



ARCHETYPAL READING IN KATY PERRY'S SELECTED TEENAGE DREAM ALBUM SONGS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the form of archetypes in the lyrics of the album song "Teenage Dream" by Katy Perry. In this research, the writer analyzes archetypes reflected in the album lyrics of Teenage Dream. In this research, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data taken are the archetypes used in the album Teenage Dream. The data source is taken from sources on the website in the form of lyrics of the song Last Friday Night (TGIF), Firework, Teenage Dream, California Gurls, Peacock, Circle The Drain, The One That Got Away, and Who Am I Living For?. It can be concluded that in Katy Perry's songs there are several forms of archetypes that can be categorized. The meaning of archetypes is found in the song Teenage Dream by Katy Perry. Most of Katy Perry's songs represent what really happens in life. Katy Perry uses figurative language and subconsciously in every song lyrics contain archetypes to express a feeling and wants to tell about the teenager's life in this album. There are many archetypes reflected in every song's lyrics, such as persona, anima/animus, self, shadow, the innocent youth, the caregiver, the jester, the ruler, the lover, and the magician

Keywords: archetype, Teenage Dream, Katy Perry, song lyrics, archetypal reading

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "lyric" suggests a selected quiet literary style or mood. Some lyric poetry consists of mythic narrative, and allusions to the old myths are liable to appear anywhere. The poetry in which people express their feelings and ideas about all the current concerns (West, M. L., 1999: VIII). It is assumed that the importance of a literary work is the way to express something through feelings and ideas about the current concern such as personal loves or enmities, hopes, fears, complaints, and matters affecting the whole circle. Writing song lyrics is through imaginative or real feelings and thoughts which will invite others to explore the contents of the song. Each lyric contains a meaning which will provide a distinct archetypal analysis for the song lyric reader. Lyrics and poetry are similar; they both employ verbal language, often using characteristic rhetorical and stylistic devices, to tell tales (in the ballad tradition), to propose ideas about life and the world, and sometimes to illustrate the limits of language in negotiations between 'subject' and 'world (Eckstein, 2010 : 10). As a work of imagination, song lyrics are literary works that convey various human and life problems which are seen from the poet's point of view in living these problems with full sincerity. Each song lyric has a different premise and character to attract readers and listeners. Song lyrics or poetry are recordings of human experiences that are very important and made into memorable literary works. The existence of songs in sound, in time, is the simplest distinction between them and written

verse. Song words are only given once in a performance and then are gone, carried along by the music and succeeded implacably by the next words (Booth 1981 : 7).

Archetypes are formed unconsciously and play a very important role within the formation of personality in order that the unconscious makes archetypes appear in humans and determines their personality as individuals. Therefore, it will be concluded that archetypes are models or basic patterns of human personality and character. Archetypes can be found in every aspect of life because archetypes emerge and develop from the psychology that exists in every person without being tuned in to them. The shape of archetypes is incredibly easy to represent in everyday social life, everyone will remark on the shape of archetypes per the way people treat them. The Jungian approach to art is more psychological in nature than aesthetic. In Jung's approach, the significance of a work of art is what he calls, "psychological phenomenological" (Philipson, 1963: 103). Humans continue to develop their knowledge by constantly learning. In this learning phase, it creates a deep curiosity, and through this phase, it determines the direction for further scientific development to continue to create ideas and literary works. The world of psychology unconsciously influences all aspects of the author's thinking about understanding psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic theories assume the existence of unconscious internal states that motivate an individual's overt actions (Monte, F. Beneath, 1877 : 8).

The song lyrics by Katy Perry have an enormous message and are always in demand by many of us, on every time Katy Perry's song is released, many folks memorize it as quickly as possible. The song lyrics by Katy Perry's album represent what really happens in life, especially in the Teenage Dream album that is express a feeling and wants to tell about a teenager's life. The song lyrics contain many symbols and figurative language to invite others to explore the contents of the song lyrics. The archetypes are reflected in the song lyrics album Teenage Dream by Katy Perry through the collective unconscious. Therefore, this study chooses several songs from Katy Perry's Teenage Dream as the object of the research. The reason the writer chose this topic is that there are a lot of benefits to learning archetypal reading. Archetypal reading gives readers another way to think about and analyze literature. For example, it cultivates a cross-cultural appreciation for a common mythic heritage. The writer wants to analyze more about the archetypes that are reflected in the several song lyrics of Katy Perry's Teenage Dream.

