

EMILY'S SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AS REFLECTED IN *EMILY IN PARIS*

SEASON 1

THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents
2. My beloved little brother
3. All my lecturers especially the lecturers of the English Letters Department
of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
4. All my beloved friends

MOTTO

“So do not weaken and do not grieve, and you will be superior if you are [true] believers.”

(Quran Ali 'Imran:139)

“I want to be remembered for my kindness, for showing up, for giving second chances, for acknowledging my own toxic traits, and for loving selflessly. If that isn't it, then I failed horribly. Remember to extend grace because we are all just walking each other home.”

(Taylor Swift)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Emily's Social Adjustment As Reflected In Emily In Paris Season 1* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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Stated by,

A yellow 1000 Rupiah Indonesian postage stamp is shown. The stamp features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'SEPUILUH RIBU RUPIAH' and '1000'. A signature is written over the stamp, and the name 'ERAI APTEL' is printed on it.

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The researcher,



Putri Ameila Prastiani

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ABSTRACT

Putri Ameila Prastiani. 2023. *Emily's Social Adjustment as Reflected in Emily in Paris Season 1*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Dr. Nur Asiyah, S.S., M.A.,

Keywords : Social Judgment, Social Adjustment, Rejection.

This research focuses on analyzing the social adjustment process of the main character in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. The primary objectives are (1) To analyze the social adjustment strategies employed by Emily to gain acceptance by the societies she lives in as found in *Emily in Paris*, and (2) To reveal the responses of the social judgment shown by the society around Emily as found in *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

This research analyzes the film series *Emily in Paris* season 1 through the lens of Alexander Schneider's Social Adjustment Theory and Muzafer Sherif's Social Judgment Theory. Schneider's theory emphasizes the process of adapting to a new social environment, which can be seen from Emily's experience as an American adapting to Parisian culture. Sherif's theory examines the formation of social judgment and the influence of group norms, which can be seen in the interactions between Emily and her peers in France.

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, where data was collected, classified, analyzed, and interpreted to achieve the research objectives. The data of this research are dialogue text and screenshot images of the film. The data were collected through documentation using Creswell's data collection techniques obtained through comprehensive observation of the film series, and impressions were documented as data sources. The research instrument is the researcher herself. The data was then selected and classified based on the research objectives.

The findings of this research show that Emily relies heavily on social approval to facilitate her adjustment to a new social environment, but her efforts are often met with rejection. In addition, this research sought to explain the social judgment response shown by the society around Emily as found in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. The research revealed that Emily's attempts to integrate into the new social environment were unsuccessful, and she faced many challenges in gaining acceptance. The data showed that the society around Emily responded negatively to her attempts to fit in, and this ultimately affected her social adjustment process.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. SJT: Social Judgment Theory
2. Rec: Recognition
3. Par: Participation
4. SA: Social Approval
5. Alt: Altruism
6. Con: Conformity
7. LA: Latitude of Acceptance
8. LR: Latitude of Rejection
9. LR: Latitude of Non-commitment
10. E: Episode

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is an experience in the form of personal expressions such as feelings, ideas, and desires, as well as beliefs in the form of concrete images that evoke a fascination with literary language which is usually poured from articles or readings such as novels, dramas and poetry (Sumardjo & Saini, 1997). Literature can also be poured into the form of records, such as films, tapes, and other recordings. Examples of literature in the recorded form include prose, poetry, and films.

Films are literary works that tell a story used for entertainment. Films are a form of storytelling through moving images, used for entertainment and often for conveying a message or exploring complex themes Hornby (2005:573). They are a visual medium that combines various elements such as dialogue, music, and special effects to create a compelling narrative that engages and immerses the audience. Films usually describe politics, love, life, social phenomena, etc.

Each film has a different genre, usually, one film has more than one genre combined. Some examples of genres are horror, thriller, action, friendship, comedy, romance, and so on. Films are also one of the messenger media where films can make the audience get carried away and usually influence our behavior. In watching a film, it is very important to know what messages are contained in the film, including the issues of life in the social environment where the character lives.

One of the issues in films that are often based on true stories is issues in social life. Social life is formed because of the interaction between one individual

to another. Humans are essentially social beings who are always in touch and need other people in their lives. Humans cannot live alone without needing help from the people around them. In accordance with Gerungan's opinion (2011: 26), humans from birth need association with other people to fulfill their biological needs such as eating, drinking, and others. According to Hanayet and Korban Ali (2014), humans as individuals cannot live without other humans and will always depend on and need each other to live their lives. In the history of human development, no one can live alone and apart from other human groups, because humans have the desire to gather with others and to socialize. Based on the opinion of experts, it can be concluded that as social beings, humans need to associate with other people in the process of their lives. The whole process of an individual's life will always be accompanied by relationships with other people in a certain environment, both with the family, school, and the wider society. Therefore, social life is also inseparable from rejection by a social group.

To understand the message contained in the film, one must watch a film related to a problem. One of the films that discuss social life is the American comedy-drama series *Emily in Paris*. *Emily in Paris* is an epic film movie series about the culture shock experienced by the main character. This is the story of Emily Cooper and her friends. A story of human understanding set against a background of social culture. Emily left Chicago to work in her dream city Paris, but it turns out that Paris is not as beautiful as she imagined. Since her arrival as an immigrant, Emily has felt the difference between Chicago and Paris. The show explores Emily's cultural adjustment and the challenges she faces in adapting to the French way of life, including language barriers, social norms, and cultural differences. Throughout

the first season, Emily's social adjustment is reflected in her interactions with her coworkers, friends, and love interests.

The cultural contrast between America and France is a fascinating topic to explore, as it involves not only differences in language but also in habits, tastes, mindset, friendship, and romance. These differences often lead to conflict, as seen in the case of Emily, an American who does not understand the Parisian culture, she even barely knows the language. One of the most significant conflicts that Emily experiences is social rejection from her co-workers. For an instance, in the film series *Emily in Paris* season 1, there is one scene when Emily first meets her boss, Sylvie at the company in Paris, Emily hints that she cannot speak French. Sylvie then explained that Emily not speaking French was a problem. That incident was the origin of the conflict that Emily faces throughout the show. The cultural contrast between America and France is evident in many aspects of life, including habits. For example, Americans tend to have a more fast-paced lifestyle, while the French value taking their time and enjoying their meals. This can lead to misunderstandings. For example, in the film, Emily is portrayed as someone who is used to working long hours and eating on the go, while her French coworkers prefer to savor their meals and take breaks throughout the day. These different habits can cause tension and conflict, as Emily tries to adapt to the slower pace of life in Paris. These differences made Emily have to try to be accepted because of the social rejection she received from her coworkers.

Social rejection means that other people have little desire to include you in their groups and relationships (Leary, M. R, 2010). Immigrant workers are often socially excluded. According to Khan, S., Combaz, E. & McAslan, E. (2015),

migration acts as a cause of social exclusion. Host-immigrant tensions can be heightened by perceptions of religious, ethnic, or cultural differences which can exacerbate social divisions and can contribute to conflict. One of the reasons immigrant workers are not accepted is because of their difficulty in adjusting to a social environment. According to Crick and Dodge (1994), Social adjustment is defined as the degree to which an individual engages in competent social behavior and adaptations to the immediate social context. They have difficulty considering the many differences such as culture, language, etc. Not infrequently they also experience discrimination because of these differences. The difficulties experienced by immigrants tend to be social because they come from the surrounding environment and not from individuals, for example, language differences, they have difficulty communicating because of language differences.

Communication is a substantial need for immigrant workers when transitioning from their place of origin to a new place. The function of communication has the aim of providing information or carrying out acts of persuasion. Persuasion is described as human communication intended to influence others by modifying their beliefs, values, or attitudes. (Simons, 1976: 21) However, what must be realized when communication activities are carried out is that everyone has their own thoughts and judgments. This will later affect a person's initial perception and attitude about something, which is called social judgment. Sherrif Griffin (2003) states that in processing a persuasive message, the audience always involves an anchor or the initial opinion they have about something. Social judgment theory (SJT) (Sherif & Hovland 1961) is based on the premise that the effect of a persuasive message on a particular issue depends on the way in which

the receiver evaluates the position of the proposed message (O'Keefe, 1990). Sherif & Hovland (1961) stated that an individual's attitude toward a particular problem or behavior is not sufficiently reflected by one alternative or position among the available.

Several studies on social adjustment and social judgment have been carried out by several researchers, some of which are as follows:

First, research by Farrah Rahmayanti, Dwi Yuwono Puji Sugiharto & Sunawan (2019) discussed the effect of homesickness on social adjustment and happiness. This research has differences in the object of study with the research of the researcher. Second, research by Jagritee Singh., Haque Nizamie S, and Singh N. (2017) discussed about the comparison of social adjustment between parents of children with intellectual disabilities and functional psychosis. This research has differences in the object of study. and there are also differences in perspectives where this research discussed adjustments in the family, while the research of the researcher will discuss individual adjustments to the surrounding society. Third, research by Nurlianti Muzni (2021) contains how social judgments that involve ego are formed in Generation Z during a pandemic. This research has similarities to the social judgment theory by Muzafer Sherif, but with different study objects. Apart from the object, there are also differences in perspective where this research discussed generation Z and the researcher will discuss the millennial generation. Forth, research by Jennifer Crocker (2021). The article provides an overview of Sherif's social judgment latitude framework, which suggests that people have a range of opinions on a particular issue, and that these opinions are influenced by

their existing attitudes and beliefs. This research has differences in the object of study.

Based on the four previous studies described above, none of them discussed the social adjustment made by the main character and social judgment by the supporting characters in film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze Emily's social adjustment endeavors in this film by using the "Social adjustment" theory from Alexander Schneiders and the "Social judgment" theory from Muzafer Sherif. From these theories, the focus of this research is to reveal Emily's endeavors to be accepted by society and their responses to Emily's endeavors.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in choosing the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 as the object of the research. The most interesting aspect of this film is how Emily tries to adjust to her environment and how social judgments from her coworkers who have different cultural backgrounds are made by Emily's social adjustment efforts. An example is when Emily first invited her coworkers to have lunch together with the aim of getting to know themselves, they refused and instead had lunch together without Emily's knowledge.



Figure 1.1 Example of Data 1



Figure 1.2 Example of Data 2

Emily: "Do you wanna have lunch?"

Emily's character is a prime example of the struggles faced by individuals who need to adjust to a new social environment. Her experience highlights the importance of cultural awareness and social skills in building relationships and adjusting to a new social environment. The researcher decides to do the research and takes the title for her study: Social Adjustment as Reflected in *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher focuses on Emily's endeavors as the main character to gain acceptance by society using social adjustment theory and several characters on how they judged Emily's endeavors using social judgment theory. Due to time constraints, in order to carry out a more in-depth analysis so that this research does not become a broad analysis and well-targeted analysis, this research only discusses some of the characters in the film. Some of these characters are people who are often present around Emily, namely Sylvie, Luc, and Julien as Emily's co-workers, Gabriel as Emily's neighbor and friend, and Camille and Mindy as Emily's close friends.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation above, the researcher formulates the research problem as follows:

1. What are social adjustment aspects found in *Emily in Paris*?
2. What are responses of social judgments shown by the society around Emily in *Emily in Paris*?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the objective of the study as follows:

1. To analyze the social adjustment strategies employed by Emily to gain acceptance by the societies she lives in as found in *Emily in Paris*.
2. To reveal the responses of the social judgment shown by the society around Emily as found in *Emily in Paris*.

E. Benefits of the Study

The benefit expected from this research are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The researcher hopes that this research can lead to the development of new insights into the way in which social adjustment and social judgment theories work in contemporary society. This can help to broaden our understanding of how people adjust to new social situations, as well as how they form judgments about others. This research also can contribute to the advancement of theoretical knowledge in the social field by applying two well-established theories to contemporary pop culture phenomena. This can help deepen our understanding of how social adjustment and social judgment theory can be applied to modern social contexts.

2. Practical Benefit

The researcher expected that this research can be used to enrich the knowledge and experience of the student universities interested in literary studies. This research uses the *Emily in Paris* film series; therefore, further researchers can expand their research and find new things in their research

by looking at this research as a guide for writing on the same discussion topic. This research can also provide practical insights that can be applied to real-life situations, such as in the workplace or in social settings. The findings can help individuals to better understand how they can adjust to new social situations, as well as how they can form more accurate judgments about others.

F. Definitions of Key Terms

1. Altruism

According to Baron and Byrne (1996), altruism is a form of adjustment of special behavior aimed at the benefit of others, usually self-defeating and usually motivated by a desire to increase the welfare of others without expecting anything in return.

