3.5 Validity.....	119
3.6 Reliability.....	120
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS.....	121
4.1 Findings on Sampled Celebrities' Characteristics.....	121
4.2 Findings on Research Question #1.....	129
4.2.1 Illustrations of the Emerging Theme of Endorsement and Lifestyle Integration.....	131
4.2.2 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Archetypal Performances.....	136

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS (Continued)	
4.2.3 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Psychological Dimensional Performance.....	150
4.3 Findings on Research Question #2.....	153
4.3.1 Illustration of Sampled Advertisements' Storytelling Techniques.....	154
4.3.2 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Spoken and Written Words.....	163
4.3.3 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Authenticity and Realism.....	168
4.3.4 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Sensory Appeal.....	171
CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION.....	190
5.1 Summary of Findings.....	190
5.2 Discussion of Findings.....	201
5.3 Limitations of the Study.....	216
5.4 Recommendations for Further Application.....	217
5.5 Recommendations for Future Research.....	220
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	222
APPENDIX.....	256
BIODATA.....	281

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 3.1: Sampled Global Brands Categorized by Product Category.....	82
Table 3.2: The Sample Selection Criteria for the Outlaw Archetype.....	83
Table 3.3: The Sample Selection Explanation of The Magician Archetype.....	84
Table 3.4: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Hero Archetype.....	85
Table 3.5: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Creator Archetype.....	86
Table 3.6: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Lover Archetype.....	87
Table 3.7: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Jester Archetype.....	88
Table 3.8: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Everyman Archetype.....	90
Table 3.9: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Caregiver Archetype.....	91
Table 3.10: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Ruler Archetype.....	92
Table 3.11: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Ruler Archetype.....	93
Table 3.12: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Sage Archetype.....	94
Table 3.13: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Explorer Archetype.....	95
Table 3.14: List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype.....	97
Table 3.15: Sampled Celebrities and Their Followers Amount.....	102
Table 3.16: Archetypal Brands and Corresponding Celebrities with Sampling Advertisements.....	103
Table 3.17: Consistency Between Sampling Brands and Celebrities.....	107
Table 4.1: Sampled Celebrities Categorized by Country of Origin.....	122
Table 4.2: Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three Dimensions of Source Credibility.....	125
Table 4.3: Emerging Themes and Sub Themes of #RQ1.....	130

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	Page
Table 4.4: Connections Between Brand Archetype and Celebrity Occupation.....	133
Table 4.5: Linkage Between Endorser's Role in Film and Archetypal Presentation.....	135
Table 4.6: Twelve Brand Archetypal Characteristics.....	137
Table 4.7: Emerging Themes and Sub Themes of #RQ2.....	153
Table 4.8: Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal Advertisements.....	155
Table 4.9: Style of Spoken and Written Words in Sampled Advertisements.....	165
Table 4.10: The Presentation of Authenticity and Realism Based on Different Storytelling Techniques.....	169
Table 4.11: Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements.....	173

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.1: Twelve Brand Archetypes Theory Model.....	29
Figure 2.2: Armani's Si Perfume Poster Featuring Cate Blanchett.....	41
Figure 2.3: Estee Lauder's Infinite Sky Perfume Poster Featuring Anna Lerh.....	41
Figure 2.4: Dove print advert in 1958 & Dove poster in 2018.....	58
Figure 2.5: Meaning Transfer in Celebrity Endorsements.....	59
Figure 2.6: Three Elements of the Source Credibility Theory.....	76
Figure 2.7: Conceptual Framework.....	77
Figure 3.1: Nationalities of Sampled 12 Archetypal Representative Celebrities.....	111
Figure 4.1: Yiming Su's Exercising Performance in Adidas' Advertisement.....	144
Figure 4.2: Game of Truth or Tequila Feat. Becky G via ColorPop's Advertisement.....	145
Figure 4.3: Example Picture of Jeffree Star's Dressing and Makeup Style.....	147
Figure 4.4: Marion Cotillard in the Chanel N°5's Advertisement.....	148
Figure 4.5: Chris Hemsworth in Hugo Boss Perfume's Advertisement.....	149
Figure 4.6: Chris Hemsworth's Sporting Performance in Hugo Boss Perfume's Advertisement.....	150
Figure 4.7: Example Picture of Jeffree Star in the Outlaw (Jeffree Star Cosmetics) Advertisement.....	173
Figure 4.8: Example Picture of Urassaya Sperbund in the Caregiver (Anessa) Advertisement.....	175
Figure 4.9: Example Picture of Michelle Yeoh in the Explorer (La Mer) Advertisement.....	176

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

	Page
Figure 4.10: Example Picture of Kevin Hart in the Jester (Old Spice) Advertisement.....	178
Figure 4.11: Example Picture of Nikkie in the Everyman (Maybelline) Advertisement.....	179
Figure 4.12: Example Picture of Jennifer Aniston in the Innocent (Aveeno) Advertisement.....	180
Figure 4.13: Example Picture of Rihanna Fenty in the Creator (Fenty Beauty) Advertisement.....	182
Figure 4.14: Example Picture of Becky G in the Magician (ColorPop) Advertisement.....	183
Figure 4.15: Example Picture of Constance Jablonski in the Sage (Guerlain) Advertisement.....	184
Figure 4.16: Example Picture of Yiming Su in the Hero (Adidas) Advertisement...	185
Figure 4.17: Example Picture of Chris Hemsworth in the Hero (Boss) Advertisement.....	186
Figure 4.18: Example Picture of Marion Cotillard in the Lover (Chanel) Advertisement.....	188
Figure 5.1: Congruence between Three Dimensions of Source Credibility and Celebrities' Archetypal Performances.....	209
Figure 5.2: Source Credibility Model in 12 Brand Archetypal Presentations 12 Brand Archetypes.....	220
Figure 5.3: Storytelling Model in Presenting 12 Brand Archetypes.....	212

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces readers to a Master's thesis study entitled, “Celebrity Endorsement and Presentation of Brand Archetypes: An Analysis of Impression Management and Storytelling Techniques”. It provides readers with background information, rationale and problem statement, together with research objectives, scope of the study, and research questions. The significance of the study and definitions of important concepts to be examined in this study are also described.

1.1 Rationale and Problem Statement

1.1.1 Storytelling and Brand Archetypes

Storytelling is one of the popular communication techniques used by marketers to convey desired messages about their brand or product to target consumers. Along the same line, marketers also apply brand archetypes that manifest general brand personas with an aim to connect a certain character image with their brand. It is obvious that marketers have struggled for years to utilize archetypal meaning to strengthen branding in their public relations works. With effective storytelling techniques, the reactions of audience do connect brands with specific archetypes (Merlo, Eisingerich, Gillingwater & Cao, 2023).

Telling stories can properly fulfill the gap between deeper meanings of brands and psychological needs of target customers. Meanwhile, some abstract ideas can be visualized through stories to make them more convincing. For example, among sports brands that emphasize the spirit of aggressiveness, the jumping cat in the Puma logo communicates the brand's DNA of endurance, agility and bravery through visual storytelling. And if a brand's logo is the equivalent of a story's prologue, then subsequent campaigns of the brand reinforce the core concepts of the brand DNA. For instance, Puma collaborated with Pamela Reif, a fashion fitness celebrity with over 9.64 million followers on YouTube to launch a new collection with the core spirit of appreciating the beauty of powerful women. Additionally, in Pamela's online training videos, healthy wheat-colored skin and sportswear with prominent Puma's logo keep showing up. Thus, each exposure is a vertical output to sports enthusiasts as target audience. Consequently, by demonstrating the beauty of female power, the campaign not only meets the needs of female sportswear consumers, but also further explains the positive psychological implication of self-confidence and self-discipline.

This thesis aims to examine how global brands adopt storytelling techniques to humanize brand archetypes through the use of celebrity endorsement. Obviously, brand archetypes can attract a segment of consumers who share similar values to the brand. Strong brand archetypes could make

its products or services be more memorable among target audience so that the particular brand stands out from the masses of commodities.

Mark and Pearson (2001) stated that archetypes are the heartbeat of a brand because they convey a meaning that makes customers relate to a product as if it is actually alive in some way, they have a relationship with it and care about it. Hence, it is obvious that brand archetypes or personas are vital for brands to endure in the commercial world. When new emerging trend stimulates brands to broaden its story contents to meet with new segments of target audience, the values and core spirits rooted in the storytelling techniques are still covered in every phase of brand communication. Accordingly, consumers will unconsciously identify and evaluate brand personas as some stereotypes based on the understanding of brand archetypes. In order to better understand the effects of brand archetypes before making campaign output decisions, it is exactly why Brand Archetype theory by Carl Jung is still of great significance in delivering key messages during the process of brand positioning.

There are lots of brands with different archetypes in marketplace. According to Carl Jung's theory, brands archetypes could be categorized into 12 categories, which includes the Innocent, Everyman, Hero, Outlaw, Explorer, Creator, Ruler, Magician, Lover, Caregiver, Jester, and Sage. Consumers with different cultural and educational background would unconsciously assign brands to a certain archetype based on their own understanding. In addition, effective

brand communication, such as advertisements can trigger target audience's self-referencing process (Lee & Heo, 2016), which can somehow make useful linkage between target audience and brand archetypes.

As for the Self-Referencing Theory, it points out the cognitive process in which individuals relate their self-related incoming information to the stored information in memory (Kuiper & Rogers, 1979). By transforming the core spirit of story contained in brand communication into a familiar brand archetype, clear brand archetypal positioning helps to enhance consumers' perception of brand identity and to further create emotional resonance. Encouraging customers to personally connect with an advertisement has been a popular persuasive strategy for many advertisers (Bosmans, Van Kenhove, Vlerick & Hendrick, 2001). As a result, techniques of brand storytelling will play a critical role in the customers' process of forming perceptions which leads to their better understanding of the brand identity.

In brand communication, storytelling is an effective medium for connecting brand archetypes with specific characters. It is acknowledged that storytelling is one of the most captivating techniques to convey messages and information (Nguyen, 2020). And, good storytelling naturally better reflects the core spirit of the brand communication campaign, thus attracting a wider audience.

According to the Theory of Dramaturgy by Goffman (1959), life is compared to a drama, and daily scenes in our lives could be divided into front stages and back stages. As for the front stages, human beings are compared to actors in public areas. And for the back stages, it is similar to private areas where everyone does not need to pretend oneself. In addition, actors could also optimize their public images via preparations and practice in back stages in order to achieve ideal images when they are acting in front stages again. In terms of celebrity endorsement, the information about celebrity that audiences gain is from front stages.

1.1.2 Impression Management

Impression management refers to consciously polished perceptions to form good impressions among audiences. Celebrities are keen to select proper materials to strengthen their positive public images via impression management. Based on the mass communication exposure, celebrity is selected, matched, prearranged and manipulated information to shape an ideal figure by emphasizing attractive appearance, persona and talent so as to create mutual emotional resonance (Rindova, Pollock & Hayward, 2006). Consequently, celebrities are compared to actors who attract significant public attentions and elicit positive emotional responses from stakeholder audiences.

Celebrity's management of its own public image is deeply related to the impression management in Goffman's Theory of Dramaturgy. According to the

explanation of Goffman (1959), people utilize sign vehicles to show themselves. Social setting, appearance and manner of interacting are essential parts for the components of sign vehicles. Celebrity endorsement utilizes sign vehicles to build their own ideal public images. For instance, the British royal family's every move often becomes the focus of attention, including Catherine, Princess of Wales' every appearance tends to cause a heated discussion on social media. Besides the clothes and accessories worn by her are often sold out. On behalf of the royal class, Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, with her fascinating fashion taste, has worn British niche fashion brands as classic high luxury brands, which is a reflection of the social setting upgrade in the sign vehicle through the "royal spokesperson." At the same time, Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge's elegant public image is in line with the public expectation of the royal spokesperson's appearance, and the personable manner of interaction increases the public's favorability towards her, which is conducive to her better fulfillment of social responsibility. Therefore, it is a good embodiment of front stage in Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), while Niche local English fashion brand's archetypes are strengthened by royal members' publicity. It is a win-win situation for both sides. The royal members present an elegant and approachable image at public events, and the brand can make the brand archetype more likable, increasing visual exposure and evoking the resonance of the masses.

Impression management from endorsed celebrity could bolster brand image through storytelling techniques. Nowadays, five popular models of storytelling technique – 1) 4P model (GreatContent, 2019), 2) Before - After - Bridge (BAB) model (GreatContent, 2019), 3) first-person narration (MasterClass, 2021), 4) third-person narration (Straub, 2022), and 5) absent narrator narration (Jahn, 2022) - are widely used in brand communication. Firstly, the 4P model is a “promise - picture - proof - push” procedure, which is usually used in politicians' campaign manifestoes, financial products and insurance industry, etc. As for the BAB model, it tries to provide a comparison before and after situations, and finally utilizes a “bridge” as a medium to illustrate a fact that how can we make all the wishes and needs come true.

The first-person narration refers to the narration of a story from the first-person point of view, thus adding persuasiveness to the story through one's own experience. As for the third-person narration, it narrates stories from the third-person point of view to present truths through more objective perspectives. Lastly, the absent narrator narration presents the story from the third-person who is not involved in the story as a character. The absent narrator is independent of the story but knows where all the plots are going, thus showing more details about the story in a more objective and neutral way.

Moreover, all of these five models mentioned above are closely related to content marketing as well. Utilizing storytelling techniques to polish brand stories

with attractive contents, is a useful tool for raising brand awareness. It will make stories better reach their target audience and evoke emotional sympathy (Escalas & Stern, 2003). Celebrities could be packaged in front of cameras to show brand's required qualities so that they arouse visual and emotional resonance, and create buzz on social media in order to make an excellent brand communication.

Storytelling techniques, the 4P model and the BAB model, such as making it visual, using conflict, and easy to relate to, and so on, where fashion shows could be good examples of using them. It is a useful way for brands to implant their archetypes through celebrity endorsement effects. The quality of luxurious items and images of celebrities complement each other, giving luxury brands a new connotation, thus strengthening the effective output of the brand archetypes and attracting more target audiences. For many luxury brands, their brand archetypes are Lover. However, by using different storytelling techniques in their brand campaigns, marketers can present different effects and better appeal their brand's target groups.

Here is an example to compare the different storytelling narratives of Saint Laurent's and Celine's fashion shows. First of all, they all utilize the AIDA model (Attention - Interest - Desire - Action) to illustrate a fashion fantasy. However, for Saint Laurent, it strengthens the conflicts between desolate location setting and luxurious dressings. While for Celine, it chooses a direct way to show its high fashion social status by holding a big show in divine places, which makes

upper class easily relate these fabulous scenes into their daily lives. In addition, different celebrity choices for these two brands can simultaneously bring different effects for brand communication.

For Saint Laurent, the Spring / Summer 2023 show's location was in the Agafay Desert of Morocco, where high luxury fashion items from Paris strongly contrasted with the barren desert in Morocco. Soft and flowy fabrics of clothing conveyed a sense of freedom in the wilderness. In addition, by paying tribute to Paul Bowles' novel "*The Sheltering Sky*" published in 1949, the brand sets up a circular art installation designed by Es Devlin in the desert to echo the theme of the whole show. The theme is that this show was based on the present society, evoking memories of the glorious high fashion era in the past, and simultaneously re-creating clothing style to mix vintage and street fashion elements together (AHALOLO, 2022). Saint Laurent's Spring/ Summer 2023 show emphasized genderless dressing style, and their choice of Asian celebrity was Mark Tuan, a former member of GOT7. Mark Tuan's public image as a cool rapper with metrosexual attractiveness greatly coincides with the theme of the show.

The photos he posted about the show received nearly 600,000 likes on Instagram. All in all, the storytelling technique used in this show is to illustrate the image of the Lover in the new era through visual impact from fabulous clothing designs and contradictory between brand positioning and location selected for the fashion show. Mark Tuan and other celebrities, as well as models' interpretation of the

clothes, create images of gangly aristocrats within a Renaissance atmosphere in a specific specially-designed scene to convey a key message that anyone who dress these clothes could be both smartly sophisticated, and also street casual in their own ways. With this technique, the brand's communication objective of the campaign was achieved. Although it is a period of limited sales growth for luxury brands, Saint Laurent still posted revenue of 2.52 billion euros in 2021, increasing 46% from a year earlier, twice the amount in 2016 (Spencer, 2022). In this regard, Saint Laurent's brand communication is closely related with its target audience.

As for the other brand that also uses Asian models as brand endorsers, such as Celine, it expresses the new illustration of the Lover from the perspective of Gen Z with different storytelling styles. Celine is more concerned about what young people like than Saint Laurent's pursuit of vintage. For instance, from 2021 onwards, Celine's fashion shows tend to utilize TikTok popular music, and the show's Mood board is mainly composed of divine construction, plus vintage and romantic elements (AHALOLO, 2022). Once upon a time, Celine's prints were regarded as classic and sophisticated, while designer Hedi Slimane transformed Celine's classic Triomphe logo and the brand's name logo into street fashion. The brand invited Lisa (a member of 'Blackpink' girl group), the current popular traffic code of K-pop flow, to be the global ambassador, giving the audience a more intuitive sense of youthfulness. Unlike the Saint Laurent show, where many cultural metaphors were piled up, the nobility of Celine's show was directly

moved to a palace setting, allowing audience to strongly feel the atmosphere of richness and fashion. Lisa, as a fashion icon, gains high popularity on social media platforms. Hence, Generation Z who has purchasing power for luxury goods and be fond of chasing celebrity recommendations and social media exposure, naturally favored Celine much better than before. Nowadays, wearing Celine products illustrates the new social class's attitudes towards fashion under the successful brand communication from Celine. Additionally, the corporate annual report for LVMH in 2021 states that Celine's profit from ongoing business activities was €17,151 million in that year, an increase of 49% from 2019 and more than twice as much as it was in 2020. Therefore, it can be seen that through different techniques of storytelling and selecting the right celebrity endorsement for brand exposure means a lot for the brand communication of the particular brand.

When brands could utilize effective storytelling techniques to package celebrity endorsement to appropriately present brand archetypes, it is an excellent opportunity to make good use of celebrity economics and stand out from the business markets.

Previous researches are mostly focused on celebrity endorsement effects via advertisements (Wang, Cheng & Chu, 2013), but seldom related to storytelling techniques used for brand communications. Further, studies on brand archetypes are also lacking the latest examples within this mass-media era, especially for

new social media platforms, such as TikTok, Pinterest and Instagram etc.

As it is acknowledged that telling stories of brands is a timeless innovation for communication, it is of great significance to study the presentation of brand archetypes through storytelling from celebrity endorsements in the digital era.

This research will fill the gap between storytelling effects and 12 Brand

Archetypes Theory under the mass media information exposure. To articulate

the endorsements preference choices from brands, and give holistic illustrations

of cogent process after storytelling from celebrities, this study will manifest the

new presentation model of brand persona in the Internet-based creative economy

with useful brand communication practices.

1.2 Objectives of Study

The study aims to achieve the following two specific objectives.

1.2.1 To explore how global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management.

1.2.2 To explore how global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling techniques.

1.3 Scope of Study

Nowadays, it is becoming more and more common for brands to utilize celebrity endorsement to promote their products to their target customers. At the same time, it is also increasingly important for brands to package their products through different stories and find the right positioning of their products to awaken consumers' emotional resonance. In view of this situation, this thesis concentrates on the exploration towards the connection between celebrity endorsement and 12 brand archetypes through the application of impression management and storytelling techniques.

To better explore how celebrity endorsement is used by brands for presenting 12 brand archetypes through impression management and storytelling techniques, this study adopts the textual analysis of advertisements on the Instagram, YouTube and Weibo over the time period between 2018 and 2023, which will be conducted for 12 global brands in the personal care product category, representing 12 brand archetypes (Innocent, Everyman, Hero, Outlaw, Explorer, Creator, Ruler, Magician, Lover, Caregiver, Jester, and Sage) based on Carl Jung's theory.

Instagram, YouTube, and Weibo are classic online social media platforms with diverse active user base. To better reach effective data pool for textual analysis, YouTube with over 2,514 million active users, Instagram with over 2,000 million active users, and Weibo with over 584 million active users (Dixon,

2023) provide multimedia contents, including text, images, videos, and even live streaming for comprehensive analysis of how celebrities distinguish themselves through impression management and storytelling techniques.

In addition, to better reach global target audiences, international brands usually launch campaigns on platforms mentioned above due to the fact that Instagram, YouTube and Weibo include users with different demographics dataset, cultural background and interest circles. Especially for international brands, if they aim to reach consumer based in the Chinese mainland market, involving topics and trends on Weibo will be inevitable. Because browsing information on Weibo is more in line with Chinese consumers' habits compared with YouTube and Instagram. Simultaneously, engagement metrics (view counts, likes, comments and shares) among users and brands could offer real-time data evidence to clarify values on analyzing public feedback and reactions from advertisement output from global brands.

1.4 Research Questions

To accomplish the above research objectives, this study will be based on the two research questions as shown below:

RQ#1: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management?

RQ#2: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling techniques?

1.5 Significance of Study

Celebrity effects and content marketing have been more and more significant in brand communication. Choosing an appropriate celebrity which is in line with brand archetype can predict strong associated relationship between brand and target audience and it will help the brand to better capture market share. Nowadays, competition in the business market is fiercer and fiercer than ever before, especially during the post-epidemic era. Due to the sensitive geopolitical situation and energy shortage limitation, import and export trade between countries is facing unprecedented challenges. Especially for brands that seek to capture the international market. Hence, choosing proper endorsements to advocate the brand story and localizing the products and services for export is essential to maintain the vitality of the brand. For example, the internationally renowned brand Dolce & Gabbana was once strongly boycotted by the Chinese mainland market for an ill-timed advertisement that taught viewers how to use chopsticks. This negative example is a wake-up call to more brands that would like to succeed in foreign markets. It requires good storytelling strategies based on content marketing. Findings of this study would reveal good storytelling strategies that can be later adopted by brand managers.

The brand archetype is an emotional projection of the consumer based on their comprehension of the brand stories. When the consumer gets empathy from the story, it can better develop his motivation to make purchasing intention. Meanwhile, a good story needs good narrators and actors. For this issue, the influence of celebrity plays an essential important role. With the invasion of digital information into every aspect of daily lives, celebrities with positive images gain popularity among fans sharing similar hobbies and aesthetic standards, from which establish a two-way trust relationship in the virtual world. If the products under different categories are vertically promoted to target audiences matching the positioning of the products, it can help brands better reach their communication goals. While within this process, the findings of this study will reveal how celebrities bridge the gap of branding recognition between brands and target consumers. The right match of the celebrity with the brand can economically save communication costs and effectively stimulate the growth of sales.

According to the push mechanism, using shorter time and higher exposure to better reach the target group is the key in the development of promotion strategies for brands. Various social applications increasingly push consumers to be exposed to a lot of relevant product information based on algorithmic criteria and their browsing habits. Findings on whether a strong brand archetype can be formed in consumers' perceptions when a brand's story

is repeatedly pushed through their adorable celebrities will serve as best practices for brand managers who desire to develop a strong brand archetype.

Storytelling and impression management are timeless strategies for content marketing. By analyzing the storytelling techniques of the twelve brand archetypes with celebrities' impression management, this study will reveal findings about how to achieve successful brand communication by applying storytelling techniques and impression management to real business practice.

1.6 Definition of Terms

This section provides operational definition of the following concepts.

1.6.1 Celebrity Endorsement

Celebrity endorsement refers to those who have a fan base in a specific field and utilize their reputation to affect a large number of people by endorsing the particular products or brands. As for their impacts, they might be both negative and positive. Celebrities are not only brand ambassadors but also carriers of positive social values who generally play a significant role in influencing consumers' cognition and purchasing behavior.

1.6.2 Brand Archetype

Brand Archetype refers to the concept of Carl Jung's 12 Brand Archetype Theory (1991), which manifests 12 types of general brand personas. Its marketing power is possible when consumers make influential connections between a brand and a certain character image, specific 12 brand archetypes are defined as

followings:

1.6.2.1 Outlaw

The “Outlaw” archetype refers to those who disobey traditional regulars and always show their determination to fight for freedom and innovation. It is a kind of rebellion against dogmatism.

1.6.2.2 Creator

The “Creator” archetype aims to show the positive aspects of creation. Contrary to the Outlaw, the Creator will utilize a gentler way to prove his pursuing truths and dreams for making this world better in his own way. Turning imagination into reality is Creator’s faithful mission.

1.6.2.3 Magician

The “Magician” archetype is usually related to joyfulness and magic. Turning sorrows into happiness and bringing surprises into lives, they are Magician’s talents to heal souls earning for peace and love. Hence, when we refer to Magician, it is easy to remind us of wonderland, which is free from chaos and awakens the innocence of hearts.

1.6.2.4 Hero

The “Hero” archetype is a classic inspiring character. Turning tragedy into a miracle by firmly overcoming obstacles, the hero is a symbol of bravery and wisdom. Its savior image can inspire normal people to cheer up within challenging moments. Further, brands with the Hero archetype struggle to

make consumers believe that they can be extraordinary instead of being ordinary after standing out of their comfort zones.

1.6.2.5 Lover

The “Lover” archetype refers to an ideal image of an intimate partner who is gentle, caring, and romantic. Love is an eternal topic in the history of human beings, which can awaken the softest part of people's hearts. Through magnetic physical attraction and self-improving motivation, brands with the Lover archetype are specialized in evoking emotional connections.

1.6.2.6 Jester

The “Jester” archetype is a joyful image that can awaken happiness among audiences. The carefree characteristics of the Jester can drive everyone to encounter original satisfaction in a fancy wonderland. Hence, brands with the Jester archetype are mostly connected with the innocence of childhood.

1.6.2.7 Everyman

The “Everyman” archetype refers to an approachable image under the safety of conformity. Brands with the “Everyman” archetype are usually affordable, not unique, but trustworthy. The Everyman brand fits consumers’ casual everyday needs. It constructs a sense of security under the familiarity and belongings.

1.6.2.8 Caregiver

The “Caregiver” archetype is closely related to care giving parental tendencies. As for the generosity rooted in Caregiver brands, it leaves consumers with a sense of protection from harms. Showing help with warmth and empathy, brands with the Caregiver archetype respect all the virtues and origins of consumers.

1.6.2.9 Ruler

The “Ruler” archetype refers to the control of orders. It is a reflection of ambitions and superiority. Brands with the “Ruler” archetype are usually elites’ royal partners. A luxurious sense of style and unparalleled hidden values are essential for brand positioning. Hence, brands with the Ruler archetype are usually positioned as a symbol of leadership in the industry.

1.6.2.10 Innocent

The “Innocent” archetype has strong connections with purity and harmony. Brands equipped with the Innocent archetype focus on turning complexity into simplicity for their products or service, under an emphasis on originality and reassuring quality. In conclusion, Innocent brands offer consumers a trustworthy step back and happiness, where gentle care can also have infinite power.

1) Sage

The “Sage” archetype is a combination of prophecy and wisdom. Brands with the Sage archetype is compared to a reliable partner who can show lost lambs the right way. To be in line with today’s society’s growth, Sage brands are supposed to be equipped with the latest science and technology to show the power of knowledge.

2) Explorer

The “Explorer” archetype is positioned as a pioneer for discovery. The Explorer will show their innovation and creation under some conventional rules, which make them distinguished from the Outlaw. Explorer brands are more like gentle reformers in the industry.

1.6.3 Impression Management

Impression management is a window for others to recognize the characteristics of one person or an object. During the process of perception shaping, the impression presets can be controlled by the one in charge of the presentation to achieve anticipated feedback through careful management. It includes three major factors – 1) social setting, 2) appearance, and 3) manner of interacting (Goffman, 1959).

1.6.3.1 Social Setting

Social environments encompass the immediate physical surroundings, social relationships, and cultural milieu within which defined

groups of people function and interact (Casper, 2001). Different social settings shape varying characteristics of human beings. As the first impressions made by social settings have long-lasting impacts, it is considered one of major factors of impression management.

1.6.3.2 Appearance

This term refers to the way a person or thing looks to other people. According to Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), appearance includes clothing, physical stature and race, which are apparent characteristics at first glance at beginning of acquaintances. It is another important factor of impression management.

1.6.3.3 Manner of Interacting

Based on Goffman (1959), this term consists of the attitude humans convey in an attempt to get others to form certain impressions about them. As part of non-verbal communication, manner can be shown through gestures, facial expressions, and body language. It is acknowledged that good manners can help both sides feel relaxed and be more involved in communication to gain more information. It is an important factor for impression management.

1.6.4 Storytelling Techniques

This term refers to the interactive art of using words and actions to reveal the elements and images of a story while encouraging the listener's imagination (National Storytelling Network, 2019). Storytelling techniques are widely used in novels, paintings, lyrics, movies, etc. Good stories would resonate with the emotions of the audience. In this research, this study focuses on five approaches of storytelling techniques as shown below:

1.6.4.1 4P Model

The 4P Model of storytelling techniques consists of four orders: Promise - Picture - Proof - Push. Firstly, starting with a promise to draw a picture to the audience to arouse attention and interests rank a prior appealing step. Secondly, making proof to the audience to enhance trust is a significant push for the audience to shape perceptions and take action.

1.6.4.2 BAB Model

The BAB model includes three orders. They are Before, After, and Bridge. To begin with, illustrate the before and after situations to the audience. Then, utilize a bridge to present procedures about how to achieve expected objectives.

1.6.4.3 First-Person Narration

First-person narration is defined as telling stories through the first-person perspective to convince the audience of certain opinions from their own experiences. The storyteller is often called a first-person protagonist.

1.6.4.4 Third-Person Narration

Third-person narration is defined as telling stories through the third-person perspective. The storyteller is not the one who experiences stories by himself. It is about an outsider sharing stories from others with the audience.

1.6.4.5 Absent Narrator Narration

Absent narrator narration is defined as telling stories by means of speech and interaction (drama) (Stern, 1996). The speech and drama can be designed as specific plots to meet the resonance needs of the audience.

1.6.5 Personal Care Product:

Personal care products (or abbreviated as PCPs) are generally utilized for grooming, cleaning, personal hygiene, and cosmetic purposes in daily lives. Product items of personal care category include hair and skin care, mother and baby care, UV protection creams, facial cleansers, insect repellents, perfumes, aromas, soap, detergents, shampoos, conditioners, toothpaste, etc., which make it simple for people to lead their lives (Khalid & Abdollahi, 2021). By the way, some personal care products are regulated as drugs simultaneously according to the law. For instance, lip balms, diaper ointments, mouthwashes marketed with therapeutic claims, antiperspirants, and treatments for dandruff or acne (Office of Regulatory Affairs, 2019).

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews the literature about the examined concepts, past studies, and theories. It is used as a foundation for developing a conceptual framework for answering the two research questions of this study.

2.1 Review of Relevant Literature and Previous Studies

2.1.1 Celebrity Endorsement

Celebrities are defined as “people who built a large network of followers, and are regarded as trusted tastemakers in one or several niches” (De Veirman, Cauberghe & Hudders, 2017, p. 1). They generally have some expertise in specific areas, such as healthy living, travel, food, lifestyle, beauty, or fashion (Lou & Yuan, 2019). With the development of Internet, social media platforms gradually become combinations of products recommendation, direct selling promotion and after sales comments mediums. Hence, celebrity effects are more and more significant in content marketing than ever before. When popularity of celebrities via public traffic could directly boost sales, the positioning of customer profiles is usually in line with appropriate public images of the celebrity. In general, pushing advertisements towards celebrity fan base vertically would help brands win higher sales conversion rate compared with non-targeted mass exposure advertising input. In addition, compared to high budgets

requirements for hiring well-known celebrities, inviting micro celebrities for brand communication is also a popular trend for PR works. As for ‘micro celebrities,’ they are people online who are known to a small but often dedicated group in niche hobby circles, and they represent a growing variant of the attention economy (Lorenz, 2022).

Famous celebrities and micro celebrities play essential parts in the celebrity economy. Moreover, as they become more influential among their fans, they would form fan groups and gradually transfer fans from public domain traffic to private domain traffic platforms, where they would show more information about themselves to achieve better business promotion among their loyal fans.

In terms of private life sharing, celebrities are willing to share a substantial part of their personal life with their target audience. They need to decide if they want, or even can, leave out a part of their personal life and how their pets, children, partner, and family should be involved (Haenlein, Anadol, Farnsworth, Hugo, Hunichen & Welte, 2020). When parts of their private lives are unveiled, it would increase intimacy between celebrities and their fans. In daily lives, a person’s characteristic would be judged by his front stage and back stage behaviors. However, for celebrities, reactions and attitudes from back stage of life scenarios seem to be slightly difficult in showing totally to target groups according to energy limitations and timeliness delays. Additionally, if back stage images of celebrities are not in line with expectations from fans, their popularity and reputation are proximately ruined in

one second. Hence, celebrities would utilize some details in their photos or vlog shooting to reinforce their positive persona that meets public expectations. Even posts of them sometimes contain negative emotions, it is all about shaping a real person with emotions going up and down rather than creating a distant image like perfect actors. What's more, fans would be delighted if their idols could sincerely share joys and sorrows with them. After that, all the sweat and tears are digested on the back stage of life scenarios, and then celebrities would return to the front stage with radiant images. In this way, the construction of a positive model image is eventually complete. Through this way, celebrities could effectively build emotional connections with their fans and gradually gain influence among them. What's more, good fan bases could help celebrities gain more business benefits under celebrity economic effects (Wu, 2022).

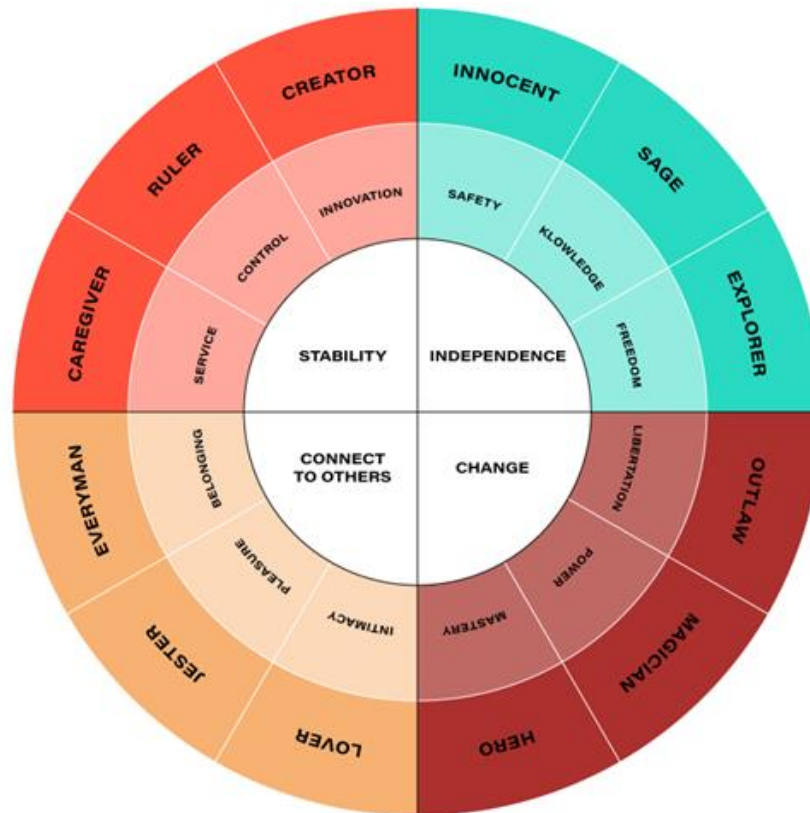
2.1.2 Brand Archetype

People have strong attachments to brands with clearly defined archetypes reflected in their branding, including visual design, messaging, tone of voice, and even their products and services (Rizza, 2022). According to the study of Mittelstaedt (2004), 95% of consumers will make a purchase decision in a subconscious state. In response to consumers' subconscious purchasing habits, if brand archetype effect is maximized, it will help brands establish positive brand images. Hence, customers will predict the most associated and needed brand

archetypes before making purchasing decisions and sales will increase, as well as consumer loyalty to brands.

The Brand archetypal effect is a timeless, innovative, and practical marketing strategy. When stories about brand archetypes are effectively exposed in a large number of repetitions, it could help to establish brand distinction and uniqueness. Accordingly, brand archetype could lay a perceptual foundation towards a brand and then arouse consumer imagination. Consequently, portraying a touchable image and further developing a symbolic brand archetype could establish higher leverage of consumers' brand likeability and brand loyalty (Laub, Ferdinand, Kramer & Pätzmann, 2018).

