

**ANALYSIS OF CULTURE SHOCK IN *THOR* (2011) FILM  
FINAL PROJECT**

**Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement  
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**Danar Samudra Dwicahyo**

**30801800008**

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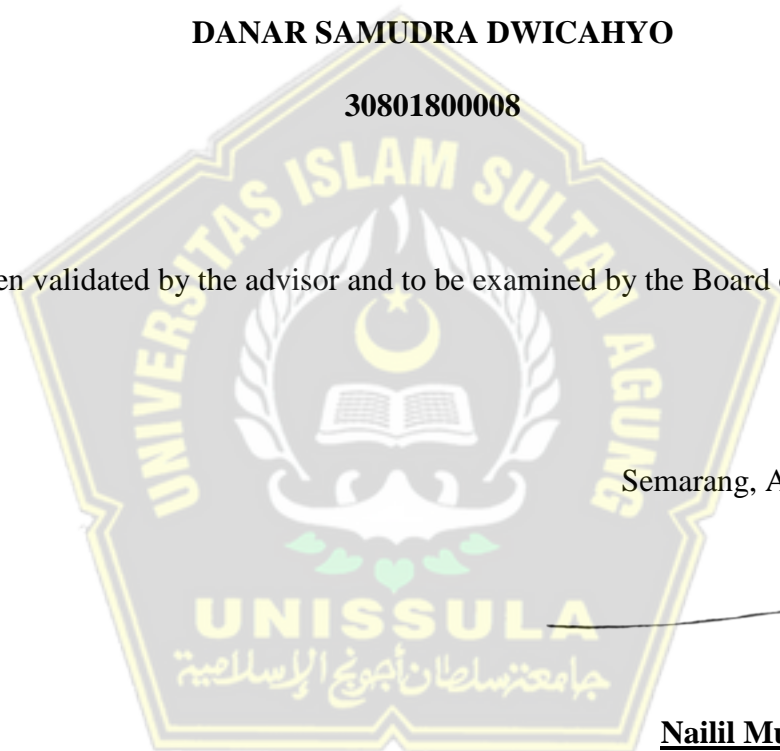
**ANALYSIS OF THE CULTURE SHOCK IN *THOR* (2011) FILM**

Prepared and Presented by:

**DANAR SAMUDRA DWICAHYO**

**30801800008**

Has been validated by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



Semarang, August 6, 2022

  
**Nailil Muna, S.S., MA**

Advisor

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**A Sarjana Sastra Final Project on  
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Prepared and Presented by:

**DANAR SAMUDRA DWICAHYO**

**30801800008**

**Defended before the Board of Examiners**

**On August 8 2022**

**And Declared Acceptable Board of Examiners**

**Chairman : Nailil Muna, S.S., MA**

**Member : Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.**

**Member : Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum**



**Semarang, August 12 2022**

**Faculty of Language and Communication Science UNISSULA**

**Dean**

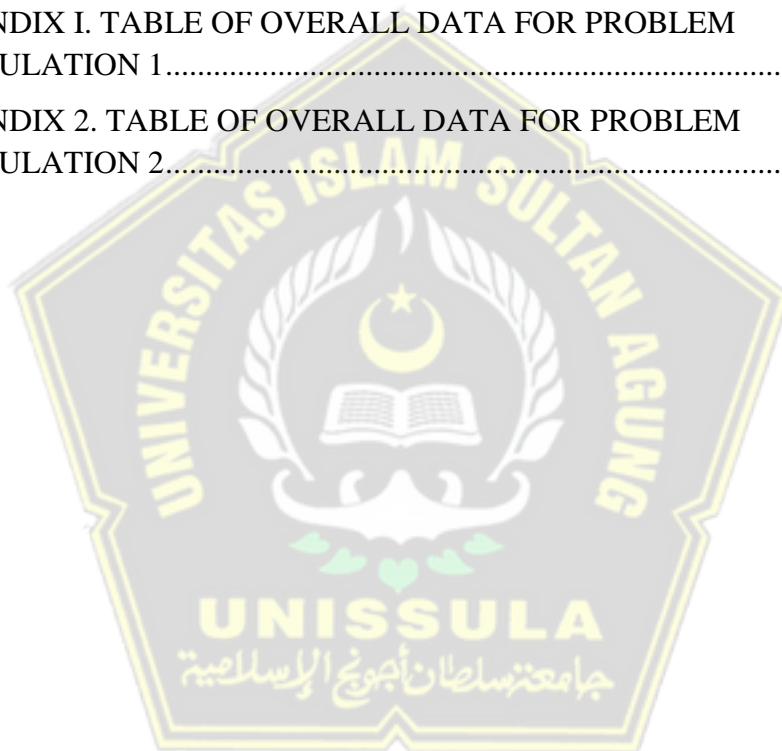


**Kurniawan Yudhi Nugraha, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER .....	i
PAGE OF VALIDATION .....	ii
PAGE OF APPROVAL .....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	iv
ABSTRACT .....	vi
INTISARI.....	vii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
A. Background Of The Study .....	1
B. Limitation of the Study .....	5
C. Problem formulation .....	5
D. Objectives of the study.....	5
E. Significance of the study .....	5
F. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY .....	6
CHAPTER II REVIEOW OF RELATED OF LITERATURE .....	7
A. Overview of the Object of the Study.....	7
B. Culture.....	9
C. Culture Shock.....	10
C.1. Stages of Culture Shock.....	11
C.2 Effects of the Phase of Culture Shock.....	13
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....	18
A. Types of the research .....	18
B. Types of the Data .....	18
C. Data Collecting Method .....	19
D. Analyzing the data.....	20
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....	21
A. The phase of culture shock in the <i>Thor (2011)</i> Film.....	21
A.1 Honeymoon phase.....	21
A.2 Crisis Phase.....	22
A.3 Recovery Phase.....	23