2. Culture shock

According to Pedersen (1995:5), culture shock is a psychological and emotional reaction to a new cultural environment that is characterized by disorientation, confusion, anxiety, and feelings of helplessness. Culture shock may occur due to differences in language, social norms, and cultural values, among others. It may be a central theme in literary works, including films, and may explore issues related to adaptation and cultural adjustment.

3. Social exclusion

Social exclusion can be defined as a process through which individuals or groups are systematically excluded or marginalized from full participation in the economic, social, and political life of the society in which they live (Levitas, 2005:2). The process of excluding individuals or

groups from the social, economic, and political aspects of society, often due to discrimination, poverty, or lack of opportunities. Social exclusion can lead to social tension and conflict, particularly in the context of immigration and cultural diversity.

4. Rejection

Rejection involves being excluded from social relationships or interactions. It can be active, in acts of intimidation or ridicule, for example. Or it could be passive, for example in the act of giving silence or ignoring someone (DeWall & Bushman, 2011).

5. Acceptance

Acceptance in society means that other people signal that they want to include you in their groups and relationships (Leary, 2010). Social acceptance occurs on a continuum that ranges from simply tolerating others' presence to actively pursuing someone as a relationship partner.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Schneider's Social Adjustment

a. Definition of Social Adjustment

Social adjustment is an effort made by an individual to cope with the standards, values, and needs of a society in order to be accepted. Schneiders (1964) defines a social adjustment as "the capacity to react adequately to social realities, situations, and relations". More specifically, Schneiders (1964) states that social adjustment is the ability or capacity of the individual to react effectively and appropriately to the reality of the situation and social relations so that the demands of social life are met in a way that is acceptable and satisfactory.

A. Haber and Runyon (1984) state that adjustment is a dynamic process that aims to change individual behavior so that there is a more appropriate relationship between the individual and their environment. According to Hurlock (1999), social adjustment is the success of a person's ability to adjust to others, especially in groups. Individuals are said to have good social adjustment if they are able to resolve mental conflicts and difficulties from within and from their social environment so that individuals become able to interact with other people, harmonize internal and external demands, be able to actualize themselves in groups and have positive social attitudes. acceptable. One of them is by being

willing to help others even though they themselves experience difficulties (Schneiders, 1964).

Social Adjustment Theory has been used to study a wide range of social phenomena, including the effects of poverty, migration, and cultural differences on social adjustment. Social Adjustment Theory provides a useful framework for understanding how individuals adapt to changes in their social environment. The theory emphasizes the importance of socialization, role conflict, and social support in the process of social adjustment. The theory has been used to study a wide range of social phenomena and has been used to develop interventions aimed at improving social adjustment. Overall, Social Adjustment Theory remains a valuable tool for understanding how individuals navigate the complex social world in which humans live.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social adjustment is the ability possessed by individuals to react appropriately to situations in the social environment by learning the necessary behavior so that it can be accepted by a social community.

b. Aspects of Social Adjustment

Schneiders in his book entitled *Personal adjustment and mental health* (1964) divides social adjustment efforts made by individuals into several aspects:

1) Recognition

The behavior of respecting and accepting the rights of others (Schneiders, 1964:192). Individuals who do not violate the rights

of others who are different from themselves will be able to avoid social conflicts. If individuals are able to do so, then other people will also respect and accept the rights that we have so as to create a harmonious and healthy relationship. One example is respecting and accepting the opinions of others.

2) Participation

Behavior involves oneself in activities with the aim of establishing relationships between individuals in a society (Schneiders, 1964:192). If the individual does not have the desire to participate directly with his environment, the individual will find it difficult to develop his abilities. As explained that good social adjustment can be seen from the ability of individuals to participate by establishing healthy relationships and developing friendly relationships with others. This behavior can be exemplified by engaging in student activities such as committees or faculty organizations.

3) Social Approval

Social approval means having an interest in and sympathy for the welfare of others (Schneiders, 1964:193). Individuals have sensitivity to the problems that are happening to the people around them. In addition to caring, individuals are also willing to help. Individuals are also required to show an interest in the goals, hopes, and aspirations of society. Individual behavior that is in accordance with the values prevailing in society would get

social approval, on the other hand, if the behavior showed is not in accordance with existing norms, it will get social disapproval. Late teens who get social disapproval will show a stronger reaction when compared to children. An example is showing sensitivity to the environment by offering help according to one's abilities.

4) Altruism

Altruism is owned by individuals who are humble and unselfish (Schneiders, 1964:456). Behavior that reflects this trait is helping each other and caring for others even though he is in trouble. Another form of altruism is a sense of humanity, humility, and honesty that will bring individuals to mental stability, a healthy emotional state, and good adjustment.

5) Conformity

Conformity is demonstrated by respecting and adhering to the values of legal integrity, traditions, and customs (Schneiders, 1964:193). In the context of higher education, individuals must respect and accept the policies that have been strengthened by educational institutions. But social adjustment does not mean the same as blind conformity (blind conformity). There are times when individuals refuse to carry out social demands because they are contrary to moral values. The awareness to do this will make the individual well received by the environment. On the other hand, the inability to conform can lead to frustration and

depression. One example is by obeying social norms that apply in the neighborhood.

2. The Social Judgment Theory (SJT)

The field of social psychology is enriched by numerous theories and frameworks that seek to explain human behavior in social contexts. One influential theory is the Social Judgment Theory (SJT), which was developed by Muzafer Sherif, tries to describe the methods people use to make judgments about incoming information. Together with Carolyn W. Sherif and Carl I. Hovland, Sherif created the theory in 1961 as a means of understanding the process by which communicators categorize and develop attitudes toward information. This theory is based on a spectrum of attitudes or beliefs that each of us accepts, holds, or rejects during communication. In summary, this theory states that changes in a person's attitude towards certain social objects and issues are the result of a judicial process that occurs within the person on the subject matter at hand. According to Sherif, the judgment process on the issue or social object is based on a person's frame of reference.

Social Judgement Theory also describes how people compare their personal position on an issue with the position of others. Individuals hold a personal position on an issue and the latitude of what they think is acceptable or generally unacceptable to others. Social attitudes are not cumulative, especially regarding issues with extreme attitudes. This means a person may disagree with a less extreme stance than his or her position, even though they may be in the same direction. This frame of reference then becomes the

anchor to determine how someone positions a persuasive message he receives. Sherif further emphasized that the act of positioning and sorting messages by our subconscious occurs shortly after the perception process. Here we weigh every new idea that strikes us by comparing it to our current point of view.

According to Sherif, individuals use three latitudes to respond to a stimulus they encounter. The three latitudes are interrelated and form an integral part of the theory. These latitudes represent the range of opinions or positions that an individual finds acceptable, unacceptable, or neutral. Sherif argued that people organize their judgments along these latitudes, comparing incoming messages with their own pre-existing attitudes. The three are interrelated parts, namely:

- a. The latitude of acceptance (zone of positions individuals accept) is where individuals place attitudes they consider acceptable. The latitude of acceptance consists of attitudes or opinions that are still acceptable and tolerable. When a person encounters a stimulus, they evaluate it based on their latitude of acceptance. If the stimulus falls within this latitude, the person is likely to be receptive to it and may even adopt it as their own opinion or attitude.
- b. The latitude of rejection (zone of positions individuals reject) is where individuals place attitudes or opinions they consider unacceptable or intorelable. When a person encounters a stimulus that falls within their latitude of rejection, they are likely to reject it

outright, regardless of its merits or validity. This rejection may be due to the individual's beliefs, values, or experiences.

- c. The latitude of non-commitment (zone of positions individuals neither accept nor reject) is where people place attitudes which they find neither acceptable nor tolerable. The latitude of non-commitment consists of opinions or attitudes that people do not reject and do not accept. In this range of non-involvement, people do not have any opinion so that it is neutral or indifferent on the subject matter at hand.

Sherif's SJT has been widely applied in various fields, including marketing, politics, and social psychology. It has been used to understand how individuals process and respond to persuasive messages and how to create effective communication strategies that take into account individuals' latitudes of acceptance and rejection.

3. Emily in Paris Season 1 (2020) Synopsis

Emily in Paris season 1 is a French American Netflix romantic comedy series created by Darren Star that premiered on Netflix in 2020. The show revolves around Emily Cooper, a young American woman who moves to Paris for a year to work on a marketing team for an American company. She replaced her boss to work for a marketing company in Paris to share marketing perspectives from the American point of view with employees in Paris. With a feeling of joy, Emily flew to Paris. Emily Cooper is portrayed as a confident and ambitious young woman who is excited to start her new life in Paris. A very positive personality makes her not think about obstacles

at all, for example, language differences. Emily decides to go to Paris even though she doesn't understand French at all.

While in Paris, Emily experiences many events, some are pleasant, and some are not. Starting from meeting new people who later become friends, greetings from coworkers who are less pleasant, to her adventures in the exciting city of Paris. Her problems started when her coworkers in Paris realized that Emily was a replacement employee who couldn't speak French. Then, with perspectives and marketing systems between the two countries which were completely different, making her leader in Paris, Sylvie always acts tough and shows a feeling of dislike for her presence. Likewise with her other coworkers, Luc, and Julien. Despite these challenges, Emily is determined to succeed in Paris. She works hard to prove herself at her new job and tries to fit in with her French coworkers. She also makes an effort to learn the language and immerse herself in the local culture. Emily's social adjustment is a slow and often frustrating process, but she gradually begins to feel more comfortable in her new surroundings.

Outside of work, Emily meets some new friends. First is Mindy, a Korean Chinese nanny and aspiring singer who is Emily's first friend in Paris, after they cross paths in a park. Mindy often serves as Emily's sounding board and insight into French culture. Then Gabriel, her neighbor who is friendly and often helps Emily when she has trouble communicating. He is also one of Emily's closest friends. Lastly, Camille, an artist she met while having trouble buying decent flowers who quickly became one of her closest confidants. In essence, this film shows Emily's new life in Paris,

which turns out to be not what she expected, requiring her to adapt to her new environment.

B. Previous Studies

To support the research, the following are some previous studies related to this research, namely:

The first is *The Role of Attitude Certainty in Social Judgment Processes* by Emily K. Falk, Richard E. Petty, and Pablo Briñol (2019). This study explores the role of attitude certainty in social judgment processes. The authors find that people with high attitude certainty are more likely to reject messages that fall outside their latitude of acceptance, while those with low attitude certainty are more likely to move their attitudes towards messages that fall within their latitude of acceptance. The contribution of this research is to provide a reference that describes the attitude changes that occur in the recipient of the message using the SJT by Sheriff. Then there is a difference, namely in the object where the researcher will discuss about SJT in film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

Second, Rosalie J. Koppejan's study *The Reception of 'Emily in Paris' by Parisian Spectators* (2021) explores Parisians' attitudes toward the stereotypes featured in the popular television series, *Emily in Paris*. The series, since its release, has drawn both praise and criticism for its depiction of Parisian culture and its reliance on certain stereotypes. Koppejan's research aims to explore how Parisians themselves perceive and respond to the portrayal of their city and culture in the series. This research has similarities to the object of the study. The difference is the researcher does not discuss Parisian stereotypes and responses from Parisian audiences like this research.

Third, Code Switching Emily Uses as Seen in *Emily in Paris* by Widowati, Theresia Seismika (2021). The researcher conducted a study that focused on code-switching used by Emily who likes to express her feelings by code-switching from English to French. The reason she did the code-switching is that she lives and works in France. The contribution of this research is to provide an overview of Emily's efforts to gain acceptance by society, namely by switching the language from English to French.

Fourth, *Social Adjustment of Higher Secondary Students – An Analysis* by Jayachandran, P (2017). This research is focused on the social adjustment of high school students in boarding schools. This study aims to assess the level of social adjustment in high school students, to determine the relationship between the dimensions of social adjustment. This study has similarities in examining the ability of social adjustment in humans. The difference in this research is in the object of research. Another difference is that the researcher will not discuss social adjustment specifically in school students.

Fifth, the journal article titled *Problems Immigrants Face in Host Countries* by Jabr Almutairi (2021) explores the various challenges and difficulties faced by immigrants in host countries. The article highlights the common problems faced by immigrants and highlights the importance of understanding and addressing these issues to promote better integration and social cohesion. The contribution of this research is to provide insight into the process of adjustment to immigrants in their environment but with different objects. Research conducted by the researcher also will not discuss the process of adjustment to face poverty.