Figure 2.1: Twelve Brand Archetypes Theory Model



Source: Dyrлага, S. (2023). *A Warrior or a Jester: All you need to know about brand archetypes*. Retrieved from <https://admindagency.com/blog/brand-archetypes-all-you-need-to-know/>.

2.1.2.1 Outlaw

Outlaws express reluctant attitudes towards the status quo and simultaneously show their courage to break the rules. They rebel against authority and any idea that is contrary to freedom. In addition, their motivation are risk and mastery, from which audience could see their huge passions for liberation (Rizza, 2022). Hence, their target groups yearn to question the existing truth and try to be

revolutionary. Strong self-expression could echo with their psychological needs.

Brand communication from outlaw archetypes emphasize the importance of breaking down the barriers and awakening each boring soul. Pushing boundaries is outlaw's faith, when wildest ambitions of outlaws are perfectly shown up through communication medium among potential rebels, their purchasing power would give surprise to brands.

2.1.2.2 Creator

Creators are committed to turning the beautiful world of the imagination into reality. They are the standouts in imagination and self-expression. For creators, driven by unsatisfying existing features and mediocre products, they dedicate themselves to reach pioneer innovation. In a spark of inspiration, products with creator brand archetypes usually stir target audience's desire for creative process and encourage them to be life-changing makers. Furthermore, brands continue to identify problems and solve them as they evolve. Because brands with creator archetypes strive to offer their target audience with the most extraordinary experience (Rizza, 2022).

2.1.2.3 Magician

Magicians struggle to bring the future to the present. Magician archetypes display traits that have spiritual or psychological elements to help target audience to achieve personal transformation in a charismatic, compelling, and mystical way (Astute, Co., 2020). Brands with magician archetypes are good at

creating fantasy to arouse curiosity among target groups. When it comes to how customers feel, they are often captivated by the potential and promise that the brand has to offer (Nelson, 2020). When magic makes life better in a relaxing and delightful way, customers will naturally project positive emotional values on brands and subconsciously increase their loyalty to them.

2.1.2.4 Hero

The hero is a classic character image in Greek mythology, American movies, and Japanese animation, etc. He carries the determination of mankind to overcome suffering and hopes for a better life. Many sports brands prefer to categorize their products as the brand archetype of heroes, rendered by inspiring background music and encouraging story plots, giving the recipients a psychological implication that if they own the products, they could overcome all difficulties and become heroes. Characterized by proving their worth in every challenging situation, heroes need self-sacrifice and courage to overcome storms and achieve their ambitions. Although the audiences are familiar with the story of heroes, how to make the classic "conflict - resolve the conflict" story structure (Serra, 2017) show its uniqueness is a tough task, which is easy to be called a cliché. But there is no denying the fact that passions for heroes have never been extinguished in any era, so brands with hero archetypes have been surprising consumers with innovation all the time.

2.1.2.5 Lover

Lovers have passions for beauty and desires for sensuous and caring experiences. In addition, lovers are desired to be desired (Rizza, 2022). Hence, personal charm is particularly important in the brand archetype of lovers, which is usually characterized by romantic and enchanting keywords. In addition, to make the Lover archetypes look more stylish, some unquantifiable aesthetic standards to evoke emotions are usually applied to package brand images. For instance, fabulous sculptures, historical stories, typical literature, classic music, and modern art, etc. All in all, brands with lover archetypes focus on celebrating physical joys of being human, fostering intimacy and bliss in their consumers (Rizza, 2022). When the archetype of lover is sublimated, the meaning of lover will extend to the love of family, love of friends, and love of society, etc., with a gentle and powerful positive image to awaken the empathy of consumers.

2.1.2.6 Jester

Jesters decorate lives with light-hearted moments. They are fun-loving chasers. With regard to jester archetypes, it is usually positive images with leisure joy and humor that businesses intend to present to customers through their brand communication strategies rather than a 100% projection of the consumer's persona profiles. Corporate hopes that the jester's jovial personality will allow consumers to take a break from stressful lives. Additionally, jester personalities could be a unique and loving point of differentiation if the environment and timing are right. Therefore,

brands that can connect with their audience through happiness and laughter can become much-loved brands among the target audience in the business market (Rizza, 2022).

2.1.2.7 Everyman

Everyman carries a tinge of collectivism. The brand archetype of the Everyman represents everyone as equals without social distance alienation. Because it is a common and non-offensive public image, and it leaves a sense of security that puts somebody in the crowd with a down-to-earth setting. The brand archetype of everyman represents approachability, which shows a sense of positive belonging. As a result, if a product is routinely used in everyday life, it could be a suitable fit for the everyman brand (Thomson, 2021). Products based on everyman archetypes have characteristics of high-performance, good quality and affordability, which make them be compared as a reliable and loyal partner in people's lives. However, due to the fact that ordinary is easy to fall into mediocrity, brands will focus on giving fundamental values to the ordinary products through storytelling techniques to strengthen consumers' deep memories of the brand and thus create emotional resonance.

2.1.2.8 Caregiver

Caregivers are altruistic, selfless, and warm-hearted protectors. They are typically maternal figures who take individuals in need of care under their wings until they are strong enough to care for themselves (Rizza, 2022). Hence, caregiver

archetypes are usually compared to mature guardians who wait for the other person to grow with their company. Because caregivers are closely linked to reassuring care guarantee images. They are dedicated to providing innocent consumers with trustworthy protection. In addition, products and services from caregivers are equipped with high-quality standards to offer consumers with convenient and efficient usage experience. Besides, relationship between brands with caregivers' archetypes and target audience is positioned as intimacy rather than alienation. For customers, companionship from caregivers is the longest confession of love. And it is the core spirit of brands to stand out from the business markets.

2.1.2.9 Ruler

Rulers see themselves at the top of the food chain and aggressively defend their position (Rizza, 2022). As for the ruler archetype, it seeks to prevent chaos by taking control. Brand archetype of ruler is a mastery of social order and status to manifest values of identities. It is ruthless and power-hungry - seeking to gain control by any means (Astute, Co., 2020). Furthermore, ruler is a symbol of prosperity and success. Therefore, products with this brand positioning should not only have extremely high qualities, but also have sensations of social distance resulting from elitism. In addition, details of products reveal rulers' extraordinary status and it simultaneously brings positive psychological implications of huge success. Hence, utilizing high quality products with perfect details will leave customers a feeling that if you rule the details of products well, you would be

able to rule your life better and finally put yourself at the top of the ladder of success.

Consequently, high-end products with ruler brand archetypes bring a specifically clear hierarchy.

2.1.2.10 Innocent

The innocent is known as the dreamer, idealist, muse, traditionalist, or Pollyanna dreams of a better, happier world (Thomas, 2021). For brands with archetypes of innocent, they aim to create a child-like wonder with open-minded and joyful moments to resist the complicated world. Hence, purity and minimalism would be essential elements in the brand positioning with innocent colors.

The Innocent brand archetype is filled with hope and faith. They see the best in everyone and everything and most importantly, they could find joy in the little things in lives (Thomas, 2021). The innocent would be delighted to see the corporate guarding a piece of pure sincerity in the complex world. Therefore, brands are supposed to focus on the simplicity and practicality of product functions, maintain the transparency of information within production process, as well as shape responsible corporate public images. In conclusion, when the inner beauty of brands is recognized by target audience, brands with innocent archetypes will resonate with customers well.

2.1.2.11 Sage

Sage images are usually regarded as experts with wisdom. They show expertise in specific knowledge fields. And the spark of intelligence usually flashes

in a philosophical and profound conversation. From this perspective, it seems that brands with sage archetypes carry the nature of public welfare and benefit human society. Hence, rather than changing the world, brands with sage archetypes are far more likely to pass on their wisdom to someone who can apply it to change it (Rizza, 2022). As the old saying goes, standing on the shoulders of giants could see higher. Sage philosophers with great wisdom are supposed to spread knowledge with gentleness and selflessness to bring people out of trouble and break free from confusion. All in all, the discovery of truth would play an essential part in brand communication with sage archetypes. In addition, the vastness of knowledge and adherence to truth is crucial for the sage brand archetype to evoke emotional resonance among customers. Besides, lifelong learning has become a consensus for nowadays human society to make progress. Therefore, the development of brands with sage archetypes would have a very promising future.

2.1.2.12 Explorer

Explorer has a palpable inner drive to venture beyond their comfort and conformity of everyday life into the harsh environment. Brands with explorer archetype are symbols of freedom and innovation. They won't let their comfort zones set boundaries in their exploring experience. Moreover, they are good at challenging the standards of modern society. Their rebellion against the dogmatism of real lives is not as crazy and unruly as outlaws or heroes, who instead submit answers to their life quandaries in a self-breaking way to gain spiritual independence and finally

become pioneers of industries. In conclusion, brand communication of explorer archetypes is fulfilling and inspiring. Their product categories are unyielding or rugged. Additionally, any brand that differs from the norm and creates its own uniqueness could be classified as an explorer (Astute, Co., 2020). This positive and outward-looking explorer brand image plays an important role in uplifting target customers in the post-epidemic era.

2.1.3 Impression Management

Impression management is one of the concepts of Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959). According to Erving Goffman (1959), as actors, human beings utilize sign vehicles to present their images to audiences in their social lives. Sign vehicles include three key elements - social setting, appearance, and manner of interacting. All these factors shape impressions for the audience during the acting process.

2.1.3.1 Social Setting

Social setting is an aspect of setting that pertains to the human environment among which events occur and among which characters live or interact (Su, Allen & Plotkin, 2022). According to Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), social setting is a macro physical environment where actors can show their performance. When characters interrelate with social environment with their motivations and behaviors, audience could judge characters' social status, interest preference and psychological state, etc. through details based on universal standards (Brennan, Previte & Fry, 2016).

As mass media are more widely used in daily life, social setting encompasses richer content than before. Interpersonal communication is no longer confined to real-life scenarios; the online world has become important. According to Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), social setting provides the story background. And it can be divided into background setting for front-stage and back-stage. As the social media platforms gain popularity, it gradually blurs the boundary between front-stage and back-stage (Bowman, 2010). Because showing some details of private lives in back-stage to audience, it does not only decrease online alienation, but also enhances interaction with potential fan groups. Hence, social setting is not merely limited for offline scenarios. The online editing tools can polish social setting with attractive elements to better touch their target audience. For instance, music, lights, filters, dressings, and decorations etc., occurring on vlog videos can be a good example for showing the attractiveness of edited back-stage performance via online media platforms.

2.1.3.2 Appearance

Appearance refers to clothing, physical stature and race etc. Appearance could imply one's characteristics, hobbies, and social status. Hence, people might judge a book by its cover and then form a stereotype of somebody based on incomplete and inaccurate information. In general, people who have the same hobbies and life attitudes share similarities inherently. Hence, when brands choose celebrity endorsement to promote their products, except from considering

popularity among fans of celebrities, they would also consider whether appearance images of celebrities are consistent with target customers profiles as positioned from the start. If the celebrity's style is far from the brand's positioning, then target customers would be unable to establish an effective emotional connection with brands when purchasing products. Because customers couldn't find ideal images from endorsements. For instance, as the first Chinese-American singer to perform at the Oscars, Coco Lee was ever the first Chanel ambassador in the Chinese region in 2001. However, she faced backlash from consumers of Chanel. The audience felt that her sexy image was inconsistent with Chanel's eternal elegance. Moreover, due to the overwhelming opposition, Coco Lee's endorsement of Chanel was terminated after only six months (Pan, 2017). It was obvious that during the 2000s, feminist liberation thoughts were not so popular, and average consumers couldn't follow the idea of appreciating the diversity of beauty. As for the public perceptual archetypal dimension, Chanel was synonymous with grace and nobility, And Coco Lee's dressing was sexy and pioneering. Consequently, it could be seen that Coco Lee's public image did not align with the exquisite concept of Chanel. Hence, choosing a spokesperson whose external image is not in line with the brand's positioning is not conducive to brand marketing, despite the spokesperson's reputation and popularity.

Though different cultures have their own preferences for the standards of fascinating appearance. Plum skin, glossy hair and symmetrical figure seem to be a universal condition to define an attractive image. Utilizing foreign celebrities to

promote products with persuasive stories in the local market is also a good way to strengthen brand positioning from different perspectives. For instance, Estee Lauder is now associated with the phrase "You are so Estee Lauder" on Tik-Tok in China. This sentence illustrates that Estee Lauder's brand positioning is bound up with elegance for the average audience. This phrase was originally inspired by a Russian model named Anna Lerh who was praised by netizens for looking like Estee Lauder's spokesperson in her videos. And then Estee Lauder's PR team seized on the buzz of this slang "You are so Estee Lauder" and invited Anna to promote their new products. In fact, for different brands, customers will shape exact perceptions of varying products with the high exposure of celebrities' endorsements or recommendations. For instance, contrary to Estee Lauder, Armani is associated with independence, like Cate Blanchett's classic red posters with the hints of feminine power. All in all, appearance has strong implications to help target audience to better reach the core spirits of brands and give them relatively positive psychological hints. Hence, it is of great significance to present appropriate appearance settings to deliver product messages to target groups.

Figure 2.2: Armani's Si Perfume Poster Featuring Cate Blanchett



Source: *Si-Women's Fragrances | Giorgio Armani*. (2023). Retrieved from

https://www.armani.com/en-us/giorgio-armani/woman/fragrances/SI_

Figure 2.3: Estee Lauder's Infinite Sky Perfume Poster Featuring Anna Lerh



Source: *Infinite Sky Perfume | Estee Lauder*. (2021). Retrieved from

<https://www.xiaohongshu.com/explore/undefined>. 小红书.

2.1.3.3 Manner of Interacting

It is universally acknowledged that good manners make a man. One of the most common ways to convey attitudes is through nonverbal communication, which refers to gestures, facial expressions, and body language (Sparknotes, 2019). As in films and photographs where close-ups of characters are given, unspoken details can most truly and deeply reveal a person's image. Obviously, the manner of interacting is a way of characters to present themselves in public. It is a show-off moment for performance of front stages according to Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959). Additionally, characters could present smart and polite images in public through practice and rehearsals in back stages. When good impression management is achieved, celebrities could build positive linkages with their fans.

The common manner of interacting can considerably ease strangeness for interlocutor. For the dimensions of gestures, facial expression, body language, clothing, physical stature, race, and personal area, they have different standards based on varying culture background. However, the sincerity and inclusivity play key roles in each communicative scenario. Especially nowadays, cross-cultural communication is gaining momentum. Moreover, the online world has enriched the social scenes across the limits of time and place. Hence, the manner of interacting will be like the cover of the book, shaping essential first impression for audience. Some misunderstandings and disrespects will ruin the whole process of viewpoint transmission. Contrary to some grammars or translation mistakes, issues associated

to race, religion and politics are very sensitive for interaction process. Therefore, before formally starting a conversation for both online and offline scenarios, it is of great importance to learn the interlocutor's basic cultural and social background. When the appropriate manner of interacting is used for communication, it will effectively ease unfamiliarity and then further build mutual trust.

2.1.4 Storytelling Techniques

Storytelling techniques refer to the strategies which are used for polishing the story illustration process. And then it will effectively attract the attention of audience and further arouse resonance. Not all stories are equally effective. Hence, brands are supposed to be well integrated into the stories and then gain corresponding benefits. When stories receive good feedback, brand archetypes are created among target audience. Five storytelling techniques are described below.

2.1.4.1 4P Model

The 4P Model refers to storytelling strategies with 4 steps, which are *promise - picture - proof - push* (GreatContent, 2019). Raising a *promise* can somehow build the first step of mutual trustworthiness with the audience. And then utilizing convincing evidence and results to draw a *picture* to interact with audience can further attract their attention and interests. While for the step of *proof*, it will be described as the results after learning the picture of the story. It will show the situations after acquiring a specific object or service, and everything turns positive with the help of “promise and picture”. As for the last step, *push*, it is like an

additional reaction after learning the stories. When good word-of-mouth occurs, useful recommendations will attract more audience to pay attention to the products or services. What's more, some classic plots, storyteller images or thought-provoking dialogues of stories will gradually become an influential business card for the brand.

Here is an example illustrating the specific usage of 4P storytelling technique. For the online video sharing, a celebrity shared her story when she was infected with COVID-19. It is well known that ibuprofen can help women a lot during the special period. Because ibuprofen has anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving effects. It is a *promise* procedure based on basic knowledge towards medicine for most people. Then she shared about her headache and high fever stories, which is a *picture* to describe the tolerant procedure. But now she feels better after taking ibuprofen and then edits this video in order to let more audience know that ibuprofen helps a lot when getting fever and headache due to COVID-19. While reviewing this video from a current perspective, some audiences would question the usefulness of ibuprofen based on the information from the latest papers published by the scientific medical community. However, it is also a fact that at the peak of the Covid-19 epidemic period in mainland China, the usage of ibuprofen helped many patients to stop suffering from high fevers and relieve their pains to a certain extent. And this experience sharing will become a *push* for more audience to convince that ibuprofen will be a great care-giver if someone unfortunately gets COVID-19. Then emotional connections between products and audience will be strengthened. And more and more

celebrities share some relative knowledge about how to use ibuprofen correctly. Especially for Chinese mainland market, though China is one of the largest producers of ibuprofen in the world, in December 2022, as China gradually loosens its epidemic prevention policies, the number of people infected with COVID-19 is increasing and ibuprofen is hard to purchase in China. Then, Chinese giant technology company Tencent launched a mini-program on WeChat, "COVID-19 Protection Drugs Public Welfare and Mutual Aid Platform," where more than a million users posted over 50,000 requests for help and assistance, sharing their own extra fever-reducing medicine (Radio Free Asia, 2022). In addition, there are more and more people sharing the precautions of ibuprofen and cheering each other up. Until now, keeping ibuprofen at home on a daily basis has become a reassuring choice for Chinese consumers. In response to the Chinese rush to purchase ibuprofen, effective narration and viral spread of social buzz can shape exact perceptions of something in a very short period. It not only influences people's opinions, but also their actions. Therefore, it is clear to learn that narrative stories play critical roles for brand communication compared with the way of only showing the "sell-points" of products or service.

2.1.4.2 Before–After–Bridge Model (BAB)

The BAB model refers to the strategy of storytelling with the framework of showing before and after comparative situations first and then using bridge to illustrate the dealing method. It is a storytelling technique that is widely

used in delivering messages through advertisements, especially for promoting the efficacy of products or service (GreatContent, 2019). For instance, the video's camera captures a close-up of a child going from crying to smiling, for what reason, leaving the story in suspense by showing the shift of *before and after* situations. Then the camera changes to a wide-angle video shot and finds that Mickey Mouse in Disneyland gives the child a lollipop. In this story, Disneyland is the *bridge* to happiness. And the audience can learn that Disneyland is a place that brings laughter to everyone. Moreover, the childishness embedded in every corner of Disneyland can awaken precious memories for visitors. In conclusion, presenting the shift from negative emotions to positive ones can stimulate pain points of consumers. When audiences show interest about solutions, the bridge will cross the ocean to give people comfort.

2.1.4.3 First-Person Narration

First-person narrative means that the story is told from the first-person perspective, usually using the pronouns I or we to tell it. In novels, films and advertisements, first-person narration is a common form of story representation. According to Keen (2006)'s illustration of the Empathetic Narrative Techniques, it is said that first-person narratives elicit emotional responses more readily than third-person narrative circumstances in novels. Because generally, the audience will have a greater sense of immersion in first-person narrative stories (Keen, 2006). In contemporary social networks, celebrities often utilize the first-person perspective

to present products when recommending them. In this way, product performance and product usage effects can be more realistically displayed so as to better resonate emotionally with the target audience.

In addition, it will make stories presented by celebrities more convincing. As they are telling their own stories rather than things heard from others. Especially for the group of fans who have similar experiences and preferences with the celebrity, the celebrity's recommendation has a higher reference value for them (Liu, Zhang & Zhang, 2020). Thus, they will have a deeper emotional connection with the celebrity. By the way, narrating from a first-person perspective is also conducive to celebrities accumulating better video material based on real life, thus creating better quality content and attracting viewers. Everyone in the world has his or her own life script, as explained in the Dramaturgy theory (Goffman, 1959), playing different roles on different occasions and having different stories. Summarizing these stories and sharing them with others is the process of spreading and sublimating ideas. Although the content of the stories may have similar directions and plots, different lines, different costumes, and even different social and cultural environments can make the stories with quality content to become a source of emotional power for people, and this is the charm of telling stories in the first person.

2.1.4.4 Third-Person Narration

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2003), when telling a story in the third person, the narrator stands apart from the action and describes

the characters' deeds by using their names or the third-person pronouns he, she, or they. Furthermore, the three subtypes of third-person narrative are omniscient, limited, and objective. A third-person narrator can either be all-knowing (that is, aware of the thoughts and feelings of every individual) or limited in their perspective (focused on a single character, or aware only what certain characters say and do) (MasterClass, 2021). Compared with First-person Narration, Third-person Narration contains more scenes and perspectives when telling stories. Because whether in fiction or video, third-person narrative allows for a more rapid shift in view and scene to show the story elements. Although it is not "one's own story," the moving plot can still evoke emotional resonance with the audience. Moreover, from different perspectives that are switched, viewers can analyze and evaluate the story more comprehensively (Mountford, 2019).

However simultaneously, the third-person narrative style, which focuses more on the logic of the story and presenting facts, may increase the distance between the narrator and the listener. Although third-person narration can show the personalities and preferences of different characters in more dimensions so that more viewers can find their reference objects for emotional projection in the narrative. Nevertheless, due to the story's length or the film's duration, the third-person report only briefly reveals each character's inner emotional state. As a result, the audience may not feel a sense of immersion and emotional resonance in time (compared to the first person). In short, the narrative style has a trade-off between breadth and

depth. Different narrative styles can be chosen for different audiences and expected publicity effects.

2.1.4.5 Absent Narrator Narration

The absent narrator narration is also called the omniscient narrator narration. Generally, the omniscient narrator illustrates a story from an all-knowing perspective although he is not a character in it (Jahn, 2022). The absent narrator is invisible in the story plot. Consequently, to remain neutral, they seldom judge or comment on the behaviors of protagonists. Therefore, when audiences try to understand the spirits of the whole story, they can analyze it in a more objective way. But there is also an exception. For instance, there is a famous quote in *Pride and Prejudice* by Austin (1998), that is “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.” Whilst this concluding quote moves the plot forward and sets the following scenes, it also reflects, to some extent, the ideological trends of that period and Jane Austin's own values. But it does not detract from the fact that *Pride and Prejudice* is written in the absent narrator narration perspective.

The absent narration can arouse familiarity with audiences as if they witness the whole story by themselves so as to evoke their own feelings and form their own judgements without totally being affected by some exact prejudices from the characters speaking. Because the omniscient narrator is aware of the characters' background stories, behavioral motivations and emotional states through arranging

settings, creating tensions, and starting the story without relying on the presence of a specific character's voice (Jahn, 2022). In addition, it can help audiences better get immersive in the whole story to stimulate their resonances with the plots and create their own thoughtful ideas.

2.1.5 Sense of Style Predicting the Effectiveness of Celebrity Endorsement on Advertisements

According to Silvera and Austad (2004) study, the sense of style presented by celebrity endorsement is an essential part of forming brand archetypes to target audience. The sense of style refers to a particular sort of form, appearance, or characteristic. Moreover, it dominates the first impression of brands under the presentations of endorsers.

Sense of styles could be presented by cultures rooted in brand histories and be refreshed by packaged storytelling via celebrity endorsements in contemporary society. Because sense of style is a kind of personification in describing desires and behaviors through style positioning (Silvera & Austad, 2004). Defining a style for a product or service is similar to identifying a personality trait for a stranger. When the core of brands could be perceived as multidimensionally as personas, brands could better communicate their values with target customer base. Hence, when products or services make effective linkages with sense of styles, it would establish ideal images based on consumer expectations. During this procedure, sense of style is conceptualized by brand archetypes, which psychologically affect

consumer perceived values before their purchasing decisions (Silvera & Austad, 2004).

Sense of styles of celebrity endorsements could affect styles positioning of brands. Because celebrities could strengthen the original or fulfill the missing parts of brand archetypes. Celebrities utilize visual aesthetics and filtered images to promote specific products or services (Jin, Muqaddam & Ryu, 2019). After sufficient communications with brands PR teams, posts or recorded videos presented by celebrities imply archetypes that brands intend to instill in target audience.

Positive feelings towards endorsers could be transferred to associated products under effective brand communications (Silvera & Austad, 2004). Additionally, the congruence between brand positioning and celebrity personality could further influence purchasing intentions (Pradhan, Duraipandian & Sethi, 2016). For average consumers, even though they are not familiar with certain brands, they would subconsciously show favorites towards relative products or service with their adorable endorsing (Pradhan et al., 2016). Additionally, when celebrities endorse brands with good reputation, it is simultaneously beneficial to enhance their public influence among fans. Therefore, choosing appropriate celebrities to present products is a win-win situation for both brands and celebrities. In addition, when celebrities utilize relative products in non-advertising scenarios and relative pictures or videos are exposed to the public, such as "celebrities' airport outfits" (Parker, 2023) or "items appearing in their posts on social media platforms" (Rock Content, 2022),

it would bring free advertising to brands and further reach strong connections between endorsers and brands. Because in non-advertising scenarios, the products that celebrities choose in their daily lives are more representative of their preferences. Thus, In this way, sense of styles from endorsers would convey effective branding information to target customers.

2.1.6 Persona-Based Storytelling Plays Essential Roles in Branding

Storytelling is essential to successful branding, since brand is a combination of brand communications and cooperating behaviors (Herskovitz & Crystal, 2010). It would inform customers of predictable experience with products or services from companies. Brands utilize storytelling to deliver values of brands via choosing appropriate characters to create emotional bonding with target audience thus establishing iconic archetypes (personas) for brand communications (Hwang, 2017). Classic well-told stories include elements of a human hero, plots, and a turning point (Denning, 2004). During narrative procedures, familiar archetypes appearing in storytelling could help the audience better understand core spirits of the whole story, because the audience could be more involved based on their cultural awareness.

Shaping stories with breathtakingly fresh and comfortingly recognizable elements could breed new lives into story archetypes (Herskovitz & Crystal, 2010). Though story archetypes have well known theoretical frameworks, connotation of them are constantly enriched with changes of times. Understandings towards core meanings of stories by target audience are influenced by current social consciousness

as well as individual psychological states (Wilber, 2004). Moreover, both macro social ideology and micro individual psychology are reorganized in the midst of conflicts and innovated in the process of summarization (Anderson, 2009).

As a result, archetypal images of stories presented in different social contexts have different connotations in articulating values in different ways. For instance, before the rise of the feminist and affirmative action movements, the heroic power of patriarchy was usually presented by men. And now we can see more female spokespeople in brand campaigns with heroic storytelling archetypes.

Two brands could coexist in a story with a strikingly similar type of plot, but the differences in their distinct brand personas will be what alters the narrative and makes each brand distinctively memorable (Herskovitz & Crystal, 2010). For instance, both Apple and Google are tech giants globally. However, according to customers' perceptions of archetypes towards these two brands, the former one is Creator, the other is Sage (Hwang, 2017). In fact, for their brand communications, they emphasize different elements in showing the magic of technological development. Apple prefers to bring outlandish ideas to lives, while Google excels at providing a platform for audiences to learn about stunning ideas of others. One is the creator itself, while the other is an encyclopedia-like presence. Therefore, it is easy to notice that when celebrities promote Apple's products, most of them show the features of products through creative clips. For Google, as one of the indispensable search engines for global Internet users, commonly comes with

diversity and authority of information. Therefore, in branding, finding the right positioning is key. When a company finds its position clearly and chooses the right spokesperson, it can strengthen the brand archetype that the brand wants to put on the consumers.

Brands targeting different platforms for their advertising campaigns are supposed to improve their storytelling formats based on platform users' usage habits. For example, short video platforms, such as Tik-Tok, typically utilize rhythmic music and faster storytelling styles with highlights to capture consumers' attention in a shorter period of time. And for video platforms like YouTube, brands could share informative stories with much longer and more profound contents. As for some photo-driven social platforms, such as Instagram or Pinterest, it is suitable to balance the emphasis between product introduction and graphic aesthetics perspectives to convey key messages to consumers in time. In short, no matter which platform is adopted to illustrate a product story, there is no superiority or inferiority. Choosing an appropriate platform and telling an attractive story to target audience are key steps for branding.

2.1.7 Celebrity Endorsement in Advertising Affect Brand Images

Celebrity endorsements appearing in advertisements are usually classified into two types. One is entertainment-oriented celebrities, and the other is intense-attachment celebrities (Chan, Leung Ng & Luk, 2013). As for the entertainment-oriented celebrities, their target audiences prefer discussing items

appearing on posts in a casual way with superficial understanding due to their motivations of entertainment orientations (Chan et al., 2013). While for the fans of intense-attachment celebrities, they would evaluate details of posts with critical considerations under the parasocial interaction (Horton & Wohl, 1956) with corresponding celebrities (Chan et al., 2013). According to the different attributes of celebrities, brands bind the merits and attractiveness of celebrities with the products characteristics, thus pursuing celebrity effects and devoting themselves to forming a good reputation among audience groups.

According to Chan et al. (2013), effective celebrity impacts include four dimensions: attractiveness, expertise, trustworthiness of the celebrities, and congruity between image of brand and the celebrity. As for *attractiveness* of celebrity, it refers to the popularity among target audience. Each celebrity vertically matches to corresponding fan base. When celebrities and their fan base establish a strong emotional connection, celebrities can stimulate consumers' emotional impulses when selling products, thus deepening its brand recognition. When it comes to *expertise*, it is related to holistic information or knowledge about the endorsing products presented by celebrities. It is acknowledged that consumers may be more willing to purchase advertised products when celebrities are knowledgeable, skilled, and perceived to be authorities in the profession (Ohanian, 1991). When celebrities can articulate useful information about products, it will help target groups better understand effectiveness and involvement of brands, thus increasing *trustworthiness*.

It is proved that trustworthiness of celebrity is a supportive element underlying source credibility (Ohanian, 1990). But recent research has also shown that trustworthiness is not a factor in increasing consumers' willingness to try a brand (Mohd Suki, 2014).

Consistency between endorsements images and brand personalities play an essential role in advertising effects. According to O'Mahony and Meenaghan (1997), consumers expect *congruity* between a celebrity endorser's image and the brand being endorsed. Because it could show dimensions of expertise and trustworthiness of celebrities. When public images of endorsements fit with ideal images of target audience, claims appearing in advertisements would be more persuasive. Additionally, if it is exactly the field celebrity interested in, it would make them more easily articulate the pain points of products and resonate with target groups. Therefore, when selecting a brand spokesperson, the brand should not only consider the popularity of the spokesperson or the number of fans but also whether the spokesperson's own quality and image are consistent with the brand positioning. After all, the hidden message of the spokesperson is - with my recommended products, everyone can become as glamorous as me. But if the spokesperson does not match the brand's personality, then the high cost of investment will turn out to be unrealistic propaganda.

Celebrities could form reference groups for target audiences and further develop into powerful asset for markets (Chan et al., 2013). Advertisers believe that the usage of a celebrity affects advertising effectiveness, brand recall and recognition,

as well as purchase intentions and follow-through (Spry, Pappu & Cornwell, 2011).

Celebrity endorsers and advertisements have linkages with consumers perceptions and purchasing intentions through effective archetypal brand communications.

As for the physical appearance, sense of style, storytelling techniques and personal skills of celebrities, they are all essential factors in polishing celebrity public images.

The accurate positioning of celebrity could help brands get rid of stodgy brand image.

Additionally, the brand DNA would be strengthened by advertisements with similar themes over and over again. To ensure a fresh among target audience, storytelling

techniques could be in line with the trendy movements of society. But the core of

stories related to brands is supposed to be the same or deeper within the same

dimension than ever before. For instance, the archetype of Dove is innocent.

According to Mark and Pearson (2001), archetype of innocent has a desire for purity, goodness, and simplicity (Brito, 2023). When it refers to the understanding towards

innocent, it shows yearnings for simple or naive. In the past, advertisements presented

by celebrity endorsements to Dove, it emphasized the purity. And nowadays, with the

development of feminism, the way to illustrate innocence includes wider meanings

than before. It is related to self-acceptance, confidence, and bravery (Daszkiewicz,

2022). Additionally, it jumps out of the traditional male-gazed structure to show

the beauty of women. Celebrities with different skin tones and shapes confidently

show their beauty through cameras. In addition, it conveys the message to the

audience that purity and minimalism sometimes could be strong power to against

this complicated world. After all, the innocent images are updated by social trends and equipped with more developing concepts, which upgrades the consistency of products with modern preferences among consumers.

Figure 2.4: Dove print advert in 1958 & Dove poster in 2018



Source: Dove. (1958). *1958 Dove soap vintage advertisement bathroom wall art decor original magazine print ad health and beauty paper ephemera-etsy.*

Retrieved from <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/328410997802504527/>.

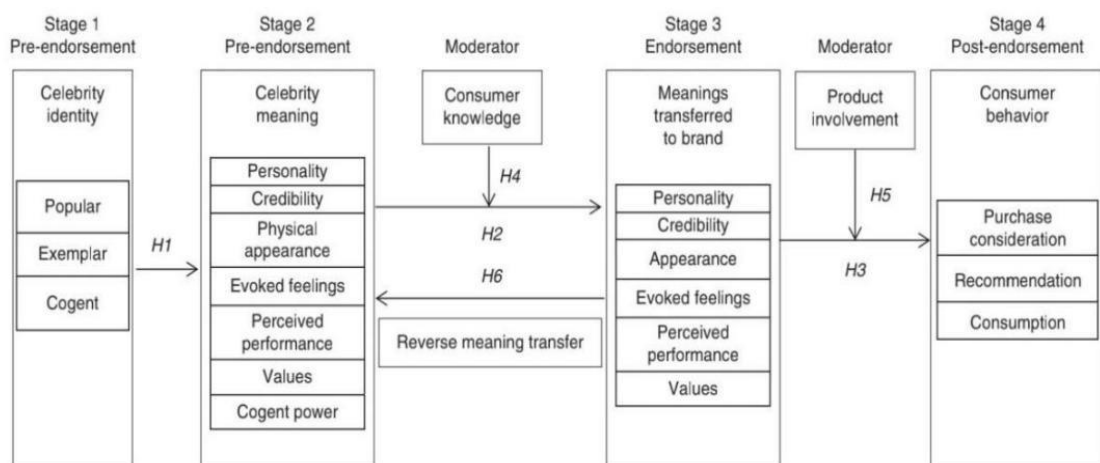
2.1.8 The Usage of Celebrity and Meaning Transfer Model in Brand

Archetypes

The conceptual model by Jain and Roy (2016) as shown in Figure 2.5 proves that the linkage between pre-endorsement and endorsement would influence consumer behaviors, which includes purchase consideration, recommendation and consumption. Hence, through this perspective, we could learn that the effects

of endorsements play essential roles in brand communication. Moreover, the consumer knowledge resulting from reversing meaning transfer is a key step for forming brand perceptions and further affecting additional purchasing or recommending behaviors. In this regard, consumers' perceived narrative persuasion will affect their attitudes towards brands through their comprehension of storytelling. If the product involvement is matched with consumers' usage needs and psychological satisfaction, it will create inviting-imagery appeals for consumer engagements (Boronat, Montagud, Marfil & Luzón, 2017) during the post-endorsements process.

Figure 2.5: Meaning Transfer in Celebrity Endorsements



Source: Jain, V., & Roy, S. (2016). Understanding meaning transfer in celebrity

endorsements: a qualitative exploration. *Qualitative Market Research:*

An International Journal, 19(3), 266-286.

Evoking emotional resonance is a bridge for connecting brands and target audience. When brands utilize endorsements for brand communication, pre-endorsing the image of celebrities is a significant factor for endorsement consideration.

If celebrities already have many fan bases, advertisement packaging method will not be as difficult as micro-celebrity. Additionally, their works of dramas, movies, or music etc., would also help audience understand their image positioning better. For instance, when we refer to Chanel, it is easy for audience to remind a female image of elegance and romance. As the brand archetype of Chanel is lover, which includes gentle and charming characteristics, endorsement of Chanel has always been one of the most idealist female images globally.