A.4 Adjustment phase.....	24
B. The Effect Of Culture Shock in the <i>Thor</i> (2011).....	25
B.1 Positive Effect.....	25
B.2 Negative Effect.....	27
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	29
A. CONCLUSION.....	29
B. Suggestion.....	29
REFERENCE.....	31
APPENDIX I. TABLE OF OVERALL DATA FOR PROBLEM FORMULATION 1.....	32
APPENDIX 2. TABLE OF OVERALL DATA FOR PROBLEM FORMULATION 2.....	32



## ABSTRACT

**Dwicahyo Samudra, Danar. 3080180008.** *Analysis of Culture shock in Thor (2011) film.* Final project of Language and Communication Science. English literature study, Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang, Advisor : Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

This study aims to understand the cultur shock adaptation through a film entitled *Thor (2011)* this analysis used Collen Ward's theory of culture shock. Culture shock is a feeling of not being able to see a different environment because it is not what they are used to. This study also discusses the phase and effect of culture shock.

This analysis uses qualitative research which is a study to investigate and understand the meanings assumed by individuals or group social or human problems. Type of research is not an approach that involves statistical and mathematical data related to numbers but would focus on descriptions and explanations in the form of words, sentence, and dialogue. In this case, the type of descriptive-qualitative research would be used to analyze to Thor as the main character in the film *Thor (2011)*.

This study find phase of culture shock by Thor as the main character by *Thor (2011)* film. Based on the analysis in this study, there are four phases experienced by Thor, they are Honeymoon phase, Crisis phase, Recovery phase, Adjustment phase. Then, this study found that there are two categories of effect into culture shock process, they are positive effect and negative effect. The positive effect observed in the film are Amazement, Excitement And the negative effect are Confusion

**Keywords : Culture shock, Collen wards, Thor (2011), Effect of Culture shock**

## INTISARI

**Dwicahyo Samudra, Danar** *Analisis geger budaya dalam film Thor (2011)*. Tugas Akhir Ilmu Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, Pembimbing : Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami adaptasi geger budaya melalui film berjudul *Thor* (2011) analisis ini menggunakan teori geger budaya Collen Ward. Geger budaya adalah perasaan tidak bisa melihat lingkungan yang berbeda karena tidak seperti biasanya. Penelitian ini juga membahas fase dan efek dari geger budaya.

Analisis ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif yang merupakan studi untuk menyelidiki dan memahami makna yang diasumsikan oleh individu atau kelompok masalah sosial atau manusia. Jenis penelitian bukanlah pendekatan yang melibatkan data statistik dan matematis yang berkaitan dengan angka tetapi akan berfokus pada deskripsi dan penjelasan dalam bentuk kata, kalimat, dan dialog. Dalam hal ini, jenis penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif akan digunakan untuk menganalisis Thor sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *Thor*

Penelitian ini menemukan fase geger budaya oleh Thor sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *Thor* (2011). Berdasarkan analisis dalam penelitian ini, ada empat fase yang dialami Thor, yaitu fase Honeymoon, fase Crisis, fase Recovery, fase Adjustment. Kemudian ada dua kategori efek dalam proses geger budaya, yaitu efek positif dan efek negatif. Efek positif yang terlibat geger budaya dalam film *Thor* (2011) adalah amazement, excitement dan efek negatif yang terlibat dalam geger budaya adalah Confusion.

**Kata Kunci : Geger budaya, Collen Wards, Film *Thor* (2011), Efek geger budaya**





# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Chapter one is the introduction, this chapter present the background of the study, significance of the study and at the end of this chapter informs the outline of the study.

### **A. Background Of The Study**

Today, the rapid globalization of the world economy makes the need to understand cultural diversity even more compelling. Under these circumstances, cross-cultural communication has become a global issue. This brings attention to the ability of individuals to adapt to new cultures ( Ferraro,2006).

World culture comes from the Latin Cultus ( to take care of) and the French colere ( to cultivate the ground). There are many terms that come from the word culture. There is also the term “cultivated”. In the field of aesthetics and art, this means a grown-up or refined taste.

Culture can be interpreted as a sign of symbols and meanings that do not have certain limits , changing and interacting or adapting with one another , this states that culture is very important for educators because basically, the orientation of each individual is the culture in every adaptation or interaction (Hostede,11)

Pragmatically, culture can be interpreted as boundaries for the benefit of the experts who are studying it. Better yet, look at what is at the heart of their concerns. Cultural scientists can study climate differences but climate is rarely considered part of culture,(Van de Vliert, 4). Culture is an attitude of human life that is unique and different. Like a larger community such as ethnicity, tribe, or nation, who live in a certain area.

Culture can also provide lessons for people who live differently. They large variety of cultures such as customs, beliefs, habits, and politeness values which are certainly different and culture can be well received by the community if the culture can be preserved, cultured is also the (predominant) belief, the values, attitudes, behaviors, and practices that are characteristic of a group of people (Warrick 4).

Culture has the right to practice living as individuals who would also move from one place to another, or migrate to different countries, Thus, each culture in each country has different rules or customs, such as determining the individual's relationship with a group or community (Gropas 97-99). Our contribution as immigrants must be sensitive to the country's economy, either directly or indirectly. Immigrants play a major role in economic development, causing conflict within the community or the host.(Robert Vinebag 20).

The cultural conflict and culture shock have similarities in the discussion, regarding the shock in culture. However , what makes the differences is the assimilated cultural values and crime in the discussion of cultural conflict.

The theory of cultural conflict developed below requires people to make plans that sometimes influence culture (for example, promoting goods or promoting political candidates). People also often build a clear theory of the potential costs and benefits of a particular cultural form and act accordingly (210).