2. METHOD

This research uses qualitative method. Therefore, it is necessary to know explicitly the main point of the Song Lyrics Teenage Dream's album by Katy Perry and Jung's archetypal. This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The philosophical and epistemological roots of Carl G. Jung's thinking and the main characteristics of qualitative methods are described to contextualize Jung's method of investigating the soul in the panorama of qualitative research. Thus the method is generated from an ontological and epistemological perspective. Through the notions of totality, collective and personal consciousness and unconscious, knowledge is acquired by the possibility of accessing the unconscious through symbols and methods of psychic investigation concerning the understanding of symbols and their understanding is carried out by the researcher's symbolic data processing. Descriptive qualitative research aims to describe, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible about archetypes and their types according to what Carl G. Jung has stated

The design of this study used a qualitative descriptive design. Qualitative descriptive adheres to the notion of phenomenology and postpositivism. Phenomenology is a tradition of inductive qualitative research rooted in the 20th-century philosophical traditions of Edmund Husserl (descriptive) and Martin Heidegger (interpretive). A German mathematician, founded the philosophical movement of phenomenology. Husserl believed that phenomenology suspends all assumptions, is related to consciousness and is based on the meaning of individual experiences (Husserl, 1859-1938). The experience of perception of thoughts, memories, imagination, and emotions, involves what Husserl calls "intentionality", which is a person's directed awareness or awareness of an object or event. Postpositivism as a philosophy of science must be criticized because it only sees phenomena as real facts according to natural laws. Positivism too believes in the method of observation, even positivism is too separating between the researcher and the object under study. To understand a science, it is necessary to know its history (Comte, 1798–1857). The writer uses a qualitative descriptive format that aims to describe, and summarize the different conditions, situations, or phenomena of social reality that are the object of study, and try to draw that reality to the surface as a feature, character, trait, model, sign, or picture of a particular condition, situation or phenomenon. In line with the previous discussion, Jatmiko & Marsih (2016) said that in analyzing the data, the researcher should find psychological problems in the text by finding and interpreting the narration.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Archetypes in Teenage Dream Album

Carl G. Jung describes the archetypes as concepts of the collective unconscious (Jung, 1981 : 5). Although his primary focus was psychological, specifically dreams, Jung was curious about manifestations of the archetype in myth and fairytale, believing that "myths are first and foremost psychic phenomena that reveal the character of the soul" (Jung, 1981 : 6). As per him, the collective unconscious are some things that has to be owned by every individual and is chargeable for all human behaviour that appears. The connection between archetypes and the collective unconscious stems from the unconscious that resides in human psychology. Below are the result and discussion of the archetypal characters found in the song lyrics Teenage Dream album by Katy Perry using the theory of the archetypes from Carl Gustav Jung.

Persona

1. Teenage Dream

In the lyrics of the song Teenage Dream, the persona archetype is found.

"Before you met me

I was alright, but things were kinda heavy

You brought me to life, now every February

You'll be my Valentine, Valentine"

(Teenage Dream, line : 4-7)"

The lyrics above show the archetype of the persona, the archetype of the persona allow humans to adapt to the world around and adjust. In the lyrics above, there are two different masks that can find in the word "me and I", namely the character who felt fine before meeting with a partner but kinda heavy, suddenly the character feels more alive again after meet with a partner. Life is the symbol from collective unconscious. If the writer

returns to the meaning of collective unconscious, this life can be useless and suddenly feels more alive than the past. Everyone knows that the humans life on the earth though its well or worst.

Shadow

1. Last Friday Night (TGIF)

In the lyrics of the song Last Friday Night (TGIF), the shadow archetype is found.

“There’s a stranger in my bed
 There’s a pounding in my head
 Glitter all over the room
 Pink flamingos in the pool
 I smell like a minibar
 DJ’s passed out in the yard
 Barbies on the barbecue
 This a hickey or a bruise?
 Pictures of last night ended up online
 I’m screwed, oh, well
 It’s a blacked out blur, but I’m pretty sure it ruled
 Damn
 Last Friday Night...”