While for Keira Knightley, she has been endorsing Coco series of products since 2007, from Coco perfumes, Coco rouge lipsticks and Coco crush luxurious jewelries (Arias, 2016). She has appeared in many literary films, such as *Pride and Prejudice*, *Atonement*, and *Anna Karenina*. These films, adapted from classic masterpieces, have reinforced the classic beauty image in her. With the addition effects of roles and her attractive appearance, she has continued her endorsing affinity with Chanel until today. She is also known as the English Rose, which echoes the elegant camellia that represents Chanel. Hence, based on consumer knowledge, it is easy for audience to make a linkage between classic beauty and luxurious Chanel. Apart from advertising micro-films and posters, audience could better make their

understandings towards Chanel archetypes with the latest presentation and illustration from Keira Knightly.

As the cost of advertising on platforms continues to rise, it is now a trend to choose celebrities who target vertical fan bases to promote products. For celebrities without idol or actor effects, they would adapt storytelling to package their public images and fulfill their endorsing fields with personal experience, which can make advertisements more convincing. For instance, Papi Jiang is a celebrity in entertaining short-video editing field in Chinese mainland. She owns more than 31 million fans on Douyin. Her popularity on social media is not just because her physical appearance is similar to a french actress, Sophie Marceau, but for the fact that she creates short videos that satirize life's phenomena in a humorous and witty way that viewers can emotionally relate to (Li, 2019). She has spent almost 10 years building herself up as a beautiful, humorous, and wise female celebrity image. Though she is a humorous blogger, after she gave birth to her baby and shared relative mother and child-themed contents, she has recently been endorsing mother and baby products brands on social media platforms, such as Mama&Kids, Aveeno and Pampers.

Previous endorsements and activities of celebrities may influence successful meaning transfer model of brand (Jain & Roy, 2016). The choice of endorsements from brands is supposed to be based on holistic understanding towards celebrities. The priori understanding of celebrities can promote successful branding advertisements. Because effective storytelling can evoke emotional belongings and

thus further arouse good word of mouth. And there is no doubt that stories presented by celebrities can manifest products characteristics and credibility. Additionally, no matter for famous or less-known celebrity images, they all have their own charming points to attract an exact group of fans. However, when meanings of brands are richer than celebrities themselves, it may be not safe enough for brands to achieve successful branding effects. Thus, to ensure that the brand benefits more from the celebrity rather than the other way around, the bigger brand that chooses a new or lesser-known celebrity should carefully monitor the meaning transfer process (Jain & Roy, 2016).

2.1.9 Narrative Persuasion Effects in Brand Advertising

The narrative persuasion perspective is actually a part of storytelling effects. For the message-giver factors (brand advertising), the setting of comprehension fluency and imagery fluency towards target audiences embedded in advertisements will stimulate transportability of brand concepts among audience (Huang, Ha & Kim, 2018). It postulates that comprehension fluency is associated with expertise from celebrity endorsements. According to the research of Sokolova and Kefi (2020), celebrities manage their reputation and credibility by striving themselves to be professional at a particular interest or subject. Hence, their own experience can effectively evoke inherent congruence among target audience's needs for effects. In addition, convincing stories shared from celebrity endorsements are key for the audience to better understand the identifiable characters about products based on

the narrative transportation theory, which can help the audience make a useful linkage between emotional needs and product concepts. Thus, it will strengthen brand archetypes again. Moreover, when consumers have specific emotional or usage needs, it will remind them of a particular brand much easier.

The narrative strategies in advertising from celebrities can establish imaginable plots for audience. Because their storytelling techniques can drive audience into imagery world, where target groups can find resonance about values and attitudes based on their understandings towards mind-states or moods embedded in narrative stories, especially for first-person narrative perspective (Stern, 1991). It is illustrated that audiences who are exposed to a narrative with a similar protagonist are more likely to feel into the protagonist's emotions and experiences (De Graaf, 2014). It will somehow establish audiences' perceptions towards brands or further stimulate purchasing intentions. Based on the audience's perceived congruence from advertising narrative persuasion, it establishes a sense of intimacy between a presenter and an audience (Stern, 1991). When the audience shows positive attitudes towards a presenter, simultaneously, related brand recommendations from presenter will also become more credible. And brands from celebrities' presentations will attract more attention. Through this perspective, effective match-up hypothesis will play an essential role in the narrative persuasion process.

Match-up hypothesis refers to inherent congruence between celebrities and audiences in advertising marketing field (Kamins, 1990). For the textual or visual

storytelling advertising presentations from celebrities, they shape followers' cognitive, attitudinal, and conative evaluations (Feng, Chen & Kong, 2021). However, if narrative persuasion fails, skepticism towards verisimilitude of advertisements will occur. While for excellent stories, they all share the same standard that they can imaginatively arouse empathy among audience. According to Zheng's research (2014), empathy, defined as a dynamic process where audiences indulge themselves into relative imaginable plots to satisfy their psychological needs, plays an essential role in narrative-based belief change (Van Laer, De Ruyter, Visconti & Wetzels, 2014). Through story illustrations, characters' vantage points will be highly interconnected with the concept of identification, which affects imagery fluency of target audiences. In addition, protagonists embellished with positive light will stimulate vicarious transfer of character's emotions and experiences through identification process, which generates positive effects among audiences (Chang, 2013). And after the successful identification process with the help of narrative persuasion, match-up hypothesis will make useful linkage among audiences, celebrities and brands.

2.1.10 Self-Presentation of Celebrities Predicting Optimal Parasocial Relationship with Fans

Self-presentation essentially seeks to affect others' thoughts or judgments by carefully selecting personal images, videos, and information to create positive impressions (Li, 2021). The polished self-presentation is in line with the performance of impression management based on the Dramaturgy Theory (Goffman, 1959).

Impression management from the Dramaturgical Theory helps in analyzing self-disclosure tactics (Klostermann, Meißner, Max & Decker, 2023). By showing private life scenarios, including friends hanging out, family reunion, pets accompany, leisure hobbies or daily routines, celebrities can present their positive and reachable images to the public. However, too much emphasis on sharing personal experiences could be negative to popularity simultaneously, demonstrating an inverted U-shaped link between sharing private content and relationship building (Klostermann et al., 2023).

Celebrities and their fans can develop a sense of intimacy, perceived friendship, and identification through the appropriate sharing of private moments on social media, which can lead to the establishment of effective parasocial interactions (Klostermann et al., 2023). As for the parasocial relationships, in contrast to traditional types of celebrity-fan contacts, are one-sided and unreciprocated, which means that the celebrity is unaware of the existence of their specific fan (Chung & Cho, 2017).

The traditional interaction form between celebrities and their corresponding fan base emphasizes feedbacks after communication. Although their fan base gains slim possibility to receive comments from their favorite net-idols, fans insist on creating more opportunities for interaction. However, the celebrities might reply to some interesting comments or send wishes to a fan on his or her birthday, which are

very common means of interaction. This type of reciprocal relationship clarifies recipient of communication at the beginning.

The contemporary way in which celebrities interact with fans focuses on parasocial relationship. With the development of pervasive Internet exposure and to save advertisement cost, celebrities are requested to be more responsive and conversational to better reach their potential target audiences. Private one-on-one communication is obviously unrealistic in the age of high-exposure advertising era, which is difficult to control the operation though utilizing the assistance from an artificial intelligence (AI). As nowadays AI machine is more user friendly, and cost-effective enough to reply messages according to complicated communication scenarios.

To better achieve communication goals and further establish trustworthiness between celebrities and target audiences, appropriate self-presentation from celebrities can enhance intimacy with fan base as if celebrities were in the circles of their close peers (Chung & Cho, 2017). For instance, the concepts of “study with me” on YouTube channels or live-streaming accounts are very popular, which offer online cloud learning platforms to encourage motivations and self-discipline among target audiences. For YouTubers or Bloggers of channels mentioned above, they are actually not supposed to communicate with a specific online user. On the contrary, they ought to ignore hundreds of gazes from online users and put themselves in studying earnestly to encourage their fans to enjoy mental flow experiences together.

It is a type of self-disclosure to manifest their private life scenarios of learning.

This kind of live-streaming or Vlogs trend also allow online users to explore with high efficiency on cloud workforce or learn along if celebrities' online performances could arouse their resonances.

Building relationships with subscribers necessitates the disclosure of a reasonable amount of personal information. As a result, improving one's self-presentation through impression management should lead to better parasocial connections.

2.1.11 Persuasive Impacts of Narrative Stories on Recognition of Brand Archetypes

The employment of archetypes in both practical and symbolic products may result in beneficial effects on brand recognition, particularly in terms of quality and emotional dimensions (Ganassali & Matysiewicz, 2021). Hence, it is of great importance to establish effective brand archetypal communications.

Brand archetype develops long-lasting emotional connections with audiences due to the fact that classic archetypes are instantly recognized and unforgettable (Herskovitz & Crystal, 2010). However, the level of information asymmetry may result in incomplete brand perceived-values (Weathers, Sharma & Wood, 2007). To fix this situation, storytelling from archetypal narratives can offer a method to bridge the gap between brand values and public perceptions through shaping specific characters and plots to convey core values.

Brand storytelling lightens core values of narration through the emphasis of four elements, including authenticity, conciseness, reversal and humor (Chiu, Hsieh & Kuo, 2012).

Authenticity refers to professional introductions that make audiences believe in the qualities of products. And the persuasive narration from the authenticity dimension could make people associate the story plots with reality, which makes stories more convincing (Lee & Jeong, 2017). However, the effects of authenticity are still based on the perceived values and personal experience of customers. When customers gain authenticity from stories, they would immerse with the plots and better understand the brands' core values (Guber, 2007).

As for the dimension of concise, it means highlighting the characteristics of brand and product through concise descriptions to create a lasting impression on target audiences (Chiu et al., 2012). Also, unexpected reversal in storytelling could triggers customers' arousal as it has a climax and turning point (Lee & Jeong, 2017). Furthermore, the use of humor has become common practice in advertising because it could enhance effective interactions with target audiences (Eisend, 2009). However, the combination of humor with violence complicates the perception of humor because the violent behavior itself may be offensive to some audiences (Swani, Weinberger & Gulas, 2013).

Specifically, for the perception of brand reputations (experience products), authenticity and reversal play essential roles in information presentation based on

storytelling. While for the process of initial brand awareness (search basic information of products before experiencing), conciseness and humor exert greater influences on target audiences (Chiu et al., 2012). Hence, in order to reach effective brand communication, to clarify advertising objectives is of great significance. For varying objectives, advertisements are supposed to emphasize corresponding product characteristics and adjust expression way to appropriately illustrate product functions.

Narrative stories draw heavily on persuasion of establishing brand archetypal perceptions. Academics in consumer research adopt the narrative perspective as an interpretative tool for how individuals make judgments about their consuming experiences based on brand archetypal recognition (Delgado-Ballester & Fernandez-Sabiote, 2016). There are two ways in which storytelling serves to reinforce brand archetypes. One is to present an ideal image to target audiences based on aesthetic criteria. For example, Chanel makeup presents an ideal physical look of the Lover archetype by using elegant female models to demonstrate products. The second is utilizing inspiring plots to stimulate consumers' resonance. When consumers gain encouragements via positive attitudes embedded in advertisements, the emotional connections between brands and consumers could be strengthened. For instance, athletes in Adidas ads continue to surpass their limits in order to reach more achievements, and consumers might be inspired to become heroes like them. And through role modeling, the hero's brand archetype is reinforced simultaneously.

Narrative stories interpret brand archetypes for audiences and the persuasive narration could also strengthened brand archetypal recognition. Consequently, adjusting proper narrative styles **boosts** better brand communication.

2.2 Review of Related Theories

This section reviews two theories - Theory of Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), and Source Credibility Theory (Ohanian, 1990) - that are relevant to this study.

2.2.1 Theory of Dramaturgy

Erving Goffman proposed the Dramaturgy theory in 1959. This theory points out that life is like a stage, and everyone is an actor. Actors deliver key messages with their performances to the audience through formation and reformation intentionally or unintentionally. Obviously, each performance contains a certain goal, which aims to create a particular impression management (Krisnawati, 2020).

The theory postulates that actors (all kinds of people in life) cooperate to write scripts together and adjust their performances according to different scenes. Hence, performances of actors would guide impressions if key messages of communication between speaker and recipient are coherent. In addition, performance scenes are divided into front stage and back stage. Due to Erving Goffman putting forward the Dramaturgy Theory during 20 Century, the Internet was yet to become popular at that time. Nowadays, the line between the front-stage and back-stage has become more blurred. People tend to share their private moments with the public,

which belongs to the back-stage part before, to attract intentions. For now, packaging back-stage behaviors or attitudes and posting online can form positive impressions on online audiences. Because this kind of social sharing with subjective purpose appropriately hides human weaknesses or behavioral shortcomings and, on the contrary, actively amplifies the strengths of the sharer. Moreover, such kind of sharing sometimes can turn out to be a kind self-comfort or self-satisfaction when sharers expose their own emotions or feelings online and then simultaneously receive feedback from other users online. According to Krisnawati's research (2020), it is said that social media can be regarded as self-presentation page. When the audience obtains useful information from the speaker, emotional connection will occur in a subconscious way (Racine, 2021).

Recipients can obtain useful information through verbal or non-verbal expressions (Tashmin, 2016). For instance, social setting, appearance, and manner of interaction can influence impression management according to Dramaturgy Theory (Goffman, 1959). The three dimensions mentioned above contain varying contents due to cultural differences. For example, ordering pork dishes in restaurant is a normal thing for most people. But for Muslims, it's a taboo due to their religious belief.

Verbal expressions can facilitate positive feedback to the speaker in communication. Practical expression is the window where the recipient perceives the speaker's logic and thoughts. In addition, verbal expressions can remedy awkward

situations caused by missing semantics in the communication process (Tashmin, 2016). It is one of the most direct ways for the recipient to understand the speaker's position and further make timely reaction to the current situation.

Nonverbal communication is generally defined as the aspect of communication that is not expressed in words (Hess, Blaison & Kafetsios, 2016). Though verbal communication is much easier to be noticed and it is also a basis for communications, nonverbal communication is frequently unintentional, and it can reveal a great deal of information about individuals and circumstances (Keiling, 2019). Common nonverbal expression includes 9 common types: body language, movement, posture, gesture, space, paralanguage, facial expression, eye contact and touch (Keiling, 2019). Some researchers, on the other hand, have classified them according to another criterion. Physical attractiveness, facial morphology, as well as behavioral choices as hair style, clothing, and adornment or more generally appearance are essential elements in nonverbal communication (Hess et al., 2016).

With the development of social media, verbal and non-verbal expressions in dramaturgical analysis have richer connotations than ever before, which plays an essential role in forming impression management. Apparently, celebrities utilize social media to control their outputs of impression management. They use social media packaging to create characters that fit the public's taste. Moreover, as a carrier of stories and public expectations, personas created through stories by celebrities are more important than their authentic selves. In addition, the boundary between virtual

and real characters has gradually blurred, so both virtual and real characters have their fan base. Furthermore, celebrities draw closer to their fans by sharing their private lives. However, if the persona and the "performance" are not consistent, the persona will collapse, and the output of a celebrity IP will fail to be promoted on social media (Wang, 2023).

2.2.2 Source Credibility Theory

The Source Credibility Theory was proposed by Hovland (1970). Source credibility can be defined as the relationship between message credibility and the sender's reputation for trustworthiness in the recipients' minds and eyes (Umeogu, 2012). It is obvious that receivers will trust the origin source with credibility. Generally, average source origin can be divided into primary source and secondary source.

Primary sources include unprocessed information and direct proof (Streefkerk, 2018). Some raw materials that directly respond to the facts can give the audience a more objective perspective on the facts. However, simultaneously, if the unadorned facts are presented directly to the reader, and the audience needs more relevant string logic, it can also create obstacles for them to understand the analysis. Hence, secondary sources will show their advantages at this moment. The secondary source is actually a packaged interpretation of the primary source. Although fact-based understanding judgments are tinged with personal emotion, and even readers are subsequently stirred to emotion after reading relevant secondary

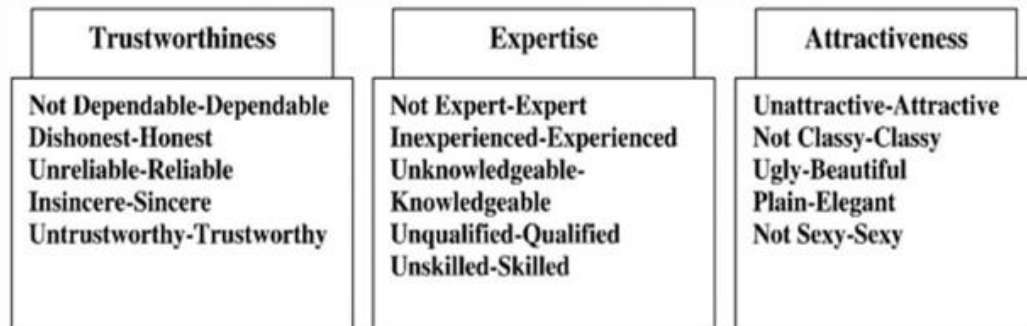
sources, it does allow more people to understand the voices of different positions from multiple dimensions (Streefkerk, 2018).

The Source Credibility Theory plays an essential role in mass media communication era. According to Wiener and Mowen's research (1986), the three dimensions, which include *attractiveness*, *trustworthiness*, and *expertise*, are basic standards for recipients to build effective emotional connections with information givers. *Attractiveness* is generally referred to physical attractiveness. *Expertise* focuses on the mastery of professional knowledge. And *Trustworthiness* is mostly related to the dependence, honesty, reliability, and sincerity of the information source (Alfarraj, Alalwan, Obeidat, Baabdullah, Aldmour & Al-Haddad, 2021). Furthermore, Ohanian proposed a 15-Point Source Credibility Scale in 1990. And this theoretical framework can better demonstrate the relationship between the Source Credibility Theory and celebrity endorsement. For instance, the Trustworthiness dimension includes 5 factors of Not Dependable - Dependable, Dishonest - Honest, Unreliable - Reliable, Insincere - Sincere, and Untrustworthy - Trustworthy. Secondly, the Expertise dimension contains 5 elements of Not Expert - Expert, Inexperienced - Experienced, Unknowledgeable - Knowledgeable, Unqualified - Qualified and Unskilled - Skilled. Lastly, for the dimension of Attractiveness, it is equipped with another 5 factors, such as, Unattractive - Attractive, Not Classy - Classy, Ugly - Beautiful, Plain - Elegant and Not Sexy - Sexy. Once the connotation of each dimension is more fully added, we can examine the relationship between celebrity

recommendation and fan trust from a more comprehensive perspective.

Previous studies have shown that consumer attitudes and purchase intentions are influenced by the endorser's evaluation of trustworthiness and expertise in terms of the source credibility model (Hsu & McDonald, 2002; Pughazhendi & Ravindran, 2012). Consequently, celebrity endorsement effects have strong connections with the Source Credibility theory. If the celebrity endorsement effect is positive, it will lead to positive attitudinal changes and even stronger behavioral changes towards the advertisements and the product that the consumer may have ignored in the past (Amos, Holmes & Strutton, 2008). When audiences feel confident in celebrity's recommendations, celebrity's own narrative is better able to build an emotional connection with customers than only emphasizing product features in an advertisement, resulting in better word-of-mouth. All in all, it can be concluded that a high level of consumer involvement with credible sources leads to greater brand confidence, less need for persuasion, and less resistance to change than when consumers are not involved (Swart, Lopez, Mathur & Chetty, 2020).

Figure 2.6: Three Elements of the Source Credibility Theory



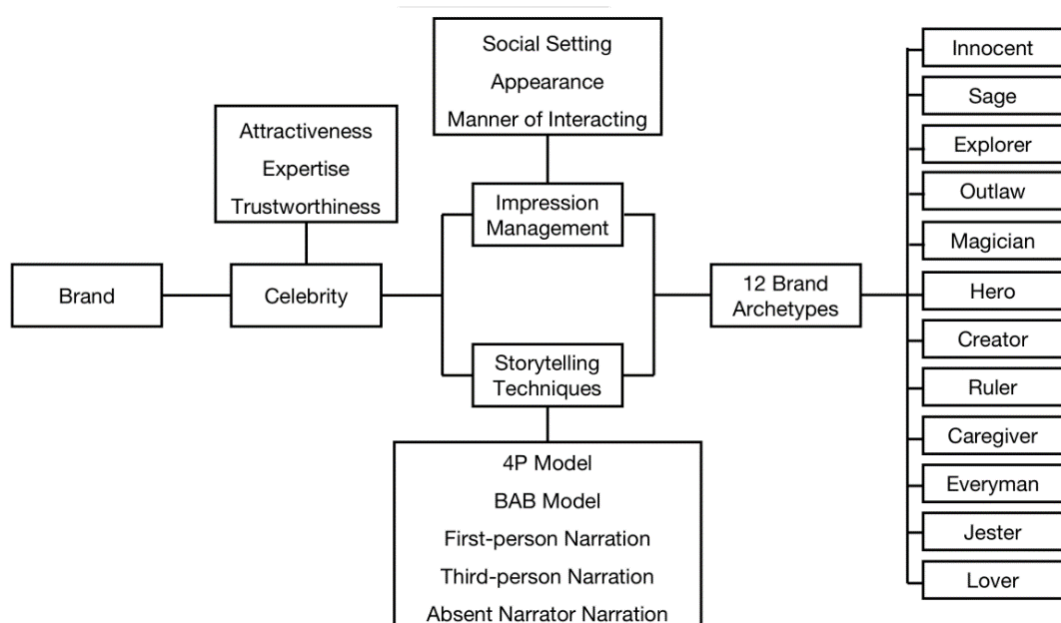
Source: Ohanian, R. (1990). Construction and validation of a scale to measure celebrity endorsers' perceived expertise, trustworthiness, and attractiveness. *Journal of Advertising*, 19(3), 39-52.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is based on the identification of key concepts and the relationships among relative researched variables and the underlying structure of this study. The model shown in Figure 2.7 demonstrates the relations among brand, celebrity, celebrity endorsement, impression management, storytelling techniques, and brand archetypes. Firstly, the model illustrates three major characteristics of celebrity - attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness, based on the Source Credibility Theory. Then, it illustrates how three factors of impression management - social setting, appearance, and manner of interacting - affect celebrity choices before endorsement. In addition, it further reveals that five storytelling techniques - the 4P Model, the BAB Model, the First-Person Model, the Third-Person Model, and the

Absent Narrator Narration Model - can be used in the celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes. These twelve archetypes include 1) Innocent, 2) Sage, 3) Explorer, 4) Outlaw, 5) Magician, 6) Hero, 7) Creator, 8) Ruler, 9) Caregiver, 10) Everyman, 11) Jester, and 12) Lover.

Figure 2.7: Conceptual Framework



This conceptual framework provides guidelines for data analysis and interpretation so that the following two proposed research questions can be answered.

RQ#1: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management?

RQ#2: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling techniques?

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter aims to illustrate the research methodology, slicing heaps of unstructured contents appearing in celebrity endorsements into logical classification of 12 Brand Archetypes via analysis of impression management and storytelling techniques. This chapter consists of six sections - research design, population and sample selection, research procedure, research instrument and data analysis, validity, and reliability.

3.1 Research Design

This thesis applies a qualitative research approach based on data collections from photos or videos posted on global social media platforms, such as YouTube, Instagram and Weibo etc. Under the employment of textual analysis method, this thesis aims to answer two research questions. The first question is that how global personal care brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management. And another one is that how global personal care brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling techniques.

The purpose of qualitative textual analysis is not to search and summarize numerical values or to test for statistical significance; rather, it is to generate a clear

and understandable interpretation of the information contained in samples (Kuckartz, 2013). Accordingly, textual analysis is an ideal tool to provide an effective bridge between sampled narrative information and designed semantic tags so as to reach trustworthy research output. Then, verbal, textual, or visual data can be interacted with relative theory to probe for deeper understandings that how brands can cooperate with celebrities to better present 12 brand archetypes. By conveying key messages through rich stories, the brand archetypes will be strengthened. And for this transition process, qualitative approach enables to show useful interpreting structure towards research topics from a more holistic perspective.

This research design includes several phases, beginning with the endorsement choices based on 12 global brands in terms of brand archetypes, and ending with the analysis on how 12 brand archetypes use celebrity endorsement to present the brands via impression management and storytelling techniques.

3.2 Population and Sample Selection

This research covers purposive samples within a period of 6 years, from 2018 to 2023, spanning the outbreak and post-epidemic era. It is acknowledged that the employment of comparably small and purposive samples (Reed, Procter & Murray, 1996) devotes to increasing the depth of research results (Palinkas, Horwitz, Green, Wisdom, Duan & Hoagwood, 2015). The purposive sampling stratified by the characteristic (Campbell et al., 2020) of 12 brand archetypes can save time and budget

to promote the research project. Additionally, the selected period can be the latest representative public relations preferences among brands in recent years, especially focusing on content output towards target audiences.

Although many famous brands have formed their recognizable public images after constant efforts throughout the years, fiercer competition and richer categories have blurred the positioning of brands or made brands not distinguished in the market. Hence, contents output embedded in public relations work via celebrities play essential roles in brand reputations and public recognition.

Global brands are the first choice for case study since they can better represent the advertising flagship styles. In addition, not focusing on products from a specific country or territory can avoid the homogeneity of research subjects. To better illustrate the effects of endorsement selections and 12 Brand Archetypes presentations, 12 global brands were chosen as data samples of this study. They were intentionally selected since they represent 12 dimensions of 12 Brand Archetype (Jung, 1919) - 1) Innocent, 2) Sage, 3) Explorer, 4) Outlaw, 5) Magician, 6) Hero, 7) Creator, 8) Ruler, 9) Caregiver, 10) Everyman, 11) Jester and 12) Lover.

3.2.1. Selection of Global Brands as Samples

To minimize differences in brand context, global brands to be examined in this study are solely personal care products. It is selected because their more widely distributed campaigns contain universal values that facilitate the major investigator's understanding of the advertisement across cultural dimensions, either from the

translated text or directly from the originals, allowing the audiences to understand the core of the story better. Moreover, the wide availability of abundant marketing materials on social media platforms from global brands in personal care product category offer effective raw data for textual analysis, which uncover insights into how global brands adapt their campaign for various target audiences across different demographics. As for the persuasive languages with both emotional and functional appeals embedded in storytelling advertisements, they could not only help to evaluate the transparency and authenticity of brand communication (Guèvremont, 2018), but also lead to valuable insights for business strategies in personal care product industry.

Global brands in personal care product category generally invest a lot on celebrity marketing to boost their sales (Kheder, 2018). Hence, through the interaction between celebrities and fans could explore consumers' sentiments, purchasing trends, and product preferences towards specific brands from international perspectives. While for local brands, they gained limited markets shares, so that they cannot reach a wide range of brand recognition by utilizing cross-cultural communication strategies, which is not in line with research objective.

Personal care products include categories of lotions, soaps, shaving cream, fragrances, hair treatments, and cosmetics (Guo, Wang & Kannan, 2014). Among the 12 brands being samples, four brands are cosmetics (Jeffree Star, ColorPop, Fenty Beauty and Maybelline), four brands are skincare products, (Aveeno,

Guerlain, La Mer, and Anessa), two brands are toiletries (Adidas and Old Spice), and two brands are fragrance (Chanel and Boss) as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sampled Global Brands Categorized by Product Category

No.	Product Category	Sampled Global Brands
1	Cosmetics	Jeffree Star, ColorPop, Fenty Beauty, and Maybelline
2	Skin Care	Aveeno, Guerlain, La Mer, and Anessa
3	Toiletries	Adidas and Old Spice
4	Fragrance	Chanel and Boss

To better address effective data for textual analysis, the samples of 12 global brands are selected based on five key criteria: 1) brand awareness and sales, 2) consistency of campaigns' theme (whether the theme of 10 ads with high viewership is consistent), 3) brand's social media activity on Instagram, YouTube and Weibo, 4) distinctive features of the ads, and 5) attractive storytelling styles.

Details of global brands being selected as samples for each of the 12 brand archetypes are described in Table 3.2–3.13.

Table 3.2: The Sample Selection Criteria for the Outlaw Archetype

The Outlaw - Jeffree Star Cosmetics	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Jeffree Star Cosmetics was founded by the famous celebrity, Jeffree Star, whose real name is Jeffrey Lynn Steininger Jr. with over \$200 million net worth. He is known for his unconventional striking hair color and many tattoos (Celebritynetworth, 2021). Consistent with his unconventional style, the online revenues of Jeffree Star Cosmetics reaches \$33.7 million in 2022 (EcommerceDB, 2023b).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	The key elements reflecting in Jeffree Star Cosmetics' campaign is bold and unconventional.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram. For each new collection of products, the social media accounts will be updated with more than two YouTube videos including makeup tutorials.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Creative, unconventional and vibrant.
Attractive storytelling	Lively narrative, visually striking.

Table 3.3: The Sample Selection Explanation of The Magician Archetype

The Magician - ColorPop	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	ColorPop is a widely recognized cosmetics brand identified for its cost-effective yet high-quality makeup products. In addition, its peak revenue was \$59.0M in 2022 (Brandirectory, 2023).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Color is a prominent topic in ColorPop's advertising, with campaigns frequently presenting vibrant and distinctive colors in various beauty products. ColorPop wants consumers to build confidence, return to pure joy, and please themselves through makeup.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram. For each new collection of products, the social media accounts will be updated with more than two YouTube videos including makeup tutorials.
Distinctive features of advertisements	The main color of the advertisement is consistent with the product's color palette.
Attractive storytelling	Creative, logical, compelling.

Table 3.4: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Hero Archetype

The Hero - Adidas	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Adidas' revenue in 2022 was 24.5 billion dollars, ranking the 2 nd globally in the sport brand category (Fitzgerald, 2023). As a classic sports apparel, footwear, and accessories brand, Adidas has increased body care equity by introducing merchandise aimed at improving sports and skin care credibility since 2022 (Bhasin, 2023). Adidas seeks to establish itself in sports personal care products by expanding influence inside sports brands to personal care brands.
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Campaigns often align with the brand's core values: inspiration, empowerment and innovation (The Brand Hopper, 2023).
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram/ Weibo.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Active, energetic, rhythmic.
Attractive storytelling	Trendy, fast tempo music, dynamic transitions.

Table 3.5: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Creator Archetype

The Creator - Fenty Beauty	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	When it comes to popular celebrity cosmetic products, Rihanna's beauty empire, Fenty Beauty continues to reign supreme. The online revenue of Fenty Beauty was 25.8 million dollars in 2022 (EcommerceDB, 2023a). With a focus on offering makeup for all skin tones, Cosmetify (2023) reports that Fenty Beauty has amassed an amazing overall score of 9.76 /10, earning it the top rank.
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Fenty Beauty is recognized for its dedication to inclusiveness and creativity. Their campaigns emphasize the beauty of different body shapes and skin tones in an attempt to break away from the traditional "white, young and thin" aesthetic standard.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram. For each new collection of products, the social media accounts will be updated with more than two Youtube videos including makeup tutorials.

(continued)

Table 3.5 (continued): The Sample Selection Explanation of the Creator Archetype

The Creator - Fenty Beauty	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Distinctive features of advertisements	Imagery, inclusive, innovative
Attractive storytelling	Inspiring storytelling plots, inclusive narratives, user-generated content stories (Longe, 2020)

Table 3.6: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Lover Archetype

The Lover - Chanel	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Chanel, the legendary fashion and cosmetics company was established in 1909 by Coco Chanel in France. As a classic luxurious brand, Chanel is known for its timeless elegance and inventiveness (Pauley,2023). It reached revenues of \$17.2 billion in 2022 (Nast, 2023)
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Chanel's campaign is known for its timeless elegance and trendy femininity in tune with the times.

(continued)

Table 3.7 (continued): The Sample Selection Explanation of the Lover Archetype

The Lover - Chanel	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram. For each new range of products, the social media accounts will be updated with more than two YouTube videos.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Romantic, imagery, charming, high-end, graceful.
Attractive storytelling	Imagery plots, logical narrative, luxurious tone.

Table 3.8: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Jester Archetype

The Jester - Old Spice	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Founded in 1937 by William Lightfoot Schultz, Old Spice has evolved into a comprehensive line of men's grooming products. In 2022, Old Spice sold over 118 million units (Statista, 2023). It provides a vast selection of grooming and personal care items for men.

(continued)

Table 3.9 (continued): The Sample Selection Explanation of the Jester Archetype

The Jester - Old Spice	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Old Spice is renowned for its amusing and frequently fantastical advertising campaigns. Advertisements appeal to men's emotions and boost their desire to project a sense of masculinity and attractiveness (Moore, 2020).
Brand's social media activity	Old Spice has specialized Instagram accounts for different national markets. Posts on regional accounts are updated with no less than 3 posts per week.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Humorous, joyful, vivid.
Attractive storytelling	Humorous narratives, surreal storytelling, viral advertising.

Table 3.10: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Everyman Archetype

The Everyman - Maybelline	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Maybelline was founded in 1915 by Thomas Lyle Williams, making it one of the world's oldest cosmetics brands (Shastri, 2021). It is known for providing affordable and accessible options for consumers. And Maybelline's revenue was \$2.6B in 2022 (Zippia, 2023).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Maybelline encourages everyone to accept themselves and utilize affordable makeup products to express their life attitudes.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Down to earth, vivid, confident.
Attractive storytelling	Logical storytelling, attractive female image, engaging language usage.

Table 3.11: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Caregiver Archetype

The Caregiver - Anessa	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Anessa is a widely recognized Japanese sunscreen brand under the Shiseido company. It is famous for producing high-quality sun protection products. Anessa mostly focuses on Asia market, including southeastern and eastern countries. In addition, for product sales, Anessa is still regarded as No.1 sunscreen product in Japanese and Chinese market in 2022 (Shiseido, 2023).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Provide trustworthy UV-blocking technology to protect different skin types. Anessa is dedicated to helping customers keep active and healthy under the sun.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Emphasize blue sky and sunshine in advertising posts.
Attractive storytelling	Joyful smiles sharing, active storytelling.

Table 3.12: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Ruler Archetype

The Ruler – Boss	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Boss is a globally renowned German fashion brand. For Boss' brand communication, it aims to establish an ideal image of urban elites. And it reached revenue of 3.7 billion dollars in 2022 (Boss, 2023).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Campaigns of Boss generally convey a sense of empowerment and mastery.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Stunning visualization, high-end life presentation, minimalism but luxe.
Attractive storytelling	Luxurious visualization, rhythmic background music, elite image.

Table 3.13: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Ruler Archetype

The Innocent - Aveeno	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Aveeno, founded in 1945, is a famous skincare brand that focuses on utilizing natural and dermatologist-recommended ingredients. It reached revenues of \$20.2 million in 2022 (Konaequity, 2023).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Aveeno's campaigns often highlight the natural radiance of healthy skin. In addition, their advertisements would utilize active and relaxing tone to illustrate the importance of skincare. And they would illustrate scientific and evidence-based skincare knowledge to audiences (for both adults and babies).
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.
Distinctive features of advertisements	Natural - orientation, gentle color usage, environmental-friendly.
Attractive storytelling	Illustrate scientific skincare knowledge in an easy-understanding way.

Table 3.14: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Sage Archetype

The Sage - Guerlain	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	Guerlain is a prestigious and historic French luxury brand and now it is under the LVMH group. Guerlain is known for high-quality beauty products including cosmetics, perfumes and skincare products. Further, according to LVMH Annual Report (2023), Guerlain sustained its revenue growth, driven notably by the vitality of its Abeille Royale skincare.
Consistency of campaigns' theme	Guerlain advertisements highlight the artistry and workmanship of their products by emphasizing the meticulous manufacturing process.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.
Distinctive features of advertisements	High-end scenarios presentation, professional narration, minimalistic, sophisticated
Attractive storytelling	Present skincare knowledge with a professional perspective,

Table 3.15: The Sample Selection Explanation of the Explorer Archetype

The Explorer - La Mer	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Brand awareness and sales	La Mer, acquired in 1995, is a leading global premium skin care brand with limited distribution internationally. La Mer actually is a brand under the Estee Lauder incorporation group. According to Estee Lauder's annual report of 2022, Double-digit growth from La Mer was driven by strength among Chinese consumers in both mainland China and travel retail. In details, as Tmall Beauty's "Double 11" brand sales data suggested, during China's Double 11 shopping festival in 2022, La Mer's sales amounted to 6.33 million yuan (approximately 0.87 million U.S. dollars).
Consistency of campaigns' theme	La Mer often positions its products as tools for personal transformation and self-improvement. Campaigns may encourage consumers to seek more potentials of lives regardless of the aging growth.
Brand's social media activity	No less than 3 posts a week on Instagram.