From this we can conclude that culture shock is not only ugliness and culture shock, but also has a positive side carried by the possessed phase. Oberg was the first to conceptualize fear, tension, and culture shock as a result of

exposure to a new culture, as well as confusion, loss, and loss as a result of cultural taboos and social norms (Oberg,122). Culture shock can also be defined as the feeling of being unable to see another environment.

Furthermore, culture shock has been viewed as a negative condition (Ward et al. p. 15). This is because, according to Ward, Buchner, and Furnham, states of culture shock have emotional stages such as honeymoon, crisis, recovery, and adaptation. Through these four stages, people usually experience culture shock when they arrive in a new country until they have lived in another country with different customs for a while. It claims to offer great opportunities for learning and one's own development. It's called positive disintegration, when the self disintegrates and finds another meaningful self.

Culture shock is a normal foreign cultural environment, but those who experience it may not be aware of it, may not be able to respond well to the problem, or may not be able to respond effectively. To effectively deal with culture shock, you need to admit that you are experiencing culture shock. Culture shock has a very important responsibility, especially for physiological and physiological responses. These reactions dominate when people experience culture shock. B. During emotional, socio-cultural relationships, loss of identity, role stress. Some aspects of our bond in culture shock are related to the stage of culture shock.

Dealing with a literary work, the Film Thor (2011) that show phases of culture shock, this film tells the story of a character who came Asgard to Earth.

The main character of this film does not know the culture or situation in the new universe he is visiting, the main character named Thor experience culture shock because he was dumped and wants to find his lost weapon. There are many obstacles that the main character has to face and he goes through phases in culture shock and also some effects when he travels in Earth. The phases experienced are sequential as he experience euphoria when he first arrives and eating in the café with Jane, then feels anxiety or worry in the universe he is visiting.

Culture shock is one of the social problems in a society in a country or group. Culture shock can be defined as the psychological turmoil experienced by people suddenly entering a radically different cultural environment to live or work (Eschbach et al,2011). This happens because someone who moves to a new environment then has a new culture where all the values they have to maintain and pay attention to according to the circumstances. Due to the important of the issue of culture shock nowadays, this study will only focus the culture shock that happens to main character of Thor as an dumping in a new universe. He is surprised by the new culture. *Thor (2011)* film is chosen as the object of study because it clearly represents the phase of culture shock. Therefore, this study is entitled ***Analysis of Culture Shock in Thor (2011) Film.***

**B. Limitation of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the limitation of this study is only focused on the phase of culture shock, positive and negative effect on the main character Thor.

**C. Problem formulation**

Based on the above explanation, this study would be discussing the problem formulation as follows :

1. What are the phases of culture shock happened to Thor character in the *Thor (2011)* film?
2. What are the effects of culture shock to the main character in the *Thor (2011)* film?

**D. Objectives of the study**

In this study there are two objectives:

1. To identify the phases of culture shock experienced by Thor this is reflected in the *Thor (2011)* film
2. To describe the positive and negative effect of culture shock by *Thor (2011)*

**E. Significance of the study**

In this study there are two significances:

1. This study hopefully can be useful as one of the references for student of Sultan Agung Islamic University especially for students majoring English literature to knowledge about culture shock.

2. This study is also can be useful for readers as a source of knowledge for those who want to know about literature, especially about the discussion of culture shock regarding the phases and positive, negative effects as research material

#### **F. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is an introduction. They consist of research background, research limitation, problems , research objectives, research effectiveness and research organization. Chapter II is a theoretical framework consisting of a synopsis of the film and related theories of the definition culture shock, culture and positive, negative effect the culture shock. Chapter III is the research method, which consist of the source of the data, data collecting method and data analysis method. Chapter IV is the Finding and Discussions. The last chapter, Chapter V is consisting of two parts, they are Conclusion and Suggestions

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED OF LITERATURE

Chapter two is review of related literature, there are three sub-chapter in this chapter. The first sub-chapter is the Overview of the Object of the study *Thor* (2011), the second sub-chapter is definition of culture , the third sub-chapter is review of related which consist of culture shock

#### A. Overview of the Object of the Study

The object of the study in this final project is *Thor* (2011) film. The film, which categorizes into box office by many film observers, tells that in 965 AD, Odin the King of Asgard, fights against the Frost Giants Jotunheim and the leader Laufey prevents them from conquering the 9 territories starting on Earth. The Asgardian warriors defeat the Front Giants for their source of power, the Ancient Coffin. In the present, Odin's son Thor prepares to ascend the throne but is interrupted when the Frost Giants attempt to retrieve the coffin. Thor goes to Jotunheim to fight with Laufey, accompanied by his brother Loki, his friend Sif and the Warriors Three: Fandral, Volstagg, and Hogun. The battle rages on until Odin steps in to save the Asgardians, breaking the truce between the two races. Thor's arrogance, Odin exiled him to Earth as an ordinary creature accompanied by the now protected hammer Mjolnir allowing only people to use it. Thor arrives in New Mexico, where Dr. Jane Foster, Darcy Lewis and Dr. Erik Selvig found it.

The film tells further that Thor finds Mjolnir's closest location, attempts to retrieve it from the facility SHIELD has built but he is unable to pick it up and is

captured. Selvig's help, he is freed and develops a relationship with Foster. Loki finds himself the biological son of Laufey whom Odin adopted after the war ended. Odin fell to the deep Odinsleep recovering his strength. Loki ascends the throne in Odin's place, offering Laufey a chance to kill Odin and grab the coffin. Sif and the Warriors Three, displeased with Loki's rule, attempt to bring Thor back, convincing Heimdall the Bifrost gatekeeper to allow them to cross towards Earth. Be aware of their plans. Loki sends the Destroyer to chase after them to kill Thor. The Warriors find Thor, but the Destroyer attacks defeat them, prompting Thor to offer himself up. Beaten by the Destroyer and near death, Thor's sacrifice proves he is worthy of holding Mjolnir.