Based on all the previous studies above, the researcher concludes that there are similarities as well as differences between previous studies and this research. There are similarities regarding the theory in previous studies with differences in the object of research. Then there is also the similarity of the object of research in the previous studies, namely the *Emily in Paris* film series, but the theory used will be different. In addition, there are differences in perspective because this research does not discuss adolescents or school students. There is also no discussion of racial differences. Therefore, this research is important because it can broaden the information about the theory that the researcher uses.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is a scientific method for obtaining data with specific goals and uses (Darmadi, 2013). The research design consists of two parts, namely qualitative research, and quantitative research. The researcher chose qualitative research to collect data and complete this research.

Qualitative research is research which is exploring and trying to understand the meaning given by a number of individuals or groups to social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2009). In this process, qualitative research usually uses language, pictures, or notes. Qualitative research is research that generally aims to describe events, social activities, attitudes and beliefs, perceptions or ideas of individuals or society.

The focus of this research is Emily's experience of social adjustment as the main character in the *Emily in Paris* film series as an attempt to overcome the challenges faced by adjusting socially. This research will explore Emily's experience of social adjustment and see aspects of social adjustment that emerge from Emily's characterization as seen in the film series. This research will also discuss the response of the society around Emily to the social adjustment she wants to receive through social judgment.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is a collection of results including writings or notes heard, seen, or done by the researcher during data collection activities and reflecting these activities into ethnography. It can be members, words, measurements, observations, or even just a description of something. According to Arikunto (2002), data are all facts and figures that can be used as material to collect some information. The data for this research are in the form of screenshots and dialogue text from the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

A data source is a source where data is collected. Sutopo stated that the data source is an important feature of a study, so research is meaningless without the source (2002). The main source of data in this research is the *Emily in Paris* film series from Netflix and non-official website that provides script dialogues from the film. Secondary data sources used to support this research are books, journals, articles, and previous research.

C. Research Instruments

In conducting research, the researcher needs several instruments to facilitate the research process. A research instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to the subject matter, it can be in the form of tests, surveys, scales, questionnaires, observations, document analysis, or even checklists. It is used to achieve the goals that have been set for conducting research. A good instrument should be free from bias and contain clear directions.

This research instrument uses document analysis and the researcher herself as research instrument. The first is the researcher, the person who

has the responsibility to handle the research in order to keep the reader informed. In qualitative research, the researcher has a position as planners, implementers, data collection, analysis, and data interpreters and ultimately report the results of their research (Lexy J. Moleong, 2012). The role of the researcher in qualitative research is to seek access to the thoughts and feelings of participants. They have the potential to influence the collection of material data. To ensure that the writing is good enough and acceptable, they must use honesty, curiosity, and sufficient knowledge in analyzing the data. Then, the instruments used to facilitate and support the researcher are stationary, cell phones, laptops, and the internet which have their respective uses.


D. Data Collection Techniques


Data is information about an object of research. Data is defined as anything that is only related to information about a fact that the researcher encounters when conducting research. Therefore, the data collector (the researcher), is a person who is able to read facts. In qualitative research, data collection techniques include in-depth interviews, document analysis, observation, and analysis of audiovisual materials (Creswell, 2009). There are several steps in conducting this research. The procedures carried out are:

- a. The first is watching the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 on Netflix <https://www.netflix.com/id/title/81037371> repeatedly and analyze the behavior, interaction, and communication of Emily and other characters in the show to understand the story well.

- b. Second, the researcher also used text dialogue scripts from the website <https://tvshowtranscripts.ourboard.org/viewtopic.php?f=1151&t=48476> to extract specific data points relevant to the research questions and analyze them in a structured manner.
- c. Third, selecting and collecting the data, the researcher selects data from the film that contains criteria by capturing scenes in the film. In this research, the data was found in the form of dialogues between characters.
- d. Forth, classifying the data based on characteristics relevant to the theory used.
- e. Lastly, the researcher drawing a table as a medium to put the data for easy analysis. In this case, Creswell (2009: 227) states that data coding is used to organize the material into text segments to expand the general meaning of each segment. To collect data, the researcher needs to sort it based on the theories used. After that, the research must analyze irrelevant or relevant data.

Table 3.1 Example of Data

No	Data	Codes
1	 <p>Emily: "...but I have some ideas about marketing De L'Heure that I'd like to share with you."</p> <p>Sylvie: "I don't think that's the account for you."</p>	14/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E2/03:10

2	 <p data-bbox="531 495 895 533">Julien: "We open at 10:30."</p>	8/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E1/16:59
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Coding Explanation:

1. Datum: Data Number
 - 01: Data Number 1
 - 02: Data Number 2
2. Sylvie: Name of characters in the film
3. Soc-A: Social Adjustment
 - Recognition (Rec)
 - Participation (Par)
 - Social Approval (SA)
 - Altruism (Alt)
 - Comforty (Con)
4. Soc-J: Social Judgmental
 - Latitude of Acceptance (LA)
 - Latitude of Rejection (LR)
 - Latitude of Non-commitment (LN)

E. Data Validation Techniques

In qualitative research, findings or data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what is reported by the researcher and what actually happened to the object. In this research, the researcher must obtain valid data. This part of the research shows how data can gain the trustworthiness. To validate the data, the researcher used a triangulation technique. Moleong (2011: 330) states that triangulation is a technique that utilizes the validity of data that exploits something else, outside of the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of the data. Triangulation is a method to increase the researcher's understanding of what is being investigated.

Here, trust and data validation are ensuring that the data is relevant or in accordance with the subject and object of research. The researcher needs a validator to validate data. Data validity can be obtained by conducting credibility, and dependability. Credibility is related to the accuracy of the data, the researcher uses more than one theory in analyzing the data to find Emily's social adjustment and Social Judgment of the society. Dependability is a way to create and get data consistency that the researcher will find so that the data is reliable. Research requires experts to determine the validity of the data. The validator of this research is Mrs. Nestiani Hutami, she is a lecturer at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. Mrs. Nesti Hutami's expertise in this area made her a valuable resource for the researcher to enhance the data validation process. The researcher provide data to Mrs. Nestiani Hutami to check whether the data is accurate,

complete, and consistent with the standards and then ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data. This includes analyzing data to identify errors and inconsistencies.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

After the data is collected, then the data is analyzed based on theories. Data analysis starts from the formulation and description of the problem. Data analysis for this study was carried out by applying the procedure suggested by Spradley (1979). There are four steps in analyzing research findings: domain, taxonomy, component, and culture theme. The explanation is as follows:

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is essentially a researcher's effort to obtain a general description of the data to answer the research focus. To get it is to read the script data in general and thoroughly to get what domains are in the data. Domain analysis is generally carried out to obtain a general and comprehensive picture of the social situation being studied or the object of research. Data collection was carried out by capturing images and text dialogue in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 which is based on aspects of Emily's Social Adjustment, and the kind of Social Judgment of the society around Emily.

2. Taxonomy Analysis

The taxonomy analysis is the second step in this analytical technique. Taxonomic analysis refers to a classification system that inventory domains into flowcharts or pictorial representations to help the

researcher understand the relationships between domains (Spradley, 1979). In this stage, the general domain points to a specific domain. not only emphasizes a broad understanding, but taxonomy also seeks to understand the problem and describe the phenomena in the problem under study. Basically, taxonomic analysis can be said as an analysis of all data collected based on a predetermined domain.

Table 3.2 Table Taxonomy

Film	Aspects of Social Adjustment	Latitude of Social Judgement
<i>Emily in Paris</i> Season 1		

3. Componential

At this stage, the researcher tries to contrast the elements in the obtained domain. Contrast elements are sorted and then the relevant categorization is made. In this analysis, the researcher relates components to categories that have been classified into taxonomic analysis. The process begins with finding the components of data classification.

Table 3.3 Table of Componential

Par			Rec			SA			Alt			Con		
LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN

4. Culture Theme Analysis

Cultural theme analysis is the last process in the analysis technique. Cultural analysis is carried out by developing themes that go beyond such a domain inventory to discover the conceptual themes that

members of society use to relate these domains (Spradley, 1979: 185). Conducting theme analysis is by referring to the domain and taxonomic classification to be linked to the context, so that the researcher can find the right interpretation. This analysis tries to collect the various themes, cultural focuses, values, and cultural symbols that exist in each domain. In addition, this analysis seeks to find the relationships contained in the analyzed domain, so that it will form a holistic unity, which ultimately reveals which themes are dominant and which ones are less dominant.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the main findings from the research data related to aspects of social adjustment by Alexander Schneiders (1964) and the responses to social judgment theory (SJT) by Muzafer Sherif (1961). The results are presented in the form of a description and are described in the form of a discussion on the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

A. Findings

This section presents findings derived from research questions, in which the first question concerns aspects of social adjustment found in *Emily in Paris* Season 1. The second research question concerns the responses of social judgment shown by the society around Emily in *Emily in Paris* Season 1. Through a detailed analysis of the various social scenarios depicted in the series, the aspects of social adjustment that Emily employed to adjust to her new environment were identified, as well as the different responses of social judgments that Emily faced shown by the society around her. This findings section presents data from the research and provides a description of the data. The researcher processed the data and obtained all the data that occurred in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 as many as 71 data. The data results were collected into a componential table, which provide a clear and brief summary of the findings. The table can be seen below:

Table 4.1 Table of Componential

Par			Rec			SA			Alt			Con		
LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN	LR	LA	LN
8	15	2	2	2	-	20	6	-	3	8	-	2	1	2

1. Social Adjustment Aspects found in Emily in Paris Season 1

Social adjustment is a person's ability to cope with the demands given by the social environment. According to Sunarto and Hartono (2002: 221), social adjustment means adaptation, namely the ability of a person to maintain their existence or be able to survive and gain physical and spiritual well-being and be able to establish satisfying relationships with social demands.

Social adjustment has 5 aspects, namely recognition, participation, social approval, altruism, and conformity. (Schneiders, 1964:192). Before finding aspects of social adjustment, the researcher processed the data and obtained all data that occurred in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 as many as 71 data. The results of this research can be seen in the table below:

a. Participation

Participation is one form of individual involvement in their social environment. (Schneiders, 1964:192). The criteria for being categorized into the participation aspect depends on one's ability to successfully interact with others and adapt to their social environment. The participation aspect of social adjustment is

specifically concerned with an individual's involvement in social activities, such as joining groups, participating in events, or engaging in recreational activities. It can also be seen in an individual's ability to communicate effectively, form relationships, navigate social situations, and actively seek out social opportunities. The researcher describes 5 examples that exemplify the participation aspect of the data in the findings of this research.

1). 02/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E1/09:02



Figure 4.1 The participation aspect of Emily

Emily: "I'm Emily. Emily Cooper. And I am so excited to be here."

Sylvie: "Well, that's very unfortunate. That you don't speak French."

The datum above is an aspect of social adjustment participation. In the scene, Emily introduces herself enthusiastically to Sylvie, her new boss at the company in Paris that she met for the first time. Emily seems to want to form a relationship with Sylvie even though she realizes they have communication problems due to language differences. Individuals must be able to develop and maintain friendships. Individuals who are unable to build relationships with other

people or in other words are isolated from social relationships will develop poor social adjustments. This happens when individuals have no interest in participating in environmental activities and are unable to express themselves, whereas social adjustment is considered good if individuals can create healthy relationships with others, develop friendships, and play an active role in social activities. Emily's behavior is an example of good social adjustment as it can help her make more friends and develop healthy and harmonious friendships.

2). 23/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E3/18:45



Figure 4.2 The participation aspect of Emily

Mindy: "The guest of honor!"

Datum 23 is another example of participation. In the scene, when Emily accepts Mindy's invitation to attend the party, she actively demonstrates her willingness to participate and engage with the people around her. By doing so, she is able to build broader and deeper relationships with her environment, which is crucial for good social adjustment. When Emily engaged with people at the party, she talked to them and showed a genuine interest in getting to know them better. This allowed her to build

new and meaningful relationships with them. Emily's active participation and engagement with people at the party is a clear indication of her ability to fit in well in society. She demonstrated her social skills by initiating conversations and showing interest in others, which is an important aspect of building positive relationships. Her efforts paid off as she was able to make new friends, which is a positive outcome of good social adjustment.

3). 6/Emily/Par/Luc/LR/E1/11:38



Figure 4.3 The participation aspect of Emily

Emily: "I'm so excited to be here in Paris, I'm looking for to get to know each one of you and likewise having you to get to know me."

Luc: "My name is Luc, why are you shouting?"

Datum 6 shows that Emily's enthusiasm for getting to know her coworkers is a valuable trait that can contribute to a positive work environment. Participating in office activities is an excellent opportunity for Emily to socialize and build relationships with her colleagues. Emily's willingness to engage in team-building activities demonstrates her commitment to adapting to her work environment. Being in Paris for work may have been daunting for Emily, especially as it was her early days in the office, but her excitement showed that she was up for the challenge.