(continued)

Table 3.13 (continued): The Sample Selection Explanation of the Explorer Archetype

The Explorer - La Mer	
Five Criteria	Explanation
Distinctive features of advertisements	Marine elements, self-growth inspiring, sophisticated, independent female image.
Attractive storytelling	Logical narratives, narration in mature and charming voice, exquisite Vision.

In order to highlight the image of brand archetype, this research selects brands with distinctive styles among thousands of personal care brands for further study. For the cosmetics brand, it accounted for approximately 33% in researching samples due to the fact that cosmetics products include abundant ideal images which aligns with archetypal positioning, especially for the presentation of the Outlaw archetype. Because for average personal care brands, they are dedicated to the guarantee of natural and safe ingredients. While for the rebellious image, such as the Outlaw, it is not in line with their communication ideal images. Further, cosmetics brands generally invest a lot in celebrity marketing (Nazerali, 2018) compared with traditional toiletries. Hence, activities of cosmetics brand could provide a variety of products and contents for textual analysis. All in all, the selection of each example was based on the consistency of the brand archetypes and specific brand values to

ensure the validity of the experimental data.

The relevance between brand and brand archetype is determined by the following criteria. Firstly, the traits and values of brands closely align with archetypes' definitions. Secondly, the advertisement storytelling and visual branding, such as logo, taglines, imagery, and color scheme (Vinitha, Kumar & Purani, 2021) could reflect archetypal contents, which helps to arouse unconscious recognition and deep-seated emotions (Conejo, 2017) among target audiences.

Table 3.14 shows the consistency of sampled global brands with 12 brand archetypes. It should be noted that connotations included in the brand archetypes and characteristics of sampled brands are described in the form of adjectives to facilitate a more intuitive comparison and further research.

Table 3.16: List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype

Archetype	Archetypal Description	Brand	Brand's Styling Description
Outlaw	Distinctive style, Blond, Denim creations, Rebellious, Unconventional	Jeffree Star Cosmetics	Unique makeup style, Strong online presence, Fashionable

(continued)

Table 3.14 (continued): List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype

Archetype	Archetypal Description	Brand	Brand's Styling Description
Magician	Entertaining, Classic animation, Enchanting, Compelling, Imaginative attractions, Fantasy	ColorPop	Colorful, Inclusive, Imagery, Reachable, Girly packaging
Hero	Recognized, Innovative, Responsible, Insistent, Motivate, Inspiring, Brave, Unbeatable	Adidas	Athletic, Pioneering, Innovative, Inspiring, Energetic
Creator	Influential, Iconic, Creative, Innovative, Revolutionized, Convenient	Fenty Beauty	Inclusive culture, Multiple choices for different skin colors, Confident, Empowered

(continued)

Table 3.14 (continued): List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype

Archetype	Archetypal Description	Brand	Brand's Styling Description
Lover	Classic, Exquisite, Legendary fashion, Timeless elegance, Luxury, Sophisticated, Enduring	Chanel N°5	Classic Elegance, Luxurious brand, Romantic, High- end, Noble, Beautiful, Eternal grace
Jester	Iconic, Colorful, Playful, Delightful, Enjoyable, Popular, Lighthearted	Old Spice	Entertaining, Classic masculine image, Affordable, Humorous narration
Everyman	Approachable, Convenient, Affordable, Entertaining,	Maybelline	Affordable, Meet daily makeup needs, Multiple choices, Cost- effective

(continued)

Table 3.14 (continued): List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype

Archetype	Archetypal Description	Brand	Brand's Styling Description
Caregiver	Caring, Effective, Self-accepting, Confidence regaining, Protective	Anessa	Anti-UV, Protecting, Gentle, Caring, Stay active under the sun
Ruler	Luxury, Pioneering, Superior, Perpetual, Prestigious, Impeccable	BOSS	Pioneering, Mastery of order, urban elite, Successful, Powerful, Confident
Innocent	Pure, Simple, Caring, Soothing, Natural, Effective, Safe, Gentle	Aveeno	Pure, Innocent, Protecting, Stay active, Comfortable, Refresh energy, Daily usage

(continued)

Table 3.14 (continued): List of Sampled Brands Reflecting 12 Brand Archetype

Archetype	Archetypal Description	Brand	Brand's Styling Description
Sage	Esteemed, Renowned, Rigorous standards, Inclusive culture, Knowledgeable	Guerlain	High-end, Luxury, Effective skin care ingredients, Scientific, Professional
Explorer	High-tech, High- quality, Innovative, Creative, Responsible, Safe, Pioneering, Professional	<i>La Mer</i>	Pioneering, Age defying skincare, Independent beauty, Innovative, Ocean- Orientation, Natural friendly

Celebrities are supposed to have a positive public image and thus can be a dynamic role model among their audience and meet the ethical benchmarks of the study. According to Ohanian's Source Credibility Theory (1990), celebrities gain popularity through 3 dimensions, attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness.

Consequently, to better analyze celebrity's style and archetypal positioning, celebrities' public images, personalities and business values are key concepts for analyzing consistency. Moreover, this research utilizes mega celebrity with more than 1 million followers as research target. As the raw data pool from famous celebrities could provide abundant effective message for further research. Further, the social media engagement between celebrities and fan base could illustrate the efficiency of sponsored-advertisements. Table 3.15 below shows sampled celebrities and their followers amount on Instagram or Weibo.

Table 3.17: Sampled Celebrities and Their Followers Amount

Sampled Celebrities	Number of Followers (Until October 5, 2023)
Jeffree Star	14 million followers on Instagram
Becky G	37 million followers on Instagram
Yiming Su	1.8 million followers on Weibo
Rihanna Fenty	150 million followers on Instagram
Marion Cotillard	1.7 million followers on Instagram
Kevin Hart	170 million followers on Instagram
Nikkie	18 million followers on Instagram
Urassaya Sperbund	12 million followers on Instagram
Chris Hemsworth	57 million followers on Instagram
Jennifer Aniston	42 million followers on Instagram

Constance Jablonski	10 million followers on Instagram
Michelle Yeoh	24 million followers on Instagram

The Table 3.16 shows the sampled brands with their corresponding celebrities. Incidentally, the samples video is attached simultaneously.

Table 3.18: Archetypal Brands and Corresponding Celebrities with Sampling

Advertisements



Brand Archetype	Celebrity	Brand & Products	Advertisement Samples
Outlaw	Jeffree Star	Jeffree Star Cosmetics	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wv-BbSdZkLo (Jeffree Star Cosmetics, 2022)
Magician	Becky G	ColorPop's Hola Chola Collection	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piWJdY0T-QE (ColorPop Cosmetics, 2018)
Hero	Yiming Su	Adidas' Men Shower Gel	https://m.weibo.cn/detail/4918271168479623 (Adidas, 2023)
Creator	Rihanna Fenty	Fenty Beauty	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vb9xbvH-x4c (Fenty Beauty, 2021)

(continued)

Table 3.16 (continued): Archetypal Brands and Corresponding Celebrities with
Sampling Advertisements

Brand Archetype	Celebrity	Brand & Products	Advertisement Samples
Lover	Marion Cotillard	Chanel N°5 Fragrance	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=qeMqcApmS7g (Chanel, 2020)
Jester	Kevin Hart	Old Spice Moisturize with Shea Butter Body Wash	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=c5RYK_hH704 " https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=c5RYK_hH704 (Old Spice, 2020)
Everyman	Nikkie	Maybelline	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=tkOnMQ-tmso (Maybelline, 2022)
Caregiver	Urassaya Sperbund	Anessa Beauty Suncare	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=xNenVnGYyZE (Anessa, 2023)

(continued)

Table 3.16 (continued): Archetypal Brands and Corresponding Celebrities with
Sampling Advertisements

Brand Archetype	Celebrity	Brand & Products	Advertisement Samples
Ruler	Chris Hemsworth	BOSS Bottled Eau de Parfum	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=sPi0UbYtv9Y (Boss, 2020)
Innocent	Jennifer Aniston	Aveeno Daily Moisturizer	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=v-GvzSJNRuA (Aveeno, 2023)
Sage	Constance Jablonski	Guerlain Abeille Royale Advanced Youth Watery Oil	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=T-o2BI3m3uA (Guerlain, 2022)
Explorer	Michelle Yeoh	<i>La Mer skincare products</i>	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=RFxTxZp5z60 (La Mer, 2023)

It is acknowledged that celebrities are regarded as person-brands, different from traditional product brands (Close, Moulard & Monroe, 2011). But celebrity is not a manifestation of objectifying characters. On the contrary, celebrities' behavior patterns and intentions contain positive commoditized labels that are generally recognized by society, and then better priced for their online promotion in commercial activities based on their popularity and reputation. Consequently, person-brands refer to a “persona, well-known or emerging, who are the subject of marketing, interpersonal, or inter-organizational communications” (Close et al., 2011).

As for the dimensions of selecting an appropriate celebrity to present corresponding brand archetype, external and internal factors of celebrity would be essential elements for the research results. Basically, externally and internally attractive factors includes but not limited to physical appearance, style and fashion, grooming and personal care, personality traits, values and beliefs, work ethic and professionalism (Thompson & Hirschman, 1995). Based on the dimensions mentioned above, the congruence between brand styling and celebrity styling is concluded as below. By the way, characteristics of celebrities are included in the form of adjectives via the research towards celebrities' works and social media activities. The Table 3.17 below illustrates consistency between sampling brands and celebrities.

Table 3.19: Consistency Between Sampling Brands and Celebrities

Brand	Brand's Styling Description	Celebrity	Celebrity's Styling Description
Jeffree Star Cosmetics	Unique makeup style, Strong online presence, Fashionable, Unisex beauty	Jeffree Star	Edgy Fashion, Colorful makeup and dressing, Tattoos, Confident, Attractive, Gender fluidity
ColorPop	Colorful, Inclusive, Imagery, Reachable, Girly packaging	Becky G	Young Latina artist, Fashion streetwear, Glamorous red carpet dressing, Bold, Confident
Adidas	Athletic, Pioneering, Innovative, Inspiring, Energetic	Yiming Su	Determined, Active, Energetic, Olympic champion snowboarder, Young, Confident, Positive

(continued)

Table 3.17 (continued): Consistency Between Sampling Brands and Celebrities

Brand	Brand's Styling Description	Celebrity	Celebrity's Styling Description
Fenty Beauty	Inclusive culture, Multiple choices for different skin colors, Confident, Empowered	Rihanna Fenty	Pioneering trendsetter, Inclusive to different culture, Confident, Innovative artist
Chanel N°5	Classic Elegance, Luxurious brand, Romantic, High- end, Noble, Beautiful, Eternal grace	Marion Cotillard	Famous Oscar actress, Academy Award for Best Actress, French elegance, Charming, Independent, Confident, Effortless grace
Old Spice	Entertaining, Classic masculine image, Affordable, Humorous narration	Kevin Hart	Casual, Down to earth, Humorous, Confident, Friendly, Smart

(continued)

Table 3.17 (continued): Consistency Between Sampling Brands and Celebrities

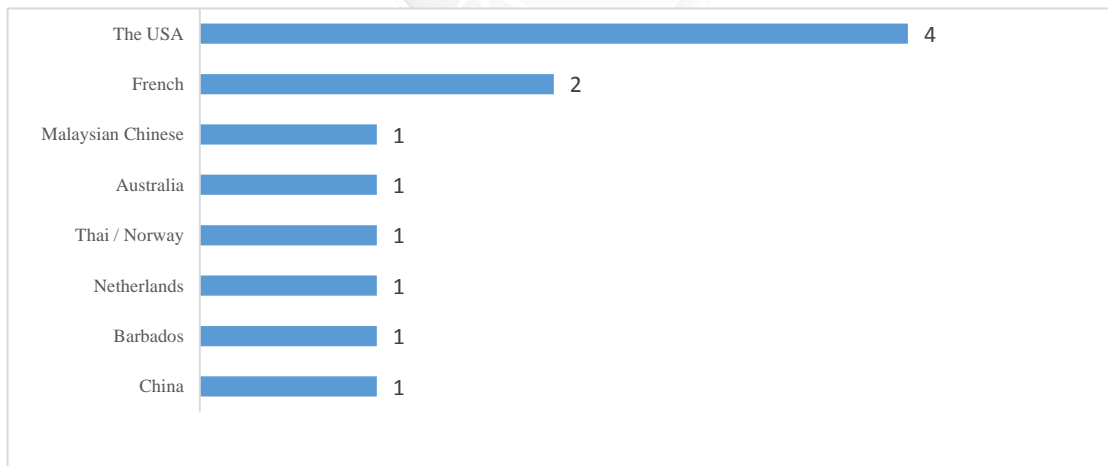
Brand	Brand's Styling Description	Celebrity	Celebrity's Styling Description
Maybelline	Affordable, Meet daily makeup needs, Multiple choices, Cost-effective	Nikkie	Friendly, Creative, Dutch transgender makeup artist, Bold, Positive, Brave, Confident
Anessa	Anti-UV, Protecting, Gentle, Caring, Stay active under the sun	Urassaya Sperbund	Beautiful, Famous actress, Smart, Fashion, Charming, Active, Sophisticated
BOSS	Pioneering, Mastery of order, urban elite, Successful, Powerful, Confident	Chris Hemsworth	Masculine, Charming, Handsome, Energetic, Outdoorsy lifestyle, Environmental activist, Famous actor

(continued)

Table 3.17 (continued): Consistency Between Sampling Brands and Celebrities

Brand	Brand's Styling Description	Celebrity	Celebrity's Styling Description
Aveeno	Pure, Innocent, Protecting, Stay active, Comfortable, Refresh energy, Daily usage	Jennifer Aniston	American sweetheart, Famous actress, Beautiful, Confident, Casual chic, Sports lover, Healthy lifestyle
Guerlain	High-end, Luxury, Effective skin care ingredients, Scientific, Professional	Constance Jablonski	Famous supermodel, Elegant, Sophisticated, Minimalist aesthetics, Natural beauty
<i>La Mer</i>	Pioneering, Age defying skincare, Independent beauty, Innovative, Ocean - Orientation, Natural friendly	Michelle Yeoh	Famous actress, Academy Award for Best Actress, Chinese Kungku star, Mature, Beautiful, Independent, Confident

This research aims to explore how global personal care products utilize celebrities in presenting 12 brand archetypes. Moreover, the sampling celebrities are from different countries. Additionally, endorsing advertisements of corresponding celebrities provide efficient data in presenting 12 brand archetypes from a global



perspective via archetypal information with high exposures online.

Figure 3.1: Nationalities of Sampled 12 Archetypal Representative Celebrities

Many celebrities are from the USA. They are Jeffree Star, Becky G, Kevin Hart and Jennifer Aniston, who correspondingly endorse brands of Jeffree Star Cosmetics, ColorPop, Old Spice and Aveeno. The number of celebrities from French

ranked the 2nd. Marion Cotillard endorsed the brand of Chanel. Moreover, Constance Jablonski endorsed Guerlain.

The online personas of celebrities have rich connotations. In addition, with time changing and trend development, celebrity public image would include richer dimensions to maintain their popularity and authenticity. As long as the celebrity's general image aligns with the ideal image that the brand needs, public image can be adapted and evolved via crafting a compelling story as needed. In short, making appropriate adjustments to online image output could establish genuine alignment between celebrities and brands.

In this study, no scientific judgment was introduced regarding whether the advertising included false claims (e.g., the efficacy of skin care products). The research sample was selected solely based on the suitability of the brand reputation and public relations effects obtained at the current research stage for this research. This study only categorizes the information in the advertisements and does not reflect the position of the major investigator's selection preferences.

3.3 Research Procedure

This research aims to explore the application of impression management and storytelling techniques via celebrities in presenting 12 brand archetypes. Hence,

the first thing to do is to gain reliable and comparable qualitative data (Cohen & Crabtree, 2008) through the advertisement pool.

After defining the primary data of sampled brands which can well present 12 brand archetypes, it will be easier to establish a basic framework for research subjects. In addition, the general guideline from brands facilitates a deeper exploration of the relationship between the brand and the celebrity.

Corresponding to the source credibility scale (Ohanian, 1990), representative celebrities who ever endorsed related brands were observed in terms of social media images firstly, including attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness. After that, the commonalities between brand positioning and celebrity style can be effectively associated for the next phase.

Then, descriptive information of 12 advertisement videos from corresponding brands on digital platforms will be identified for analyzing additional storytelling techniques. However, there is no restriction on the type of celebrities in order to obtain a higher degree of latitude for research materials. Besides, impression management reflecting 12 Brand Archetypes which contains social setting, appearance, and manner of interacting from celebrities will be investigated simultaneously. Last but not least, all the analysis of video clips in this thesis will be conducted in the same standardized coding conditions.

3.4 Research Instrument and Data Analysis

To better address the objectives mentioned above, the textual analysis was employed to identify the application of impression management and storytelling techniques via celebrities in 12 Archetypes of branding.

The conceptual framework presented in Chapter 2 serves as a qualitative analysis tool to understand deeper the relationship among brand, celebrity, and brand archetypes. Each archetype contains a specific celebrity for further analysis. The posted contents on the social media platform accounts of the 12 celebrities mentioned above, including YouTube, Instagram, Bilibili and Xiaohongshu, will be textually analyzed in detail to demonstrate better how brands utilize celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes under impression management.

Secondary data regarding each type of 12 brand archetypes and relevant celebrities would be examined. All the raw data online, including posts and sampled advertisements by relevant celebrities on social media platforms, would be collected for data analysis. Insights of brands and sentiments of celebrities would be revealed in the beginning. After matching the public impressions of celebrities and corresponding brand positioning, the paid advertisements by brands would be classified by textual analysis to further examine the storytelling techniques presented by celebrities. Each of the sampled brands would at least contain one video clip since it can effectively reflect the communication objective and relative archetype.

As for the first research question on impression management of celebrities before endorsement, the contents selected for textual analysis are supposed to include

three key elements reflecting social setting, appearance, and manner of interacting from celebrities. The Source Credibility theory (Ohanian, 1990) and Dramaturgy theory (Goffman, 1956) will be utilized to analyze celebrities' behavioral characteristics to better manage the consistency between brand archetypes and celebrity public images. Hence, it would be much clearer to see what is the key factor to influence endorsement choices for public relations works of the brand.

As for the second research question on storytelling techniques, several storytelling models would be used as a guideline connecting the process between celebrities and brand archetypes based on story rendering to increase the validity of results.

Data analysis of this study was conducted based on the following steps:

Step 1: Identifying Brand Archetypes

Generally, famous brands are equipped with strong brand archetypes.

Hence, determining the brand archetype of the research subject based on the analysis of previous advertising campaigns and customer word of mouth is the first step in the research procedure.

Step 2: Identifying Images of Celebrities via Social Media Platforms

Based on the external image of the celebrity and the publicity content preferences of posts, the characteristics of the celebrity would be investigated to establish an effective connection to the relative brand archetype.

Step 3: Classifying Celebrities Based on 12 Brand Archetypes

After connecting the relationships between brand positioning and celebrity image, 12 brand archetypal analysis is beginning to take shape. The sampled posts and advertisements would be selected based on purposively responding to the research questions mentioned above. In addition, posts with high viewership and interaction rates from collaborations between celebrities and brands are prioritized because it proves that the core values in the campaign resonate with the public's emotions.

Step 4: Exploring Consistency between Brands and Celebrities

Based on the scale of three dimensions, including attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness, celebrities would be classified into exact categories corresponding to concrete archetypes for further analysis.

Step 5: Impression Management Analysis

Celebrity is conceptualized as an organic and ever-changing performative practice rather than a set of intrinsic personal characteristics or external labels (Marwick & Boyd, 2011). According to the Dramaturgy theory (Goffman, 1959), impression management can enhance social interactions with target audiences. Hence, celebrities generally polish their posts sharing to establish specific positive impressions among the fan club base to maintain their reputations. In addition, impression management would be explored within the framework of Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959). Based on the content shared by celebrities on social media, the value orientation between social setting, appearance and manners of interacting can be

further delineated in detail to gain a deeper understanding of the type of public perception to which the celebrities belong, and better analyze the image management of the celebrities.

Step 6: Storytelling Techniques Analysis

A story can contain words, images, visualizations, video, or any combination (Kosara & Mackinlay, 2013). In order to better ascertain the perceptual archetypal branding logic, storytelling techniques embedded in advertising can establish an effective guidance for branding mechanisms. Humans have always tied facts together into stories, effectively presenting information and making a point in a memorable way (Kosara & Mackinlay, 2013). To textually analyze storytelling techniques, three elements of the sampled data would be examined as followings:

A) Spoken and written words in posts and videos

The monologues appearing in the videos would be scientifically recorded. Moreover, the rhythm and structure of storytelling from the celebrity would be simultaneously analyzed in detail. As for the words about the expressed emotions in the video would be identified and interpreted based on previously designed and archetype-related scales.

B) Image in Posts and Videos

The selected celebrities' images would be analyzed for the style positioning within the contents of their regular posts. For example, the daily routine shared in the account is considered intellectual, aesthetic, or daily life record-oriented side. After

that, based on the analysis of the above conditions, it would be easier to further identify the celebrity's public image.

C) Background Music Ambient Sounds and Sound Effect

Music's attention-gaining value interacted with music-message congruency to produce a significant effect on cognitive measures of ad performance (Kellaris, Cox & Cox, 1993). Hence, it is acknowledged that music or sounds occurring in advertisements play essential roles in evoking empathy and resonance with the audience. As for the background music, ambient sounds in ads, it can be classified into various types. The attributes of music and sound utilized in the sampled data of this study include lively and light music, introspective and soothing music, clean white noise, rhythmic and enthusiastic music, etc. While for the sound effect, as artificial sounds, it could provide a sense of realism and evoke emotions to set a scene without using words or dialogue (Track Club, 2022). Besides, due to the large number of classifications of sound effects, in this study, as long as the sound effects are artificially synthesized, they are categorized as sound effects without being more specifically classified. Moreover, for modern online promotional videos, there is no limit to pick up a single type of music. Based on different content plots, different music is attached to the video. Or sometimes, to leave the audience a more direct feeling of the circumstance, the natural sounds are recorded directly, to enhance

a more direct hearing impacts from the first-person perspective. All in all, the attributes mentioned above are considered in the coding process of this study.

In particular, multiple storytelling techniques would be explored according to the characteristics of celebrity styling and product positioning. In addition to traditional models - the first-person, the third-person and the absent narrator narration, some new storytelling techniques used in content marketing including the 4P Model (Promise - Picture - Proof - Push) and the BAB Model (Before - After - Bridge) would be analyzed as well.

Different scenarios in advertising include varying requirements of storytelling techniques, presentation structure and the amounts of anticipated interactions (Kosara & Mackinlay, 2013) would also be examined. The analysis of the dimensions mentioned above would reveal whether there is a consistency between brand archetypal positioning and storytelling of celebrities.

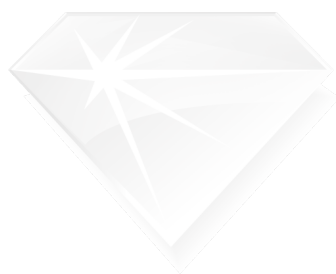
3.5 Validity

This study ensures validity by applying the 12 Brand Archetypes (Jung, 1919) together with two theories - Theory of Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959) and Source Credibility Theory (Ohanian, 1990) - as a framework for analyzing the sampled data. By examining the essence of 12 Brand Archetypes, the way that brands utilize celebrity to present brand archetypes via impression management

and storytelling techniques would reveal the relationship among brand, celebrity and public recognition towards archetypal brand DNA.

3.6 Reliability

To ensure the reliability of this research, the second coder would also textually analyze 30% of the total 12 advertising samples so as to reach the unified findings. The second coder working in the marketing department of a well-known airline company is an expert in advertising and celebrity economy. Inter-code reliability by two coders would then be computed to illustrate the reliability of the data analysis.



**BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY**

THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS

This chapter illustrates the findings of the research that investigated the role of celebrity in brand archetypal presentation through impression management and storytelling techniques under the management of the corresponding brands. As for the methodology, textual analysis is utilized to explore the effectiveness of impression management and storytelling techniques in archetypal branding, with the raw material totaling approximately 62 minutes 3 seconds over a period from December, 2018 to June, 2023.

4.1 Findings on Sampled Celebrities' Characteristics

Due to the fact that this research utilizes global brands as samples to analyze the relationship among brand, celebrity and brand archetypes, celebrities are from different countries to represent the diversity of brand communications styles.

According to Table 4.1, four celebrities are from U.S. (Jeffree Star, Becky G, Kevin Hart, and Jennifer Aniston), two celebrities are from France (Marion Cotillard and Constance Jablonski), one is from Thailand (Urassaya Sperbund, nickname called Yaya) and one is from Malaysia (Michelle Yeo). The famous makeup YouTuber, called Nikkie, is from the Netherlands. Rihanna Fenty, a globally famous singer, is from Barbados. Lastly, Yiming Su, the Olympic champion snowboarder, is from

China.

Table 4.1: Sampled Celebrities Categorized by Country of Origin

No.	Country of Origin	Sampled Celebrities
1	United States of America	Jeffree Star, Becky G, Kevin Hart, and Jennifer Aniston
2	France	Marion Cotillard and Constance Jablonski
3	Thailand	Urassaya Sperbund
4	Malaysia	Michelle Yeo
5	The Netherlands	Nikkie
6	Barbados	Rihanna Fenty
7	China	Yiming Su

When analyzing sampled celebrities based on three dimensions of source credibility (Ohanian, 1990), results show that 12 celebrities can find a balance among three dimensions - attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness (Ohanian, 1991), but with some focus on each.

Celebrities establish trustworthiness (Ohanian, 1991) through their works, images, and reputations. As for the work-orientation, the professional knowledge embedded in celebrity positioning could leave good impressions on target audiences. For instance, Jeffree Star and Nikkie, they are all famous makeup artists.

Consequently, when they endorsed cosmetics products, their trustworthiness could be based on their occupations. For other celebrities, if their occupations are not directly relevant to endorsed products, their trustworthiness with target audiences would be aroused by their positive public images and good reputations.

Attractiveness (Ohanian, 1991) is closely associated with visual expressions or verbal expressions from celebrities. As for visual expressions, aesthetic standards play essential roles in celebrity online exposure. For example, brand archetypes that require charming image output would have strict management to aesthetic output. For archetypes of the Outlaw, the Magician, the Creator, the Lover, the Everyman, the Caregiver, the Ruler, the Innocent, the Sage and the Explorer, their sampled product categories are personal care products relative to cosmetics, sunscreen, perfumes, toiletries, and skincare. Due to the products above contributing to creating more attractive images for customers, corresponding celebrities are supposed to establish fascinating images to resonate with target audiences.

For the dimension of verbal expressions or verbal cues, it provides a medium for cultural meaning transformations embedded in brand positioning, from celebrity to brand and lastly leading to consumers (Carroll, 2009). Verbalizing the meaning of product functions could be regarded as a means of identification (Carroll, 2009). Brands could be distinguished from an abundant category of products due to the memorable quotes or plots in celebrity endorsement. Consequently, it is easy to learn that verbal expression from celebrities is an important perceived value for target

audiences. Contrary to traditional aesthetic-orientation branding, attractive storytelling elements embedded in verbal expression include authenticity, conciseness, reversal, and humor are significant guarantees in brand communications. It highlights the logical and immersive narration in branding. Accordingly, attractive narration based on archetypal positioning should be placed in the first place rather than merely enhancing attractive appearance. However, there are also some celebrities who pay attention to both verbal and visual expressions, such as Jeffree Star and Nikkie. Due to the fact that they are makeup tutorial Youtubers, they are required to share the delicate makeup strategies in an easy-to-understand way. It is related to their professional attributes and product characteristics, so there is a need to strike a balance between the two dimensions.

Lastly, as for the dimension of expertise (Ohanian, 1990), integration between brand characteristics and lifestyles or occupations of celebrities could effectively promote public awareness of expertise. For instance, Becky G (Nast, 2021) and Jeffree Star (Nast, 2020) are also famous in the beauty industry, and they have their own cosmetics brands. But their expertise has been presented via different foundations. Firstly, Becky G is a popular singer, preferring wearing different makeup in both on-stage and private life scenarios. Delicate or edgy makeup style is part of her life attitude and habit. While for Jeffree Star, his expertise in cosmetics industry is showed off through his impressive makeup tutorials, which is closely associated with his occupation.

Table 4.2: Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three Dimensions of Source Credibility

No.	Sampled Celebrities	Dimensions of Source Credibility (Ohanian, 1990)		
		Attractiveness	Expertise	Trustworthiness
1	Jeffree Star	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edgy Fashion - Unique Tattoos - Attractive dressing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous makeup artist - Well-known makeup tutorial YouTuber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sincere experience sharing - Professional makeup skills
2	Becky G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beautiful - Dynamic - Attractive appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional singer - Fashion icon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good reputation - Positive image
3	Yiming Su	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masculine - Dynamic - Young - Appealing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Olympic champion snowboarder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful snowboarder and Famous student at Tsinghua University

(Continued)

Table 4.2 (Continued): Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three
Dimensions of Source Credibility

No.	Sampled Celebrities	Dimensions of Source Credibility (Ohanian, 1990)		
		Attractiveness	Expertise	Trustworthiness
4	Rihanna Fenty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive superstar - Elegant - Charming - Pioneering fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous singer and businessman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive public image - Good reputation - Sincere sharing - Inclusive mind
5	Marion Cotillard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French elegance - Fascinating - Confident - Beautiful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academy Award for Best Actress - Effortless elegant icon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good reputation - High industry evaluation - Capable and independent female image
6	Kevin Hart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humorous - Attractive - Positive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous comedian and actor - Distinctive street wearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good reputation - Positive public image - Sincere and down-to-earth sharing

(Continued)

Table 4.2 (Continued): Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three
Dimensions of Source Credibility

No.	Sampled Celebrities	Dimensions of Source Credibility (Ohanian, 1990)		
		Attractiveness	Expertise	Trustworthiness
7	Nikkie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive - Confident - Expressive - Appealing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous makeup tutorials Youtuber - Fashion icon - Goodwill Ambassador 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sincere and honest sharing - Convincing expression
8	Urassaya Sperbund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charming - Beautiful - Dynamic - Fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous actress and model in Thailand - Popular high-end fashion icon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good reputation - Positive public image - Sincere sharing
9	Chris Hemsworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gorgeous Masculine Attractive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous actor Famous environmentalist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good public image - Sincere sharing - Environmental protector - Good reputation

(Continued)

Table 4.2 (Continued): Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three
Dimensions of Source Credibility

No.	Sampled Celebrities	Dimensions of Source Credibility (Ohanian, 1990)		
		Attractiveness	Expertise	Trustworthiness
10	Jennifer Aniston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American sweetheart - Beautiful - Charming Fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous actor Ageless elegance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sincere sharing - Independent businesswoman and actress Professional fashion icon
11	Constance Jablonski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fascinating - Confident - Charming - French elegant Graceful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Famous model - Charming dressing style High-end fashion icon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognized ambassador of Estée Laude - Professional model - Sincere sharing Good reputation

(Continued)

Table 4.2 (Continued): Description of Sampled Celebrities Based on Three
Dimensions of Source Credibility

No.	Sampled Celebrities	Dimensions of Source Credibility (Ohanian, 1990)		
		Attractiveness	Expertise	Trustworthiness
12	Michelle Yeoh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractive - Brave - Elegant - Beautiful - Graceful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well-known actress and producer - Academy Award for Best Actress - Chinese Kungfu actress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive image - Ageless elegance Self-discipline

4.2 Findings on Research Question #1

The #RQ1 is about how global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management. According to the research results, the three emerging themes collected from the textual data are shown as follows: 1) endorsement and lifestyle integration, 2) archetypal performances and 3) psychological dimensional performances. Firstly, the emerging theme of endorsement and lifestyle integration include 3 sub themes, occupation, public image and hobby of celebrities. Subsequently, the emerging theme of archetypal performances include 4 sub themes, which are gender stereotype impression,

12 brand archetypal characteristics, verbal communication style and nonverbal communication. Lastly, the emerging theme of psychological dimensional performances includes 2 sub themes and they are self-discipline and self-motivation. The Table 4.3 illustrates emerging themes and sub themes of researching question one. Details are shown below.

Table 4.3: Emerging Themes and Sub Themes of #RQ1

Themes of/#RQ1			
Emerging theme	Endorsement and lifestyle integration	Archetypal performances	Psychological dimensional performances
Sub themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupation - Public image - Hobby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender stereotype impression management - 12 brand archetypal characteristics - Verbal Communication style - Nonverbal communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-discipline - Self-motivation

4.2.1 Illustrations of the Emerging Theme of Endorsement and Lifestyle

Integration

The emerging theme of endorsement and lifestyle integration is inspired by Chapple and Cownie's (2017) work about the integration between the trustworthiness of paid endorsements and YouTube lifestyle Vloggers. According to Dramaturgy theory (Goffman, 1959), lifestyle is closely related to back-stage behaviors.

Hence, it could provide a more thorough understanding of celebrities' real-self characteristics. Moreover, the integration of endorsing brands and private lifestyles leaves hints about the social setting and manner of interacting of corresponding celebrities. As for the sub-themes of occupation, public image and hobby, they are concluded from the advertising raw data, where celebrities show off some relative information on their online posts or work results.

Twelve sampled celebrities all share endorsement and lifestyle integration in archetypal branding communication, which is a base to promote brand identification. Celebrity endorsements and lifestyle integration usually represent an aspirational lifestyle that consumers might aspire to adopt, which is simultaneously regarded as celebrity behavioral emulation (Moraes, 2016). Mutually, celebrities adapt themselves to social trends to enhance interaction with their fan base. Consequently, in business endorsement, they are supposed to exaggerate and emphasize a lifestyle consistent with the brand's positioning. Therefore, celebrities could establish emotional

connections to reach archetypal branding alignment by creating a positive and healthy image that appeals to target audiences.

A. Occupation

The connections between occupation and brand archetype draw a convincing scene to target audiences towards brand identification. For instance, for the archetype of the Outlaw, the Hero, the Creator, the Everyman, the Caregiver and the Sage, the occupation characteristics and capability requirements are in line with the functional characters of products. When celebrities' endorsed products have daily usage needs in their working scenarios, it could further build trustworthiness among target audiences (Giousmpasoglou, Brown & Cooper, 2020). The connections between brand archetype and celebrity occupation are shown in the table below. The examples include 6 brand archetypes, which are the Outlaw, the Hero, the Creator, the Everyman, the Caregiver and the Sage. In addition, corresponding celebrities' occupation contain relevant archetypal characteristics connected with connotations of brand archetypes. The Table 4.4 illustrates connections between brand archetype and celebrity occupation.

Table 4.4: Connections Between Brand Archetype and Celebrity Occupation

Brand & Archetype	Celebrity & Occupation	Connection
Jeffree Star Cosmetics & The Outlaw	Jeffree Star & Makeup Youtuber	Edgy fashion cosmetics products and untraditional makeup artist
Adidas & the Hero	Yiming Su & Snowboarder athlete	Snowboarder athlete requires toiletries with good quality.
Fenty Beauty & the Creator	Rihanna Fenty & Famous singer of color	Famous singer and business woman of color devotes to designing cosmetics for women of all skin tones.
Maybelline & the Everyman	Nikkie & Makeup artist	Famous makeup artist utilizes affordable cosmetics products to update tutorials.
Anessa & the Caregiver	Urassaya Sperbund & Actor	Famous actor needs sunscreen's protection to finish her professional job.
Guerlain & the Sage	Constance Jablonski & Model	Model needs professional skincare knowledge to show off their femininity and be better at their job.

