

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The emotions of a person who experiences culture shock, like Ikal changes easily. Based on Pedersen's theory on culture shock, a person will experience five stages of culture shock. The first stage is called as honeymoon stage. On the first stage, people will feel great enthusiasm and optimism. That emotion also has experienced by the main character, Ikal. He is feeling enthusiasm. Experiencing something new, a person will feel fascinated, happy, and amazed. He has that emotion, as what he sees in his first overseas travel is something that makes him fascinating and amazing in seeing new places meeting new people.

The second stage is called disintegration. This stage can be said as the first point when people feel confused and frustrated in the new place. On this stage people also feel that he is being different, isolated, and depressed. On this stage, Ikal starts encounter conflicts in the new place; he tends to feel strange or feel lost in the new host country and he finds difficulty in adapting in a new environment. In this stage, Ikal's emotion tends to get ups and downs because in this stage Ikal starts to feel that he is not able to fit himself well in the new place. Ikal starts to feel like a stranger in the new place; he is easily feel bad. But, he does not feel depressed as he considers the difficulties he face as a way to learn.

The third stage is the reintegration. The third stage shows the peak of the conflicting feeling. At this stage, people who experience culture shock start to

blame on people in new place. They show anger feelings and hostility to the people in new place. However, Ikal is not experiencing the third stage. He does not feel angry to people in the new place, instead he tries to understand people and the environment of the place.

Furthermore, the fourth stage is called autonomy. In this fourth stage, a person is able to move into new situations. They are able to enjoy staying in new place; they start to accept cultural differences. In this stage, Ikal feels enthusiastic again, happy, and has adapted well. He has many friends and has good relationship with them. He is able to adapt in the new situation. He becomes a flexible person who respects cultural differences.

The last is interdependence stage where the individual feel that he is now part of people in the new place. The emotion of the person is similar to the fourth. The last stage can be called as a stage where people survive cultural differences. Ikal becomes mature at this stage and he is able to solve his difficulties. No matter how difficult the constraint is, he is able to handle them because he has learned from his previous experiences. The obstacles are part of his life experiences that he should endure. They make him stronger and all the obstacles.