Reaching to the end of the film, it was revealed that the hammer again recovers its strength allowing it to defeat the Destroyer. Thor and the others return to Asgardian to fight with Loki. Loki kills Laufey explaining his true plan to use Laufey's attempt on Odin's life as an excuse to destroy Jotunheim with the Bifrost Bridge. Thor arrives to fight Loki before destroying the Bifrost bridge stopping Loki's plans. Odin gets up to prevent them from falling into the abyss created after the bridge's destruction but Loki appears to be committing suicide by allowing himself to fall when Odin refuses his request. Thor makes amends with Odin admitting he's not ready to become King, while on Earth Foster attempts with the team to figure out how to open a portal to Asgard.

*Thor* was premiered on April 17, 2011, in Sydney, Australia and was released on May 6, 2011, in the United States, and in Indonesia premiered on November 3,



2011. The film was a financial success and received positive reviews from film critics.

## **B. Culture**

There are many definitions about culture. One of the definitions explains that culture is a way of finding solutions to the problem of double contingencies (Luhman. 3). The problem is that the ego's choice of behavior depends on its choice of change, and its choice of change depends on the ego, and is resolved by the choice facts that may be given but not culturally given. Culture is the sign that distinguishes between right and wrong actions, or right and wrong use, according to one's wishes, and sees culture as a ready-made provider of communication (Luhman, 163).

Sociological systems are mainstream sociological theories, and culture can be described as an ongoing debate about the correctness of choice (Douglas 89). Culture becomes an argument about inferiority complex that discusses morality. Culture is the understanding that can be developed in a situation where all orientations are related to how other people are oriented in that situation. Culture is one of the partial bootstrap operations in which social systems emerge independently of organic and environmental conditions (Parsons, 179).

Culture is only one of four dimensions of behavioral systems (cultural, social, personal and organic), and these three dimensions cannot be reduced to society. Greek and Roman culture, like Animi culture, is an expression of worship, concern, and interest. Today's culture is a field in itself, an apparent intellectual

comparison of human behavior across time and region (Luhman, 3). Culture comes from being able to label things as interesting and useful.

### **C. Culture Shock**

Living , working and studying in another country is a great opportunity. Most international students see the world outside their country differently than others. In fact, cultural differences can lead to culture shock. Bochner (2003) points out that newcomers feel unfamiliar with the environment outside their hometown. You will face new situations from everyday life and everyday life. This situation will stress and shock someone. This situation is called "culture shock". Culture shock is a disorientation situation in which people are in an unfamiliar environment and out of their comfort zone. Culture shock involves a process of sadness and sorrow as a result of losing love for many things. These losses are significant: friends, language, family, food, attitudes, customs, and cultural values. Therefore, this situation results from an unfamiliar loss of sensation. Culture shock is a situation of fear, stress and violent encounters (Beltran-Velasco et. al., 2020). So it's a rookie challenge, The main difficulty, therefore is to accept the values of different cultures. People who experience culture shock may feel withdrawn and lonely because it is difficult to adapt to a new environment. It's a process.

### C.1. Stages of Culture Shock

A symptom of culture shock is not only the real shock of a new situation but also the feeling that a newcomer finds the new culture difficult or confusing. Basically these issues are not a big deal once you understand what hierarchical culture shock looks like there are actually there are four stages of culture shock : honeymoon, crisis, recovery and adaptation. These phase can be seen with follow the diagram:

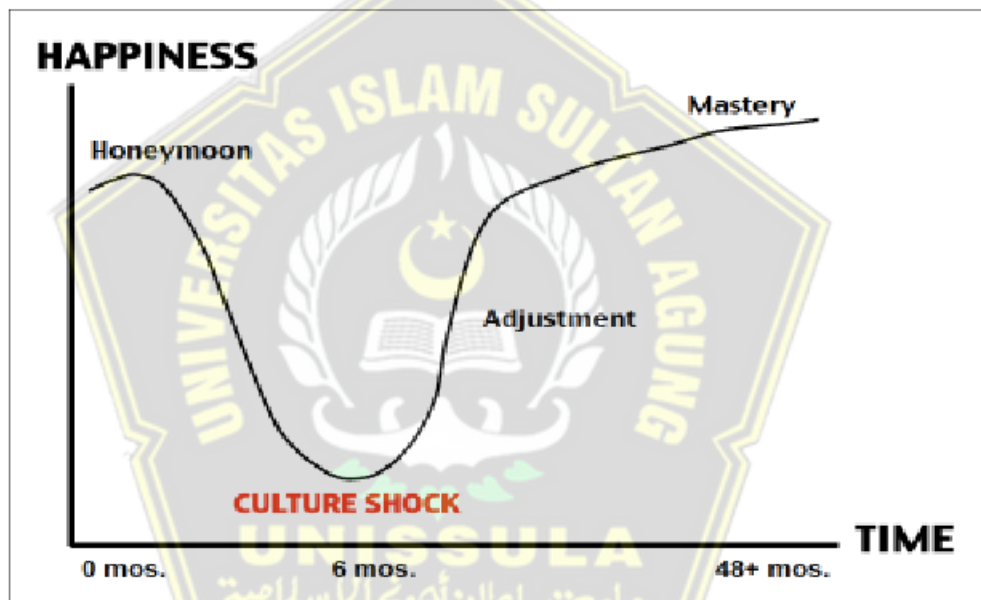


Figure 1. The cycle of stages of culture shock by ( Adler & Gundersen,2008 )

#### C.1.1 Honeymoon Stage

The first phase is always accompanied by excitement, surprise, and euphoria, and the so-called “honeymoon” emphasizes the first attractive response (Ward, 2001:82). The term “honeymoon” can be used to describe the initial stage. During the honeymoon, the differences between the old and new culture come to the fore in a romantic way. They found that people arriving in a new country for the first time were happy, beautiful and excited about everything related to their

new experience. They liked the facilities , the beautiful scenery and the excellent infrastructure. On the primary day, maximum humans are curious about a brand new culture. This length is complete of observations and new discoveries. This degree in the ends like a honeymoon.