(Last Friday Night (TGIF), line 1-13)

The shadow archetype combines sex and life impulses. The shadow is a portion of the unconscious mind that is made up of suppressed beliefs, vulnerabilities, desires, impulses, and faults. The shadow archetypes in the song’s lyrics illustrate that the archetypes of darkness and repression, represent feelings or personalities that do not want to be recognized and tend to hide from themselves and others. The lyrics above describe the character does not want what has been done before to happen and be known by others, even herself. That side is the dark side that one shouldn’t want to accept from a person’s personality and embarrassing behaviour. When the character wakes up, she is stunned and confused about what to do because it has already been done and tries to cover up what happened. The shadow archetype combines sex and life impulses.

Anima/Animus

1. Last Friday Night (TGIF)

In the lyrics of the song Last Friday Night (TGIF), the anima/animus archetype is found.

“Yeah, we danced on tabletops
 And we took too many shots
 Think we kissed, but I forgot
 Last Friday night
 Yeah, we maxed our credit cards
 And got kicked out of the bar
 So we hit the boulevard
 Last Friday night
 We went streaking in the park
 Skinny dipping in the dark
 Then had a ménage à trois
 Last Friday night
 Yeah, I think we broke the law
 Always say we're gonna stop, whoa

This Friday night, do it all again
But this Friday night, do it all again”
(Last Friday Night (TGIF), line :14-29)

Anima and Animus archetypes in the song's lyrics illustrate that irrational thoughts and mood swings appear. In the lyrics above, the character keeps doing irrational and repetitive things until goes outside and does other things. According to Jung, physiological changes and social factors played a role in the formation of sex roles and gender identities. The archetypes of Animus and Anima were also engaged in this process. The anima/animus are the primary conduit for connection with the collective unconscious, representing the "true self" rather than the persona presents to others.

2. California Gurls

In the lyrics of the song California Gurls the anima/animus archetype is found.

“The boys
Break their necks
Try'na to creep a little sneak peek
(California Gurls, line : 9-10)
“Sex on the beach
We don't mind sand in our stilettos
We freak
In my jeep
Snoop doggy-dog on the stereo oh oh”
(California Gurls, line : 30-34)

“I mean the ones
I mean like she's the one
Kiss her, touch her
Squeeze her buns
The girl's a freak
She drive a jeep
And live on the beach
I'm okay
I won't play
I love the bay”
(California Gurls, line : 58-67)

The Anima and Animus archetypes in the song's lyrics illustrate that irrational thoughts and mood swings arise. In the lyrics above, the character continues to do things that the opposite sex should do first and do things that didn't expect before. As explained in the explanation above about the anima and animus, several stanzas of the song show that the actions of a woman are more dominant than men where this collective unconscious leads to the character of the anima and animus.

Self

1. Teenage Dream

In the lyrics of the song Teenage Dream, the self archetype also is found.

“You think I'm pretty without any make up on
You think I'm funny when I tell the punchline wrong
I know you get me, so 'I let my walls came down, down...”
(Teenage Dream, line : 1-3)

In the lyrics above, the archetypal self-character is dominant because the character allows their thoughts to follow what their feels. The ego forms the centre of consciousness but

the self is at the centre of the personality. The self is an archetype that represents the unified aspects of the unconscious and the individual's consciousness. To develop oneself, a process of individuation is used, in which many components of the personality are combined. The character of the self in the lyrics of the song brings out the happiness created by the mind itself. The role of the collective unconscious appears where the subconscious has control to lead and trigger one's mind to believe and provide happiness and satisfaction for oneself.

2. The One That Got Away

In the lyrics of the song *The One That Got Away*, the self archetype is found.

“All this money can't buy me a time machine (no)
Can't replace you with a million rings (no-o-o-o)
I should have told you what you meant to me (woah-oh-oh-oh)
Cause now I pay the price”

(*The One That Got Away*, line : 37-40)

In the last lyric above, the feeling of excessive regret and disappointment made the lover think more irrationally. The lover who has fallen into a broken heart created another archetype that merges into self-realization, where the self archetype is also reflected in this song, and tries to think about what to think inside and can't think logically. This archetype becomes a little dangerous because it has no other reason to rise from adversity.