By participating in team building activities, Emily demonstrated her willingness to develop positive relationships with her coworkers. In essence, Emily's participation in the social adjustment aspect of her office activities was an excellent way to build relationships with her coworkers. Her enthusiasm for meeting new people and building relationships is a valuable trait that can contribute to a positive work environment.

4). 7/Emily/Par/Gabriel/LA/E1/14:58



Figure 4.4 The participation aspect of Emily

Emily: "Uh, I'm Emily. Emily Cooper, your... your new neighbor."

In datum 7, there is a scene where Emily, who recently arrived in Paris, introduces herself to her new neighbor Gabriel, showing a willingness to participate in her social environment. The way Emily demonstrates her ability to adjust to new social situations is through her willingness to meet new people. When she moved into her new neighborhood, she immediately made an effort to introduce herself to Gabriel, her new neighbor. By doing so, she demonstrates a level of social confidence and a desire to establish relationships with those around her. Emily is a great

example of someone who knows how to adjust to a new social environment and fully participate in her social surroundings.

5). 20/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E3/15:29



Figure 4.5 The participation aspect of Emily

Emily: "People like me. That's my strength."

Mindy: "I'm gonna throw you a dinner party at their apartment."

Emily going to lunch with Mindy shows her active involvement in her social environment, thus demonstrating the participation aspect of social adjustment. By willingly participating in social activities such as going to lunch with a friend, Emily demonstrated her willingness to interact with others and establish social relationships. This behavior shows that Emily recognizes the importance of social interaction for her overall well-being and actively seeks opportunities to engage with her friends. Participating in social activities such as going out to lunch gave Emily the opportunity to develop and maintain social relationships, which play an important role in social adjustment.

This film series provides valuable insights into the various ways Emily participates in her social environment, demonstrating the importance of social engagement in both the professional and

personal space. For further details and data related to this topic for a more comprehensive understanding of Emily's participation in her social environment, readers are encouraged to read the appendix section for additional data.

b. Recognition

Recognition is a form of respect and acceptance of the rights of others. (Schneiders, 1964:192). The recognition aspect category refers to how well a person adapts to the social norms, expectations, and behaviors in a particular society. The criteria for someone to fall into this category may vary, but based on the experts' explanations, the researcher can conclude some criteria, such as the ability to communicate appropriately with others, engage in appropriate social behaviors, such as taking turns, sharing, and respecting others' boundaries, and being able to solve problems in social situations. The researcher describes 4 examples that exemplify the recognition aspect of the data in the findings of this research.

1). 11/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/Luc/Julien/LR/E1/20:55



Figure 4.6 The recognition aspect of Emily

Respecting and accepting the rights of others is part of the social adjustment of recognition. In the scene, when her coworkers refused her invitation to have lunch together, Emily did not attempt to force her will, she accepts that her coworkers do not want to have lunch with her. This demonstrates Emily's willingness to respect their decision. Later when Emily discovers that her coworkers had lunch without her, she chooses not to discuss the issue to avoid conflict. This is an example of Emily's conflict resolution skills and her ability to prioritize maintaining positive relationships with her coworkers. Her decision not to escalate the situation demonstrates her awareness of the importance of avoiding unnecessary tension and conflict in the workplace.

2). 32/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/LR/E5/03:37

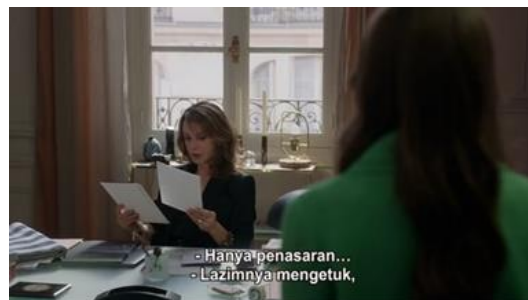


Figure 4.7 The recognition aspect of Emily

Sylvie: "It is customary to knock, wait for a reply, then enter."

Emily: "Okay."

Emily is someone who respects other people's opinions and tries to give a good impression to the people around her. In the scene, when Sylvie tells her to knock before entering, Emily sees this as an opportunity to show respect to Sylvie. Emily's behavior

exemplifies social adjustment, which is the ability to adapt to different social situations appropriately. In this situation, Emily realized that Sylvie had a preference on how visitors should enter her space. Instead of barging in without consideration, Emily listened to Sylvie's instructions and followed them. Emily's decision to follow Sylvie's words and knock on the door before entering was a clear demonstration of her willingness to adjust her behavior to fit in with the group. By recognizing and respecting the customs of those around us, we can build stronger relationships and foster a greater sense of community.

3). 27/Emily/Rec/Gabriel/LA/E4/06:00



Figure 4 8The recognition aspect of Emily

Gabriel: "Uh, see, that's the secret to our omelets. We never clean. We let things season. Those are my rules."

Emily: "Okay."

In the world we live in, there are many people with different beliefs, opinions and rules. Sometimes these rules can seem strange or different from our own, but it's important to respect them. Emily understands this concept and respects Gabriel's rule of never cleaning an omelet pan. Gabriel believes that the secret

to their delicious omelets is to let the pan season over time. This means he never cleans the pan. Emily, on the other hand, may have been raised to clean the pan after use, but she realizes that Gabriel's way of doing things suits her and she does not impose her beliefs on Gabriel. Respecting the beliefs of others is an important aspect of social adjustment. It shows that we are willing to listen to others and consider their opinions, even if they differ from our own. It also helps create a more harmonious and understanding society, where people can coexist despite their differences.

4). 34/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/LA/E5/14:10



Figure 4.9 The recognition aspect of Emily

Emily: "May I?"

Sylvie: "If you must."

Another example of acknowledgement is datum 34. Emily's behavior shows her recognition of Sylvie's authority as her superior and her respect for the importance of asking permission before speaking. By asking permission before presenting her ideas, Emily shows her acknowledgement of Sylvie's position and demonstrates that she values her input and guidance. This behavior not only reflects positively on Emily, but also

contributes to a more positive relationship between her and Sylvie, which may lead to better communication and collaboration in the future. In addition, Emily's willingness to listen to her coworkers' perspectives and ideas and not impose her opinions shows her recognition of their contributions and the importance of teamwork. By giving others the opportunity to discuss and share their thoughts, Emily shows that she values their input and respects their perspectives. This behavior can increase mutual trust and respect among colleagues and can contribute to a more positive and inclusive workplace culture.

The film series depicts many examples of how Emily demonstrates recognition within her social environment. However, due to the scope of the analysis, other insights and additional data supporting this research can be found in the appendix for further investigation and exploration of this topic.

c. Social Approval

Social Approval is a form of interest in and sympathy for the welfare of others. (Schneiders, 1964:193). A person's social adjustment criteria in the aspect of social approval will involve their ability to gain acceptance and positive recognition from others in their social environment, such as an individual's willingness to conform to social norms, understand cultural differences and diversity in a respectful and appropriate manner, understand other people's emotions as well as understand and

relate to the experiences and feelings of others. The researcher describes 6 examples that exemplify the social approval aspect of the data in the findings of this research.

1). 19/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E3/14:02



Figure 4.10 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: "I'm just trying to imagine a social campaign that doesn't seem tone-deaf to the cultural moment. Honestly, I'm just worried of Antoine."

Sylvie: "Why don't you leave Antoine with me, hm?"

Social approval can be demonstrated by showing interest in and sympathy for the welfare of others, which means that individuals show sensitivity to the circumstances of others around them. In the scene, Emily tries to avoid circumstances that make it difficult for the people around her by caring and trying to help protect the company's product advertisements and a client from controversy so that they are appropriate and acceptable to everyone. The behavior shown by Emily proves that she is sensitive to the problems that occur in her surrounding environment and reflects her awareness of the potential consequences of her actions on others and her desire to prevent conflict and promote harmony in her social environment.

2). 3/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E1/09:17



Figure 4.11 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: "Well, I'm going to take a class, but... *je parle un peu français* already."

Sylvie: "Well, perhaps it's better not to try."

Another example of social approval is datum 3, where Emily shows her sensitivity by trying to avoid situations that can make people around her uncomfortable. In the scene, Emily shows her sensitivity towards Sylvie, who is more comfortable speaking in French than English. Emily, although more comfortable with English, tries to communicate in French to avoid making Sylvie feel uncomfortable. This act of attention not only shows her concern for Sylvie's feelings, but also portrays her as a person who is sensitive to cultural differences. In addition, Emily's willingness to take language classes to improve her French also shows her understanding of the importance of language in communicating with others effectively. She recognizes the potential discomfort that may arise from the language barrier and takes the initiative to bridge the gap.

This willingness to learn and adapt to different cultures also highlights Emily's open-mindedness and her ability to adjust to

various situations. Emily's actions demonstrate the importance of social approval in everyday life. The desire to fit in and be accepted by others affects our behavior and actions. In this case, Emily's sensitivity and willingness to learn French is driven by her desire to be accepted by Sylvie and those around her.

3). 4/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E1/10:18



Figure 4.12 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: "True, we are in the midst of an obesity epidemic. In fact, Merck was one of our biggest clients. They make a diabetes drug that we marketed the heck out of it."

Sylvie: "Perhaps stop eating."

Emily is a proud citizen of her country and is always eager to share her knowledge and opinions about it. She believes that her country has a rich history, vibrant culture, and diverse population that makes it unique and interesting. One of the topics that Emily is particularly interested in is America's promotional tricks. She believes that the United States is one of the most successful countries in the world when it comes to promoting its culture, products and ideas.

In the scene, Emily's willingness to share her knowledge and opinions about her country and American promotional tricks

shows that she is socially adjusting and seeking social approval from those around her. By sharing her knowledge and opinions, she shows that she is confident in her understanding of her country and its culture, and she also demonstrates her ability to adapt to American culture and customs. Emily's ability to share her insights and opinions on a variety of topics highlights her desire to connect with those around her and to gain social approval. This is an important aspect of social adjustment as it shows that Emily is able to navigate different social contexts and is willing to learn and grow in new environments.

4). 45/Emily/SA/Luc/LR/E6/13:05



Figure 4.13 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: Well, do you think there's any way to see Pierre again and explain?"

Luc: "Go ahead. Pretend I am Pierre."

Emily: "Monsieur Cadault, please allow me..."

Luc: "Ringarde!"

Emily is a character who values social approval and is very conscious of how she is perceived by others. This can be seen in the way she handles situations that require social adjustment. One example is when she realizes her mistake and tries to make up for

it. In the scene, Emily acknowledges her mistake and takes responsibility for it. This shows that she is sensitive to her surroundings and willing to adjust her behavior. Emily's desire for social approval is also evident in her interactions with Luc as seen in the scene. She is seen seeking validation from Luc and trying to fit into different social groups. This is seen when she joins the crowd of popular people and tries to imitate their behavior and fashion sense. Emily is willing to make adjustments to her personality and style to gain social acceptance, which shows her strong desire for social approval.

5). 47/Emily/SA/Mindy/LA/E6/14:35



Figure 4.14 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: "Okay. Well, you just... You need to get over it and sing."

Emily is a perfect example of someone who is sensitive and concerned about the well-being of others around her. Emily is always supportive of others, especially those who have gone through traumatic experiences. One of the most prominent examples of her empathy and support is the encouragement she gave Mindy to forget her past trauma and start singing.

Mindy had experienced emotional times in her past, which affected her greatly. She was reluctant to sing in front of others, even though she had a beautiful voice. Emily could see that Mindy was holding back, and she wanted to help her overcome her fears. Emily's support for Mindy was evident in her actions. She made an effort to understand Mindy's situation and listened to her concerns. Emily always provided positive feedback, encouragement, and support, which boosted Mindy's confidence. Emily's actions showed that she cared for Mindy.

6). 48/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E6/21:00



Figure 4.15 The social approval aspect of Emily

Emily: "I have something for you. Well, two things, actually. I thought that you and I, or you and whoever, could go to opening night of the ballet for another shot at Pierre Cadault."

In the scene, Emily demonstrates the social approval aspect by proposing a plan to regain the approval of the client who previously rejected her by attending the same concert event. Emily's motivations are to gain social approval from the client, which she believes will enhance their professional relationship and possibly lead to a positive outcome. In seeking social approval, Emily uses strategies that involve shared experiences

and common interests. She believed that by attending concerts together, whether it was just the client and herself or the client and someone else, this would foster a sense of connection and potentially rebuild the relationship.