B. Public Image

In this research, public image refers to the perception, reputation, and overall impression that a celebrity presents to the public. Subsequently, it could be regarded as stereotype-recognition from audiences' perspectives. In this dimension, it contains the archetype of the Jester, the Lover, the Ruler, the Innocent, and the Explorer.

Referring to 5 corresponding celebrities, they are all famous actors. They have portrayed classic characters on screen and left a favorable impression on the audience, thus being able to effectively connect with connotations of brand archetypes.

In addition, it is worth noting that well-known actors may have portrayed many different styles and types of screen images, which makes their character and image more multi-faceted. However, when it comes to endorsement, the image that best matches the brand archetype needs to be carefully selected for packaging and promotion.

Table 4.5 shows linkage between endorser's role in film and archetypal presentation. The sampling famous role of endorser reflects relevant archetypal characteristics, which builds a bridge between public image and archetypal presentation.

Table 4.5: Linkage Between Endorser's Role in Film and Archetypal Presentation

Brand & Archetype	Name	One famous film reflecting archetypal image
Old Spice & the Jester	Kevin Hart	Central Intelligence
Chanel & the Lover	Marion Cotillard	La Vie en rose
Boss & the Ruler	Chris Hemsworth	Thor
Aveeno & the Innocent	Jennifer Aniston	Friends
La Mer & the Explorer	Michelle Yeoh	Everything Everywhere All at Once

C. Hobby

An activity or interest which is undertaken for amusement, relaxation, or personal fulfillment rather than as a primary source of revenue or responsibility is referred to as a hobby (Tracy, 2023). A public figure's widely known hobbies could effectively fill in the missing components of the celebrity so as to reach a wider range of fan bases. For instance, the archetype of the Magician's sampled celebrity is Becky G. She endorsed ColorPop's cosmetics products in 2019 (Jiménez, 2019). Moreover, she launched her new cosmetics brand, Treslúce, to celebrate her Latin heritage in 2021 (Dube, 2021). Becky G is a famous Latin singer and songwriter. She earns high popularity among the younger generations because of her talents in music editions, beautiful makeup style and impressive dressing fashion. She reaps pleasure and confidence in wearing makeup, and it aligns with ColorPop's product positioning.

Hence, her hobby and sense of style could illustrate the connotations of the Magician archetype.

4.2.2 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Archetypal Performances

Archetypal performances are defined by the performances of celebrities in endorsing advertisements. It concisely summarizes the on-camera (front-stage) behavior of celebrities associated with brand archetypes, which also reflect situations about social setting, appearance and manner of interacting of celebrities. As for the sub-theme of gender stereotype impression management, it is inspired by Grau and Zotos' researching topic associated to gender stereotypes in advertising. Moreover, the 12 archetypal characteristics are connected with the definitions of the 12 brand archetypes' theory (Jung, 1919). Lastly, sub-themes of nonverbal and verbal communication styles are originated from the dimension of manner of interacting from Dramaturgy theory (Goffman, 1959).

A. Twelve Brand Archetypal Characteristics

Due to the fact that this research focuses on the presentation of brand archetypes through celebrity endorsement, celebrity impression managements are supposed to focus on the connotations of archetypal definitions. The Table 4.5 below shows archetypal characteristics of corresponding celebrities in presenting 12 brand archetypes. Moreover, descriptions towards archetypal characteristics are adopted the form of adjective words for analysis. The Table 4.6 below illustrates details about 12 brand archetypal characteristics.

Table 4.6: Twelve Brand Archetypal Characteristics

Brand Archetype	Celebrity	Archetypal Characteristics
Outlaw	Jeffree Star	Untraditional, Pioneering and niche fashion
Magician	Becky G	Sweet, Brave, Sincere
Hero	Yiming Su	Determined, Diligent, Talented, Brave
Creator	Rihanna Fenty	Inclusive cultural acceptance, Creative
Lover	Marion Cotillard	Grace, Charming, Fascinating
Jester	Kevin Hart	Humorous, Down-to-earth
Everyman	Nikkie	Friendly, Warm-hearted
Caregiver	Urassaya Sperbund	Beautiful, Confident, Elegant
Ruler	Chris Hemsworth	Masculine, Handsome, Self-discipline
Innocent	Jennifer Aniston	Friendly, Kind, Positive, Beautiful
Sage	Constance Jablonski	Calm, Gentle, Elegant
Explorer	Michelle Yeoh	Brave, Strong, Grace

B. Gender Stereotype Impression Management

In this research, gender stereotype involves beliefs or expectations about the behaviors, dressings, characteristics, responsibilities associated to traditional gender stereotyping recognition. In the advertisement with gender stereotype impression management, it could directly reach resonance for many audiences. Because ideal stereotyped image exposures have been founded in our cultural recognition since youths (Cusumano & Thompson, 1997). Even though affirmative and feminist movements have raised awareness, ideal image based on gender stereotypes still plays essential role in advertising. Because utilizing cliché styles in brand communications sometimes influence brands' reputations and word-of-mouths.

As for masculinity, the archetype of the Ruler and the Hero, are all classic male characters in advertising story setting. For instance, the Ruler needs to show the control of disorders to prove his success. Chris Hemsworth's endorsement of Boss's perfume, aims to demonstrate the positive psychological cues that perfume gives to successful men. Hence, he insists on showing off his masculinity, self-discipline, and control in order to reinforce the archetype of Ruler. For the archetype of the Hero, the shower gel advertisement of Adidas is the selected sample. The corresponding endorser is Yiming Su, a professional snowboarder athlete. The journey of an athlete to chase an Olympic gold medal is already a trustworthy heroic story. Moreover, showing the masculinity in training of the athlete is also

a process to prove the hardness in achieving dreams, which could make the story more inspiring. Consequently, for the elements of exercising, sweating, panting, and both of the body languages and determined facial expressions from Yiming Su are all convincing factors to tell a heroic-like athlete's true story.

C. Verbal and Nonverbal Communication Style

Communication style is divided into verbal and non-verbal communication. As for verbal communication, it articulates the way that narrator conveys information, ideas, and emotions through verbal expressions (Gottberg, 2020). In addition, verbal communication style could be regarded as attractiveness of celebrities, too. In this research, the representatives of celebrities specializing in verbal communication are Jeffree Star, Becky G, Kevin Hart, and Nikkie, and their corresponding archetypes are the Outlaw, the Magician, the Jester, and the Everyman.

As for Jeffree Star and Nikkie, both of them are famous makeup artists and keep updating makeup tutorials on YouTube. According to their occupation characteristics, it is a necessity for them to make their makeup strategies output easy to understand and leave audiences' memorable points. Hence, their videos are equipped with high requirements for verbal expressions so that it can make them distinguish from hundreds of makeup YouTubers. Jeffree Star specializes in satirical comments towards various makeup products through concise and sincere experience sharing. In addition, the vivid expression make the introduction of product more attractive and memorable. The example below illustrates the the connection between

edgy product positioning and the potential weird side of human beings, which reflects product's characteristics through Jeffree Star's attractive verbal expressions.

“The Psychedelic Circus Collection is really about unleashing your inner freak about really being yourself tapping it into that really weird side that we all have and just expressing it with the makeup.”

Nikkie's communication style is positioned as energetic, enthusiastic, sincere, and informative sharing. Specifically, the example below shows how Nikkie professionally introduces advantages of cosmetic products according to consumer's usage scenarios. For instance, bride is potential to be emotional in her wedding. Hence, the waterproof guarantee of mascara is necessary. Moreover, Nikkie explained the makeup process step by step, which is easier for audiences to follow up the bridal makeup tutorials.

“We're gonna coat our top lashes with the Maybelline Sky High Mascara. This is waterproof. I mean do I need to explain. If you're gonna cry, if you're gonna get emotional plus if you have lashes that don't really hold curl well. And first I'm gonna coat the tips very lightly. So that has soft layer of mascara. Then I dip back in and I start working on the base and this mascara is insane for keeping curl and just making sure your lashes are lifted lengthened and volumized. I mean

look at that. I know I don't have the best lashes. But like this mascara keeps them up. I love it..."

The Magician's corresponding celebrity is Becky G, famous as a Latin singer and songwriter. With talents in songwriting, verbal expression is simultaneous a way for artist to convey her emotions and life attitudes. For instance, the sampling description below shows the beauty of cosmetics products via personification and attractive expressions.

"I would say like my top three is Muñeca Chola. That liquid lip is just like speaks to me on a soul level. I would say Mija is also like... It's like such a comforting name that we've heard as like little girls. You know what I mean. Like your deal is either call you Mija, Chola. And so like that's another favorite one. And then I would say Lola also holds a very special place in my heart."

Subsequently, Becky G shared her preferences about cosmetics products so as to highlight product's attractiveness. And trustworthiness through the given information is achieved through sincere verbal expressions. Though Becky G Is a famous singer, she also shares similar aesthetic standards towards cosmetics products as usual, which somehow narrows the gap between famous singer and ordinary person. Accordingly, her expression style is natural and friendly. Details are shown in the paragraph below.

“Can you really ask a woman if they prefer nude lipstick or bold lipstick? Because I feel like I'm the kind of person that like wants to wear both you know like when I go on stage. Sometimes I like want glitter on my eyes and like a nude lip and then sometimes I just want like a full lash and like a red lip. So it just kind of depends.”

Lastly, the Jester archetype's celebrity is Kevin Hart. To fulfill the output of Jester image, Kevin Hart utilizes “serious humor” shaping his public image. Through a talk-show like communication with interlocutor, he introduces Old Spice's shower product in a humorous way, about teaching audiences how to use Old Spice to regain confidence and entertainment in the interview.

“Finally, the most important tip Bam Bam. You need to look smell and feel fresh at all times. It is very distracting to the person sitting across from you when you do an interview and they can't concentrate because you stink, Bam Bam. How bad is it! You gotta use what I use Bam Bam. Use Old Spice moisturized with shea butter. You see how luscious and silky smooth my skin is. If you would close your eyes and I said to touch my skin and touch your baby skin.”

D. Nonverbal Communication

Revealing the research results, nonverbal communication includes 2 elements: body language and clothing choices.

A. Body Language

Body language could be considered as non-verbal behavior (movements and postures, facial expression, glances and eye contact, automatic reflexes, spatial and tactile behavior) which is 'meaningful' in both real and intentional made-up communication (Korte, 1997). As for the archetypes that utilized the emphasis of body language, they are the Hero and the Magician.

In Adidas' advertisement of the Hero archetype, celebrity is Yiming Su. His snowboarder performances show his brave heart, strong determination, and self-motivation through body language on screens. The body language mostly focuses on sporting or exercising performances. Sweaty clothes and tight muscles simultaneously imply an athlete's sporty spirit. The picture below captures Yiming Su's intense preparations for the coming snowboard game in Adidas' advertisement.

Figure 4.1: Yiming Su's Exercising Performance in Adidas' Advertisement



Source: Adidas. (2023). *Yiming Su and adidas shower gel*. Retrieved from <https://weibo.com/2954186642/N7FjCzzW7>.

ColorPop's advertisement of the Magician archetype, Becky G utilizes vivid and natural body language to manage intimacy with audiences so as to convey friendly impression management. For instance, in the sampling video, Beck G participated in the special "truth or tequila" game by sharing her experience and drinking tequila. Moreover, she interacted with the camera, such as having a toast as if she was talking with a friend face to face.

**BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY**
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Figure 4.2: Game of Truth or Tequila Feat. Becky G via ColorPop's Advertisement



Source: ColorPop. (2018). *Truth or tequila feat. Becky G!*. Retrieved from

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piWJdY0T-QE>.

In the Innocent archetypal advertisement, Jennifer Aniston's facial expressions had a shift from feeling exhausted to being energetic. By emphasizing functional characters of the Aveeno product, the change of Jennifer Aniston's facial expressions reinforces the innocent healing from Aveeno again, that's helping each customer to refresh their body, mind, and life.

B. Clothing Choices

Clothing choices are the decisions people make when deciding which type of clothes to wear in different contexts or for specific purposes (Piacentini & Mailer, 2004). In some contexts, clothing choices could be considered as first-impression 'business card'. Because proper dressing style is a symbol of respect and expertise in many professional contexts. Further, it could leave an impact on wearer's employment chances as well as how others perceive his professionalism, from which it could leave hints to audiences about the wearer's corresponding social status, fashion taste and life attitudes. Moreover, people's self-esteem and confidence could be affected by their dressings due to the fact that clothing has a favorable psychological impact (Isaksen & Roper, 2012).

In Jeffree Star's advertising video, the emphasis of niche fashion



costumes is consistent with the Outlaw positioning. As a professional makeup artist, makeup is an integral part of Jeffree Star's style. In addition, dressing style paired with bold makeup could better attract audiences' attentions. The Figure 4.4 presents Jeffree Star's edgy dressing and makeup style.

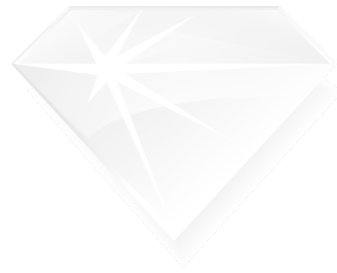
BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Figure 4.3: Example Picture of Jeffree Star's Dressing and Makeup Style

Source: Jeffree, S. (2023). *Scorpio palette & collection reveal*. Retrieved from

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XCuQU_uUD4w.

In the Lover archetypal advertisement from Chanel, Marion Cotillard wore an elegant dress to portrait the ideal charming image. The well-tailored dresses reveal a woman's elegant figure, and the chemistry between Marion Cotillard and her male companion demonstrates the fantastical intimacy and mystery between lovers. And the Figure 4.5 below presents a glance of the romantic setting in Chanel N°5's advertisement.



BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY

Figure 4.4: Marion Cotillard in the Chanel N°5's Advertisement



Source: Schroeder, R. (2020). *Go behind the scenes with Marion Cotillard for channel No.5*. Retrieved from <https://www.harpersbazaar.com/uk/beauty/>

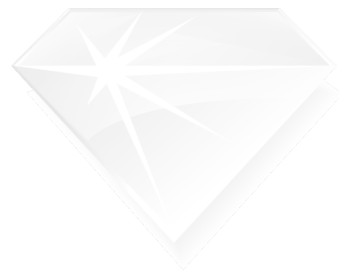
fragrance/a34490327/chanel-no5-marion-cottiliard-campaign-film/.

Lastly, the Ruler archetypal advertising is Boss' perfume. And the corresponding celebrity is Chris Hemsworth. To better depict the urban elite and highlight the ruling brand archetype, Chris Hemsworth was dressed in a suit to reflect his workplace sophistication. At the same time, his morning workout in a sporty suit suggests that he is a self-disciplined person who still pays attention to body management in his busy schedule. Accordingly, details mentioned above are shown in Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.5: Chris Hemsworth in Hugo Boss Perfume's Advertisement



Source: Boss, H. (2020). *Chris Hemsworth for the New BOSS Bottled Eau de Parfum*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPi0UbYtv9Y>.



BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY

Figure 4.6: Chris Hemsworth's Sporting Performance in Hugo Boss Perfume's

Advertisement THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY



Source: Boss, H. (2019). *Chris Hemsworth is every inch the A-list star as he films*

a commercial for hugo boss in New York. Retrieved from <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-7765751/Chris-Hemsworth-films-commercial-Hugo-Boss-New-York.html>.

4.2.3 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Psychological Dimensional Performance

After analyzing exterior performances of celebrities, mental states of celebrities might lead to fans' worship (McCutcheon, Ashe, Houran & Maltby, 2003) due to the fact that it could arouse deep resonance with the medium of effective interactions between celebrities' ideal performances and vertical interest fan base. Positive psychological implications embedded in celebrities' performances inspire good word-of-mouth and subsequently meet with consumers' mental needs. Therefore, the emerging sub-themes of self-discipline and self-motivation are analyzed in detail in this part.

A. Self-discipline

In this research, psychological dimensional performances refer to positive psychological implications, which are associated with potential and capacity to thrive, excel, and function optimally in multiple areas of lives (Diamond & Allcorn, 1985). As for its broader connotations, positive emotions, strengths, resilience, and overall well-being are all part of it.

As for the Sage archetypal advertisement, Guerlain's corresponding celebrity is Constance Jablonski. She is a renowned model. In order to show her energetic mental state and fascinating charisma in front of the camera, she has very strict standards for her figure management and skincare process, and constantly pursues self-discipline in every detail of life (Sheeluxe, 2022). Hence, she has set up a healthy life model via conveying a key message that people could discover more beautiful moments through the usage of professional knowledge and pursuits for self-discipline.

For the Ruler archetype, Boss invites Chris Hemsworth to be the ambassador of Boss Fragrance. He pursues a high degree of self-discipline both in his private life and in advertisements, thus setting a positive example for his fans. Inspired by the advertisement and Chris Hemsworth's daily routine, it could be drawn to the conclusion that the hectic pace of both life and work is not an excuse for not exercising. Having a better handle on the order of life could help people to control over the direction of complicated livings.

B. Self-motivation

The ability to initiate and sustain one's own drive and enthusiasm to pursue goals, accomplish activities, and achieve personal or professional objectives without the need for external influence or pressure is referred to as self-motivation (Geller, 2016). When the spokesperson has a clear self-motivational image, it creates positive publicity for the brand and sets a good example for fans.

The Explorer archetypal brand is La Mer, and the corresponding celebrity endorsement is Michelle Yeoh. Michelle Yeoh has an extensive career in acting. After practicing ballet from a young age, she gave up her ballet dream due to a physical injury, then she competed in the Miss Beauty contest (Wikipedia Contributors, 2023). But just being a beautiful and elegant lady is not Michelle's dream. Through her hardiness and determinations, she then became a famous Chinese martial arts actress globally. In addition, at the age of 60, she became the first Asian actress to win the Academy Award for Best Actress (Zornosa, 2023). Age is just a number for her, she continues to break through the boundaries of being an actress and expanding her career possibilities when she has already achieved success and fame. All the performances of Michelle are a great illustration of self-motivation, which is similar to La Mer's mission to explore the oceans and draw out potent age-defying ingredients to develop skincare products (Argintar, 2013).

4.3 Findings on Research Question #2

The RQ#2 is about how global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling techniques. Based on the literature review and raw data from research materials, 3 emerging themes are concluded to answer the research questions. The emerging themes include 1) spoken and written words, 2) authenticity and realism and 3) sensory appeal.

Before presenting and analyzing emerging themes in detail, the storytelling techniques of 12 archetypal advertisements would be presented to make a further link

between storytelling techniques and emerging themes. The Table 4.7 illustrates emerging themes and sub themes of the researching question two.

Table 4.7: Emerging Themes and Sub Themes of #RQ2

Themes of #RQ 2			
Emerging Theme	Spoken & Written Words	Authenticity and Realism	Sensory Appeal
Sub theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dialogues - Jingles and Catchphrases - Lyrics of background music 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wellness & self-care tips - Educational content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sound - Touch - Visual imagery

4.3.1 Illustration of Sampled Advertisements' Storytelling Techniques

Average narration techniques provide basic structures for analyzing information dissemination modes. According to the inspiration of literature review and collected data, 5 storytelling techniques are illustrated in detail to further analyze the connection between storytelling techniques and the presentation of brand archetypes. The storytelling techniques are 1) 4P model with the “promise - picture - proof - push” procedure (GreatContent, 2019), 2) Before - After - Bridge (BAB)

model (GreatContent, 2019), 3) first-person narration (MasterClass, 2021), 4) third-person narration (Straub, 2022), and 5) absent narrator narration (Jahn, 2022).

To articulate storytelling techniques performances on varying 12 samples, some advertisements merely utilize one narration technique to drive the story plot forward, which include brands of Jeffree Star cosmetics, Anessa, La Mer, ColorPop, Boss and Chanel. While for the emphasis of functional characteristics of products, the combinations between BAB and 4P model with first, third or absent narrator narration are also good practices to present archetypal images. And the corresponding brands are Guerlain, Adidas, Old Spice, Maybelline, Aveeno and Fenty Beauty. With regard to the results of storytelling techniques performances, Table 4.6 illustrates the narration structure. The Table 4.8 illustrates concise descriptions of storytelling techniques appearing in sampled 12 archetypal advertisements. Moreover, sample advertisements are divided into single storytelling technique and two storytelling technique usages in archetypal advertisements.

Table 4.8: Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Single storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Outlaw & Jeffree Star Cosmetics	First-person narration	Through exaggerated graphic conflict and infectious language, Jeffree Star demonstrates the original design intent and brand concept

		of the outlandish makeup products.
The Caregiver & Anessa		With a simple and vibrant visual setting, it shows how the actress, Urassaya Sperbund gained confidence to glamorize under the sun.
The Explorer & La Mer	First-person narration	Through the first-person perspective narration from the endorser, Michelle Yeoh, she shares her life attitudes verbally and further links her life inspiration with La Mer's brand concepts. The advertisement echoes <i>Everything Everywhere All At Once's</i> filmmaking technique, the rapid switching of shots suggests the passage of time and highlights the theme that life is worth exploring without boundaries.

(Continued)

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal

Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Single storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Magician &	Third-person	The Magician image is polished by the

ColorPop	narration	relaxing and enjoyable interview chats, which recalls Becky G's story of pursuing her musical dreams.
The Ruler & Boss	Absent narrator narration	The narrator of this advertisement is absent but leading the story plot from an all-knowing angle. And it further provides an objective perspective to unveil the life tracks of Chris Hemsworth. The Ruler image of an urban elite is created through a patchwork of slice-of-life pieces related to self-motivation.

(Continued)

BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal

Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Single storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Lover &		This advertisement utilizes absent narrator

Chanel		narration and without appearing any dialogues between characters. By freely switching scenario settings and mixing the reality and imagination, it drives the story plot from an all-knowing angle. A romantic lover is portrayed through a combination of reality and fiction plots.
Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Jester & Old Spice	BAB Model + First-person narration	The advertisement is a humorous interview between two men about how they smell fresh after using Old Spice body wash products.

(Continued)

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Everyman &	BAB Model +	The advertisement is a makeup video in

Maybelline	First-person narration	which Nikkie talks about how to achieve stunning bridal makeup by using cost-effective and affordable makeup.
The Innocent & Aveeno	BAB Model + First-person narration	The advertisement tells the story of Jeniffer's skin rejuvenation through the use of Aveeno's natural products, along with the restoration of order to her chaotic life tracks.

(Continued)

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal Advertisements.

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		

<p>The Sage & Guerlain</p>	<p>BAB Model + Third-person narration</p>	<p>The story plots are driven by third-person narration through the Q&A talking format. It leaves viewer a sense of immersion by capturing a conversation between the pharmacist and Constance Jablonski, with the camera mimicking a third-person point of view, realistically recording the conversation between the two characters. Moreover, natural body language and emotional reactions appearing in the video provide a trustworthy scenario of presenting functional performances of Guerlain's products.</p>
------------------------------------	---	--

(Continued)

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal

Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		

The Hero & Adidas	BAB Model + Absent narrator narration	The advertisement tells how Adidas' shower gel allows athletes to rejuvenate their skin and to train with a better spirit. Consequently, it emphasized that Adidas is a loyal partner for the self-disciplined person who is strong-minded enough to conquer the heights of his domain.
----------------------	---	---

(Continued)



Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling techniques of Sampled 12 archetypal Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		

<p>The Creator & Fenty Beauty</p>	<p>First-person narration + 4P Model</p>	<p>The advertisement aims to strengthen the Creator archetype with the makeup product meeting with all skin tones' needs. Rihanna illustrates functional characteristics of Fenty Beauty through first-person perspective.</p> <p>Promise</p> <p>Introduce the origin of the product name and design inspiration, so as to lead to the effectiveness of the product (Bright Fix Eye Brightener of Fenty Beauty) performance.</p>
---	--	--

(Continued)

BAHARUK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling Techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal

Advertisements

<p>Brand Archetype & Brand</p>	<p>Narration Structure</p>	<p>Description</p>
---	---------------------------------------	---------------------------

Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
<p>The Creator & Fenty Beauty</p>	<p>First-person narration + 4P Model</p>	<p>Picture</p> <p>Showcase the product's 16 shades meeting with all consumer's needs and tutorial of application, drawing a picture to consumers that Bright Fix Eye Brightener's trustworthy quality is suitable for all skins.</p> <p>Proof</p> <p>Rihanna shares her own experience of utilizing Bright Fix Eye Brighter product in professional working scenarios and private life. In addition, Rihanna's glamorous image also demonstrates Bright Fix Eye Brightener's effectiveness by emphasizing the product's moisturizing ingredients and wearable natural makeup.</p>

(Continued)

Table 4.8 (Continued): Storytelling techniques of Sampled 12 Archetypal

Advertisements

Brand Archetype & Brand	Narration Structure	Description
--	--------------------------------	--------------------

Two storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements		
The Creator & Fenty Beauty	First-person narration + 4P Model	Push Bright Fix Eye Brighter is favored by Rihanna for its easy-to-use and highly effective makeup effect. Whether consumers prefer delicate makeup or natural look, they are encouraged to try this product to gain confidence and charisma as Rihanna.

4.3.2 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Spoken and Written Words

The emerging theme of spoken and written words are concluded from video raw data. Obviously, analysis towards storytelling often focuses on lingual perspective. To better attach with the consistency among advertising lingual expressions, the sub themes of dialogues, jingles and catchphrases and lyrics of background music are also included in the researching scale to better draw a comprehensive results of storytelling effectiveness in archetypal advertisements.

Spoken and written words in archetypal advertisements refer to dialogues, jingles and catchphrases appearing on videos according to the researching scale of this article. The spoken and written words might be elicited by endorsers or be presented by subtitles on the video screen.

The purpose of spoken and written words in storytelling techniques does not merely focus on ornate rhetoric. The main objective is to prevent audiences from

distraction and to offer more immersive experience to evoke resonances. According to sampled data, the functional characteristics of products would be unobtrusively embedded in advertising taglines. As exposure and distribution of advertisements have increased, the image and reputation of brands would be developed simultaneously. Therefore, based on the archetypal positioning, the style of spoken and written words is supposed to attach great importance to emotional connections and further influence consumer behaviors via crafting memorable and persuasive elements in stories. The Table 4.9 illustrates style of spoken and written words in sampled advertisements.



Table 4.9: Style of Spoken and Written Words in Sampled Advertisements

Storytelling Techniques	Style of Spoken and Written Words
First-person narrator narration	It adopts a down-to-earth language to share the endorser's own story. The trustworthiness of expressions is tightly connected with endorser's personal charisma. Further, it might lead to

	memorable jingles or catchphrases at the end of the video by highlighting functional characteristics as well as sublimating understanding of brand's concept.
Third-person narrator narration	It usually introduces main ideas of advertisements via the form of conversations (dialogues) with other interlocutors. The tone of dialogue depends on the positioning of corresponding brand. Moreover, the protagonist (endorser) will imply the product's information through humorous expressions or professional opinions. Hence, audiences' perceptions would be enhanced by relaxing interactions between characters in advertisements.

(Continued)

BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Table 4.9 (Continued): Style of Spoken and Written Words in Sampled

Advertisements

Storytelling Techniques	Style of Spoken and Written Words
Absent narrator narration	1) The sampling videos of Chanel and BOSS take absent narrator narration as a medium to present brand archetypes of the Lover and the Ruler. However,

	<p>the endorsers mentioned above seldom have dialogues, only repeating product's name, or campaign's slogan at the end of the video. Consequently, the lyrics of background music are a container for endorsers to express emotions.</p> <p>2) It strengthens the archetypal positioning via highlighting jingles and catchphrases (it usually appears in the subtitles or is repeated verbally by the endorser) in compact storyline. Accordingly, it illustrates the advertising story through an all-knowing perspective although the narrator is not a character in it. Hence, the spoken and written words need to be memorable and persuasive to arouse visual imagery.</p>
--	---

(Continued)

BANGKOK UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Table 4.9 (Continued): Style of Spoken and Written Words in Sampled

Advertisements

Storytelling Techniques	Style of Spoken and Written Words
BAB model	<p>BAB model is specialized in breaking down functional information into a cohesive and digestible format.</p> <p>Hence, audiences' attentions would be driven by the</p>

	<p>solution method via highlighting the usefulness of products. What's more, the comparison between the before and after situations would make the advertising information more convincing and easier to understand via attractive dialogues presented by endorsers.</p>
4P model	<p>4P model aims to prove the product's effectiveness and trustworthiness via emphasizing a compelling hook step by step. And jingles or catchphrases are supposed to be consistent with the logic of storyline structure. Hence, the spoken and written words in 4P model are required to be equipped with higher logical standards compared with other narrative modes.</p>

4.3.3 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Authenticity and Realism

The emerging theme of authenticity and realism is directly inspired by the information rooted in the advertisement of Guerlain, Jeffree Star cosmetics and Maybelline, with the brand archetype as the Sage, the Outlaw and the Everyman.

As for the authenticity, it refers to the reliability of information conveyed by celebrities. Their authentic expressions in storytelling could offer useful knowledge for audiences.

Specifically, the interlocutor of the endorser, Constance Jablonski, is a skincare expert. Consequently, the dialogues between characters would include many trustworthy skincare information, which belongs to the dimension of wellness and self-care tips. Moreover, the educational contents are contained in general personal care products due to the fact that the endorser would present correct usage methods, especially in the cosmetics and skincare product categories.

When it refers to realism, it means realistic meaning to target audiences in learning and intimating celebrities' skills. For instance, makeup tutorials of both Jeffree Star and Nikkie help ordinary audiences to better utilize makeup to express themselves in both physical and mental dimensions so as to gain attractive appearance and confidence.

In conclusion, the emerging theme of authenticity and realism, effected by wellness & self-care tips, educational content and makeup tutorials, is concluded to be a medium to better reach archetypal presentations.

Table 4.10: The Presentation of Authenticity and Realism Based on Different Storytelling Techniques

Storytelling Techniques	Description
-------------------------	-------------

First-person narrator narration	It often illustrates authenticity and realism related information through endorser's personal experience. In the advertisements, the narrator is compared to be a teacher, demonstrating the product's functionality in an easy-to-understand manner consistent with the brand's positioning.
Third-person narrator narration	The endorser is not necessary to take the role as a teacher in the advertisements. The narrator is supposed to provide an objective perspective to drive the story plots so as to further prove the authenticity and realism of brands, making the witness and understanding towards the whole story more persuasive and convincing.

(Continued)

Table 4.10 (Continued): The Presentation of Authenticity and Realism Based on Different Storytelling Techniques

Storytelling Techniques	Description
-------------------------	-------------

Absent narrator narration	<p>It fosters a sense of approval to authenticity and realism via visual setting to arouse resonance.</p> <p>Compared with first-person and third-person narration, the absent narrator narration won't rely so much on dialogues to prove authenticity. On the contrary, by enhancing screen setting, it could make the authentic information present in a straightforward way rather than inspecting hints in conversations.</p>
BAB model & 4P model	<p>They provide extra structure to convey information under the usage of first-person, third-person, and absent narrator narrations. By digesting key information of story plots, BAB model and 4P model aims to present information in a logical way.</p> <p>When audiences gain resonance in receiving information, the key information embedded in advertisement would be more convincing.</p>

4.3.4 Illustration of the Emerging Theme of Sensory Appeal

According to Roose and Mulier's work (2020), sensory appeals might leave impacts on consumers' perceptions, both positive and negative thoughts. And after

carefully identifying elements embedded in archetypal advertisements, it is concluded that sound, touch and visual imagery could craft a more attractive storytelling and thus reach resonances with potential consumer groups. Hence, the sub themes under the emerging theme of sensory appeal are summarized as sound, touch and visual imagery.

Touch refers to tactile features of products. For instance, in personal care product advertisements, especially in the cosmetics, skincare, toiletries and sunscreen categories, advertising footage is required to demonstrate the texture of products so as to make initial impressions of products' quality on consumers.

As has been noted in Alexomanolaki, Loveday and Kennett's work (2007), music serves as an index of the advertisement spot in addition to its semantic role in viewer's memory. To better explore connections between the usage of sounds and the presentation of brand archetypes, the music genre, sound effects and tempo dynamics are evaluated in analysis of advertising storytelling. For instance, the music genre of advertisement includes rhythmic music and light music, which are consistent with the speed of dialogues or the story plots. As for sound effects, it is usually utilized to raise awareness or attract attentions, such as the sound of bell. While for the tempo dynamics, it often echoes with characters' behavioral tempos. If the main character in the video is exercising, the tempo dynamics would become faster so as to catch up with the story plots. Briefly, the usage of sounds is supposed to be in line

with brand archetypal positioning, it could further arouse emotional resonances with audiences.

Visual imagery refers to provoking audience's imagination and empathy with diverse visual presentations. According to the positioning of brand archetypes, some archetypes require logical persuasion in verbal storytelling, while some archetypes need to present fantastic visual storytelling, especially focusing on aesthetic standards, to arouse emotional connections. For instance, to promote the archetype of the Ruler, the urban elite's dressing codes are directly persuasive to target audiences. Sometimes words are the icing on the cake, but an intuitive visual presentation can better directly capture the audience's attention. The Table 4.11 below illustrates sensory appeals in 12 brand archetypal advertisements.



Table 4.11: Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Outlaw & Jeffree Star Cosmetics	First-person narration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean background setting and exotic makeup create a visual impact. 2. Clean background setting and exotic makeup create a visual impact. 3. Utilize sound effects to highlight key points of product's characteristics.

(Continued)

Figure 4.7: Example Picture of Jeffree Star in the Outlaw (Jeffree Star Cosmetics) Advertisement

Source: Jeffree, S. (2022). *Psychedelic circus palette & collection reveal*. Retrieved



from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wv-BbSdZkLo>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Caregiver & Anessa	First-person narration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dynamic music echoes the sound of endorser's steps under the sunshine. 2. The music has a strong sense of rhythm, consistent with the rhythm of endorser's speech. 3. The fresh blue scenery setting echoes the blue sky. And the transparent water balloon imitates the protection given to skins via Anessa product.

(Continued)

Figure 4.8: Example Picture of Urassaya Sperbund in the Caregiver (Anessa)

Advertisement



Source: Anessa. (2023). *Anessa beauty suncare by Urassaya Sperbund*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNenVnGYYzE>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Explorer & La Mer	First-person narration	1. Minimalist video screen setting highlights the main character.

(Continued)

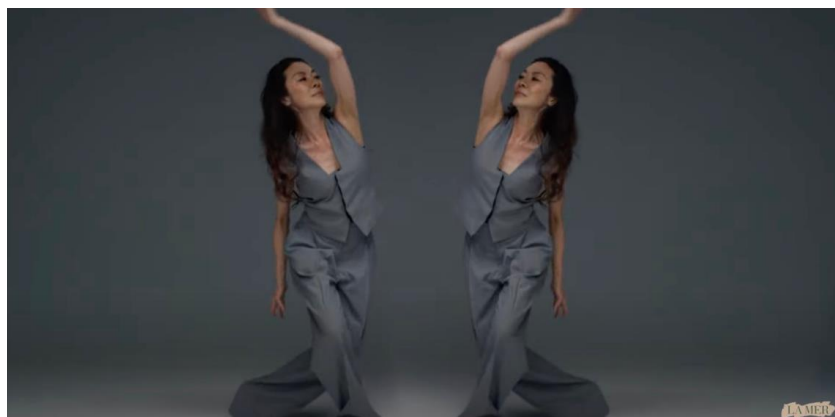
Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Explorer & La Mer	First-person narration	2. The campaign references and imitates the music and editing techniques of the movie of <i>Everything Everywhere All at Once</i> to emphasize the charisma of endorser and further connects the movie's theme with the brand's concept.

(Continued)

Figure 4.9: Example Picture of Michelle Yeoh in the Explorer (La Mer)

Advertisement



Source: La Mer. (2023). *Michelle Yeoh x La Mer: The concentrate*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFxTxZp5z60>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Jester & Old Spice	BAB Model + First-person narration	1. Introduce the dialogue with amusing sound effects and music to attract attention. But mostly ambient sounds allow audiences to focus on the product introductions embedded in dialogues.
		2. The man on the right has the cowboy's sword on the wall of his house. Meanwhile, Kevin has motorcycle helmets in his locker at home. Both objects have metaphors for exploring the unknown like a cowboy, which are consistent with cowboy's image often seen in Old Spice's campaigns.