### **C.1.2 Crisis Phase**

The second stage is a situation with unknown negative aspects of an event. It creates tension, fear and confusion (Marx, 1999: 11). After a while (usually a few days for some people), differences between old and new cultures can visibly frightened. A crisis called, Martin and Nakayam (2010:38) described from stage as relative disorientation associated with environmental unfamiliarity. Excitement can eventually be replaced by uncomfortable feelings. Also, everything you find in a new place suck because you don't know it every day. This phase shows negative effects of way of life shock. According to Ward (2011:81), crises are characterized by tension over unfamiliar roads, conventions, and Anxiety in a new country there are some differences.

Differences can arise from different aspects of interaction with the host country, including cross-cultural differences in how people communicate. Award (2001:53) found consistent and systematic cultural differences in the way people send and receive information. When people from different culture come together, communication becomes difficult because of the different "codes."

### **C.1.3 Recovery Phase**

After a while, people get used to the new culture and establish a routine. This is called recovery. Recovery stage when people try to understand their culture in a

new environment in order to adapt their habits to the environment. As Ward (2001:81) points out, recovered requires crisis management and cultural learning.”

Cultural learning is who has Culture shock experienced in the past begins to adjust to everyday life. The adaptation process begins with interaction with the host country. According to Novinger (2011:161), adaptability is a ability to adapt mental system attribute to environmental requirements and to cope with cultural difference.

The restoration duration is crucial because it allows you to developed cultural problem solving skills. Negative reactions and reactions to a culture decrease when people begin to actively accept the ways of the culture.

#### **C.1.4 Adjustment Phase**

The adaptation phase allows the individual to participate in the host culture fully and comfortably. It reflects pleasure and function (Ward, 2001:81). Furthermore, Kevinsky (2010:8) states that as new lifestyles and things become more normal, people begin to adapt and accept new cultures in their new surroundings. And may have the ability to manage with confidence. At this stage, people are able to solve problems, cope well with new cultures and experiences few symptoms of culture shock (Jannssens, 1995).

#### **C.2 Effects of the Phase of Culture Shock**

Effects of culture shock are seen when people are far from their own country, far from what they consider to be "home", far from their environment and their customs. Because of these conditions, they are unable to participate in a new life, which can adversely affect themselves. However, the person learns the

new condition in order to continue his or her life. It's called customization. Being able to accept differences and get acquainted with new surroundings can have positive effects of culture shock.

### **C.2.1 Positive Effect**

U-cure Theory Can Show Positive Effects when sojourners first arrive in a new country, during the so-called honeymoon period and afterward the adjustment process during recovery. According to Ward (2001:81). The first stage has a constant effect of excitement and surprise on the sojourner. Because they can love new people, beautiful scenery, and good infrastructure in a new environment. Surprise are an emotion or great surprise, the wonder of the feeling of disbelief.

You can make a positive impact on your guests' lives after they experience and adapt to a new culture during their recovery period. As Ward (2001:77) explained, anticipatory experienced indicates the psychological preparational necessary to deal potentially stressful life changes and helps assess subsequent stressful situations. They can make a positive impact, build trust, and reduce fear.

Residents try to turn their lives around after experiencing culture shock. For example, a thoughtful person living in his hometown may become aggressive when living in a new environment. As Ward (2001: 73) adds, factors influencing stress, adaptation and culture shock are changes in life due to the process of cultural transformation, such as dietary habits and the way people dress.

Based on the above explanations, the author concluded that wonderful consequences may be acquired in the course of the honeymoon and healing

periods. These effects includes excitement, surprise, positive social interactions, and life changes.

1. Excitement: A feeling of great enthusiasm, Eagerness, interest and zest for life
2. Surprise: the feeling of being extremely surprised and surprised about the feeling of amazement and disbelief
3. Good social interaction: a dynamic and changing sequence of social actions between individuals or groups in cross-cultural communication.
4. Life changes: changes in one's life through the process of adaptation

### **C.2.2 Negative Effect**

Change causes stress. When people encounter new cultures and experience culture shock, change and alienation affect psychological adaptation and participation in the cultural environment (Xia, 2009:98). Culture shock is the negative situation someone has to face when their country is different from the new country. As Oberg (2013:10) Culture shock seen as a disease that happens to someone is shocked as followed : “ Culture shock “ Learning or Cultural Behavioral Elements is also overly negative sentiment. relates to cultural contact. In contrast, those who were anxious, depressed, and withdrawn were less likely to put in the effort to developed culturally appropriated skills.

From the above explanations, the author can see negative effects hidden in terms of culture shock. Negative effects of culture shock highlighted in times of crisis. The effect occurs when people experience habits different from mine. Also,

things in the new place go bad because they to the new environment they are not used to on a daily basis. Ward (2001:81) described to the impact of culture shock as anxiety about unfamiliar habits and anxiety about difference in new countries. Furthermore, Marx (1999:24) commented on the negative effects of culture shock: In an unfamiliar situation, we often feel anxious. We don't know what's going to happen and we don't know if we can cope. We have automatic responses in international dating. Therefore, it is normal to feel nervous and anxious.