The film series Emily in Paris depicts various instances of social approval demonstrated by the protagonist, Emily, in her professional and personal lives. While the scope of this analysis is limited, additional information and data can be found in the appendix for further examination and exploration.

d. Altruism

Altruism is a form of humility and selflessness. (Schneiders, 1964:456). Therefore, included in the altruism aspect of social adjustment is showing behaviors and traits that reflect concern for others, such as showing a willingness to help others without expecting anything in return, understanding and sharing the feelings of others, and willingly sharing time, resources, and expertise with others. The researcher describes 4 examples that exemplify the altruism aspect of the data in the findings of this research.

1). 13/Emily/Alt/Luc/LA/E1/23:25



Figure 4.16 The altruism aspect of Emily

Luc: "I... I just want to say I am sorry for this. I... I do not agree to calling you 'la plouc'"

Luc: "You know, we are all a little afraid of you. Y-Your ideas. They are more new. Maybe they are better."

Emily shows her altruistic tendencies through her attitude towards the nicknames given by her coworkers. Emily's lack of concern for her coworker's nickname is a clear indication of her humility and selflessness. She interpreted that the nickname was not meant to be hurtful or disrespectful, and she chose to accept it calmly rather than make a fuss about it. This shows that Emily is not someone who seeks attention or validation from others, but rather someone who values the relationships she has with others.

Successful social adjustment requires individuals to possess certain qualities, such as empathy, flexibility, and selflessness. Emily's altruistic nature allows her to possess these qualities and interact positively with her co-workers, which facilitates her social adjustment. Her selflessness has enabled her to form strong and meaningful relationships with others.

2). 58/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E8/02:30



Figure 4.17 The altruism aspect of Emily

Camille: "Would Savoior be interested in taking on my family's champagne house as a client?"

Emily: “Oh my god! Yes! Of course.”

In the scene, Emily shows a voluntary action to help Camille selflessly, she also prioritizes Camille's interests over herself. Emily is willing to help Camille's family champagne company to join as a client at the agency where she works. Emily did it voluntarily without thinking about her own situation, ignoring the potential impact of such actions on her personal situation, such as rejection by her coworkers. Emily's behavior is in line with the concept of altruism behavior which seeks to benefit others without expecting anything in return. This helped her establish a closer and more harmonious relationship with Camille.

3). 49/Emily/Alt/E6/24:50



Figure 4.18 The altruism aspect of Emily

Emily: “I... I just came here to apologize for the other day, for offending you, and... and to let you know that... You're right.”

In the scene, Emily meets her client, apologizes, and gives him the understanding to return to her agency. Emily cares about her company even though she knows that it will be a big problem for her, she even still does it despite knowing that losing her job is a risk she will accept. Emily's willingness to risk losing her job

to maintain her agency's reputation demonstrates altruistic behavior. In addition, Emily's ability to adapt to situations and take action to fix problems with clients demonstrates her proficiency in social adjustment which indicates her empathy, humility, and social adjustment skills.

4). 41/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E5/23:20



Figure 4.19 The altruism aspect of Emily

Emily: You inspired me. I wanted you to be the first to see it..."

This scene shows that Emily recently found herself in a situation where she was inspired by a friend, Camille, and instead of taking credit for her own success, she gave credit to Camille. This act of humility and altruism is an excellent example of how social adjustment can be positively influenced by these traits. One of the most important aspects of altruism is the willingness to put others first. This trait is often seen as a selfless act, where individuals prioritize the needs of others over their own. Emily's decision to reward Camille for inspiring her on a new project is a perfect example of this. Emily realized that Camille played an important role in her success and wanted to acknowledge her contribution. By doing so, Emily not only showed her

appreciation to Camille, but also demonstrated her willingness to put others before herself.

The Emily in Paris film series provides a comprehensive overview of how altruistic behavior can manifest in social adjustment in a variety of environments. While this discussion only scratches the surface, the appendix contains additional data that can provide further insight into the altruistic tendencies of the character Emily as portrayed in the film.

e. Conformity

Conformity is respecting and adhering to the values of legal integrity, traditions, and customs that apply in the environment. (Schneiders, 1964). A person can be considered to exhibit conformity when they conform to the norms and of the society to which they belong. This can include factors such as obeying laws and regulations set by society or those in authority, able to adapt to changing social situations and expectations of a particular social group. The researcher describes 4 examples that exemplify the conformity aspect of the data in the findings of this research.

1). 52/Emily/Con/E7/03:15



Figure 4.20 The conformity aspect of Emily

Emily: “Um, not on me. Actually, marijuana is highly illegal in France.”

Conformity is when an individual acts in the agreement or has appropriate thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors that are considered normal or correct according to the group they join (Feldman, 2010). When people go to another country, they often follow local customs and traditions. Conformity is a good thing because it helps people to work together and function in an orderly manner. In the scene, Emily tries to respect and uphold the values, customs, habits, and behavior that exist in France. Emily knows that marijuana is illegal in France so she neither owns nor uses it, and she also informs a guest about the illegality of marijuana. This behavior helps Emily to be well-received in her environment.

2). 44/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E6/12:00



Figure 4.21 The conformity aspect of Emily

Emily: “No. Sylvie e-mailed me that I didn't have to be in until 11:00.”

Another example of conformity is in datum 44 when Emily tries to respect and obey the rules in her company or set by her boss. Emily always comes to the office on time according to orders or rules. This is a valuable skill in the workplace, as it helps

to create a structured and efficient work environment where individuals can work together towards common goals. As depicted in the scene, Emily claimed that Sylvie, her boss told her to come at 11, and she then came on time. This behavior indicated Emily's adherence to prevailing social norms and her willingness to conform to the expectations of her coworkers. This willingness to conform to the expectations of her coworkers and her boss is important in establishing trust and building strong working relationships.

3). 8/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E1/16:59



Figure 4.22 The conformity aspect of Emily

Julien: "We open at 10:30."

Emily's adherence to the rules and values of her office is demonstrated in her punctuality and diligence at work. As seen in the picture, despite misinformation about working hours, Emily still arrives on time, showing her dedication to her work. Conformity is an important aspect of social adjustment, as it allows individuals to work collaboratively and achieve common goals. By conforming to the rules and regulations of her workplace, Emily contributes to a positive and productive work

environment. She demonstrates her willingness to be a team player and work within the structure of her organization. By arriving on time, Emily also shows respect for her coworkers and the importance of their time.

4). 64/Emily/Con/Camille/Gabriel/LA/E8/14:35



Figure 4.23 The conformity aspect of Emily

Emily: “Oh, rules are good. I like rules, they force us to behave.”

Emily is a young woman who values conformity and adherence to rules, not only in her professional life but also in her personal life. In the story where she tries to respect and obey the rules implemented by Camille's family, Emily makes it clear that she likes rules and is willing to follow them. Her adherence to the rules and values of Camille's family is an important aspect of her social adjustment as it shows her respect for their values and traditions. By following their rules, Emily shows that she understands and respects their culture and beliefs. This is an important aspect of social adjustment, as it allows individuals to build positive relationships with others and be accepted in social groups.

The portrayal of the conformity aspect of Emily's social adjustment in the film series *Emily in Paris* provides valuable

insights into how individuals adapt and adjust to their social environment. For more data on Emily's conformity behavior in different social environments, please refer to the appendix.

2. Social Judgment Responses found in Emily in Paris Season 1

In this section, the researcher presented the findings to find out what responses of social judgments were shown by the society around Emily in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. According to William Darity (2008), SJT explains how attitudes are expressed, assessed, and modified. Before finding the responses of social judgment, the researcher processed the data and got all the data contained in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 as much as 80 data. The results of this research are described in the table as follows:

a. Latitude of Rejection

The latitude of rejection refers to various positions on an issue that a person cannot accept. Based on Sherif's theory, the researcher found several criteria for someone to fall into the latitude of rejection, such as having a strong attachment to their beliefs and values, considering opinions that are beyond the range of acceptable as irrational or unreasonable, and being less open to considering other perspectives. The researcher provides 6 examples that illustrate the latitude of rejection in the findings of this research.

1). 21/Emily/Alt/Sylvie/LR/E3/17:27



Figure 4.24 The latitude of rejection of Sylvie

Emily: "An invitation, a friend is having dinner for me."

Sylvie: "Sorry I'm busy."

Datum 21 shows a rejection response from the people around Emily, namely Sylvie who is her superior. Sylvie declines Emily's invitation without knowing the details of the time or location of the invitation. This shows that Sylvie is an individual who has strong beliefs and does not easily compromise her beliefs. Emily couldn't persuade Sylvie to come to the party. Proving that Emily's efforts were unable to change Sylvie's attitude towards Emily, so she rejected Emily's attempts to befriend her.

2). 22/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E317:55



Figure 4.25 The latitude of rejection of Sylvie

Emily: "Look, I know you haven't warmed up to me yet, but I promise you will if you get to know me."

Sylvie: "I don't want to get to know you."

Datum 22 captures the interaction between Emily, the persuader, and Sylvie, the persuaded. Emily's attempt to persuade Sylvie is met with rejection, as evidenced by Sylvie's unwillingness to accept Emily's invitation. This rejection can be attributed to Emily's failure to understand and take into consideration Sylvie's attitudes and beliefs. Sylvie has a clear idea of what she considers to be right or wrong, she is not at all open to considering Emily's alternative point of view in thinking that she would like Emily if she knew her. The attitude of rejection can be attributed to the attitude of the persuader. How they understand what things the person being persuaded might accept and have an idea of what things they would reject.

3). 14/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E2/03:10



Figure 4 26 The latitude of rejection of Sylvie

Emily: "...but I have some ideas about marketing De L'Heure that I'd like to share with you."

Sylvie: "I don't think that's the account for you."

Datum 14 showing scene between Sylvie and Emily. It is clear that Sylvie's latitude of rejection comes into play, as she refuses to involve Emily in the product launch because of her unsuitable opinion. Sylvie's rejection of Emily's opinion can be seen as a clear example of rejection. In Sylvie's mind, Emily's opinion was outside the range of acceptable opinions and was therefore considered objectionable. This can be seen as an example of cognitive dissonance, where Sylvie's beliefs conflict with Emily's opinion. In response, Sylvie rejected Emily's input and refused to include her in the product launch.

4). 53/Emily/SA/Luc/LR/E3/06:12



Figure 4.27 The latitude of rejection of

Emily: "it's about sharing a global vision."

Luc: "You would like to destroy our French soul."

The latitude of rejection of social judgment is the range of opinions that an individual is not willing to consider or accept. It can be influenced by various factors, such as personal beliefs, cultural norms and social pressure. In the case of Emily and Luc, it appears that cultural differences may have been a contributing factor to Luc's rejection of Emily's idea. Emily's suggestion was

rooted in the practices and values of her company in Chicago, which were not necessarily in line with the practices and values of the office in Paris. Luc's rejection of Emily's idea may have been due to the different cultural norms and expectations between the two offices.

5). 54/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E7/00:40



Figure 4.28 The latitude of rejection of Sylvie

Emily: "Ooh! Is it a work trip? Or a girls' trip? Femme voyage?"

Sylvie: "No, actually, it's a none-of-your-business trip."

In the scene, Emily tries to be friendly to Sylvie by engaging in small talk and showing interest in Sylvie's vacation trip. However, Sylvie's response showed that she did not like being questioned. From Sylvie's perspective, Emily's attempt to be friendly was deemed unacceptable. The latitude of rejection arises because Sylvie's reaction shows her unwillingness to accept or consider Emily's friendly gesture as legitimate or desirable. This suggests that Sylvie has set a limit or range of responses that she finds unacceptable in terms of attempts to be friendly or engage in small talk. Sylvie's disapproval of Emily's actions is within her boundaries of disapproval.

6). 40/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E5/22:29



Figure 4 29 The latitude of rejection of Sylvie

Emily: "Why me?"

Sylvie: "Yeah, I've been asking that question since you arrived."

In the scene, Emily makes small talk with Sylvie, which shows that Emily is trying to impress Sylvie. However, Sylvie responds by pointing out that she has always thought that she rejected Emily since her arrival. Sylvie's statement falls under her latitude of rejection, which means that it is in line with existing beliefs or attitudes. Sylvie's latitude of rejection can be understood as various opinions that she finds incompatible with her views. In this case, Sylvie's rejection of Emily's presence indicates that she has a negative opinion of Emily, that Sylvie has formed an unfavorable impression of Emily since her arrival.

The movie *Emily in Paris* provides a complex picture of social judgment. Further data on the phenomenon of rejection from society can be found in the appendix.

b. Latitude of Acceptance

Latitude of acceptance social judgment refers to the range of opinions or positions on a particular issue that a person is willing to accept. Based on Sherif's theory, the researcher found several

criteria for someone to fall into the latitude of acceptance, such as understanding and empathizing with other people's perspectives, having more knowledge and experience in a particular issue, being more open-minded and tolerant of diverse perspectives. The researcher provides 4 examples that illustrate the latitude of acceptance in the findings of this research.