The Innocent Youth

1. Teenage Dream

In the lyrics of the song *Teenage Dream*, the innocent youth archetype also is found.

“You make me
Feel like I'm livin' a teenage dream
The way you turn me on, I can't sleep
Let's run away and don't ever look back, don't ever look back
My heart stops
When you look at me, just one touch
Now, baby, I believe this is real”

(*Teenage Dream*, line : 12-18)

The lyrics above show the archetype of an Innocent Youth who is inexperienced with many weaknesses and tries to find safety together with other people who are liked because of the trust it shows to others. Usually experienced in adolescence. An innocent person is an example of optimism, and will always be kind and trusting. This means they help make the world a better and brighter place, but sometimes they may need a reality check when rose-coloured glasses cloud their vision of the truth.

The Caregiver

1. Firework

In the lyrics of the song *Firework*, the caregiver archetype is found.

“Do you ever feel like a plastic bag
Drifting through the wind, wanting to start again?
Do you ever feel, feel so paper thin
Like a house of cards, one blow from cavin' in?
Do you ever feel already buried deep?
Six feet under screams, but no one seems to hear a thing
Do you know that there's still a chance for you?
'Cause there's a spark in you

You just gotta ignite the light
 And let it shine
 Just own the night
 Like the Fourth of July
 'Cause baby, you're a firework
 Come on, show 'em what you're worth
 Make 'em go, "Oh, oh, oh"
 As you shoot across the sky
 Baby, you're a firework
 Come on, let your colors burst
 Make 'em go, "Oh, oh, oh"
 You're gonna leave 'em all in awe, awe, awe"
 (Firework, line 7-16)

The individual characters in the lyrics of the song are included in the caregiver archetype because these characters are very concerned with the problems that arise in their surroundings about lack of self-confidence and feeling like trash, and these characters try to give them confidence by behaving like loving parents, making the environment a place to be live, safe and comfortable for everyone.

The caregiver archetype is the archetype who sees each other with kindness, loves them, and wants to protect them. These archetypes can provide comfort and emotional guidance that can calm and build better situations and relationships. This archetype has tremendous power to protect anyone and make a difference for the good of others.

The Jester

1. Peacock

In the lyrics of the song Peacock, the jester archetype is found.

"Word on the street, you got somethin' to show me, me
 Magical, colorful, Mr. Mystery, ee
 I'm intrigued, for a peek, heard it's fascinating
 Come on, baby, let me see"

(Peacock, line : 9-12)

The lyrics above tell about a woman who wants to see something that belongs to her opponent that is hidden. The woman openly defied to be able to see something dazzling. The jester archetype found is the archetype of a comedian who simply wants to have fun in life and make life shine.

"I want the jaw-droppin', eye-poppin', head-turnin', body-shockin'
 (Oh, ayo, oh, oh, ayo)
 I want my heart-throbbin', ground-shakin, show-stoppin', amazin'
 (Oh, ayo, oh, oh, ayo)"

(Peacock, line : 20-21)

In the next lyric above, the jester character is increased act bolder and naughty, this fad makes the image of the character seen as lacking respect for the opposite sex or reckless.

"Are you brave enough to let me see your peacock?
 Don't be a chicken boy, stop acting like a biotch
 I'm a peace out if you don't give me the pay off
 Come on, baby, let me see
 What you hiding underneath
 Are you brave enough to let me see your peacock?"

What you're waiting for, it's time for you to show it off
 Don't be a shy kind of guy I'll bet it's beautiful
 Come on, baby, let me see
 What you hidin' underneath”

(Peacock, line : 22-31)

In the lyrics above, the jester character got bolder and challenged the opposite sex to show what the jester character wants. The figurative language and repeated sentences in each stanza are used in Peacock's song which is found in the Jester archetype. Characters with the archetypal Jester are represented as connoisseurs of life who want to have fun with what they do and want all that is meant to be achieved. This archetype becomes impulsive and spontaneous with what is desired.

The Lover

1. The One That Got Away

In the lyrics of the song The One That Got Away, the lover archetype is found.