Figure 4.10: Example Picture of Kevin Hart in the Jester (Old Spice) Advertisement



Source: Old Spice. (2020). *Cold as balls: How to crush interviews with Kevin Hart*.

Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c5RYK_hH704.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Everyman & Maybelline	BAB Model + First-person narration	1. The simple scene setting highlights the main characters, and the gentle lighting echoes the sweetness of the wedding.

(Continued)

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Everyman & Maybelline	BAB Model + First-person narration	2. When there is dialogue in the video, the music with rhythms in the video is very weak, so as to emphasize the dialogue itself. When there are only subtitles on the screen and without characters or dialogue, the rhythmic music in the background becomes louder.

(Continued)

Figure 4.11: Example Picture of Nikkie in the Everyman (Maybelline) Advertisement



Source: Maybelline. (2022). *Three wedding bridal looks with Nikkie tutorials*.

Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkOnMQ-tmso>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Innocent & Aveeno	BAB Model + First-person narration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Music and sound effects match the mood board of advertisement and sounds of environment. 2. Lifelike settings provide a sense of familiarity through visual presentations.

(Continued)

Figure 4.12: Example Picture of Jennifer Aniston in the Innocent (Aveeno) Advertisement

Advertisement

Source: Aveeno. (2023). *Aveeno & Jennifer Aniston*. Retrieved from

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-GvzSJNRuA>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Creator & Fenty Beauty	First-person narration + 4P Model	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simple scene setting highlights the endorser's glamour. 2. The brown color tone is consistent with the brand's concept - a makeup brand also suitable for all black skin tones. 3. The advertisement utilizes a soft sound effect to introduce the advertising theme. Moreover, the background music is similar to high fashion show's song, which underlines the premium positioning of the makeup brand.

(Continued)

Figure 4.13: Example Picture of Rihanna Fenty in the Creator (Fenty Beauty)

Advertisement



Source: Fenty Beauty. (2021). *Bright fix eye brightener*. Retrieved from

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vb9xbvH-x4c>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Magician & ColorPop	Third-person narration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilize relaxing music to connect the scene transitions 2. Utilize pure white background to emphasize the characters' make-up, and picnic setting creates a fresh and relaxing visual scene.

(Continued)

Figure 4.14: Example Picture of Becky G in the Magician (ColorPop) Advertisement



Source: ColorPop. (2018). *Truth or tequila feat. Becky G!*. Retrieved from

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piWJdY0T-QE>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Sage	BAB Model + Third-person narration	1. The video background is Guerlain's skincare laboratory in France, directly visualizing the positioning of classic, professional and luxurious French skincare product to target audiences.

(Continued)

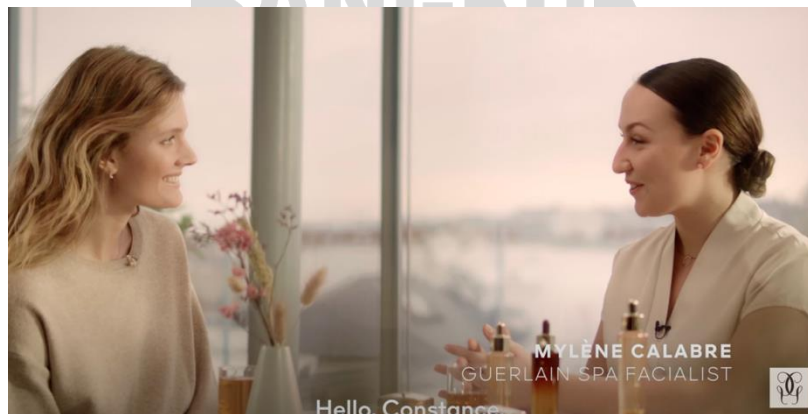
Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Sage	BAB Model + Third-person narration	2. The music is gentle and similar to French chanson's tonality.

(Continued)

Figure 4.15: Example Picture of Constance Jablonski in the Sage (Guerlain)

Advertisement



Source: Guerlain. (2022). *Guerlain: My royal moment starring Constance Jablonski*.

Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T-o2BI3m3uA>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Hero	BAB Model + Absent narrator narration	<p>1. It features visual art effects through mixing and editing multiple scenarios to show the athletes' private life and training routine.</p> <p>2. High-paced drums create an energetic atmosphere that echoes emotional expressions of subtitles.</p>

(Continued)

DANKOR
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

Figure 4.16: Example Picture of Yiming Su in the Hero (Adidas) Advertisement



Source: Adidas. (2023). *Yiming Su and Adidas shower gel*. Retrieved from

<https://weibo.com/2954186642/N7FjCzzW7>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Ruler	Absent narrator narration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visualize daily life of an urban elite through multi-scene transitions. 2. Rhythmic music echoes the uplifting moments in life.

(Continued)

Figure 4.17: Example Picture of Chris Hemsworth in the Hero (Boss) Advertisement



Source: Boss, H. (2020). *Chris Hemsworth for the New BOSS Bottled Eau de*

Parfum. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPi0UbYtv9Y>.

Table 4.11 (Continued): Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements

Sensory Appeals in 12 Brand Archetypal Advertisements		
12 Archetypes & Brands	Storytelling Techniques	Descriptions (Sound, Touch, Visual Imagery)
The Lover	Absent narrator narration	<p>1. Transitioning from a midnight street scene to the fictional surface of the moon, the video creates an ambiguous and romantic atmosphere for the protagonists through an infectious combination of real and imaginary scenes.</p> <p>2. The music is an enabler of the storyline and brings out the lingering romantic chemistry between the protagonists to its fullest extent.</p>

(Continued)

Figure 4.18: Example Picture of Marion Cotillard in the Lover (Chanel)

Advertisement

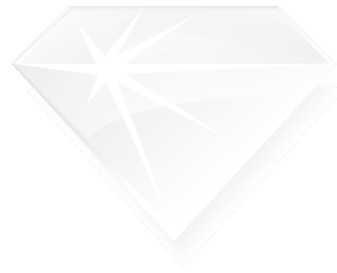


Source: Schroeder, R. (2020). *Go behind the scenes with Marion Cotillard for channel No.5*. Retrieved from <https://www.harpersbazaar.com/uk/beauty/fragrance/a34490327/chanel-no5-marion-cotillard-campaign-film/>.

BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

With regard to the research results, it presents the way of celebrities in presenting 12 brand archetypes via impression management and storytelling techniques. Celebrities aim to polish their public image via purposive behavioral management so as to enhance positive and ideal characters. By enhancing the integration between endorsement and lifestyle, archetypal and dimensional performances, more details of the celebrities would be shown to target audiences and further arouse potential resonances. As for the storytelling techniques, under the usage of memorable and attractive spoken and written words appearing in

the advertisement, presenting authentic and realistic knowledge to audiences and stimulating sensory appeals via sound, touch and visual imagery, it could provide immersive experience to audiences and better understand the key message embedded in story plots. Consequently, the mixture of careful impression management and attractive storytelling techniques from celebrities provides a good way to present 12 brand archetypes.



**BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY**
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER 5

DISSCUSSION

This chapter illustrates the corresponding conclusion and discussion of research results. It includes findings related to previous studies, theoretical connotations, and expected implications. Meanwhile, the limitations of this study, recommendations of application and further researched topics are also concluded in this chapter. Listed below are the following subsections of this chapter:

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.2 Discussion of Findings

5.3 Limitations of the Study

5.4 Recommendations of Application

5.5 Recommendations of Further Researched Topics

5.1 Summary of Findings

The results of textual analysis yield findings for the two proposed research questions as follows.

5.1.1 RQ#1: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through impression management?

It was found that the use of celebrity endorsement involves three emerging themes – 1) Endorsement and lifestyle integration, 2) Archetypal performances,

and 3) Psychological dimensional performances.

A. Endorsement and Lifestyle Integration

Before officially endorsing products, the PR team of brands would firstly consider the consistency between the celebrity's lifestyle and the endorsement's required characteristics (Alsmadi, 2006). The lifestyle presentation of celebrities would be influenced by their word of mouth originating from behaviors, occupations, and hobbies.

Slices of lives shape celebrities' personalities in a more touchable way for average fan base, so that fans could show their favor and preferences to specific celebrities reflecting ideal images (Stefanone & Lackaff, 2009). But sometimes, ideal private life scenarios are polished by intentional exposure. For instance, celebrities positioned as high-end class would intentionally post luxurious lifestyle implying high social distance so that they could attract fans eager for richness and satisfy their confusions to delicate life (Leban, Thomsen, Wallpach & Voyer, 2021). However, not all celebrities positioned as upper class have achieved financial independence. If their behavioral modes are not in line with their word-of-mouth, reputations of celebrities might be ruined by the paradox between lifestyle and identity positioning.

As for the concept of occupation, it is a career label displaying specialized skills of celebrities. In general, based on average evaluation criteria, chosen occupations could reflect one's accumulating experience and expertise in a specific

field (Siemens, Smith, Fisher & Jensen, 2008). Consequently, emphasizing occupation in celebrity endorsement could further manage the trustworthiness to ensure the source credibility towards consumers. When celebrities are outstanding or reach marvelous achievements in a specific area already, their inspiring experience could leave positive psychological hints to target audiences and further arouse resonance with potential consumer groups.

Hobby is a mirror of physical conditions, mental state and financial situations, etc. For example, celebrities prefer golfing and play golfs as routines, which reveals their healthy lifestyles and economical foundations. In addition, showcasing hobbies to the public, celebrities could also attract fan groups sharing the same hobbies, and subsequently enhance interaction with fan base to gain their preference and loyalty (Burns, 2010).

B. Archetypal Performances

To ensure the exposure of archetypal branding, corresponding archetypal performances are required to be conducted in a proper way. According to the results of this research, the archetypal performances are related to gender stereotypes, archetypal positioning, verbal and nonverbal communication style.

Choosing celebrities based on gender stereotype standards is a common way to shape ideal images and avoid potential controversy (Antoniou & Akrivos, 2020). Though such kind of impression management couldn't meet every type of customer profile, it still provides a conservative approach to engage with customer base.

For example, affected by traditional understandings, the brand archetype of the Lover and the Hero are classic examples to showcase femininity and masculinity. Romantic intimacy and inspiring heroic journey are classic plots in strengthening archetypes, but it would not be a cliché by adding elements of contemporary trends. For instance, a romantic lover is not a hothouse flower; she can utilize elegance and wisdom to discover more possibilities in life. For the Hero, he does not necessarily go to the battlefield to fight with enemies. If he is keen to be indomitable to deepen the field of specialization, he would be the hero of his own life field.

Archetypal performances reveal alignment between brand and celebrity positioning. For mega celebrities, in order to reach more groups of fan base, they have posted many materials to shape their online images. But in endorsing advertisements, some characteristics would be taken into more consideration and need more exposures. To better achieve the effectiveness of archetypal advertising, advertisements are supposed to illustrate more details about celebrities reflecting the connotations of 12 brand archetypes (Bechter, Farinelli, Daniel & Frey, 2016). For instance, in the Outlaw advertising, celebrities prefer vivid expressions and edgy dressings are of great importance in the output of impression management.

As has been noted in the research, both verbal and nonverbal communications play an essential role in shaping archetypal performances (McNulty, 2007). For the verbal communication, it commonly refers to expression styles. To be serious or humorous, verbal expressions are supposed to be in line with brand

positioning. For instance, the Jester archetype requires humorous and funny talking styles to establish a down-to-earth image and bring laughter to audiences. While for the archetype of the Sage, the professor is supposed to convey knowledgeable information to audiences in a serious and patient way so as to win trustworthiness among target consumers. As for the nonverbal dimension, it involves the interpretation of messages conveyed without the usage of words, such as body language, facial expressions, and the clothing choices (Wiener, Devoe, Rubinow & Geller, 1972). Details embedded in nonverbal communication could reach a more comprehensive understanding of interpersonal interactions. Because subtle cues reflecting emotional states and behavioral preferences could enhance the overall effectiveness in communication (Wiener et al., 1972). Simultaneously, it allows audiences to reach a more realistic side of celebrity and further establish trustworthiness mutually (Boone & Buck, 2003).

C. Psychological Dimensional Performances

The psychological dimensional performances contain two sub-themes in the research results, including self-discipline and self-motivation. Psychological dimensional performances are also an essential part of shaping ideal images to target audiences (Swan & Combs, 1976). Positive hints embedded in advertisements shape attractive life models to audiences, meeting their psychological needs (Swan & Combs, 1976). Moreover, advertisements disseminate the values of positive living to the public, which could also be considered as part of corporate responsibility.

Self-discipline and self-motivation echo the connotations of corresponding archetypes, which strengthens the trustworthiness of storytelling. For instance, referring to the archetype of the Sage and the Ruler, relative celebrities showcase strong self-discipline in daily behaviors. The acquisition of knowledge and the control of orders require hundreds of efforts. Moreover, the faith to reach pursuit demands self-discipline to stay gold.

The selected sample of Hero's advertising is tightly related to the athlete's struggles on the sports field. Moreover, self-motivation embedded in sport's spirit encourages athlete to perform his best in the competitions. What's more, the psychological changes of the athletes can be depicted in a more objective way to show how ordinary people overcome difficulties and become heroes when facing challenges. The rendering of these great psychological qualities is conducive to building a positive image of the brand and encourages the audience to be influenced by positive emotions and thus strive to follow their dreams (Richins, 1991).

5.1.2 RQ#2: How do global brands use celebrity endorsement to present 12 brand archetypes through storytelling technique?

It was found that celebrity endorsement involves usage of a single storytelling technique and a combination of two storytelling techniques. In terms of single storytelling technique usage, three techniques were used. They are first-person narration, third-person narration and absent narrator narration.

The first-person narration focuses on direct emotional expressions. It features personal experiences to increase empathy with audiences by enhancing narrative hook (Keen, 2006). As for the third-person narration, it presents main themes of advertisements to audiences via a subjective perspective. By managing the interactions between characters in advertisements, the intriguing plots would lead audiences seamlessly into the immersive experience so as to foster a sense of empathy (Chen & Yao, 2022). Lastly, the absent narrator narration crafts the story via flexibly shifting scenes and narrative perspectives of the story from an all-known angle (Stern, 1991). It breaks down complicated scene-setting related information into a cohesive and digestible format, and further enhances the retention of advertising information.

In the sampling advertising videos, the first-person narration often utilizes one character to drive the story plot. While for the third-person narration, it generally includes 2 characters to enhance the storytelling. As for the absent narrator narration, the number of characters appearing in video is not the first consideration to drive story plots. Instead, illustrating the advertising story from an all-knowing angle is essential to achieve communicating objectives. In this research, only 2 brand archetypes adopt absent narrator narrations in advertising storytelling. Specifically, the Ruler archetype illustrates the life track of a successful man, endorsed by Chris Hemsworth. Moreover, in the archetypal advertisement of the Lover, the researching sample is Chanel. The story illustrates the intimacy between a gentleman and a lady. In addition, it presents story plots through the mixture of both imagination and reality to

emphasize the romantic atmosphere between lovers.

According to the discovery above, it could draw a conclusion that the mission of characters in archetypal advertisement is to be a hook to drive story plots and reinforce archetypal image. Consequently, performances of characters in advertisements are supposed to be consistent with storylines. The number of characters is not as important as the persuasive effects presented by endorsers. Additionally, memorable elements in archetypal advertisements are aroused by celebrities' resonating narration. In conclusion, attractive plots could maintain the trustworthiness between the endorsing narrator (celebrity) and target audiences so as to make the story more impactful.

Utilizing single endorser to present the whole archetypal story is a considerable way to save budgets in certain degrees. Hence, it explains the reason why some advertising samples adopt first-person narrator narration (with the quantity of 7 samples) to present brand archetypes. Firstly, the selected sample of this research utilize mega celebrity to present archetypal stories. The budget of inviting famous celebrity to endorse product is expensive than average (micro) celebrities. Hence, it's significant to combine story plots and brand positioning via effective endorsement. Specifically, in the single narrative scenario, details of the endorser could be maximized to attract attentions from their fans. Moreover, scripting and filming costs of a single narrator are more cost-effective than those of multi-narrator or multi-perspective narrations.

In terms of multiple storytelling technique usage, two storytelling models are used. They are 1) 4P model with the “promise - picture - proof - push” procedure (GreatContent, 2019) and 2) Before - After - Bridge (BAB) model (GreatContent, 2019). Based on the storytelling model mentioned above, the perspective narration, from first-person narration, third-person narration, to absent narrator are contained to craft archetypal advertising stories.

The 4P storytelling technique model manages 4 components, which contains “promise”, “picture”, “proof” and “push” to access effective archetypal advertising in brand communication. The descriptions of “promise” arouse audiences’ expectations by presenting brand’s ideal functional characteristics. Subsequently, the “picture” part, reflecting ideal imagery consistent with archetypal themes reinforces the brand’s positioning to deepen the connections and resonance to target audiences. Thirdly, the “proof” provides trustworthy evidence to enhance the credibility of the product’s functional performance. Lastly, the “push” component is in line with calling to actions, which aims to generate purchasing intentions based on the understanding and preferences towards brands and corresponding products.

The BAB storytelling model provides logical sequences to address the effectiveness of the product in a more persuasive way. The “before” process refers to scenarios before the usage of product. It aims to establish emotional connections via depictions of potential annoying situations, troublesome challenges, and countless struggles in daily lives. As for the “after” scenarios, it highlights payoff resolutions

by showcasing endorsing celebrity's transformation journey. Lastly, the "bridging element" of achieving solution leads memorable plots to target audiences so as to form good-word-of-mouth to the brand. Shortly, the logical persuasion of BAB model utilizes straight-forward storytelling line to strengthen the main ideas of advertising (Babcock, 2020). It could effectively avoid a mishmash of too many elements that would interfere with the target audience's access to key information.

The brands try to "simplify branding information into memorable message." The maintenance of archetypal message and memorable plots in brand's advertisements requires simplicity, which showcases concise themes to target audiences (Periasamy, Subramaniam & Gruba, 2017). In archetypal visual advertising, with the mixture of visual expressions and musical rendering, transformation of the video scenes, background music or sound effects directly or indirectly involve much information. Moreover, audiences' attentions might be distracted by too many details appearing in advertisements. For instance, audiences were attracted by the appearance of endorser rather than his or her endorsing product. Consequently, distilling complicated details into concise and memorable statements in line with archetype could enhance the explicitness of advertising message. Further, target audiences would be much easier to emotionally resonate with archetypal advertising stories.

The essence of brand could be illustrated by impactful statements. For instance, the slogan of archetypal advertising often adopts a concise narration,

which leaves a lasting impression on the audiences (Boush, 1993). The design of word usage simplification in advertising needs creativity and innovation, which also reflects trendy thoughts of today's society. Hence, it is easy to understand the reason of many cosmetics and skincare products embedded information of female independence in advertisements. Because the independent merit is a base to establish an ideal female image. The influential message of archetypal advertisements guides the audiences to engage with brand and further cultivate their brand loyalty (Laub et al., 2018). The expression is the spirit of storytelling techniques. Simplify branding information into memorable message devotes to successful brand communication.

In addition, the brands try to foster "a sense of resonance." In brand archetypal communication, the usage of celebrities' impression management and storytelling techniques aim to foster a sense of resonance with audiences (Bechter et al., 2016). Celebrity presents attractive characteristics through the management towards dimensions of attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness. By emphasizing one dimension among attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness, the popularity among audiences would be increased.

As illustrated in this research's results, trustworthiness is a fundamental considering element for audiences to understand the brand's positioning and to showcase relevant favor to brand's quality (Wang & Scheinbaum, 2018). Specifically, through the package of archetypal storytelling, trustworthiness of celebrity might be affected by celebrity's physical appearance and reputations among fan base

(Stanley et al., 2012). Because the endorsing image of celebrity establishes an ideal figure resonating with audiences. Simultaneously, specialized knowledge also leads to trustworthiness in target audiences (Onu, Nwaulune, Adegbola & Kelechi, 2019). When explicitness of functional characteristics is in line with consumer's physical or mental needs, it would naturally build emotional connections between consumers and brands (Di Bartolomeo & Papa, 2019). Moreover, to enhance the expertise showcasing in advertisements, celebrities are supposed to pay attention to the verbal and nonverbal expressions in endorsing advertisements, making communication style consistent with archetypal positioning.

5.2 Discussion of Findings

The findings reveal how the use of celebrity endorsements involves archetypal presentations. In this part, the findings are discussed in relation to previous research, relevant theories, and researcher's expectations.

5.2.1 Discussions in Relation to Previous Research

5.2.1.1 Discussions of Impression Management in Relation to Previous Research

As Yoo (2022) has mentioned in study that celebrities enhance intimacy to fans by sharing details of daily lives and engaging in 'self-expression', such as setting modest life model to the public in order to reinforce resonance and arouse good impressions.

In this research, 'self-expression' of celebrities is not merely focused on verbal expressions. Moreover, the nonverbal expressions via impression management of celebrities are devoted to fulfill the theoretical analysis of 'self-expression' in the researching filed of celebrity economics. For instance, the analysis of nonverbal communication concluded from researching raw data includes two emerging sub themes, which are clothing choices and body language. Specifically, clothing choices of celebrities indicate social status, life attitude and aesthetic standards of corresponding celebrities. Hence, selections of clothing reflect 'self-expression' in certain degrees. Additionally, body language reflects the narrator (celebrity)'s psychological states and reveals hidden thoughts. Therefore, analyzing the consistence between body language expressions and verbal communication emotions reveals the bridging point of celebrities' behavioral patterns and archetypal positionings.

To reveal the maintenance between celebrities' impression management and 12 brand archetypal presentations, three segments under the impression management scale are analyzed textually. They are integration between endorsement and lifestyle, archetypal performances, and psychological dimensional performances.

With regards to the research results, endorsement and lifestyle integration are strengthened by occupation, word of mouth and hobby of celebrities. Through intentional and unintentional exposures to fan base, details of both private

lives and public performances shape a more subjective perceptions of celebrities and somehow arouse a sense of closeness between celebrities and fans (Yoo, 2022).

Generally, occupation mirrors celebrity's professional knowledge and passions for work. According to Siemens, Smith, Fisher and Jensen's research (2008), when a familiar endorser was utilized, brand's perceptions would be more favorable when the product is in line with the endorser's occupation. Moreover, celebrities' performances in the working field might resonate with peers or encourage average audiences to take work seriously. While for word of mouth, it showcases a more objective evaluation from a third perspective. Were word of mouth in line with celebrity's positioning, it will enhance the credibility of the image (Thomas, Fowler & Saenger, 2020). In addition, hobby simultaneously shapes celebrity's psychological state and real-self in leisure life. Exposing hobbies to fans is also a means to address additional optimistic elements in the establishment of positive images (Stănculescu, 2011).

Overall, archetypal performances enhance audiences' perceptions to 12 brand archetypes. It is of great importance for celebrities to perform corresponding connotations of archetypal definitions in endorsing advertisements so as to ensure the integration between brand positioning and celebrity style. Efficient brand communication requires specific and concise characteristic performances. Consequently, according to consumers' physical and mental needs towards brands, celebrities utilize gender stereotype impression management (Siibak, 2009),

archetypal behavioral patterns (Centeno & Wang, 2017), verbal and nonverbal communication styles (Rupp, 2014) to craft attractive images and expose to the public. With archetypal performances, unconscious resonance shapes 12 brand archetypes' perceptions among consumers. Additionally, consumers would easily make a linkage between specific ideal images and abstract branding concepts.

Research has shown that psychological dimensional performances encourage the recognition of 12 brand archetypes. In this research, self-discipline and self-motivation (Lozanski & Lavrence, 2019) aligns with audiences' expectations to brand archetypes. Positive implications embedded in advertisements leave positive psychological satisfactions to target audiences (Lozanski & Lavrence, 2019). Nowadays, consumers are not merely satisfied with functional usage of products. Optimistic life attitudes hinted in brand concepts could arouse bravery and confidence when encountering troublesome situations in this fiercer competitive society.

5.2.1.2 Discussions of Storytelling Techniques in Relation to Previous Research

As Christophe (2019) reveals presentations of visual storytelling in advertisements, it provides theoretical inspirations to further analyze verbal storytelling in archetypal advertising presentations. Specifically, the analysis of verbal storytelling in this research includes single storytelling techniques and extra storytelling modes. For instance, single storytelling techniques refer to first-person narration, third-person narration to absent narrator narration. As for extra storytelling

modes, it means archetypal advertisements adopt extra story structures, such as 4P and BAB storytelling model to drive the story plots.

The usage of single storytelling technique in archetypal advertisements lacks enough illustration of brand's functional characteristics. However, audiences could appreciate aesthetic-related images of celebrities easily and frequently compared with advertisements with the usage of multi-characters. Hence, single storytelling technique enhances trustworthiness of products via celebrity's attractiveness. Moreover, single storytelling techniques often choose single narrator (character or endorser) to present the whole advertising story. Because it could enhance the length of advertisements by eliminating extra story plots or interactions between multi-characters so as to save budgets of advertising designments and campaign promotions.

Compared with single storytelling techniques, extra storytelling model usage could offer a more direct understandings to brands among target consumers. Generally, some advertisements think highly of aesthetic standards, aiming to achieve magnificent effects through visual narration. However, the superimposition of too many aesthetic-related elements could sometimes distract audience's attention and affect their understandings to advertisements (Wang, Ma, Chen, Ye & Xu, 2020). Consequently, adopting a single line (focus on one perspective to present the whole story) to illustrate a story based on the 4P and the BAB model could arouse better

understandings among audiences. By highlighting memorable plots (Loewenstein, Raghunathan & Heath, 2011), and functional characteristics of products (Shi, Lu, Zhou, Sun, Wang & Geng, 2021), straight-forward narration (McQuarrie & Mick, 1999) from celebrity endorsements could convey useful information about brands to the public. In addition, with the exaggeration of celebrities' charms, the functional narration over products positioning would become more trustworthy, and subsequently better achieve archetypal communication goals.

The switch of scenes in advertisements provides more perspectives to illustrate stories. Meanwhile, with the usage of music or sound effects (Martín-Santana, Reinares-Lara & Muela-Molina, 2015), and sensory appeals (Roose & Mulier, 2020) could bring an immersive experience to audiences, which simultaneously better trigger spiritual resonance with target groups so as to reach good-word-of-mouth to the wide recognition of brand archetypes.

5.2.2 Discussions in Relation to Relevant Theories

Findings can be discussed based on three relevant theories – Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959), Source Credibility Theory (Ohanian, 1991), and Brand Archetype.

This research further analyzes the Dramaturgy (Goffman, 1959) effects in celebrity marketing under the social background of the blurring boundary between front-stage and back-stage behaviors (Efthymiou, Orphanidou & Panayiotou, 2020). Due to the phenomenon that celebrities prefer showcasing details of their private lives to fan groups, from public traffic (online social media platforms: YouTube, Instagram

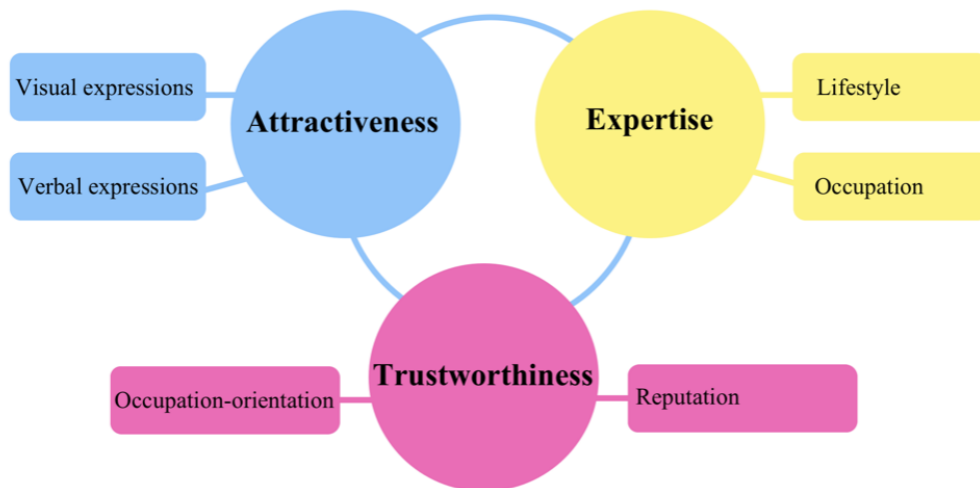
and Tik-Tok, etc.) to private traffic (chatting groups of Line/ Facebook/ Instagram) in order to enhance intimacy with target groups (Zou, 2023). This online activity behavior somehow switches private back-stage performances to the public, which could reflect more perspectives of celebrities, excepting from the required-manners from endorsing brands. By revealing celebrities' hobbies and lifestyles, positive merits hinted in posts would help celebrities attract more fans and further enhance their mutual reliability (McNealy & Mullis, 2019). That's saying, when celebrities gain satisfying feedback from fans, they will be equipped with more motivation to present more details about their lives. As for their fans, after experiencing effective interactions with their favorite life models, they would show more preference and trust to corresponding celebrities (Gamson, 2011). Consequently, the bond of trustworthiness and loyalty would be stably established.

The Source Credibility Theory crafted by Ohanian (1991) presents adequate explanations to the dimension of attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness. In this research, the scale of source credibility provides an effective framework to analyze the impression management of celebrities, which is devoted to exploring an integration between brand's positioning and celebrity's sense of style (Holmes & Redmond, 2012). This effective tool could somehow ensure the data validity and guide the directions for further research. For instance, by analyzing celebrities' public images, it would be easier to determine the relationship between celebrity's narration with personal characteristics and the presentation of corresponding brand archetype.

The research results provide more details on enhancing archetypal impression management via celebrity endorsements. In Ohanian (1991)'s research, attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness of celebrities are analyzed solely. However, this research reveals that the trustworthiness of celebrities could be influenced by celebrities' attractiveness and expertise simultaneously. In addition, the attractiveness of celebrities is not merely focused on physical attractions; impressive verbal expressions in archetypal presentations are also devoted to reinforcing attractiveness. Moreover, expertise and trustworthiness are intertwined (Rittz Digital, 2023). Specifically, expertise provides a foundation to establish trustworthiness. Additionally, trustworthiness could also reflect professional skills in a certain degree. All in all, trustworthiness of celebrity has a positive effect on both advertising credibility and brand credibility (Hussain, Melewar, Priporas, Foroudi & Yusef, 2020).

Further, the analysis of archetypal performances of celebrities is also bond to impression management, which updates the connotations of impression management to be in line with celebrity economy development in nowadays society. Details of congruence between source credibility and celebrities' archetypal performances are shown in the Figure 5.1 below.

Figure 5.1: Congruence between Three Dimensions of Source Credibility and Celebrities' Archetypal Performances

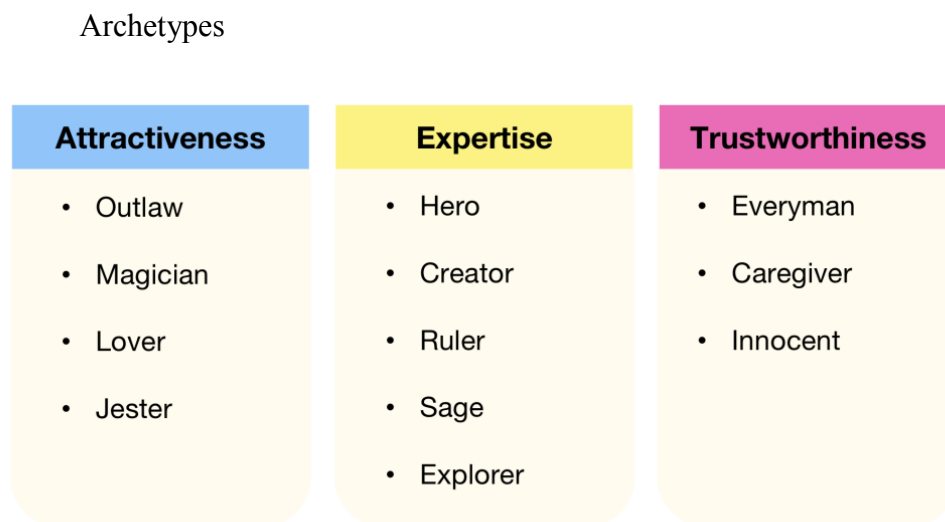


Lastly, the Brand Archetype (Jung, 1919) originally plays essential roles in brand marketing. In the past, female personal care products are often associated with the Lover archetype (Jung, 1919). However, as social status of females has been improved compared with the 20th century, female consumers have more psychological needs in choosing personal care products (Suelin, 2010). Hence, the female personal care products contain more brand archetypes in advertisements than before.

For instance, the sampling brand of presenting the Explorer archetype in this research is La Mer. As for the endorser, Michelle Yeoh, shows bravery to explore more potentials in being a mature and progressive actress, which echoes with psychological states of women yearning for career success. Consequently, the 12 brand archetypes theory (Jung, 1919) still has practical meanings in business markets.

5.2.2.1 Celebrities Enhancing Source Credibility in Presenting

Figure 5.2: Source Credibility Model in 12 Brand Archetypal Presentations¹² Brand



Ohanian (1991) proposed that people tend to be persuaded by credible sources. To better arouse resonances among target audiences, celebrities intentionally reinforce their impression management by emphasizing at least one dimension of source credibility theory (Ohanian, 1991), including attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness (Jin & Phua, 2014). Additionally, celebrities' performances are consistent with archetypal characteristics, aiming to alter audiences' perceptions via enhancing credible sources. Consequently, researching results show that varying brand archetypes might show a slight bias in favor of the emphasis towards attractiveness, expertise or trustworthiness in advertisements. The details of bias from corresponding brand archetypes are shown in the Figure 5.2.

Accordingly, for brand archetypes of Outlaw, Magician, Lover and Jester, they are keen to establish ideal images to target consumers through attractive verbal (Qudratova & Yigitaliyeva, 2021) and visual expressions (Margariti, Hatzithomas, Boutsouki & Zotos, 2022) in showcasing attractive personalities in advertisements. Secondly, when it comes to archetypal images of Hero, Creator, Ruler, Sage and Explorer, they are supposed to be well equipped with relevant professions. Consequently, emphasizing expertise in corresponding advertisements could make the story more convincing (Tabassum, Khwaja & Zaman, 2020).

Lastly, archetypes of Everyman, Caregiver and Innocent attach importance to approachable, pure and safe characteristics in advertisements. Hence, the trustworthiness embedded in advertising storytelling would be of great significance. Therefore, celebrities ought to provide trustworthy information (Hussain, Melewar, Priporas, Foroudi & Yusef, 2021) in archetypal branding endorsements.

5.2.2.2 Choices of Storytelling Techniques in Archetypal Advertisements

Conveying a story through different narrator-narrations could arouse varying reactions and resonances among audiences. For archetypal advertisements, to better enhance ideal image presentation, they are supposed to adopt appropriate storytelling techniques to illustrate brand concepts. Figure 5.3 describes a model of varying storytelling techniques in presenting 12 brand archetypes.

Figure 5.3: Storytelling Model in Presenting 12 Brand Archetypes

1	First-person narration	Outlaw, Caregiver, Explorer, Jester, Everyman, Innocent, Creator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arouse empathy and acquire inspiration in similar experiences.
2	Third-person narration	Magician, Sage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver precious possessions to a wider audience.
3	Absent narrator narration	Lover, Ruler, Hero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film-like lifetime stimulates enthusiasms.
4	BAB model	Sage, Hero, Jester, Everyman, Innocent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sparkling solution adorns a simple life.
5	4P model	Creator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart the vision of a better life step by step.

UNIVERSITY
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

The brand archetypes employing first-person narratives in advertisements are committed to generating emotional resonance with audiences through the endorser's own experiences and stories (Tsai, 2020). Meanwhile, when the advertising scenes focus more on the endorser, it can maximize the endorser's charisma. Consequently, the target audience who shares similar attributes with the endorser could be inspired (Carlson, Donavan, Deitz, Bauer & Lala, 2020) and have a more immersive experience with the introduction from the first-narrator perspective (Gan, Shi, Filieri & Leung, 2023).

Brand archetypes utilizing third-person narration in advertisements aim to enable audiences to better understand brand concepts from an objective perspective (Huyssteen, 2023). Moreover, third-person narration pays attention to what useful information audiences could dig out from brand concepts in archetypal advertisements. Hence, delivering entertainment (Myers, Royne & Deitz, 2014), encouragement (Ilicic, Baxter & Kulczynski, 2016) and knowledge (Muda, Musa, Mohamed & Borhan, 2014) to audiences is memorable highlights in archetypal advertisements with third-person narrations.