1). 17/Emily/Alt/Gabriel/LA/E3/03:03



Figure 4.30 The latitude of acceptance of Gabriel

Emily: " Hi, good morning. Um, can you please just tell her that the water cut off in my shower?"

Gabriel: "[In French]: The water cut out in her shower."

Sherif and Hovland (1961) found that persuasive messages are most likely to succeed when they fall within the individual's latitude of acceptance. Datum 17 shows that Emily successfully persuaded Gabriel to help her. In the scene, Emily has difficulty communicating with the landlady due to language differences. Gabriel then helps Emily to convey her complaints to the landlady. Proving that he considered Emily's request for help acceptable. This shows that Gabriel values diversity and respects differences among individuals. Gabriel's acceptance is also inseparable from the fact that he likes Emily.

2). 62/Emily/SA/Camille/LA/E8/05:52



Figure 4.31 The latitude of acceptance of Gabriel

Emily: "I carry a lot, I don't know what to wear. I want to look professional but casual."

Camille: "This is not your business trip, you coming home with a girlfriend."

Datum 62 is another example of latitude of acceptance. In the scene, Emily seems to be worried about what Camille's mother thinks of her. She wonders whether she will be liked by her or not, which implies that Emily is aware of the importance of social acceptance in a relationship. On the other hand, Camille's response shows that she is willing to accept Emily's behavior and assures her that her mother will like her. Camille's response indicates that she has a relatively broad range of opinions or attitudes that she considers acceptable, as she does not express any concern or disapproval about Emily's behavior.

In essence, their interactions highlight the importance of social judgments about acceptance in social interactions. It illustrates how individuals with a variety of acceptable opinions

may be more tolerant of behavior that is outside of their personal preferences.

3). 7/Emily/Par/Gabriel/LA/E1/14:58



Figure 4 32 The latitude of acceptance of Gabriel

Emily: "Uh, I'm Emily. Emily Cooper, your... your new neighbor."

In the scene, Emily shows participation in her social environment by greeting her new neighbor, Gabriel. Gabriel's positive response shows that he accepts Emily. This interaction can be understood within the latitude of acceptance. Emily's action of greeting Gabriel is in line with his own beliefs and social norms about being friendly and welcoming new neighbors. Therefore, he considers Emily's behavior acceptable within his own boundaries of acceptance. Gabriel's response falls within Emily's latitude of acceptance, which means that his behavior is consistent with what she considers acceptable.

4). 16/Emily/Par/Luc/Julien/LA/E2/23:55



Figure 4 33 The latitude of acceptance of coworkers

In the scene, during lunch, Emily's coworkers shower her with compliments, indicating a shift towards accepting her as part of their circle of friends. This behavior can be attributed to the concept of latitude of acceptance, which refers to the range of opinions or individuals who are willing to be considered or accepted. In this case, the latitude of acceptance extended to Emily's coworkers, as they demonstrated a willingness to include her and acknowledge her presence in their social group. By complimenting Emily, her coworkers not only expressed their positive attitude towards her, but also subtly signaled their acceptance of her as a valued member of their social circle. Compliments serve as a form of social reinforcement and can strengthen bonds between individuals.

An analysis of the aspects of social judgment depicted in the Emily in Paris film series reveals a wide range of acceptance within Emily's environment. Additional data that may provide valuable insights are presented in the appendix.

c. Latitude of Non-commitment

Latitude of noncommitment is the range of opinions that a person does not accept or reject. Based on Sherif's theory, the researcher found several criteria for someone to fall into the latitude of noncommitment, such as someone may not have enough information or knowledge to form a strong opinion or take a position on a particular issue, and they are not interested in a

particular issue or topic. The researcher provides 2 examples that illustrate the latitude of noncommitment in the findings of this research.

1). 18/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LN/E3/04:45



Figure 4.34 The latitude of noncommitment of Sylvie

Emily: “Bonjour, Sylvie... *J'aime those bottines.*”

Sylvie: “*Merci.* Why are you smiling like that? (...) We have a big day (...) And if you keep smiling like that, people will think you're stupid.”

Emily: “Okay. I'll try to stop smiling.”

Sylvie: “Unless you're really happy. Are you really happy?”

Emily: “Well, I just split up with my boyfriend, and the water in my shower this morning cut off due to some ancient plumbing issue, so I had to wash my hair in the bidet. But... *c'est la vie.*”

Sylvie: “Oh.”

Datum 18 is an example of the latitude of non-commitment. In the scene, Emily is seen greeting Sylvie and trying to bond with Sylvie, but Sylvie showed a high level of non-commitment by neither accepting nor rejecting Emily's attempts to bond. She's not interested in Emily's problem. Sylvie's non-committal behavior suggests a lack of interest or engagement with Emily's stories and complaints.

2). 8/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E1/16:59



Figure 4.35 The latitude of noncommitment of Julien

Julien: “We open at 10:30.”

The social judgment latitude of non-commitment can be observed in Julien's response to Emily's misinformed understanding of the office hours. Julien's response is a noncommittal response that does not take a stance on Emily's punctuality or the office rules. Instead, he simply states the correct office hours, allowing Emily to make her own judgments and decisions based on this information. This response can be seen as a way to avoid potential conflicts. By not taking a stance on the issue, Julien does not risk offending Emily or violating any office policies, but also does not endorse her misinformed behavior.

The analysis of Emily's social adjustment in the film series *Emily in Paris* reveals several latitudes of noncommitment of social judgment in her environment. The appendix section of this research provides additional data that may be useful for further investigation of this topic.

B. Discussion

This section focuses on discussing the dominant findings of the questions in the problem formulation attached in Chapter I. This research proposed two research questions and the discussion is focused on these two proposed research questions. The first is the aspects of social adjustment in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. The second is the response of social judgment in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1.

Based on the findings, there are 71 data collected. Based on the results of research related to social adjustment and social judgment in *Emily in Paris* Season 1, it can be concluded that for the first question, the social adjustment aspect of social approval is the most dominant data. The details are 25 aspects of participation, 4 aspects of recognition, 26 aspects of social approval, 11 aspects of altruism, and 5 aspects of conformity. Meanwhile, for the second question, the latitude of rejection is the most dominant data. The details are 32 data on the latitude of acceptance, 35 data on the latitude of rejection, and 4 data on the latitude of non-commitment.

The researcher found Emily, the main character in the series, exhibits five aspects of social adjustment in her behavior and found three latitudes of social judgment by supporting characters, namely the people around Emily in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. Emily is a brave and unyielding girl. Her determination to go to Paris without sufficient knowledge of the culture and language made her disliked by her surrounding environment in Paris, especially by her coworkers. Emily is considered to disrespect them for working in Paris, without being able to understand the

language well. These things make Emily have to adjust in order to be accepted by the people around her. Her easygoing character and friendly nature really helped her to adjust to her social environment.

Because Emily's first impression in Paris was that she felt rejected by her social environment, Emily had to make a social adjustment process. In adjusting to Paris, Emily experienced the process of social adjustment as an attempt to balance the demands coming from the surrounding environment manifested in various forms of action responses both active and passive.

Social approval being the aspect that appears most often used by Emily in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1 because Emily does not want to feel shunned. Social approval is about people being accepted in society, in this case, Emily consistently does something to get approval and avoid criticism. An example is having an interest in and sympathy for the welfare of others. As seen in the data (28/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E4/08:22) this is one of the manifestations of social approval aspects. In the scene, Emily says to Sylvie "*Julien told me he was taking agency meetings. I was just trying to help.*" Emily knew that Sylvie was in trouble, so she came and helped her. Emily aims to make Sylvie see her as a good person so that she can like her. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, behavior is determined by social approval. Individuals want to maintain or win the affection and approval of others by being good people. Based on that, being sensitive by helping someone is a form of social approval.

With the efforts made by Emily to adjust to her social environment in order to be accepted, social responses or judgments emerged from her

surrounding society. In the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1, the researcher found that the latitude of rejection was the most dominant response Emily received from the surrounding society. The response to this social judgment will solve the second research problem. This rejection occurred because Emily's efforts and attitudes were contrary to the attitudes and beliefs of individuals in the surrounding community.

The almost identical data of rejection and acceptance of social judgment received by Emily may be due, in part, to the existence of different social norms and expectations in different social contexts. Specifically, Emily may be more accepted in social environments that have more flexible and open-minded norms and expectations, such as in her neighborhood and with some of her friends. In contrast, she may experience more rejection in environments that have more rigid or traditional norms and expectations, such as her office.

Another reason is that her coworkers may perceive her as a threat to their own interests and status, and therefore may be more likely to reject her in order to maintain their social status. On the other hand, her neighbor, Gabriel, and her friends, Mindy and Camille, may see Emily as a source of support, friendship, or other benefits, and therefore may be more inclined to accept her.

A person will make themselves a benchmark for involving themselves in a situation. Only things that are close to their position will be accepted. The range of rejection includes opinions or ideas that are rejected because they conflict with individual attitudes and beliefs. Emily's attitude is

contrary to the attitudes and beliefs of individuals in her surrounding society, for example, when her coworkers feel she is too workaholic, different from the Parisian culture. This made Emily less liked by her coworkers.

Individual interactions in society can also influence social judgments and will produce opinions. According to Sastropetro (1990: 54), the process of opinion formation is described as starting from one's perception to the formation of public opinion, which is rooted in cultural background, past experiences, espoused values, and news that develops. This process will lead to someone's interpretation or position, and in the end, a public opinion will be formed, whether to accept, reject, or non-commitment.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

After conducting an in-depth analysis of the research findings in the previous chapters, this chapter aims to provide comprehensive conclusions that can be drawn from this research, discuss its implications for theory and practice, and provide suggestions for future research that can further enhance the understanding of the topic.

A. Conclusions

In conclusion, this research examines the aspects of social adjustment and social judgment in the film series *Emily in Paris* Season 1. Based on the findings, there are 71 data collected. For the first question, findings suggest that social approval is the dominant aspect of social adjustment. The details are 25 aspects of participation, 4 aspects of recognition, 26 aspects of social approval, 11 aspects of altruism, and 5 aspects of conformity.

Emily's behavior is an example of good social adjustment in accordance with the aspects of social adjustment described by Schneider in his book entitled *Personal adjustment and mental health* (1964). Emily often involves herself in a social environment which is an aspect of participation. The recognition aspect is also seen through Emily's attitude of respecting the boundaries of others and being able to solve problems in social situations. Emily also often shows a willingness to help others without expecting anything in return and understanding the feelings of others which are examples of aspects of altruism. Then she always obeys laws and

regulations set by society or those in authority, which is an aspect of conformity.

The finding results indicate that social approval has the most significant impact on Emily's adjustment process to adjust to her surrounding society because of her desire to be accepted and avoid criticism. This is also in accordance with Emily's character and behavior, which is willing to conform to social norms, understand cultural differences and diversity in a polite and appropriate manner, understand other people's emotions, as well as understand and relate to the experiences and feelings of others, especially her coworkers and friends.

Regarding the second research question, the analysis revealed that the latitude of rejection was the most dominant data with 35 data, followed by the latitude of acceptance with 32 data and the latitude of non-commitment with 4 data. This finding indicates that the people around Emily are more likely to reject Emily's opinions and attitudes that are considered inconsistent with their own. However, the small amount of the latitude of non-commitment data indicates that people around Emily tend to avoid a neutral attitude towards Emily's behavior and prefer to express acceptance or rejection.

B. Implications

This research represents an analysis of Emily's experience and character development as she navigates the new social environment in the film series *Emily in Paris* season 1. Based on this research, several implications can be made:

1. Emily's experience in a new social environment shows how important it is to adjust to the norms and expectations of a new society to build successful relationships and achieve goals. This can have implications for individuals starting a new job, moving to a new city, or entering a new social environment.
2. Emily's experience in Paris highlights the challenges of adapting to a new culture, including language barriers, differences in social norms, and misunderstandings. This can have implications for individuals who interact with people from different cultures, both in personal and professional contexts.

C. Suggestions

If you're a student or future researcher interested in exploring Emily's social adjustment as reflected in *Emily in Paris* Season 1, regarding the results of this research, there are several suggestions to help guide your research:

1. To analyze Emily's social adjustment, you need to have a comprehensive understanding of her character. Analyze her interactions with other characters, especially her coworkers. Identify conflicts, tensions, and misunderstandings that arise between her and other characters. Use this information to identify the factors that contribute to her social adjustment.
2. Examines the role of language as it plays an important role in Emily's social adjustment as she struggles to communicate effectively in French.