From the above quote, it is clear that the author saw this nervousness as one of the negative effects of culture shock. It happens when people don't know how to express emotions and emoticons and accept different customs.

Furthermore, Max (1999:5) shows that working in a new culture can lead to confusion about what to do, feelings of isolation, and rejection of members of new habits. increase. Confusion is the feeling of not having a clear understanding of something. In other words, it is a state of confusion or ambiguity about something.

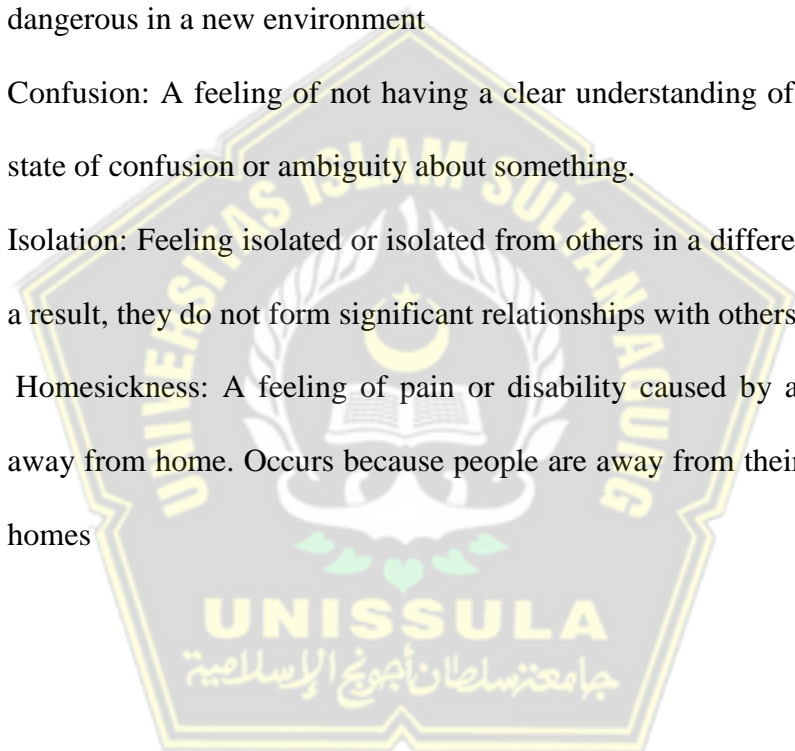
Isolation means feeling closed off or cut off from others in another culture. As Marx (1999:27) explained, people who don't feel safe don't want to interact with others. They become socially withdrawn and isolated. As a result, they are unable to form meaningful relationships with other people.

The author emphasizes that those who must accept new cultural values in their new environment must feel the effects of this condition. It's fear and homesickness. Anxiety is an unpleasant feeling resulting from the perception that a person or something is dangerous, and homesickness a fear or disability caused by actually being away from home. Based on the above description, the authors



come to the conclusion that negative effects can also be experienced during the crisis phase. These effects include tension, anxiety, confusion, isolation, and homesickness.

- 1) Nervousness: The anxiety you feel when you don't know how to express your feelings and emotions or accept different habits.
- 2) Fear: discomfort caused by believing that someone or something is dangerous in a new environment
- 3) Confusion: A feeling of not having a clear understanding of something, a state of confusion or ambiguity about something.
- 4) Isolation: Feeling isolated or isolated from others in a different culture. As a result, they do not form significant relationships with others.
- 5) Homesickness: A feeling of pain or disability caused by actually being away from home. Occurs because people are away from their families and homes



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Chapter three discussed about the research methods that were used in this study. This chapter filled with a list of research procedures that began by collecting data analyzing evidence that shows the existence of information related to problem formulation. There were two parts of this research method

#### **A. Types of the research**

This research used descriptive qualitative research, which means that the data collection process is carried out qualitatively and the reporting is carried out descriptively. Qualitative research is a study to investigate and understand the meanings assumed by individuals or group as social or human problems (Creswell 4). So this type of research is not an approach that involves statistical and mathematical data related to numbers but would focus on descriptions and explanations in the form of words, sentences and dialogues. In this case, the type of descriptive-qualitative research would be used to analyze Thor as the main character in the film *Thor (2011)*.

#### **B. Types of the Data**

There are two types of data in this study: primary data and secondary data.

##### **1. Primary data**

Primary data is the main source of analysis. It was taken from the film called *Thor(2011)*. This film was published in 2011 and directed by Kenneth Branagh with a runtime of 1 hour 57 minutes. This film

provides data in the form of dialogues and monologues which are used as evidence.

## 2. Secondary data

Secondary data is the other data from this study which is the supporting data for primary data. This data is taken from several data sources such as journals, articles, theses, and e-book related to this research theory.

## C. Data Collecting Method

In this research, there are five steps in collecting data :

### C.1.1 Watching the Film

The main data collection was watching the Film *Thor*(2011). The purpose of this step was to gain a deep understanding of the film. The film is about 1 hour long. So, researchers need to watch the film repeatedly to get the details of the storyline.

### C.1.2 Reading the Film Script

The second step was to read the script after watching the film *Thor* (2011). Researchers need to read the script several times. The purpose of reading the film script is to find the scene that would be selected for analysis.

### C.1.3 Identifying the Data

After reading the film script carefully, the third step is to identify the data. This is done to find the parts of the film to be analyzed by highlighting

and underlining the film script. The data are identified in the form of monologues and dialogues on the characters.

#### **C.1.4 Classifying the data**

The next steps is to classify the data. Therefore , the data in the appendix would be classified based on the problem formulation. The data were obtained from the film script which will be written in a table called an appendix. The appendix consists of column numbers, contents of the film script, scenes, and types of analysis, references and comments. Details of the attachments will be discussed in Chapter IV.