“Summer after high school when we first met
 We make out in your Mustang to Radiohead
 And on my 18th birthday we got matching tattoos
 Used to steal your parents' liquor and climb to the roof
 Talk about our future like we had a clue
 Never planned that one day, I'd be losing you”

(The One That Got Away, line : 1-6)

In the lyrics above, the lover archetype is reflected as the main character where the lover enjoys activities by giving love and caring for each other. The situation and atmosphere are reflected in the lyrics above.

“In another life
 I would be your girl
 We keep all our promises
 Be us against the world
 In another life
 I would make you stay
 So I don't have to say
 You were the one that got away
 The one that got away”

(The One That Got Away, line : 7-15)

In the next lyric above, individuals with lover archetypes are found specifically by paying attention to relationships, planning for the future, and how to build a relationship that goes well. Even the lover as reflected in the lyrics above does not want to think that will lose love because the lover archetype is very committed to romantic relationships.

“I was June and you were my Johnny Cash
 Never one without the other we made a pact
 Sometimes when I miss you
 I put those records on
 Someone said you had your tattoo removed
 Saw you downtown singing the blues
 Its time to face the music
 I'm no longer your muse”

(The One That Got Away, line : 16-23)

The dependence on love is reflected in the lyrics above, when this dependence leads to disappointment, the lover feels heartbroken. The lover archetype cannot easily give up what they want to have or be loved and even forget someone loved just like that.

The Ruler

1. Circle The Drain

In the lyrics of the song Circle The Drain, the ruler archetypes is found.

“Cause the pills you take are more your forte
I'm not stickin' around to watch you go down
Wanna be your lover, not your fuckin' mother
Can't be your savior, I don't have the power I'm not gonna stay and watch you circle the drain
Watch you circle the drain, watch you circle the drain”

(Circle the Drain, line : 13-17)

In the lyrics above, it is said that taking pills brings its own power, and the archetype of the ruler is reflected by giving rejection by not wanting to be close to the person, which is meant in the lyrics above but the archetype of the ruler does not want to see that person fall into ruin.

“But you're really just a joke
Had the world in the palm of your hands
But you fuckin' choked
Should've been my teammate
Could've changed your fate
You say that you love me
You won't remember in the morning”

(Circle the Drain, line : 23-29)

Then the ruler archetype is increased visibly as reflected in the lyrics above. This ruler archetype wants to gain control and create good or order in the midst of the destruction that happens to the person. The nature that emerges from the archetypes reflected is that of an orderly and full of responsibility. The ruler figure wants to control the person to be a perfect person and follow what this archetype does so as not to fall into ruin.

The Magician

1. Who Am I Living For?

In the lyrics of the song Who Am I Living For?, the magician archetype is found.

“So I pray for favor like Esther,
I need Your strength to handle the pressure,
I know there will be sacrifice,
But that's the price”

(Who Am I Living For?, line : 23-26)

In the lyrics above, the magician archetypes are found, the magician archetypes believe that what happens in life is controlled by consciousness. Praying, meditating and doing certain methods are believed to maintain or gain strength to achieve one's goals. Magician balances mind, nature, and spirit.

“Heavy is the head that wears the crown,
Don't let the greatness get you down
Heavy is the head that wears the crown,
Don't let the greatness get you down

Oh yeah”

(Who Am I Living For?, line : 44-48)

Individuals with magician archetypes are found in the lyrics above as well, these archetypes tend to pay attention to small things and give meaning to events. The magician sees things metaphysically or spiritually which makes it seem like lost their mind because of their fascination with the spiritual.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the song lyrics in the Teenage Dream album by Katy Perry have archetypal characters in each song title, it is found that archetypal categories appear in the characters in song lyrics. Based on the analysis, it is concluded that each literary work has different archetypal characters, and these archetypes arise because of the collective unconscious that exists in human psychology. Archetypes can be formed from thought and emotion that unconsciously play a role in the formation of human character. The archetypes found in 8 (eight) song titles from the Teenage Dream album include Last Friday Night (TGIF), Firework, Teenage Dream, California Gurls, Peacock, Circle The Drain, The One That Got Away, and Who Am I Living For?. This study found 10 (ten) archetypes reflected in the Teenage Dream by Katy Perry album, namely Persona, Shadow, Anima/Animus, Self, The Innocent Youth, The Caregiver, The Jester, The Ruler, The Lover, and The Magician

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