Analyzed the impact of language on Emily's social interactions and how much the language barrier contributed to her difficulties.

3. Analyze the development of Emily's character that develops throughout the film as she becomes more familiar with French culture and norms. Analyze how her character changes and what factors contribute to her social adjustment.

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APPENDICES




Data Emily's Social Adjustment as Reflected in *Emily in Paris* Season 1



No	Data	Codes	Explanation	Valid	Inv
1	 <p>Emily: "Hi. Hello. Uh, bonjour. I'm Emily Cooper from the Gilbert Group in Chicago."</p>	<p>1/Emily/Par/Julien /LR/E1/08:10</p>	<p>Emily shows participation in her social environment by greeting and getting to know potential co-workers. While it could be seen from his expression, Julien didn't respond well to Emily. Proving that he rejected Emily who just came.</p>	√	
2	 <p>Emily: I'm Emily. Emily Cooper. And I am so excited to be here."</p> <p>Sylvie: "Well, that's very unfortunate. That you don't speak French."</p>	<p>2/Emily/Par/Sylvie /LR/E1/09:02</p>	<p>Emily showed her participation by introducing herself enthusiastically to forge a closer relationship with Sylvie despite her difficulties in communication. Sylvie responded by deploring Emily for not speaking French. This shows that she rejects Emily's attempts to form a close</p>	√	



			relationship due to the language barrier.		
3	 <p>Emily: "Well, I'm going to take a class, but... je parle un peu français already."</p> <p>Sylvie: "Well, perhaps it's better not to try."</p>	3/Emily/SA/Sylvie /LR/E1/09:17	Emily tries to use French while talking to Sylvie showing her sensitivity towards other people by trying to make them feel more comfortable. Whereas Sylvie's answer showed her rejection of Emily's efforts.	√	
4	 <p>Emily: "True, we are in the midst of an obesity epidemic. In fact, Merck was one of our biggest clients. They make a diabetes drug that we marketed the heck out of it."</p>	4/Emily/SA/Sylvie /LR/E1/10:18	Emily is willing to share her knowledge and opinions about her country and American promotion tricks even though Sylvie sees her as incompetent. This shows that she rejects the idea of Emily's presence for the purpose of sharing knowledge and experience.	√	



	Sylvie: “Perhaps stop eating.”				
5	 <p>Emily: “First, let me apologize for speaking English.”</p> <p>Sylvie: “Oh, Patricia doesn’t speak English. Please continue.”</p>	5/Emily/SA/Sylvie /Luc/Julien/LA/E1 /11:20	Emily apologized for using English when introducing herself showing her sensitivity to the problem of language differences that occur among the people around her. Sylvie didn't seem to mind Emily's words and instead explained that Patricia had left because she couldn't speak English. This suggests that he finds Emily's use of language during meeting introductions acceptable and tolerated.	√	
6	 <p>Emily: "I'm so excited to be here in Paris, I'm looking for to get to</p>	6/Emily/Par/Luc/L R/E1/11:38	Emily is involved by participating in her office activities. Emily has always wanted to get to know and build good relationships with her coworkers. Luc didn't respond	√	

	<p>know each one of you and likewise having you to get to know me."</p> <p>Luc: "My name is Luc, why are you shouting?"</p>		<p>well to Emily and instead mocked Emily for speaking out loud. This shows that he rejects Emily's presence in the meeting.</p>		
7	 <p>Emily: "Uh, I'm Emily. Emily Cooper, your... your new neighbor."</p>	7/Emily/Par/Gabriel/LA/E1/14:58	<p>Emily shows participation in her social environment by greeting her new neighbor, Gabriel. Gabriel also responded well to Emily.</p>	√	
8	 <p>Julien: "We open at 10:30."</p>	8/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E1/16:59	<p>Emily tries to respect and adhere to the values of the office by following the rules. Emily wants to always arrive on time even though she is misinformed about her office hours. Julien stays neutral and explains his office hours.</p>	√	

<p>9</p>	 <p>Emily: “Do you wanna have lunch?”</p>	<p>9/Emily/Par/Sylvie /Luc/Julien/LR/E1/ 18:14</p>	<p>Emily invites her co-workers to have lunch together with the aim of building a good relationship. They refuse and have lunch together without Emily, showing that they refuse to make friends with Emily.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>10</p>	 <p>Mindy: “I’m Mindy.”</p> <p>Emily: “Emily. Nice to meet you.”</p>	<p>10/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E1/20:31</p>	<p>Emily meets new people and makes friends with her. Emily always returns greetings and talks to people who talk to her first. This behavior helped Emily to make more friends. Mindy also behaves well and accepts Emily for being friends with her.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>11</p>		<p>11/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/Luc/Julien/LR/E1/20:55</p>	<p>Emily accepts that her co-workers don't want to have lunch with her. Emily did not exaggerate the problem to avoid conflict between herself and her co-workers. Her co-workers</p>	<p>√</p>	

			<p>actually made up a pseudonym in the form of ridicule for Emily.</p> <p>This shows that they reject Emily's presence in their friendship.</p>		
12	 <p>Luc: "Ah, Emily. Ah..."</p> <p>Emily: "Luc! Hi."</p>	12/Emily/Par/Luc/ LA/E1/23:03	<p>Emily always returns greetings and speaks to the person who spoke to her first. Her desire to participate directly in her environment is an example of good social adjustment. Luc also looks happy with Emily's behavior. This shows that Luc is starting to accept Emily's presence.</p>	√	
13	 <p>Luc: "I... I just want to say I am sorry for this. I... I do not agree to calling you "la plouc."</p>	13/Emily/Alt/Luc/ LA/E1/23:25	<p>Emily's attitude that doesn't make a fuss about the nickname she gets from her co-workers shows that she is a humble and selfless person. Luc's response, who thinks Emily is a proficient person in what she does, proves</p>	√	

	<p>Luc: “You know, we are all a little afraid of you. Y-Your ideas. They are more new. Maybe they are better.”</p>		<p>that he has positioned himself to accept Emily.</p>		
14	 <p>tetapi aku ada ide pemasaran De L'Heure yang ingin kubagi.</p> <p>Emily: "...but I have some ideas about marketing De L'Heure that I'd like to share with you."</p> <p>Sylvie: “I don't think that's the account for you.”</p>	14/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E2/03:10	<p>Emily is willing to study the marketing plan for her office products and share her knowledge and opinions. Sylvie responded by refusing to involve Emily in the product launch, as she found Emily's opinion objectionable.</p>	√	
15	 <p>Memberi perspektif Amerika dalam hal pemasaran.</p>	15/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E2/06:00	<p>Emily tries to get involved by participating in a party held by her office. Sylvie looked displeased with the topic of Emily's conversation. This shows that she thinks that</p>	√	

	Sylvie: “Are you crazy? You don’t talk about work at a party.”		Emily's attempt to make friends is unacceptable.		
16		16/Emily/Par/Luc/Julien/LA/E2/23:55	Emily gladly accepted her co-worker's invitation to join them for lunch. Emily's co-workers then compliment Emily throughout lunch. This shows that they are starting to accept Emily in their friendship.	√	
17	 <p>Emily:" Hi, good morning. Um, can you please just tell her that the water cut off in my shower?"</p> <p>Gabriel: “[In French]: The water cut out in her shower.”</p>	17/Emily/Alt/Gabriel/LA/E3/03:03	Emily is not shy about asking Gabriel for help when she has trouble communicating with the landlady. This shows that she is a humble person. Gabriel then helps Emily. Proves that he finds Emily's request for help acceptable.	√	

18



Emily: “Bonjour, Sylvie...

J'aime those bottines.”

Sylvie: “Why are you smiling like that? (...) We have a big day (...) And if you keep smiling like that,

people will think you're stupid.”


Emily: “Okay. I'll try to stop smiling.”



Sylvie: “Unless you're really happy. Are you really happy?”



18/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LN/E3/04:45



Despite knowing that Sylvie didn't like her, Emily still tried to make friends with Sylvie by always greeting and complimenting her appearance. Sylvie responded by being neutral towards Emily, neither being rude nor friendly.



√




	<p>Emily: “Well, I just split up with my boyfriend, and the water in my shower this morning cut off due to some ancient plumbing issue, so I had to wash my hair in the bidet. But... c'est la vie.”</p> <p>Sylvie: “Oh”</p>				
19	 <p>Emily: "I'm just trying to imagine a social campaign that doesn't seem tone-deaf to the cultural moment. Honestly I'm just worried of Antoine."</p> <p>Sylvie: “Why don’t you leave Antoine with me, hm?”</p>	19/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E3/14:02	<p>Emily strives to protect their product advertisements as well as clients from controversies to make them suitable and acceptable to everyone. This shows that Emily is sympathetic toward the welfare of others. The response from Sylvie shows her displeasure for Emily's attention to a client, which means that she rejects Emily.</p>	√	


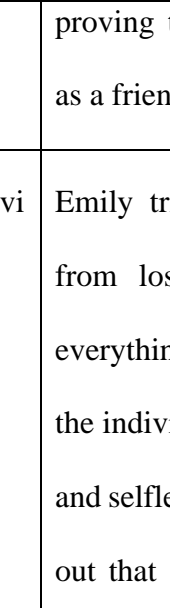
<p>20</p>	 <p>Orang menyukaiku. Itu kekuatanku.</p> <p>Emily: “People like me. That's my strength.”</p> <p>Mindy: “I’m gonna throw you a dinner party at their apartment.”</p>	<p>20/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E3/15:29</p>	<p>Emily going out to lunch with Mindy shows that she involves herself in her social environment. Mindy also enjoys having lunch with Emily, and even throwing a party for Emily. This shows that she accepts her as a friend.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>21</p>	 <p>Bukan, ada undangan.</p> <p>Emily: “An invitation, a friend is having dinner for me.”</p> <p>Sylvie: “Sorry I’m busy.”</p>	<p>21/Emily/Alt/Sylvie/LR/E3/17:27</p>	<p>Emily's attitude of still inviting Sylvie even though she knew Sylvie didn't like her showed that Emily was not a selfish person. Sylvie declined Emily's invitation without knowing the time or location of the invitation. Proving that she rejected Emily's attempts to make friends with her.</p>	<p>√</p>	

<p>22</p>	 <p>Emily: "Look, I know you haven't warmed up to me yet, but I promise you will if you get to know me."</p> <p>Sylvie: "I don't want to get to know you."</p>	<p>22/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E317:55</p>	<p>Emily who was sensitive to her surroundings realized the problem that Sylvie was not friendly to her was because Sylvie didn't really know her yet, Sylvie responded that she didn't want to know her. Proves that he rejects Emily's presence.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>23</p>	 <p>Mindy: "The guest of honor!"</p>	<p>23/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E3/18:45</p>	<p>Emily tries to get herself involved by participating in a party Mindy is hosting. This helps Emily to establish wider and deeper relationships with her surroundings. Mindy was also seen welcoming Emily well. This proves that she accepts Emily's presence.</p>	<p>√</p>	



<p>24</p>	 <p>Wajah ramah untuk diajak bicara.</p> <p>Emily: “What I’m really looking for is a drink. And a friendly face to talk to.”</p> <p>Gabriel: “So how do you like Paris so far?”</p>	<p>24/Emily/Par/Gabriel/LA/E3/22:14</p>	<p>Emily visits Gabriel to find someone to talk to. She develops a friendly relationship with Gabriel who is always friendly to her. Gabriel, who wanted to talk to Emily, showed that he accepted Emily, who was trying to build a friendly relationship.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>25</p>	 <p>- Emily. - Camille.</p> <p>Emily: “Emily.”</p> <p>Camille: “Camille.”</p>	<p>25/Emily/Par/Camille/LA/E4/01:20</p>	<p>Emily meets new people again and gets to know them. Emily always returns greetings and speaks to the person who spoke to her first. This behavior helped Emily make more friends. Camille's attitude is also seen as accepting Emily who is trying to make friends.</p>	<p>√</p>	




<p>26</p>	 <p>Emily: "I feel like I've never had an omelet before."</p> <p>Gabriel: "You sure you don't want to go back to peanut butter?"</p>	<p>26/Emily/Par/Gabriel/LA/E4/04:50</p>	<p>Gabriel helps Emily get over her sadness and cooks for her. Emily develops a friendly relationship by praising Gabriel's cooking. Gabriel also seen accepting Emily's compliments.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>27</p>	 <p>Gabriel: "Uh, see, that's the secret to our omelets. We never clean. We let things season. Those are my rules."</p> <p>Emily: "Okay."</p>	<p>27/Emily/Rec/Gabriel/LA/E4/06:00</p>	<p>Emily respects Gabriel's opinion and doesn't impose her will regarding Gabriel's rules. Gabriel responded by giving Emily a smile. Proves that he finds Emily's attitude acceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	