<b>NO</b>	<b>Quote</b>	<b>Type of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of data</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>Comment</b>

Table 1. Table of Overall Data

#### **C.1.5 Reducing the data**

The data reducing method is the last method to be used. In this step, the data were re-selected, which will only be used strong and relevant data to problem formulation.

#### **D. Analyzing the data**

In the last step is analyzed the data. This section consists of analyzed and reported the data. The reason for choosing this data is because the data supports the determination of the problem. The result of the analyzed reported in Chapter IV : Findings and Discussions. The supported data is shown in the appendix

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents results and considerations related to problem formulation. This chapter focuses on how the main character of *Thor* (2011) deal with the culture his stage of shock and how it affects their adaptability.

#### A. The phase of culture shock in the *Thor* (2011) Film

This subchapter focuses on the analysis that answers the first problem formulation. This research reveals the culture shock that Thor experienced on Earth. In this study, there are four stages of culture shock experienced by film protagonists. These phases are: honeymoon, crisis, recovery, adjustment.

##### A.1 Honeymoon phase

This stage is called the awakening stage. First of all according to Oberg, the stage is usually characterized by the joyful interest and excitement of the cinema experience. At this stage it's amazing to see the difference and seeing things in the new location is much better than it was in the original. This first phase is experienced by Thor coming to Earth.

According to Ward, Boehner , And Furnham the newcomers are very enthusiastic to explore everything about the new country. This phase is found in the film *Thor* (2011), which tell about the main character who when Thor feels hungry and invites to look for food around here.

Jane : “ Now tell us exactly what happened you last night?”

Darcy :” And how you could eat an entire box of pop-Tarts and still be this hungry”

- Thor : ” **This drink. I like it.**”
- Darcy : “ Yeah, it’s great, isn’t it? Isabela makes the best coffee in town “
- Thor : “ Another!”
- Jane : “ Sorry, Izzy. Litte accident.”
- Isabella : “ Did you see that? The first time she brings a man in here, and he’s lunatic!”
- Jane : “ what was that?”
- Thor : “ It was delicious. I want another.”
- Jane : “ Then you should just say so!”
- Thor : “ I just did”
- Jane : “ I mean ask for it. Nicely”
- Thor : “ I meant no disrespect” (00.42.30-00.43.00)

From the quotation above, we can see that Thor is going through an adjustment phase, it is proven by him saying that this drink is very tasty and so delicious he throws a glass on the floor to express it.

## **A.2 Crisis Phase**

The second stage is called the crisis stage. Oberg (16) explains that people at this stage display hostile and aggressive attitude towards their host country and develop stereotypes. During this stage of confusion and disorientation, a person experiences panic and imaginary discomfort. On an emotional level, it reflects feelings of loss, apathy, confusion, disorientation isolation, inadequacy and loneliness. A crisis can occur, which can result from increased problems or negative experiences. As experienced by Thor while experiencing life in Earth several days,

- Selvig : “It’s not a bad thing, finding out that you don’t have all the answers. That’s when you start asking the right questions.”
- Thor : “ **For the first time in my life, I have no idea what I’m supposed to do.**”
- Selvig : “ Anyone who’s ever going to find their way in this world has to start by admitting they don’t know where the hell they are.”
- Thor : “ I have no quarrel with you. But she’s a lady. You should be more respectful.” (00.67.20-00.68.00)

From the quotation it illustrates that Thor is explained that Thor is feeling less with himself because this is the first time, he doesn't know what to do, it's very different from his situation in his universe

### A.3 Recovery Phase

The third phase is the recovery phase. According to Ward (81), recovery includes crisis management and cultural learning. Cultural learning occurs when a person who has experienced cultural shock begins to adjust to everyday life. The adaptation process begins with interaction with the host country.

Adaptability , according to Novinger (161), is the ability to adapt the properties of a physical system to environmental demands and to cope with cultural differences. Thor goes through this stage. He didn’t know much about the country yet, but it was he who began to feel comfortable and to accept the situation.

- Thor :” What’s wrong?”
- Jane : “ SHIELD, whatever they are. They’re never going to let this research see the light of day”
- Thor :” You must do this. You must finish what you’ve started.”
- Jane :” Why?”

- Thor : “ **Because you’re right. It’s taken so many generations for you people to get to this point. You’re nearly there. You just need someone to show you how close you really are.**”
- Thor :” Look—your ancestors called it magic. You call it science. I come from a place where they’re one and the same thing.”
- Jane :” What is it?”
- Thor :” **This is how my father explained it to me.... Your world is one of the Nine Realms of the cosmos, linked to each other by the branches, The Worlds Tree. Now, you see it every day, without realizing. Images glimpsed through**” (00.74.00-00.74.20)

From the dialogue above reflects that Thor currently in the recovery phase of culture shock, where he has learned how to deal with the culture of the country he visited and is starting to get used to the tribal culture of the country. the example of the recovery phase is proven by him having started to adapt to life on earth. Thor tells about the situation in his universe so that humans know about the cultural differences on earth and his universe

#### **A.4 Adjustment phase**

The final stage is adaptation, when someone begins to reflect their enjoyment and functional abilities in a new environment. In this stage, people either return home or learn about and adapt to the culture of the host country. Adaptation includes acquiring knowledge of greetings in the host country’s language or culture and understanding local conditions. Also , people expect things and have a great sense of control over things

Someone now accepts the ways of the country as just another way of life. At this stage, someone has already managed to survive the difficult times,



appreciate the new culture and accept their surroundings. Someone learns a new culture and applies it in everyday life.

Thor :” **Know this, son of Coul. You and I, we fighter or the same cause – the protection of this world. From this day forward, count me as your ally. If you return the items you have stolen from Jane Foster.**”

Coulson :” Not stolen, borrowed.”