Absent narrator narration in archetypal advertisements often drives story plots with film texture. The combination of multiple film-like scenes reveals highlights of ideal life, evoking corresponding brand archetypal connotations. Consistent with Goffman's Dramaturgy theory (1959), life is compared to a drama. Additionally, absent narrator narration strives to maximize cinematic highlights of life through reversal (Focke, Ruenzi & Ungeheuer, 2020), accentuation (Sreejesh, Paul, Strong & Pius, 2020), and exaggeration (Luo, Cheng, Zhou, Yu & Lin, 2021). Thus, it could leave potent emotional resonances with audiences.

The BAB narrative model focuses on solutions that highlight ideal situations by contrasting before and after states. For archetypal advertisements requiring emphasis on functional characteristics (Breux, 2022), the BAB model could leave memorable plots to target audiences via strengthening turning points after utilizing specific products (Otamendi & Sutil Martín, 2020). Consequently,

the sparkling of solution ideas embedded in advertisements could stimulate sympathy and resonance among target groups.

Lastly, the 4P model leads audiences to better understand archetypal brand concepts step by step. By illustrating the inspirations, origins and benefits of products, presentations of archetypal information could be more attractive and convincing (Greenspan, 2023). Furthermore, the 4P model of advertisements could be more persuasive via showcasing beneficial promises and vivid pictures to reach solid acceptance and concrete actions from target audiences (Clark, 2008). Subsequently, the push of arousing preferences for specific archetypal brands could be more memorable.

5.2.3 Discussion in Relation to Researcher's Expectations

This research adopts personal care products as researching category. Mostly, personal care product often emphasizes safety, purity and effectiveness (functional characteristics) in campaigns. While for the archetype of the Jester, it is often related to a classic scenario that delicious food brings laughter and enjoyment in traditional advertisements. For example, the Mc Donald's and M&M are recognizable examples in presenting the Jester archetype (Anita, 2022). Interestingly, with the development of modern campaign designments, the promotion of personal care products could be also focused on conveying functional characteristics in an entertaining way. Specifically, the Old Spice is a male toiletry product brand. It utilizes humorous story to make audiences memorize products. Hence, with the diversification of value-

preferences, brand archetypes representing different values can create emotional connections with varying group of consumers to further achieve their communication objectives.

As expected, brand's archetypal presentations have linkage with celebrity endorsements. When it comes to the first researching question, celebrities generally utilize impression management to strengthen the brand archetype output to target audiences. Accordingly, expertise, attractiveness and trustworthiness of celebrities provide effective guidance in understanding the emerging themes in advertising endorsements. Moreover, the researching result also shows that attractiveness, expertise and trustworthiness of celebrities are not solely independent. Attractiveness and expertise from celebrities' archetypal performances can reinforce their trustworthiness among target audiences. Because the trustworthiness of celebrities could be influenced by their reputation and occupation. In other words, reputation could be aroused by attractiveness. Meanwhile, occupation could also reveal celebrities' expertise in a specific field (Zhao, Liu, He, Lin & Wen, 2016).

Hence, this research fulfills the connotations of impression management with trendy examples.

With regards to the second research question, inspired by the traditional narration style of novels and films, the first-person narration, the third-person narration and the absent narrator narration are chosen to analyze the storytelling techniques of celebrity endorsements. Moreover, after analyzing modern narrative

strategies in advertising marketing, BAB model and 4P model are selected to reveal the narrative effectiveness of endorsements in presenting 12 brand archetypes.

The usage of two storytelling techniques provides more functional-related characteristics of products in a more digestible way for average consumers.

However, the budgets of designing advertising scripts and video shooting could be higher than those of single storytelling technique usage in archetypal advertisements.

5.3 Limitations of the Study

Although this research provides insights regarding storytelling techniques and impression management of celebrity endorsement in terms of the presentation over 12 brand archetypes, there are still limitations as follows.

First of all, in terms of sample selections, the sampled product category focuses on personal care product from cosmetics, fragrance, skincare to toiletry items, nevertheless these products generally do not share the same group of target audiences. Consequently, the illustration towards storytelling techniques focusing on different target groups of consumers might lack comprehensive storytelling presentations which may not yield insights of archetypal narrations.

Secondly, merely the qualitative application through textual analysis methodology depended on the researcher and second coder's expertise and experience in manifesting emerging themes, which might lead to an inadequate understanding towards the researched topic. Subsequently, further quantitative research might better

examine the efficiency of impression management and storytelling techniques through celebrities to confirm the results of this research. Due to the fact that researched topics associated with social science construct would present trustworthy insights into the Humanities quantitatively.

Lastly, with regard to data collection, this study merely identified advertising samples with limitation over time period, from 2018-2023, neglecting the fact that global brands also launch campaigns based on differentiation of cultural backgrounds and latest social trend in varying countries and territories. Consequently, there is room for improvement in the articulation to the localization of storytelling techniques and archetypal endorsement selections.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Application

With regards to the researching results, the analysis of impression management and storytelling techniques from celebrity endorsements in 12 brand archetypal presentations involves a comprehensive exploration of how celebrities manage their public image, construct narratives and the resulting impact on consumers perceptions over 12 brand archetypal recognition. It contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamics among celebrities, brands, and brand archetype. Therefore, findings of this research could refine a more comprehensive understanding towards celebrity marketing, thus providing practical guidance to scholars, brand managers, and consumers.

5.4.1 Recommendations for Scholars in the Field of Celebrity Economics

The result of this research bridges the gap between effectiveness of celebrity endorsement and recognition of 12 brand archetypes. After clarifying the usage of impression management and storytelling techniques embedded in advertising campaign, it could logically identify persuasive elements resonating with target audiences. And the persuasive elements could arouse inspirations among scholars in constructing relative surveys to promote the development of celebrity economics and improve the endorsing communication framework.

Moreover, after evaluating celebrities' credibility, values, and relevance to the positioning of brand, it could help scholars better understand the corresponding strategies in crafting and maintaining celebrities' public image. Hence, the process of building consumers' trust and perceptions through enhancing the alignment between celebrity's image and brand archetype could be manifested clearly and further refine the theoretical approach to celebrity economics.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Brand Manager

Taking the results of this research as references, brand manager could better enhance the effectiveness of endorsements and further reinforce brand public images. Nowadays, in the era of rapid development of the Internet, it is increasingly difficult to design product promotion projects on different platforms and to reach target audiences directly. Meanwhile, the cost of advertising investment is getting higher and higher. What's more, some inappropriate celebrity endorsements might cause

controversy, though celebrities themselves have gained popularity already. For instance, senior executives of Adidas claimed that “serious issues” affected the Yeezy partnership with Kanye West, namely his antisemitic remarks and troubling public comments about slavery (Valinsky, 2023). In addition, Adidas also encountered financial loss (\$1.3 billion in revenue of the year 2023) and reputation damage by Kanye’s inappropriate expressions (Valinsky, 2023). Apparently, reputations and trustworthiness of celebrities would be ruined easily if they don’t have strict standards towards their behaviors and speech. Therefore, it is of great importance to choose appropriate celebrities to better illustrate brand stories. By utilizing effective storytelling techniques in campaign design, it could save budget to reach cost-effective communication goals and gradually form good words of mouth among consumers. Moreover, the creative ideas embedded in campaign designs, including crafting images of both celebrities and brands, leave an impact on the development of the advertising industry and are devoted to establishing more practical examples in brand PR works.

5.4.3 Recommendations for Consumers

For average consumers, when they understand the logic of promoting products from popular brands, they can deeper understand the brand DNA to reach new trend segments in business market. Besides, after clarifying the resonance process based on archetypal recognition, consumers could choose items reflecting ideal psychological implications. Consequently, the chosen items could satisfy both

functional and emotional needs for target consumers to establish ideal images in communication. Simultaneously, if consumers can stay awake to the bombardment of advertising, it would help them avoid falling into the trap of consumerism. Furthermore, consumers can choose their favorite brands more efficiently by saving time and budget based on the influence of brand archetype theory.

5.5 Recommendations for Future Research

As product function differences are vanishing, archetypal branding offers a way to achieve distinction from fiercer competitions in emerging markets (Laub et al., 2018). Future research could examine cognitive response to storytelling of archetypal presentations and resonance with celebrity endorsements. Since this research does not fill the gap between archetypal recognition and narrative persuasion among target audiences. Further, it is also a practical research topic about whether there is a connection between celebrity impression management and narrative style on the purchasing intention of the target customer group.

The lengths of varying advertisements could be different with the usage of single storytelling techniques and two storytelling modes in archetypal advertisements. Generally, archetypal advertisements utilize two storytelling models to present more information about brands and products. Hence, the lengths of advertisements with the usage of BAB storytelling and 4P storytelling models could be longer than those of single storytelling techniques. What's more, the length of

advertisement might influence consumers' opinions on products' physical and psychological characteristics. Therefore, the comparisons of differentiation between the usage of single storytelling techniques and two storytelling techniques in consumers' resonance to archetypal presentation deserves further research.

Based on different sociocultural background and geopolitical differentiation, storytelling techniques and impression management styles from varying celebrities might present in different ways. Hence, the comparisons towards dimensions mentioned above could illustrate more holistic understandings about archetypal presentations across intercultural communication, which is simultaneously be a guidance for international cooperates to facilitate their product localization.

Lastly, more categories of products could be explored to reveal how global brands were presented with the use storytelling techniques and impression management via celebrity endorsements, with both micro and mega celebrities in presenting 12 brand archetypes. Hence, it could enhance a theoretical structure to better achieve brand communication objectives with cost-effective endorsing budgets.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adidas. (2023). *Adidas shower gel & Yiming Su*. Retrieved from <https://m.weibo.cn/detail/4918271168479623>.
- Adidas. (2023). *Yiming Su and adidas shower gel*. Retrieved from <https://weibo.com/2954186642/N7FjCzzW7>.
- AHALOLO. (2022). *Who looks at the clothes when you come to the Saint Laurent show? In-depth analysis of “YSL Saint Laurent Men’s Spring/Summer 2023 Show”*. Retrieved from https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV18N4y1L7g2/?spm_id_from=333.999.0.0&vd_source=b4696559a1905dd9a39fee43604ec0ea.
- Alfarraj, O., Alalwan, A. A., Obeidat, Z. M., Baabdullah, A., Aldmour, R., & Al-Haddad, S. (2021). Examining the impact of influencers’ credibility dimensions: attractiveness, trustworthiness and expertise on the purchase intention in the aesthetic dermatology industry. *Review of International Business and Strategy*, 31(3), 355–374.
- Alexomanolaki, M., Loveday, C., & Kennett, C. (2007). Music and memory in advertising: Music as a device of implicit learning and recall. *Music, Sound, and the Moving image*, 1(1), 51–71.

- Alsmadi, S. (2006). The power of celebrity endorsement in brand choice behavior: An Empirical Study of Consumer Attitudes. *Journal of Accounting, Business & Management*, 13(1). Retrieved from <https://journal.stie-mce.ac.id/index.php/jabminternational/article/view/301>.
- Amos, C., Holmes, G., & Strutton, D. (2008). Exploring the relationship between celebrity endorser effects and advertising effectiveness: A quantitative synthesis of effect size. *International Journal of Advertising*, 27(2), 209-234.
- Anderson, K. T. (2009). Applying positioning theory to the analysis of classroom interactions: Mediating micro-identities, macro-kinds, and ideologies of knowing. *Linguistics and Education*, 20(4), 291–310.
- Anessa. (2023). *Anessa beauty suncare by Urassaya Sperbund*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNenVnGYYzE>.
- Anita, T. (2022). *The Jester archetype in branding*. Retrieved from anitat.co website: <https://anitat.co/resources/jester-archetype>.
- Antoniou, A., & Akrivos, D. (2020). Gender portrayals in advertising: stereotypes, inclusive marketing and regulation. *Journal of Media Law*, 12(1), 78–115.
- Argintar, L. (2013). *World oceans day - La Mer national geographic video*. Retrieved from [www.refinery29.com](http://www.refinery29.com/en-us/2013/06/47903/la-mer-world-oceans-day) website: <https://www.refinery29.com/en-us/2013/06/47903/la-mer-world-oceans-day>.

- Arias, J. (2016). *Keira Knightley makes a comeback to chanel for newest jewelry campaign*. Retrieved from <https://preen.ph/28151/keira-knightley-makes-a-comeback-to-chanel-for-newest-jewelry-campaign>.
- Astute, Co. (2020). *Brand archetypes: The ruler*. Retrieved from <https://astute.co/brand-archetypes-the-ruler/>.
- Austen, J. (1998). *Pride and prejudice*. Harlow: Addison Wesley Longman Limited.
- Aveeno. (2023). *Aveeno & Jennifer Aniston*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-GvzSJNRuA>.
- Babcock, R. (2020). *Before-After-Bridge writing formula for digital marketing campaigns*. Retrieved from <https://www.webeducationservices.com/blog/before-after-bridge-writing-formula-for-digital-marketing-campaigns>.
- Bechter, C., Farinelli, G., Daniel, R. D., & Frey, M. (2016). Advertising between archetype and brand personality. *Administrative Sciences*, 6(2), 5.
- Bhasin, H. (2023). *Top 15 Sportswear brands in the world 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.marketing91.com/top-15-sportswear-brands-world/>.
- Boone, R. T., & Buck, R. (2003). Emotional expressivity and trustworthiness: The role of nonverbal behavior in the evolution of cooperation. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 27, 163–182.

- Boronat, F., Montagud, M., Marfil, D., & Luzón, C. (2017). Hybrid broadcast/broadband TV services and media synchronization: demands, preferences and expectations of Spanish consumers. *IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting*, 64(1), 52–69.
- Bosmans, A., Van Kenhove, P., Vlerick, P., & Hendrickx, H. (2001). The effect of mood on self-referencing in a persuasion context. *ACR North American Advances*, 28, 115–121.
- Boss, H. (2019). *Chris Hemsworth is every inch the A-list star as he films a commercial for hugo boss in New York*. Retrieved from <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-7765751/Chris-Hemsworth-films-commercial-Hugo-Boss-New-York.html>.
- Boss, H. (2020). *Chris Hemsworth for the New BOSS Bottled Eau de Parfum*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPi0UbYtv9Y>.
- Boss, H. (2023). Hugo Boss with record year 2022. Retrieved from <https://group.hugoboss.com/en/newsroom/news/news-detail/hugo-boss-with-record-year-2022>.
- Bowman, T. D. (2010). *Backstage or front stage with YouTube*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/41505116_Backstage_or_Front_Stage_with_YouTube.

- Brandirectory. (2023). *ColourPop cosmetics revenue: Annual, historic, and financials* - zippia. Retrieved from www.zippia.com website: <https://www.zippia.com/colourpop-cosmetics-careers-1468373/revenue/>.
- Breaux, M. (2022). *The BAB copywriting formula and how it works*. Retrieved from <https://anyword.com/blog/bab-copywriting-formula/>.
- Brennan, L., Previte, J., & Fry, M. L. (2016). Social marketing's consumer myopia: Applying a behavioural ecological model to address wicked problems. *Journal of Social Marketing*, 6(3), 219–239.
- Brito, M. (2023). *The innocent archetype: Raw, untapped, and unapologetic*. Retrieved from <https://www.britopian.com/content/innocent-archetype/>.
- Burns, S. (2010). Celeb 2.0: how social media foster our fascination with popular culture. *Choice Reviews Online*, 47(10). Retrieved from https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9780313356896_A23628563/preview-9780313356896_A23628563.pdf.
- Campbell, S., Greenwood, M., Prior, S., Shearer, T., Walkem, K., Young, S., ... & Walker, K. (2020). Purposive sampling: Complex or simple? Research case examples. *Journal of Research in Nursing*, 25(8), 652-661.
- Carlson, B. D., Donovan, D. T., Deitz, G. D., Bauer, B. C., & Lala, V. (2020). A customer-focused approach to improve celebrity endorser effectiveness. *Journal of Business Research*, 109, 221–235.

- Carroll, A. (2009). Brand communications in fashion categories using celebrity endorsement. *Journal of Brand Management*, 17, 146–158.
- Casper, M. (2001). A definition of “social environment”. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(3), 465–470.
- Celebritynetworth. (2021). *Jeffree Star net worth*. Retrieved from <https://www.celebritynetworth.com/richest-celebrities/models/jeffree-star-net-worth/>.
- Centeno, D., & Wang, J. J. (2017). Celebrities as human brands: An inquiry on stakeholder-actor co-creation of brand identities. *Journal of Business Research*, 74, 133–138.
- Chan, K., Leung Ng, Y., & Luk, E. K. (2013). Impact of celebrity endorsement in advertising on brand image among Chinese adolescents. *Young Consumers*, 14(2), 167–179.
- Chanel. (2020). *N°5. The film: Chanel fragrance*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qeMqcApmS7g>.
- Chang, C. (2013). Imagery fluency and narrative advertising effects. *Journal of Advertising*, 42(1), 54–68.
- Chapple, C., & Cownie, F. (2017). An investigation into viewers’ trust in and response towards disclosed paid-for endorsements by YouTube lifestyle Vloggers. *Journal of Promotional Communications*, 5(2). Retrieved from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/74204377.pdf>.

- Chen, C., & Yao, M. Z. (2022). Strategic use of immersive media and narrative message in virtual marketing: Understanding the roles of telepresence and transportation. *Psychology & Marketing*, 39(3), 524–542.
- Chiu, H. C., Hsieh, Y. C., & Kuo, Y. C. (2012). How to align your brand stories with your products. *Journal of Retailing*, 88(2), 262–275.
- Christophe, N. (2019). *Characteristics of visual storytelling advertisement: From a millennial & communication professional point of view*. Unpublished doctoral Bachelor's thesis, Enschede, Netherland.
- Chung, S., & Cho, H. (2017). Fostering parasocial relationships with celebrities on social media: Implications for celebrity endorsement. *Psychology & Marketing*, 34(4), 481–495.
- Clark, B. (2008). *The four “P” approach: A persuasive writing structure that works*. Retrieved from <https://copyblogger.com/4ps/>.
- Close, A. G., Moulard, J. G., & Monroe, K. B. (2011). Establishing human brands: Determinants of placement success for first faculty positions in marketing. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 39, 922–941.
- Cohen, D. J., & Crabtree, B. F. (2008). Evaluative criteria for qualitative research in health care: controversies and recommendations. *The Annals of Family Medicine*, 6(4), 331–339.
- ColorPop. (2018). *Truth or tequila feat. Becky G!*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piWJdY0T-QE>.

- ColorPop Cosmetics. (2018). *Truth or Tequila feat. Becky G!*. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piWJdY0T-QE>.
- Conejo, F. (2017). Improving social media brand personas using archetypes. *Journal of Digital & Social Media Marketing*, 5(2), 189–202.
- Cosmetify. (2023). *Successful celebrity beauty brands*. Retrieved from
 www.cosmetify.com website: <https://www.cosmetify.com/us/celebrity-beauty/>.
- Cusumano, D. L., & Thompson, J. K. (1997). Body image and body shape ideals in magazines: Exposure, awareness, and internalization. *Sex Roles*, 37, 701–721.
- Daszkiewicz, M. (2022). Supporting self-esteem and self-acceptance in commercial brand campaigns created during a pandemic: Social and marketing aspects. *Ekonomia–Wroclaw Economic Review*, 28(3), 109–127.
- De Graaf, A. (2014). The effectiveness of adaptation of the protagonist in narrative impact: Similarity influences health beliefs through self-referencing. *Human Communication Research*, 40(1), 73–90.
- Delgado-Ballester, E., & Fernandez-Sabiote, E. (2016). “Once upon a brand”: Storytelling practices by Spanish brands. *Spanish Journal of Marketing-ESIC*, 20(2), 115–131.
- Denning, S. (2004). *Business communication: Telling tales*. Retrieved from
<https://hbr.org/2004/05/telling-tales>.

- De Veirman, M., Cauberghe, V., & Hudders, L. (2017). Marketing through Instagram influencers: the impact of number of followers and product divergence on brand attitude. *International Journal of Advertising*, 36(5), 798–828.
- Diamond, M. A., & Allcorn, S. (1985). Psychological dimensions of role use in bureaucratic organizations. *Organizational Dynamics*, 14(1), 35–40.
- Di Bartolomeo, G., & Papa, S. (2019). The effects of physical activity on social interactions: The case of trust and trustworthiness. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 20(1), 50–71.
- Dixon, S. (2023). *Most popular social networks worldwide as of January 2023, ranked by number of monthly active users*. Retrieved from Statista website: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/272014/global-social-networks-ranked-by-number-of-users/>.
- Dove. (1958). *1958 Dove soap vintage advertisement bathroom wall art decor original magazine print ad health and beauty paper ephemera-etsy*. Retrieved from <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/328410997802504527/>.
- Dube, R. (2021). *Becky G launched Treslúce to celebrate her Latinx heritage with beauty and authenticity*. Retrieved from Byrdie website: <https://www.byrdie.com/becky-g-makeup-line-launch-tresluce-5190674>.
- Dyrlaga, S. (2023). *A Warrior or a Jester: All you need to know about brand archetypes*. Retrieved from <https://admindagency.com/blog/brand-archetypes-all-you-need-to-know/>.

- EcommerceDB. (2023a). *Fenty beauty revenue*. Retrieved from <https://ecommercedb.com/store/fentybeauty.com>.
- EcommerceDB. (2023b). *Jeffree star cosmetics revenue* . Retrieved from <https://ecommercedb.com/store/jeffreestarcosmetics.com>.
- Efthymiou, L., Orphanidou, Y., & Panayiotou, G. (2020). Delineating the changing frontstage and backstage segregation in high-end and luxury hotels. *Hospitality & Society, 10*(3), 287–312.
- Eisend, M. (2009). A meta-analysis of humor in advertising. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 37*, 191–203.
- Escalas, J. E., & Stern, B. B. (2003). Sympathy and empathy: Emotional responses to advertising dramas. *Journal of Consumer Research, 29*(4), 566–578.
- Feng, Y., Chen, H., & Kong, Q. (2021). An expert with whom I can identify: The role of narratives in influencer marketing. *International Journal of Advertising, 40*(7), 972–993.
- Fenty Beauty. (2021). *Bright fix eye brightener*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vb9xbvH-x4c>.
- Fitzgerald, B. (2023). *Adidas renews beauty license with Coty ahead of China entry – Retail in Asia*. Retrieved from <https://retailinasia.com/in-sectors/adidas-renews-licensing-deal-with-coty-ahead-of-china-ramp-up/>.
- Focke, F., Ruenzi, S., & Ungeheuer, M. (2020). Advertising, attention, and financial markets. *The Review of Financial Studies, 33*(10), 4676–4720.

- Gamson, J. (2011). The unwatched life is not worth living: The elevation of the ordinary in celebrity culture. *Pre-Marriage Long-Term Visit Pass Assessment, 126*(4), 1061–1069.
- Gan, J., Shi, S., Filieri, R., & Leung, W. K. (2023). Short video marketing and travel intentions: The interplay between visual perspective, visual content, and narration appeal. *Tourism Management, 99*, 104795.
- Ganassali, S., & Matysiewicz, J. (2021). Echoing the golden legends: Storytelling archetypes and their impact on brand perceived value. *Journal of Marketing Management, 37*(5-6), 437–463.
- Geller, E. S. (2016). The psychology of self-motivation. *Applied psychology: Actively Caring for People, 83–118*.
- Giousmpasoglou, C., Brown, L., & Cooper, J. (2020). The role of the celebrity chef. *International Journal of Hospitality Management, 85*. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0278431919304505?via%3Dihub>.
- Goffman, E. (1959). The presentation of self in everyday life. *American Sociological Review, 21*(5), 631.
- Gottberg, K. (2020). *How does verbal and non-verbal communication impact how a situation is interpreted by both parties?*. Retrieved from Quora website: <https://www.quora.com/How-does-verbal-and-non-verbal-communication-impact-how-a-situation-is-interpreted-by-both-parties>.

- GreatContent. (2019). *Storytelling marketing 101: Learn the magic techniques of storytelling in content marketing*. Retrieved from <https://greatcontent.com/storytelling-in-content-marketing/>.
- Greenspan, S. (2023). *Promise picture proof push (4Ps) copywriting for cold email*. Retrieved from <https://www.gmass.co/blog/promise-picture-proof-push/>.
- Guber, P. (2007). *The four truths of the storyteller*. Retrieved from Harvard Business Review: <https://hbr.org/2007/12/the-four-truths-of-the-storyteller>.
- Guerlain. (2022). *Guerlain: My royal moment starring Constance Jablonski*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T-o2BI3m3uA>.
- Guèvremont, A. (2018). Creating and interpreting brand authenticity: The case of a young brand. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour*, 17(6), 505–518.
- Guo, Y., Wang, L., & Kannan, K. (2014). Phthalates and parabens in personal care products from China: concentrations and human exposure. *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, 66, 113–119.
- Haenlein, M., Anadol, E., Farnsworth, T., Hugo, H., Hunichen, J., & Welte, D. (2020). Navigating the new era of influencer marketing: How to be successful on Instagram, TikTok, & Co. *California Management Review*, 63(1), 5–25.
- Herskovitz, S., & Crystal, M. (2010). The essential brand persona: storytelling and branding. *Journal of Business Strategy*, 31(3), 21–28.

- Hess, U., Blaison, C., & Kafetsios, K. (2016). Judging facial emotion expressions in context: The influence of culture and self-construal orientation. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior, 40*, 55–64.
- Holmes, S., & Redmond, S. (2012). *Framing celebrity: New directions in celebrity culture*. New York: Routledge.
- Hovland, C. I. (1970). *Communication and persuasion: Psychological studies of opinion change*. Retrieved from <https://archive.org/details/communicationper0000unse>.
- Hsu, C. K., & McDonald, D. (2002). An examination on multiple celebrity endorsers in advertising. *Journal of Product & Brand Management, 11*(1), 19–29.
- Huang, R., Ha, S., & Kim, S. H. (2018). Narrative persuasion in social media: An empirical study of luxury brand advertising. *Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing, 12*(3), 274–292.
- Hussain, S., Melewar, T. C., Priporas, C. V., Foroudi, P., & Yusef, W. (2021). Understanding celebrity trust and its effects on other credibility and image constructs: a qualitative approach. *Corporate Reputation Review, 24*, 247–262.
- Huyssteen, J. van. (2023). *Third-person objective: An important narrative perspective*. Retrieved from <https://artincontext.org/third-person-objective/>.

- Hwang, S. (2017). *Storytelling in branding: the difference in brand archetypes between western and asian tech brands-based on Carl Jung's 12 archetypes model*. Retrieved from <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Storytelling-in-Branding%3A-the-Difference-in-Brand-wang/0dfc867e4bc75604224104ee26b614e9e4a4a4b6>.
- Ilicic, J., Baxter, S. M., & Kulczynski, A. (2016). The impact of age on consumer attachment to celebrities and endorsed brand attachment. *Journal of Brand Management*, 23, 273–288.
- Isaksen, K. J., & Roper, S. (2012). The commodification of self-esteem: Branding and British Teenagers. *Psychology & Marketing*, 29(3), 117–135.
- Infinite Sky Perfume | Estee Lauder. (2021). Retrieved from <https://www.xiaohongshu.com/explore/undefined>. 小红书.
- Jahn, J. (2022). *What's an omniscient narrator? Everything you need to know*. Retrieved from <https://prowritingaid.com/omniscient-narrator>.
- Jain, V., & Roy, S. (2016). Understanding meaning transfer in celebrity endorsements: a qualitative exploration. *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 19(3), 266–286.
- Jeffree, S. (2022). *Psychedelic circus palette & collection reveal*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wv-BbSdZkLo>.
- Jeffree, S. (2023). *Scorpio palette & collection reveal*. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XCuQU_uUD4w.

Jeffree Star Cosmetics. (2022). *Psychedelic circus palette & collection reveal*.

Retrieved from YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wv-BbSdZkLo>.

Jiménez, A. (2019). *Becky G celebrates Chola culture with latest makeup collection*.

Retrieved from website: <https://www.hola.com/us/health-and-beauty/20211021321806/becky-g-colourpop-chola-makeup-collection/>.

Jin, S. A. A., & Phua, J. (2014). Following celebrities' tweets about brands:

The impact of twitter-based electronic word-of-mouth on consumers' source credibility perception, buying intention, and social identification with celebrities. *Journal of advertising*, 43(2), 181–195.

Jin, S. V., Muqaddam, A., & Ryu, E. (2019). Instafamous and social media influencer marketing. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 37(5), 567–579.

Jung, C. (1919). *Psycho-analysis and association experiments*. Retrieved from

<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2009-04884-007>.

Kamins, M. A. (1990). An investigation into the “match-up” hypothesis in celebrity

advertising: When beauty may be only skin deep. *Journal of advertising*, 19(1), 4–13.

Keen, S. (2006). A theory of narrative empathy. *Narrative*, 14(3), 207–236.

Keiling, H. (2019). *Four types of communication with examples*. Retrieved from

<https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/types-of-communication>.

- Kellaris, J. J., Cox, A. D., & Cox, D. (1993). The effect of background music on ad processing: A contingency explanation. *Journal of Marketing*, 57(4), 114–125.
- Khalid, M., & Abdollahi, M. (2021). Environmental distribution of personal care products and their effects on human health. *Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research: IJPR*, 20(1), 216.
- Kheder, M. (2018). *Celebrity endorsement - consumers' willingness to pay for celebrity endorsed products*. Retrieved from <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Celebrity-Endorsement-Consumers%E2%80%99-willingness-to-pay-Kheder/0862a1c6f53d9cdae9819049c8a8d61cb7df7d31>.
- Klostermann, J., Meißner, M., Max, A., & Decker, R. (2023). Presentation of celebrities' private life through visual social media. *Journal of Business Research*, 156, 113524.
- Konaequity. (2023). *Aveeno Company*. Retrieved from <https://www.konaequity.com/company/aveeno-company-4018964396/>.
- Korte, B. (1997). *Body language in literature*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Kosara, R., & Mackinlay, J. (2013). Storytelling: The next step for visualization. *Computer*, 46(5), 44–50.
- Krisnawati, E. (2020). Dramaturgical analysis of vlogger's impression management on social media. *Komunikator*, 12(1), 55–66.

- Kuckartz, U. (2013). Qualitative text analysis: A guide to methods, practice and using software. *Qualitative Text Analysis*. Retrieved from <https://methods.sagepub.com/book/qualitative-text-analysis>.
- Kuiper, N. A., & Rogers, T. B. (1979). Encoding of personal information: Self–other differences. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 37(4), 499.
- La Mer. (2023). *Michelle Yeoh x La Mer: The concentrate*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFxTxZp5z60>.
- Laub, F., Ferdinand, H. M., Kramer, I., & Pätzmann, J. U. (2018). How archetypal brands leverage consumers' perception: A qualitative investigation of brand loyalty and storytelling. *Markenbrand*, (6/2018), 46–54.
- Leban, M., Thomsen, T. U., von Wallpach, S., & Voyer, B. G. (2021). Constructing personas: How high-net-worth social media influencers reconcile ethicality and living a luxury lifestyle. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 169, 225–239.
- Lee, S., & Heo, J. (2016). The moderating role of cultural orientation in explaining temporal orientation of self-referencing. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 26(4), 333–349.
- Lee, S. A., & Jeong, M. (2017). Role of brand story on narrative engagement, brand attitude, and behavioral intention. *Journal of hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 8(3), 465–480.
- Li, A. K. (2019). Papi Jiang and microcelebrity in China: A multilevel analysis. *International Journal of Communication*, 13, 19.

- Li, X. (2021). *The analysis of internet celebrities' impression management tactics on social media from the perspective of dramaturgical theory*. Retrieved from [https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Analysis-of-Internet-Celebrities% E2%80%99-Impression-on-Li/af7f9b163ec1c364756b8ef3580a48400dcc316a](https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Analysis-of-Internet-Celebrities%20%99-Impression-on-Li/af7f9b163ec1c364756b8ef3580a48400dcc316a).
- Liu, C., Zhang, Y., & Zhang, J. (2020). The impact of self-congruity and virtual interactivity on online celebrity brand equity and fans' purchase intention. *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 29(6), 783–801.
- Loewenstein, J., Raghunathan, R., & Heath, C. (2011). The repetition-break plot structure makes effective television advertisements. *Journal of Marketing*, 75(5), 105–119.
- Longe, S. (2020). *Cse study: Fenty Beauty's social media strategy*. Retrieved from Medium website: <https://medium.com/@longeseun/case-study-fenty-beautys-social-media-strategy-853a9ce52791>.
- Lorenz, T. (2022). *Niche internet micro celebrities are taking over the internet*. Retrieved from Washington Post website: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2022/08/24/nimcel-influencers-tiktok-youtube/>.
- Lou, C., & Yuan, S. (2019). Influencer marketing: How message value and credibility affect consumer trust of branded content on social media. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 19(1), 58–73.

- Lozanski, K., & Lavrence, C. (2019). The lululemon Manifesto: Dance, Sing, Floss, and Self-Govern. In D. Brock (Eds.), *Governing the Social in Neoliberal Times* (pp. 178-201). Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.
- Luo, H., Cheng, S., Zhou, W., Yu, S., & Lin, X. (2021). A study on the impact of linguistic persuasive styles on the sales volume of live streaming products in social e-commerce environment. *Mathematics*, 9(13). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353001116_A_Study_on_the_Impact_of_Linguistic_Persuasive_Styles_on_the_Sales_Volume_of_Live_Streaming_Products_in_Social_E-Commerce_Environment.
- LVMH. (2023). *New record year for LVMH in 2022*. Retrieved from LVMH website: <https://www.lvmh.com/news-documents/press-releases/new-record-year-for-lvmh-in-2022/>.
- Margariti, K., Hatzithomas, L., Boutsouki, C., & Zotos, Y. (2022). A path to our heart: Visual metaphors and “white” space in advertising aesthetic pleasure. *International Journal of Advertising*, 41(4), 731–770.
- Mark, M., & Pearson, S. C. (2001). *The hero and the outlaw: Building extraordinary brands through the power of archetypes*. Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Hero_and_the_Outlaw_Building_Extraor.html?id=l6qXGiTld1sC.

- Martín-Santana, J. D., Reinares-Lara, E., & Muela-Molina, C. (2015). Music in radio advertising: Effects on radio spokesperson credibility and advertising effectiveness. *Psychology of Music, 43*(6), 763–778.
- MasterClass (2021). *What is first person point of view in writing? How to write in first person narrative voice with examples*. Retrieved from <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/what-is-first-person-point-of-view-in-writing-how-to-write-in-first-person-narrative-voice-with-examples>.
- Maybelline. (2022). *Three wedding bridal looks with Nikkie tutorials*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkOnMQ-tmso>.
- McCutcheon, L. E., Ashe, D. D., Houran, J., & Maltby, J. (2003). A cognitive profile of individuals who tend to worship celebrities. *The Journal of Psychology, 137*(4), 309–322.
- McNealy, J., & Mullis, M. D. (2019). Tea and turbulence: Communication privacy management theory and online celebrity gossip forums. *Computers in Human Behavior, 92*, 110–118.
- McNulty, W. (2007). Superheroes and sandplay: Using the archetype through the Healing journey. In L. C. Rubin (Eds.), *Using superheroes in counseling and play therapy* (pp. 69-89). New York: Springer.
- McQuarrie, E. F., & Mick, D. G. (1999). Visual rhetoric in advertising: Text-interpretive, experimental, and reader-response analyses. *Journal of Consumer Research, 26*(1), 37–54.

Merriam-Webster. (2003). *Merriam-Webster's American English dictionary*.

Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster.

Merlo, O., Eisingerich, A. B., Gillingwater, R., & Cao, J. J. (2023). Exploring the changing role of brand archetypes in customer-brand relationships: Why try to be a hero when your brand can be more?. *Business Horizons*, 66(5), 615–629.

Mittelstaedt, R. (2004). How customers think: Essential insights into the mind of the market. *Journal of Macro-marketing*, 24(1), 61–64.

Mohd Suki, N. (2014). Does celebrity credibility influence Muslim and non-Muslim consumers' attitudes toward brands and purchase intention?. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 5(2), 227–240.