Coulson :” you’ll get your equipment back, you’re going to need it to continue your research which after today’s events, SHIELD would like to full sponsor, if that’s all right with you.”

Thor :” **Whatever fate lies before me, you are part of it.**”  
(00.90.09-00.90.20)

From the dialogue above Thor asks the SHIELD agent to return Jane’s items taken and Thor says this war is our war together because Thor has become part of the Earth and will become an ally of SHIELD

## **B. The Effect Of Culture Shock in the *Thor*(2011)**

This sub-Chapter focuses on the analysis to answer to second problem formulation. This study examines four effects of culture shock experienced by movie protagonists. They are Amazement, Excitement, Homesick and Confusion.

### **B.1 Positive Effect**

On the positive effect, there are two discussions, namely Amazement and Excitement.

#### **B.1.1 Amazement**

The effect surprise in when people feel great surprise and wonder, or astonishment and disbelief. Surprise is worth it. This is because some people

don't categorize neutral expressions, pleasant expressions, or even surprise as emotions or people. Everyone who visits a country for the first-time experiences something that surprise them. Wonder is the positive effect that occurs when emotions are felt by something unusual surprising.

Jane : “ Now tell us exactly what happened you last night?”  
 Darcy :” And how you could eat an entire box of pop-Tarts and still be this hungry”  
 Thor : ” **This drink. I like it.**”  
 Darcy : “ Yeah, it’s great, isn’t it? Isabela makes the best coffee in town “  
**Thor hurls the empty mug at the ground, SHATTERING it.**  
 Thor : “ Another!”  
 Jane : “ Sorry, Izzy. Litte accident.”  
 Isabella : “ **Did you see that? The first time she brings a man in here, and he’s lunatic!**”  
 Jane : “ what was that?”  
 Thor : “ It was delicious. I want another.”  
 Jane : “ Then you should just say so!”  
 Thor : “ I just did”  
 Jane : “ I mean ask for it. Nicely”  
 Thor : “ I meant no disrespect” (00.42.30-00.43.00)

From the dialogue above it is said that thor was very surprised by the taste of the drink on earth, thor was so happy that thor slammed his glass on the floor to ask for more drinks

### B.1.2 Excitement

The effects of culture shock are usually noticeable when a person is outstitting their home country or familiar environment. Excitement , All the good

things expected of the host country certainly have a positive Effect on the foreigners themselves. According to Brooks, excitement is a performance-enhancing pleasure. Newcomers and immigrants arriving in a new destination country will find many cultural environments different from their own. Due to this situation, they have high expectations for the host country.

Jane : “ That would have been a thousand years ago? Northern Europe?”  
 Volstagg :” Exactly! Those lovely hearing people. They worshipped us!”  
 Thor :” **My friends, I’ve never been happier to see anyone. But you should not have come.**”  
 Fandral :” We’re here to take you home”  
 Thor :” You know I can’t. My father is dead because of me, I must remain in exile.”  
**The other Asgardians exchange puzzled looks**  
 Lady Sif :” Thor...your father still lives.”(00.78.30-00.79.30)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Thor is very happy to meet his friends on earth and introduce them to others.

## **B.2 Negative Effect**

On the negative effect this has one discussion, namely confusion.

### **B.2.1. Confusion**

Confusion means that people feel they cannot understand something clearly. That is, the state of being confused or uncertain about something. People unfamiliar with the country are confused by everything, including cultural differences. As felt when Loki comes to Thor and makes a Thor confused with the feeling with the father, like the dialogue below

Thor :” **Loki? What are you doing here?”**

Loki :” I had to see you”

Thor :” **What’s happened? Tell me! Is it jotunheim? Let me explain to”**

Loki :” Father is dead.”

Thor :” **What?”**

Loki :” Your banishment, the threat of a new war, it was too much for him to bear

Loki :” You mustn’t blame yourself. I know that you loved him, I tried to tell him so, but he wouldn’t listen”

Thor :” Can I come home?”

Loki :” The truce with Jotunheim is conditional upon your exile”

Thor :” **But couldn’t we find a way to”**

Loki :” Mother has forbidden your return”

Loki :” This is goodbye, brother I’m so sorry”

Thor :” No, I’m sorry. Loki...thank you” (00.62.48-00.64.02)

Psychological range, such as confusion and emotional in situations where culture shock occurs discomfort will normally follow (Hess, 1994). In *Thor* (2011), the confusion effect when Thor was confused when Loki suddenly came to meet him, and Loki told him that his father had died, and Thor asked if he could go home but Loki said that his mother would not allow Thor to come back to Asgard.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. CONCLUSION

Conclusion In this film, the main character experiences 4 phases of culture shock, the first is the honeymoon phase, and the honeymoon phase which is a phase where a person experiences a new cultural and environmental attraction. The second is the Crisis Phase, which is a phase in which a person experiences a difficult time facing a new culture. Third, there is the recovery phase, namely the phase where a person has started to adapt to the new culture, and the last is the adjustment phase, which is the phase where a person is used to the new culture. The effect of the culture shock experienced in film *Thor(2011)* as the main character is a positive effect and negative effect. The positive effect is Amazement and Excitement. The negative effect from culture shock in *Thor (2011)* film is Confusion.

#### B. Suggestion

Based on above conclusions, the content of the film *Thor(2011)* is very interesting for those who likes fighting and adventure genre. This film gives new insight to everyone who sees it Culture Shock. Anyone can watch this Film genre. Contains a lot of information about new cultures from new environments anyone who has experienced culture shock can take it, or the writer wants the next writer, the writer suggest that it should be done this way Discover other aspects of the film and research further to learn contributing to

students understanding of culture shock about English. The author suggest that literature students pay more attention to structure.



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