Moore, S. (2020). *The campaign that saved old spice*. Retrieved from <https://bettermarketing.pub/the-campaign-that-saved-old-spice-d925bed9aee8>.

Moraes, M. (2016). *Entertainment celebrity human brands: The complex role of celebrities' attributes and consumer-celebrity relationships upon consumers' aspirations and buying behaviour*. Unpublish dissertation, Murdoch University, Murdoch: Australia.

Mountford, P. (2019). *Third-person limited: Analyzing fiction's most flexible point of view*. Retrieved from <https://www.writersdigest.com/write-better-fiction/why-third-person-limited-point-of-view>.

- Muda, M., Musa, R., Mohamed, R. N., & Borhan, H. (2014). Celebrity entrepreneur endorsement and advertising effectiveness. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 130, 11–20.
- Nast, C. (2020). *Jeffree Star just gave major updates on his brand*. Retrieved from <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/jeffree-star-cosmetics-update-covid-19>
- Nast, C. (2021). *Becky G opens up about her new makeup brand Treslúce*. Retrieved from <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/becky-g-launches-makeup-line-tresluce-beauty>.
- Nast, C. (2023). *Chanel CEO on “staying ahead of the curve” after 2022 sales rise 17%*. Retrieved from Vogue Business website: <https://www.voguebusiness.com/companies/chanel-ceo-on-staying-ahead-of-the-curve-after-2022-sales-rise-17>.
- National Storytelling Network. (2019). *What is storytelling*. Retrieved from <https://storynet.org/what-is-storytelling/>.
- Nazerali, S. (2018). *How YouTube influencers are rewriting the marketing rulebook*. Retrieved from Think with Google website: <https://www.thinkwithgoogle.com/intl/en-apac/marketing-strategies/video/youtube-influencer-marketing-rulebook/>.
- Nelson, M. R. (2008). The hidden persuaders: Then and now. *Journal of Advertising*, 37(1), 113–126.

- Ohanian, R. (1990). Construction and validation of a scale to measure celebrity endorsers' perceived expertise, trustworthiness, and attractiveness. *Journal of Advertising*, 19(3), 39–52.
- Ohanian, R. (1991). The impact of celebrity spokespersons' perceived image on consumers' intention to purchase. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 31(1), 46–54.
- Office of Regulatory Affairs. (2019). *Are all “personal care products” regulated as cosmetics?*. Retrieved from U.S. Food and Drug Administration website: <https://www.fda.gov/industry/fda-basics-industry/are-all-personal-care-products-regulated-cosmetics>.
- Old Spice. (2020). *Cold as balls: How to crush interviews with Kevin Hart*. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c5RYK_hH704.
- O'Mahony, S., & Meenaghan, T. (1997). The impact of celebrity endorsements on consumers. *Irish marketing review*, 10(2), 15.
- Onu, C. A., Nwaulune, J., Adegbola, E. A., & Kelechi, N. G. (2019). The effect of celebrity physical attractiveness and trustworthiness on consumer purchase intentions: A study on Nigerian consumers. *Management Science Letters*, 9, 1965–1976.

- Otamendi, F. J., & Sutil Martín, D. L. (2020). The emotional effectiveness of advertisement. *Frontiers in Psychology, 11*. Retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.02088/full>.
- Palinkas, L. A., Horwitz, S. M., Green, C. A., Wisdom, J. P., Duan, N., & Hoagwood, K. (2015). Purposeful sampling for qualitative data collection and analysis in mixed method implementation research. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 42*, 533–544.
- Pan, Y. (2017). *Six controversial luxury collaborations with Chinese celebrities*. Retrieved from <https://jingdaily.com/6-controversial-luxury-collaborations/>.
- Parker, B. A. (2023). *At cannes, the airport outfits are just as chic as the red-carpet looks*. Retrieved from <https://www.vogue.com/article/cannes-celebrity-airport-outfit-ideas>.
- Pauley, A. (2023). *Chanel reports 17% revenue growth thanks to price hikes and robust sales*. Retrieved from https://www.cosmeticsbusiness.com/news/article_page/Chanel_reports_17_revenue_growth_thanks_to_price_hikes_and_robust_sales/209120.
- Periasamy, M. S., Subramaniam, G., & Gruba, P. (2017). Nostalgic advertisements in multicultural Malaysia: A multimodal analysis. *Akademika, 87*(1), 253–266.

- Piacentini, M., & Mailer, G. (2004). Symbolic consumption in teenagers' clothing choices. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour: An International Research Review*, 3(3), 251–262.
- Pradhan, D., Durairandian, I., & Sethi, D. (2016). Celebrity endorsement: How celebrity–brand–user personality congruence affects brand attitude and purchase intention. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 22(5), 456–473.
- Pughazhendi, A., & Ravindran, D. S. (2012). A study on the influence of using celebrity endorsements on consumer buying behaviour in Tamil Nadu, India. *Journal of Research in International Business Management*, 2(4), 89–96.
- Qudratova, Q. S., & Yigitaliyeva, M. A. (2021). Verbal and nonverbal means of influence in advertising texts. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 10(4), 420–425.
- Racine, J. (2021). Using human emotion as a conduit for connection in branding and advertising. *Journal of Brand Strategy*, 9(4), 423–431.
- Radio Free Asia. (2022). *Chinese tech giant starts drug-sharing platform amid COVID-induced medicine shortage*. Retrieved from <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/platform-12222022161125.html>.
- Reed, J., Procter, S., & Murray, S. (1996). A sampling strategy for qualitative research. *Nurse Researcher*, 3(4), 52–68.
- Richins, M. L. (1991). Social comparison and the idealized images of advertising. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 18(1), 71–83.

- Rindova, V. P., Pollock, T. G., & Hayward, M. L. (2006). Celebrity firms: The social construction of market popularity. *Academy of Management Review*, 31(1), 50–71.
- Rittz Digital. (2023). *E-A-T (Expertise, Authority, and Trust) and how it impacts Search Rankings*. Retrieved from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/e-a-t-expertise-authority-trust-how-impacts-search-rankings>.
- Rizza, D. C. (2022). *Brand archetypes and how they can help your business: The definitive guide*. Retrieved from <https://www.crowdspring.com/blog/brand-archetypes/>.
- Rock Content. (2022). *The powers of using a social media influencer for promotion*. Retrieved from <https://rockcontent.com/blog/what-is-a-social-media-influencer/>.
- Roose, G., & Mulier, L. (2020). Healthy advertising coming to its senses: The effectiveness of sensory appeals in healthy food advertising. *Foods*, 9(1), 51.
- Rupp, H. (2014). Who owns celebrity? – Law and the formation of fame. *The Entertainment and Sports Law Journal*, 12, 4.
- Schroeder, R. (2020). *Go behind the scenes with Marion Cotillard for channel No.5*. Retrieved from <https://www.harpersbazaar.com/uk/beauty/fragrance/a34490327/chanel-no5-marion-cottiliard-campaign-film/>.

- Serra, M. (2017). *Seven ways to create conflict between your protagonists*. Retrieved from <https://teascentedlibrary.wordpress.com/2017/11/24/7-ways-for-conflict-between-protagonists/>.
- Sheerluxe. (2022). *My health rules: Constance Jablonski*. Retrieved from sheerluxe.com website: <https://sheerluxe.com/life/health-wellness/my-health-rules-constance-jablonski>.
- Shi, P., Lu, X., Zhou, Y., Sun, C., Wang, L., & Geng, B. (2021). Online Star vs. celebrity endorsements: The role of self-concept and advertising appeal in influencing purchase intention. *Frontiers in psychology*, 12. Retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.736883/full>.
- Shiseido. (2023). *Anessa | Brands | Shiseido group website*. Retrieved from <https://corp.shiseido.com/en/brands/anessa/>.
- Shastri, A. (2021). *Marketing strategy of Maybelline*. Retrieved from The Digital School website: <https://iide.co/case-studies/marketing-strategy-of-maybelline/>.
- Siemens, J. C., Smith, S., Fisher, D., & Jensen, T. D. (2008). Product expertise versus professional expertise: Congruency between an endorser's chosen profession and the endorsed product. *Journal of Targeting, Measurement and Analysis for Marketing*, 16, 159–168.

- Siibak, A. (2009). Constructing the self through the photo selection-visual impression management on social networking websites. *Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace*, 3(1), 1.
- Silvera, D. H., & Austad, B. (2004). Factors predicting the effectiveness of celebrity endorsement advertisements. *European Journal of marketing*, 38(11/12), 1509–1526.
- Si-Women's Fragrances | Giorgio Armani*. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.armani.com/en-us/giorgio-armani/woman/fragrances/SI>.
- Sokolova, K., & Kefi, H. (2020). Instagram and YouTube bloggers promote it, why should I buy? How credibility and parasocial interaction influence purchase intentions. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 53. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330640238_Instagram_and_YouTube_bloggers_promote_it_why_should_I_buy_How_credibility_and_parasocial_interaction_influence_purchase_intentions.
- Sparknotes. (2019). *Identity and reality - dramaturgy*. Retrieved from <https://www.sparknotes.com/sociology/identity-and-reality/section2/>.
- Spencer, M. (2022). *Kering aims to double saint laurent sales in medium term*. *Reuters*. Retrieved from <https://www.reuters.com/business/retail-consumer/kering-aims-double-saint-laurent-sales-medium-term-2022-06-08/>.
- Spry, A., Pappu, R., & Cornwell, T.B. (2011) Celebrity endorsement, brand credibility and brand equity. *European Journal of Marketing*, 45, 882–909.

- Sreejesh, S., Paul, J., Strong, C., & Pius, J. (2020). Consumer response towards social media advertising: Effect of media interactivity, its conditions and the underlying mechanism. *International Journal of Information Management*, 54, 102–155.
- Stănculescu, E. (2011). Online self–presentation from the cyberpsychology perspective. *Conference Proceedings of E-Learning and Software for Education*, 7(1), 155–160.
- Statista. (2023). *Unit sales of the leading deodorant brands in the U.S. 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/739608/us-unit-sales-of-deodorant-brands/>.
- Stern, B. B. (1996). Textual analysis in advertising research: Construction and deconstruction of meanings. *Journal of Advertising*, 25(3), 61–73.
- Streefkerk, R. (2018). *Primary and secondary sources*. Retrieved from <https://www.scribbr.com/working-with-sources/primary-and-secondary-sources/>.
- Stefanone, M. A., & Lackaff, D. (2009). Reality television as a model for online behavior: Blogging, photo, and video sharing. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 14(4), 964–987.
- Stern, B. B. (1991). Who talks advertising? Literary theory and narrative “point of view”. *Journal of Advertising*, 20(3), 9–22.

- Straub, J. (2022). *What is third-person point of view in writing? Definition & examples*. Retrieved from <https://boards.com/blog/what-is-third-person-point-of-view-in-writing-definition-and-examples>.
- Su, Q., Allen, B., & Plotkin, J. B. (2022). Evolution of cooperation with asymmetric social interactions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(1). Retrieved from <https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.2113468118>.
- Swan, J. E., & Combs, L. J. (1976). Product performance and consumer satisfaction: A new concept: an empirical study examines the influence of physical and psychological dimensions of product performance on consumer satisfaction. *Journal of marketing*, 40(2), 25–33.
- Swani, K., Weinberger, M. G., & Gulas, C. S. (2013). The impact of violent humor on advertising success: A gender perspective. *Journal of Advertising*, 42(4), 308–319.
- Swart, M., Lopez, Y., Mathur, A., & Chetty, M. (2020). Is this an ad? Automatically disclosing online endorsements on Youtube with adintuition. In *Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 1-12), Honolulu, HI: USA.
- Tabassum, S., Khwaja, M. G., & Zaman, U. (2020). Can narrative advertisement and eWOM influence generation Z purchase intentions?. *Information*, 11(12), 545.
- Tashmin, N. (2016). Art of impression management on social media. *World Scientific*

News, 30, 89–102.

The Brand Hopper. (2023). *Fueling passion: A deep dive into adidas brand campaigns*. Retrieved from The Brand Hopper website:
<https://thebrandhopper.com/2023/05/23/fueling-passion-embracing-diversity-adidas-bold-brand-campaigns/>.

Thomas, J. (2021). *Innocent brand archetype*. Retrieved from
<https://www.jamie-thomson-designer.com/innocent-brand-archetype/>.

Thomas, V. L., Fowler, K., & Saenger, C. (2020). Celebrity influence on word of mouth: the interplay of power states and power expectations. *Marketing Letters*, 31, 105–120.

Thomson, J. (2021). *Brand archetypes*. Retrieved from <https://www.jamie-thomson-designer.com/brand-archetypes/>.

Track Club. (2022). *What is SFX in film and video?*. Retrieved from
<https://www.trackclub.com/resources/what-is-sfx/>.

Tracy. (2023). *18 reasons to get a hobby: How engaging in activities you love can transform your life*. Retrieved from Yours Truly Tracy website:
<https://www.yourstrulytracy.com/18-reasons-to-get-a-hobby-how-engaging-in-activities-you-love-can-transform-your-life/>.

Tsai, M. C. (2020). Storytelling advertising investment profits in marketing: From the perspective of consumers' purchase intention. *Mathematics*, 8(10), 1704.

Umeogu, B. (2012). Source credibility: A philosophical analysis. *Open Journal of*

Philosophy, 2(2), 112.

- Van Laer, T., De Ruyter, K., Visconti, L. M., & Wetzels, M. (2014). The extended transportation-imagery model: A meta-analysis of the antecedents and consequences of consumers' narrative transportation. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 40(5), 797–817.
- Valinsky, J. (2023). *Adidas sued by shareholders over its failed Ye partnership*. *CNN business*. Retrieved from CNN website: <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/05/01/business/adidas-kanye-west-investors-sue/index.html>.
- Vinitha, V. U., Kumar, D. S., & Purani, K. (2021). Biomorphic visual identity of a brand and its effects: a holistic perspective. *Journal of Brand Management*, 28, 272–290.
- Wang, J. S., Cheng, Y. F., & Chu, Y. L. (2013). Effect of celebrity endorsements on consumer purchase intentions: Advertising effect and advertising appeal as mediators. *Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing & Service Industries*, 23(5), 357–367.
- Wang, Q., Ma, D., Chen, H., Ye, X., & Xu, Q. (2020). Effects of background complexity on consumer visual processing: An eye-tracking study. *Journal of Business Research*, 111, 270–280.
- Wang, S. W., & Scheinbaum, A. C. (2018). Enhancing brand credibility via celebrity endorsement: Trustworthiness trumps attractiveness and expertise. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 58(1), 16–32.

- Wang, Z. (2023). An analysis of the Phenomenon of "Collapsing Persona" of Chinese Celebrities through Goffman's Dramaturgical Theory. *Journal of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 9, 111–119.
- Weathers, D., Sharma, S., & Wood, S. L. (2007). Effects of online communication practices on consumer perceptions of performance uncertainty for search and experience goods. *Journal of Retailing*, 83(4), 393–401.
- Wiener, J. L., & Mowen, J. C. (1986). *Source credibility: On the independent effects of trust and expertise*. Retrieved from http://www.communicationcache.com/uploads/1/0/8/8/10887248/source_credibility_-_on_the_independent_effects_of_trust_and_expertise.pdf.
- Wiener, M., Devoe, S., Rubinow, S., & Geller, J. (1972). Nonverbal behavior and nonverbal communication. *Psychological Review*, 79(3), 185.
- Wikipedia Contributors. (2023). *Michelle Yeoh*. Retrieved from Wikipedia website: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelle_Yeoh.
- Wilber, K. (2004). Integral psychology: Consciousness, spirit, psychology, therapy. *Alternative and Emergent Religions*, 8(2), 125–127.
- Wu, Y. (2022). Celebrities' different levels of impact on fan economy. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 211, 2410–2413.
- Yoo, E. (2022). Impression management of South Korean sports stars through image-based social media. *Sport in Society*, 25(9), 1734–1755.

- Zhao, W. X., Liu, J., He, Y., Lin, C. Y., & Wen, J. R. (2016). A computational approach to measuring the correlation between expertise and social media influence for celebrities on microblogs. *World Wide Web, 19*, 865–886.
- Zheng, L. (2014). Narrative transportation in radio advertising: A study of the effects of dispositional traits on mental transportation. *Journal of Radio & Audio Media, 21*(1), 36–50.
- Zippia. (2023). *Maybelline revenue - Zippia*. Retrieved from <https://www.zippia.com/maybelline-careers-30641/revenue/>.
- Zornosa, L. (2023). *Michelle Yeoh wins best actress, makes oscars history*. Retrieved from Time website: <https://time.com/6262204/michelle-yeoh-oscars-best-actress/>.
- Zou, S. (2023). Provincializing “web traffic”: Data imaginaries and vernacular construction of liuliang in China. *Communication, Culture & Critique, 16*(4), 221–227.

APPENDIX

1. The Innocent Archetype – Aveeno

Figure 1: Aveeno Print Advert on alpropharmacy.com



Source: *Aveeno Archives*. (n.d.). Alpro Pharmacy. Retrieved from <https://www.alpropharmacy.com/oneclick/brand/aveeno/>.

The Innocent archetype strengthens genuine, kind and straightforward characteristics (Dvornechcuck, 2023). The innocent core values are dependability and honesty (Dvornechcuck 2023), without aggressiveness. Normally, Aveeno's advertisements can help people feel reassured by the natural and nonpolluting features. Because it will emphasize the beauty of origin and the product's gentle nature and safety guarantees for babies and families. Consequently, the innocent

brand archetype and the natural, non-irritating nature of the products can be effectively linked, making Aveeno an accessible and reassuring brand for mother and child care.

2. The Sage Archetype - TED talks (Technology, Entertainment, Design)

Figure 1: TED Talks Poster



Source: Harris, J. M. (2020). *How to become a TED Talk Speaker In 8 Easy Steps*.

Ghostwriters & Co. <https://ghostwritersandco.com/how-to-become-a-ted-talk-speaker-in-8-easy-steps/>.

The sage archetype is equipped with extreme power in discovering truth and wisdom, and then such kind of power will be passed on to others and then turns to be a beacon of light for others to move on. While for TED, it is a brilliant platform for spreading ideas. TED Talks includes influential videos by experts from various of

fields, subtitled in over 100 languages. Whether it's life wisdom, current affairs, professional knowledge, etc., the TED talk always leaves the audience with a powerful insight to better understand and use their knowledge, which is the essence of the sage brand archetype.

3. The Explorer Archetype - DJI

Figure 2: DJI AIR 2S Poster



Source: Thomas. (2021). *Nouveau DJI Air 2S, le drone le plus polyvalent en 2021*.

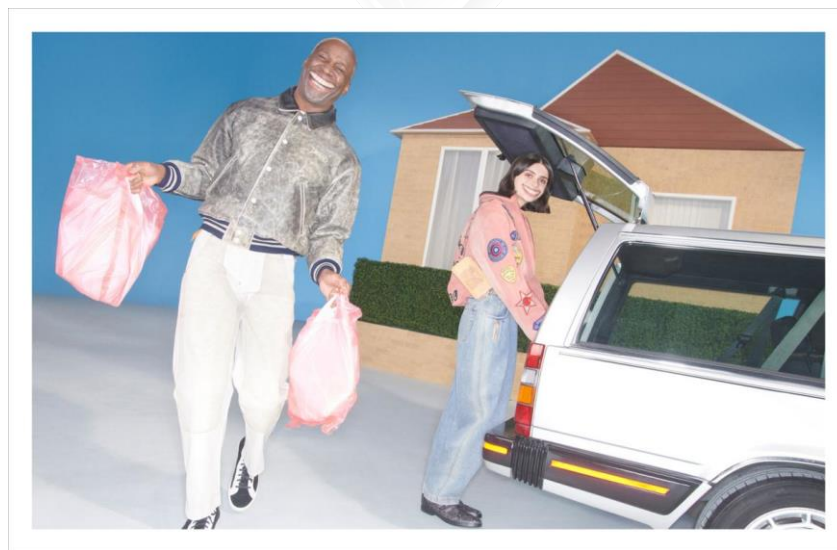
StudioSPORT. Retrieved from <https://blog.studiosport.fr/nouveau-dji-air-2s-2021/>.

The explorer archetype focuses on independent, spirited and restless characteristics (Tillman, 2019). Belief in the pursuit of ideals is the source that ignites the passion of explorers. DJI is famous for its aerial photography and videography technologies. And in the advertising campaign, DJI is keen to show that the filming

equipment is extremely stable and can produce superb images in all kinds of extreme terrain and bad weather. Like the archetype of the explorer who ventures to the summit, overcoming hardships and dangers just for the pursuit of ego, DJI's equipment accompanies the explorer across mountains, rivers, lakes and seas, just to realise the dream in his heart, never compromising and never giving up.

4. The Outlaw Archetype - DIESEL

Figure 3: DIESEL Poster



Source: User, A. (2021). *Diesel x Diesel - The Fake Smiles Campaign*. THE FALL.

Retrieved from <https://thefallmag.com/diesel-x-diesel-fake-smile-campaign-fashion-collection/>.

The outlaw archetype yearns for liberation from oppression. They never obey the traditional standards. As for DIESEL, a denim brand that took the world by storm at the end of the 20th century is back in the public eye with the Y2K retro wave, bringing an optimistic and radical vibe with a spiritual younger generation label that dares to defy red tape. Though dressing smart is a mainstream to present identities and social statuses in nowadays society, models of DIESEL prefer to display clothes details in a comical and foolish way. Just as the poster shown above, the model's fake smile is a response to the embarrassment and irony of today's young people suffering from social phobia. And this kind of non-mainstream fashion posters can reflect the avant-garde spirit of the outlaws.



**BANGKOK
UNIVERSITY**
THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

5. The Magician Archetype - Disney

Figure 4: Disneyland Park Poster & Godmothered Movie Poster



Source: Walt Disney World. (2023). *Everything about Baby Einstein* Wiki. Retrieved from https://everything-about-baby-einstein.fandom.com/wiki/Walt_Disney_World.

The magician archetype is a healing role to turn everything into joy and hopes. The slogan of Disneyland is where dreams come true. In today's stressful society, everyone wants to guard their inner precious wonderland. And Disney allows children and adults to glimpse the happiness of life through a series of animated characters stories. Anything is possible in Disney because of magic and courage. Disney's series of films, songs and publicity will deepen such kind of impression in the minds of the public. The energy that audiences gain from Disneyland can

encourage them to keep positive in real life. And that is the eternal magic from the magician archetype.

6. The Hero Archetype - Nike

Figure 5: Nike Poster



Source: *Hitesh Bhasin. Marketing91. (2018). Retrieved from <https://www.marketing91.com/swot-nike/>.*

Those who respect the self-sacrifice, endurance, and fortitude required to overcome hardship and evil are said to admire heroes (Margaret Pott Hartwell, Chen, J. C., Spector, M., Ogilvy, J., & Chen Design Associates., 2012). The positive implication from products of the Hero archetype to consumers is that everyone can be the hero after gaining courage to climb to the top of mountain. As for Nike, it is a world famous sport brand. And there is a strong resonance between competitive sport, often accompanied by unknown reversals and challenges, like heroes exploring a

bright future in a sea of unknowns. The colour palette of the poster is visually striking. In the misty darkness, the fluorescent Nike logo and the running female model merge into one, like a brave female warrior walking alone in the darkness, conquering the unknown with courage, and this is the hero.

7. The Creator Archetype – Apple

Figure 6: MacBook Poster on telecomtalk.info



Source: *Why does MacBook doesn't support touchscreen and FaceID, Apple*

Explains. (2023). <https://Telecomtalk.info/>. Retrieved from <https://telecomtalk.info/why-apple-macbook-miss-touchscreen-face-id/476698/>.

The creators utilize their imagination and creativity to push the boundaries of what is real. Hence the brands with creator archetype is often regarded as the pioneer

of the industry. As for Apple, it is an industry leader in the number of electronic products. Especially every time it adds a new product feature, it sets a new wave of trends in the industry. The MacBook achieves superb laptop longevity by relying on the innovation of a small chip. Like its slogan, small chip, giant leap, it's like astronauts leaving footprints on the moon for the first time, achieving a giant step in human exploration. And Apple has also facilitated people's lives with its highly sophisticated scientific process. And this is the ability and vigor of the creator to turn corruption into magic and dreams into reality.

8. The Ruler Archetype – Rolex

Figure 7: Rolex Poster on Instagram



Source: *ROLEX on Instagram: "Tennis legend @rogerfederer wearing the new explorer II. The Rolex Testimonee has illuminated h... | Rolex explorer ii, Rolex explorer, New rolex. (2023). Pinterest. Retrieved from <https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/337347828344001246/>.*

Ruler is a representative of high-end social status and power. In addition, taking control is an essential part of rulers. Hence, it is easy to see that products with Ruler archetype is undoubtedly luxurious brands with social distance. Rolex is a world-famous watch brand. Its logo is a crown, which is also regarded as the symbol of superior power. Rolex's poster style is minimalism with grace and luxury. As for their endorsements, they are often pioneers in a specific field. They are as knowledgeable about their field of expertise as Rolex is about its precise control of time. Just like the model in the poster above, he is Roger Federer, a legendary tennis talent. In addition, tennis is an aristocratic sport, which is a perfect match for Rolex's brand positioning.

9. The Caregiver Archetype – Dove

Figure 8: Dove Poster on Instagram



Source: Dove. (2022). *Dove global channel on Instagram*. Retrieved from

https://www.instagram.com/p/CmbzD4doP3P/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

Caregiver is a gentle image like an angel with hundreds of pure love.

Its traditional representative is family. Hence, many well-known wash brands, mother and baby brands are equipped with caregiver archetypes -- dedicated to giving the most gentle and reassuring care to the family. But nowadays, with the awakening of the sense of freedom and liberation, the connotation of caregiver has shifted from caring for family members to another trend, that is, loving yourself. Taking Dove as an example, their December 2022 campaign is #NotesToSelf, which is meant to encourage women not to forget to take care of themselves even in the midst of their busy lives. After all, loving yourself is the foundation of loving others.

A toiletries company committed to caring for consumers from the mental and physical aspects, which is the core spirit of the brand with caregiver archetype.

10. The Everyman Archetype - McDonald

Figure 9: McDonald Poster on Instagram

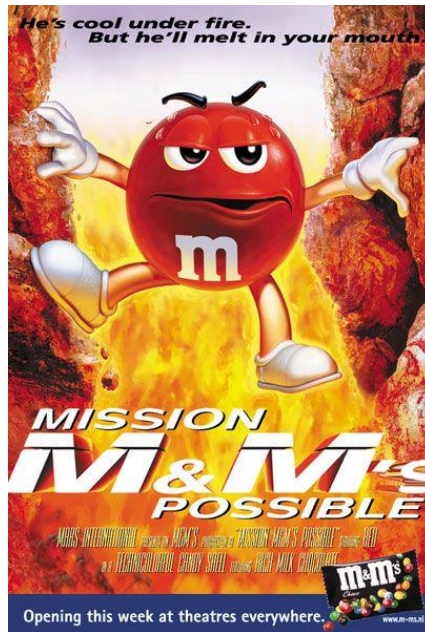


Source: *McDonald's on Instagram*: “scroll for spicy stories to tell in the drive thru.”. (2021). Retrieved from https://www.instagram.com/p/CVnrQKRJPvO/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

The everyman archetype emphasize a sense of belongings. There is not an obvious boundary for classifying people and everyone is equal there. As for the advertisements of McDonald, it strives to present its brand image in a relaxed and pleasant way, bringing it closer to its consumers. The clean and comfortable dining environment, the affordable prices and the menu adapted to the eating habits of local consumers create a sense of belonging beyond the appetite satisfaction.

11. The Jester Archetype - M&M's

Figure 10: Poster on Pinterest



Source: *Pin on M&M's*. (n.d.). Pinterest. Retrieved from <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/1266706116008637/>.

The Jester archetype is a symbol of joy and pleasure. It emphasizes pleasing entertainment during brand communication. Actually, brands with Jester archetype often utilize bright color and humorous slogans in their advertisements to attract attentions. As the poster shown above, M&M's chocolate is anthropomorphized to tell consumers about the wonderful taste buds experience in a relaxed and pleasant tone. Hence it is easy for audience to gain the key message that having M&M's chocolates will be an entertaining journey with laughter.

12. The Lover Archetype – Chanel

Figure 11: Poster on Chanel. Com



Source: Theo Wenner. (2023) *THE CHANEL SPRING-SUMMER 2023 PRE-COLLECTION CAMPAIGN*, Retrieved from <https://www.chanel.com/sg/fashion/news/2023/01/chn-ss23-pre-collection-campaign-alias.html>.

THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY

The lover archetype includes magnetic and romantic characteristics.

Lovers of elegant images show their confidence and wisdom through inner beauty and exterior etiquette. As Chanel's poster shown above, in a dimly lit movie theater, a spotlight focuses on the face of a model. Dressing Chanel suits, even in ordinary life scenes, each individual is the protagonist of life and can be the center of attentions. In addition, it will simultaneously leave positive psychological implication to consumers. That is even in the most ordinary life scenes, as long as they have confidence and faiths, every corner of life can be transformed into high fashion show

scenarios, providing models with stages to show unlimited charm. And this is exactly the spirit of Chanel, the embodiment of beauty and love, the archetype of lover.

Table 1: Jeffree Star's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Michelle Yeoh's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	Jeffree has attractive appearance with edgy fashionable makeup and dressing style.
Expertise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeffree specializes in colorful makeup with niche style. 2. Jeffree's makeup tutorials are easy to understand.
Trustworthiness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeffree would holistically analyze the strengths and weaknesses of makeup products. Reviews from Jeffree Star's channel are trustworthy. 2. Jeffree is a sincere celebrity, preferring recommending cost-effective make products to fan base, not only focusing on luxurious brands recommendations.

Table 2: Becky G's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Becky G's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	1. Attractive Latin young lady.
Expertise	1. Becky G is a popular Latina artist, specializing in songwriting and singing. 2. Becky G has glamorous performance in red carpet dressing.
Trustworthiness	Establish trustworthy interactions with fan base through positive public image and popular music works.

Table 3: Yiming Su's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Yiming Su's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	1. Su Yiming has young and energetic public image.
Expertise	1. Su Yiming is a renowned Chinese snowboarder, an Olympic champion and former child actor. 2. Su Yiming studies in Tsinghua University for his bachelor's degree.
Trustworthiness	1. He won the gold medal in the Big Air event in Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics and thus established trustworthy interaction with fan base via his reputations.

Table 4: Rihanna 's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Rihanna 's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rihanna embraces high fashion and couture, gaining high praise in red carpet dressing and street wearing. 2. Rihanna is confident to show her beauty and figure by anti-body shame.
Expertise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rihanna is a famous singer globally. 2. Rihanna is also a successful business woman and she is the founder of Fenty Beauty and Savage X Fenty.
Trustworthiness	Rihanna's trustworthiness is based on her reputations and sincere recommendations on social media platforms.

Table 5: Marion Cotillard 's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Marion Cotillard's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<p>1. Marion Cotillard's styling is regarded as classic French elegance.</p> <p>2. Marion Cotillard's wonderful performances in various of films have depicted her as a charming, elegant, independent and role model-like female actress.</p>
Expertise	<p>1. Marion Cotillard has collaborated with prominent fashion houses and designers such as Christian Dior, which add to her fashion business credibility.</p> <p>2. Marion Cotillard is an Academy Award-winning actress who has long been a fixture in the entertainment industry.</p>
Trustworthiness	<p>Marion Cotillard has maintained a positive public image and is widely regarded as a trustworthy and reliable fashion industry icon.</p>

Table 6: Kevin Hart's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Kevin Hart's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kevin Hart is famous comedian and actor. 2. Kevin Hart has positive and humorous public image.
Expertise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kevin Hart's expertise lies in comedy and acting. 2. Kevin Hart has distinctive style in street wearing.
Trustworthiness	His recognizable achievements in entertainmet industry have helped him establish trustworthy relationships with target audiences.

Table 7: Nikkie's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Nikkie's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nikkie has confident and positive public image. 2. Nikkie's makeup tutorials are attractive and easy to understand.
Expertise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nikkie is highly regarded for her expertise in makeup and beauty. 2. Nikkie became a Goodwill Ambassador at the United Nations in 2020 (Folley, 2022).
Trustworthiness	Nikkie has a positive and trustworthy reputation in the beauty industry so as to achieve trustworthiness with target audiences.

Table 8: Urassaya Sperbund's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Urassaya Sperbund's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<p>1. Urassaya Sperbund is a famous actress and model from Thailand.</p> <p>2. Urassaya Sperbund's confident and positive image has made her one of the most popular new generation of actresses.</p>
Expertise	Urassaya Sperbund's abilities to represent and navigate different cultural contexts can impact her expertise in fashion and entertainment industry.
Trustworthiness	Urassaya Sperbund's acting skills and modeling career have contributed to her credibility as an entertainment industry professional and thus receive trustworthy relationship with fans.

Table 9: Chris Hemsworth's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Chris Hemsworth's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chris Hemsworth is widely considered as a gorgeous, masculine and attractive actor. 2. Chris Hemsworth has not been involved in significant controversies or scandals. 3. Chris Hemsworth is a famous environmentalist.
Expertise	Chris Hemsworth's acting talent and versatility in playing diverse parts, in addition to his physical beauty, have contributed to his general popularity.
Trustworthiness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chris Hemsworth's fantastic performances in fashion and entertainment industry have helped him to gain good reputations among peers and fan base. 2. Chris Hemsworth's commitment to his family and personal values can contribute to his perception as a trustworthy actor.

Table 10: Jennifer Aniston's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Jennifer Aniston's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<p>1. Jennifer Aniston is often noted for her ageless beauty.</p> <p>2. Jennifer Aniston is regarded as American sweet heart. Because she once starred in the well-known role of Rachel in Friends and thus gaining high popularity.</p> <p>3. Jennifer Aniston is a fashion icon. Her dressing style is characterized by clean lines, neutral colors, and well-tailored clothing. And this dressing style is defined as "Rachel's style" (Sangster, 2022).</p>
Expertise	Jennifer Aniston is well-known not just for her acting abilities, but also for her ageless and classic elegant style.
Trustworthiness	Jennifer Aniston has a long and successful career as an actor, and she is frequently commended for her work ethic and devotion to her craft. Hence, she successfully establishes her trustworthy image in the entertainment industry.

Table 11: Constance Jablonski's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Constance Jablonski's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<p>1. Constance Jablonski is a famous French model with elegant and charming public image.</p> <p>2. Constance Jablonski has been one of the most recognized ambassadors of Estée Lauder since 2010. Her fascinating fashion styles gain many popularities and reputations (Whiston-Dew, 2014).</p>
Expertise	<p>Constance Jablonski specialties include modeling, fashion, and the entertainment sector. She has a successful runway modeling career, having appeared in various fashion shows and advertisements for leading designers and luxurious companies.</p>
Trustworthiness	<p>Constance Jablonski's distinguishing performances in fashion industry have helped her build trustworthiness among target audiences.</p>

Table 12: Michelle Yeoh's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions

Michelle Yeoh's Image According to Source Credibility Dimensions	
Attractiveness	<p>1. Michelle Yeoh is a famous Malaysian Chinese actress. She is renowned for her ageless elegance and bravery of seeking potentials of being a mature actress.</p> <p>2. Michelle Yeoh is also a popular Chinese Kungfu actress in many famous action films. Her independent and confident image attract many fans.</p>
Expertise	<p>Michelle Yeoh is a well-known actress and producer who has received international recognition for her contributions to the film industry. Moreover, she received the Best Actress trophy at the 95th Academy Awards in 2023 (Zornosa, 2023).</p>
Trustworthiness	<p>1. Michelle Yeoh can provide trustworthy information on her own experiences in the entertainment industry, including her acting career, collaborations with other filmmakers, strategies to overcome cultural shocks and path to success.</p> <p>2. Michelle Yeoh's positive image could help her to build friendly and trustworthy relationships with audiences.</p>

BIODATA

Name: Miss Xiaolin Hu

Date of Birth: June 29, 1998

Nationality: China

Phone: 186-7502-9876

Email: xiaolin.hu@bumail.net

Education:

2016 – 2020: B.A. (Thai), Guangdong University of

Foreign Studies, China.

2021 – 2024: M.A. (Global Communication),

Bangkok University, Thailand

THE CREATIVE UNIVERSITY