<p>28</p>	 <p>Sylvie: "What do you think you're doing?"</p> <p>Emily: "Julien told me he was taking agency meetings. I was just trying to help."</p> <p>Sylvie: "I don't need you to come in and rescue me."</p>	<p>28/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E4/08:22</p>	<p>Emily shows sympathy by being sensitive when she helps Sylvie in her fight with Antoine. But Sylvie didn't like the idea and didn't need Emily's help. Proving that he considered Emily's actions unacceptable and objectionable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>29</p>	 <p>Julien: "Luc and I'd like to take you to lunch. Now."</p>	<p>29/Emily/Par/Luc/Julien/LN/E4/08:50</p>	<p>Emily accepts an invitation to have lunch with Julien and Luc helps her develop a closer relationship with them. Julien and Luc are neutral about Emily's attitude.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>30</p>	 <p>Emily: "Bonjour. Hi."</p>	<p>30/Emily/Par/Camille/LA/E4//11:54</p>	<p>Emily involves herself in society by participating in Camille's art exhibition. Camille looks pleased with Emily's presence,</p>	<p>√</p>	



	Camille: “So glad you made it.”		proving that she accepts Emily as a friend.		
31	 <p>Sylvie, aku ingin kita sukses bersama.</p> <p>Sylvie: “Emily I have to say that you did a great job.”</p> <p>Emily: “Look, Sylvie, I want us to win together.”</p>	31/Emily/Alt/Sylvie/LA/E4/23:18	Emily tries to keep her office from losing clients and does everything for the team and not the individual showing a helpful and selfless nature. Sylvie points out that she's starting to accept Emily's attempts to bring in clients for the company.	√	
32	 <p>Hanya penasaran... Lazimnya mengetuk,</p> <p>Sylvie: “It is customary to knock, wait for a reply, then enter.”</p> <p>Emily: “Okay.”</p>	32/Emily/Con/Sylvie/LR/E5/03:37	Emily honored Sylvie by following Sylvie's words, who told her to knock on the door first. After Emily knocked on the door, Sylvie answered “busy” instead. This shows that Sylvie rejected Emily's presence.	√	



<p>33</p>	 <p>Camille: “We’re not taking no for an answer.”</p>	<p>33/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E5/09:52</p>	<p>Emily accepts Camille's invitation to hang out even when she knows it will make her uncomfortable. Camille responded happily when Emily accepted her invitation.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>34</p>	 <p>Emily: “May I?”</p> <p>Sylvie: “If you must.’</p>	<p>34/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/LA/E5/14:10</p>	<p>Emily asked permission before talking her ideas through during the meeting which showed that Emily valued Sylvie as her boss. Sylvie allowed Emily to talk about her ideas with a smile. Shows that she considersr Emily's behavior acceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>36</p>	 <p>Emily: “Sylvie, we're on the same side.”</p>	<p>36/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E5/17:35</p>	<p>Emily tries to hold on to her company's old client but Sylvie rejects the idea and thinks that Emily is not suitable for the job in Paris because of the differences in views between them.</p>	<p>√</p>	



	<p>Sylvie: “You're the enemy of luxury, because luxury is defined by sophistication and taste, and not by emilyinparis. Your social media's a problem for us.”</p>				
37	 <p>Emily: ” Okay, so what do you want me to do?”</p> <p>Sylvie: “Delete your account.”</p>	37/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E5/18:13	Emily asks what she can do that shows she is sensitive to the issues around her. Sylvie responded by asking Emily to delete her account showing her rejection of Emily's ideas.	√	
38		38/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E5/19:15	Hanging out with Mindy and developing a good friendship between them is an example of good social adjustment. Mindy is also seen enjoying hanging out with Emily, indicating she accepts Emily's efforts to forge a good friendship.	√	




<p>39</p>	 <p>Sylvie: "Well, reactivate it."</p> <p>Emily: "I don't understand. You said...Fine."</p>	<p>39/Emily/Rec/Sylvie/LR/E5/22:10</p>	<p>Emily respects Sylvie by accepting her opinion to reactivate her Instagram account, she tries to avoid conflict because she wants a healthy relationship with Sylvie. It can be seen from her expression, Sylvie didn't want to joke and reject to extend her chat with Emily.</p>		
<p>40</p>	 <p>Emily: "Why me?"</p> <p>Sylvie: "Yeah, I've been asking that question since you arrived."</p>	<p>40/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E5/22:29</p>	<p>Emily exchanged pleasantries with Sylvie out of flattery. Sylvie responded to Emily with a sentence indicating that she had always thought she rejects Emily since her arrival.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>41</p>		<p>41/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E5/23:20</p>	<p>Giving credit to others for their success is one of humility. Emily credits Camille for inspiring her on a new project with a client,</p>	<p>√</p>	



	Emily: You inspired me. I wanted you to be the first to see it..."		and Camille accepts Emily's compliment		
42	 <p>Emily: "No, you get more than one shot, Mindy."</p> <p>Mindy: "You're so cute."</p>	42/Emily/SA/Mindy/LA/E6/02:30	Emily strengthens and encourages Mindy to not give up on her failures showing that she sympathizes and cares for Mindy. Mindy seems to take Emily's advice and support well. This shows that Mindy finds Emily's opinion and attitudes acceptable.	√	
43	 <p>Sylvie: "So today, just observe, admire and try to disappear, hmm?"</p> <p>Emily: "Won't be a problem. I wore all black."</p> <p>Sylvie: "That's not black. That's off-black."</p>	43/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E6/04:02	Emily accepted Sylvie's opinion which told her to be quiet and just observe. Emily's behavior can make her avoid social conflict. But Sylvie disagreed with Emily's response regarding the color of her clothes. This shows that he rejects Emily's opinion.	√	

<p>44</p>	 <p>Emily: “No. Sylvie e-mailed me that I didn't have to be in until 11:00.”</p>	<p>44/Emily/Con/Julien/LN/E6/12:00</p>	<p>Emily always comes to the office exactly according to orders or rules. When her boss told her to come at 11, she came right on time. This proves that she obeys the rules. Julien stays neutral, he did not respond positively or negatively about that.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>45</p>	 <p>Emily: Well, do you think there's any way to see Pierre again and explain?”</p> <p>Luc: “Go ahead. Pretend I am Pierre.”</p> <p>Emily: ”Monsieur Cadault, please allow me...”</p> <p>Luc: “Ringarde!”</p>	<p>45/Emily/SA/Luc/LR/E6/13:05</p>	<p>Emily realizes her mistake and tries to make things right. This proves that she is sensitive to the circumstances around her. But when Emily explained, Luc rejects her opinion.</p>	<p>√</p>	

<p>46</p>	 <p>Emily: "Is there a reason I wasn't invited to the Fourtier meeting this morning? Last week, you told me to prepare a deck."</p> <p>Sylvie: "Luc, can you please tell Emily, she's not leading social media for Fourtier anymore. She's on a luxury brand quarantine."</p>	<p>46/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E6/</p>	<p>Emily had good intentions to inquire about her mistake in not being included in a meeting, showing that she was sensitive to the circumstances around her but Sylvie refused to speak directly to Emily. This proved that Sylvie felt that Emily's actions were unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>47</p>	 <p>Emily: "Okay. Well, you just... You need to get over it and sing."</p>	<p>47/Emily/SA/Mindy/LA/E6/14:35</p>	<p>Emily supports Mindy to get over her past trauma and starts singing showing that she is sensitive and cares about the circumstances of other people around her. Mindy takes Emily's advice and starts singing to her. This shows that Mindy finds</p>	<p>√</p>	



			Emily's opinion and attitudes acceptable.		
48	 <p>Aku punya sesuatu untukmu. Ada dua hal.</p> <p>Emily: "I have something for you. Well, two things, actually. I thought that you and I, or you and whoever, could go to opening night of the ballet for another shot at Pierre Cadault."</p>	48/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E6/21:00	Emily has an idea to try to get a client who had turned them down by attending the same concert as the client. Sylvie responded by tearing up the ticket. This shows that he rejects Emily's idea and considers Emily's idea unacceptable and objectionable.	√	
49	 <p>Aku mau minta maaf untuk tempo hari karena menyinggungmu</p> <p>Emily: "I... I just came here to apologize for the other day, for offending you, and... and to let you know that... You're right."</p>	49/Emily/Alt/LR/E6/24:50	Emily meets her client, apologizes, and gives the understanding to return to her agency. Emily cares about her company even though she knows it might become a problem.	√	

50		50/Emily/Par/Sylvie/LR/E7/00:20	Emily greeted Sylvie when they met at a boutique, but Sylvie's response was displeased by the expression on her face. This shows that she rejects Emily's presence.	√	
51	 <p>Andalkan aku untuk memastikan semuanya lancar saat kau pergi.</p> <p>Emily: “Well, you deserve a vacation. And you can count on me to make sure everything runs smoothly while you're gone.”</p>	51/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LA/E7/00:45	Emily wants to help out with a project while Sylvie is away on vacation to keep things running smoothly. Although she hesitated, Sylvie finally agreed. This shows that Sylvie considers Emily's efforts acceptable and tolerable.	√	
52	 <p>DIRECTED BY ANDREW FLEMING. Sebenarnya, ganja sangat ilegal di Prancis.</p> <p>Emily: “Um, not on me. Actually, marijuana is highly illegal in France.”</p>	52/Emily/Con/LA/E7/03:15	Emily said that marijuana is illegal in France proves that she respects and adheres to the values of integrity that apply in France.	√	




<p>53</p>	 <p>Ini tentang berbagi visi global.</p> <p>Emily: "it's about sharing a global vision."</p> <p>Luc: "You would like to destroy our French soul."</p>	<p>53/Emily/SA/Luc/ LR/E3/06:12</p>	<p>Emily shares corporate commands from her Chicago firm that she thinks would do well in her new office in Paris. Emily's behavior proves that she is sensitive and cares about her surroundings. Luc is angry at Emily's idea and opinion indicating that he finds Emily's behavior unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>54</p>	 <p>Tidak. Perjalanan yang bukan urusanmu.</p> <p>Emily: "Ooh! Is it a work trip? Or a girls' trip? Femme voyage?"</p> <p>Sylvie: "No, actually, it's a none-of-your-business trip."</p>	<p>54/Emily/Par/Sylvie/ LR/E7/00:40</p>	<p>Emily tried to be friendly to Sylvie and made small talk asking about her trip, but Sylvie's responses showed that she didn't like being questioned. This proved that Sylvie found Emily's attempts to be friendly unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	



<p>55</p>	 <p>Emily: "Antoine's here. With his wife."</p> <p>Sylvie: "Yes, they were on the guest list. Do you have a problem with that?"</p> <p>Emily: "Oh! Then everything's okay?"</p> <p>Sylvie: "Didn't I tell you not to come to me with stupid questions?"</p>	<p>55/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E7/10:44</p>	<p>Emily warned Sylvie about the presence of Antoine and his wife, she knew it would cause trouble for Sylvie. Emily's behavior shows that she is sensitive to the problems around her. In response, Sylvie told Emily to mind her own business. This suggests that Sylvie finds Emily's behavior intolerable and unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>56</p>	 <p>Emily: "Sylvie, are you okay? I know that you were excited about that trip. I... I'm sorry."</p>	<p>56/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E7/13:55</p>	<p>When Sylvie left disappointed, Emily came up to her, and comforted her. Sylvie was not happy about it and left Emily in a rage. This suggests that Sylvie finds Emily's behavior intolerable and unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	



	Sylvie: "You know nothing, Emily."				
57	<p>Emily: "Anyway, I was just thinking that since you're free now... what about a girls' trip this weekend?"</p> <p>Sylvie: "Get out of my office."</p>	57/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E7/25:43	Emily tries to get Sylvie to go on a girls trip so she won't be sad, but Sylvie just tells her to get out. This suggests that Sylvie finds Emily's behavior intolerable and unacceptable.	√	
58	<p>Camille: "Would Savoir be interested in taking on my family's champagne house as a client?"</p> <p>Emily: "Oh my god! Yes! Of course."</p>	58/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E8/02:30	Emily is willing to help Camille even though she knows that it will be a problem for her. Camille responds happily with Emily's help, proving that she considers Emily's attitude acceptable.	√	


<p>59</p>	 <p>Camille: "To the château. You will come, yes?"</p> <p>Camille: "Okay, yeah. I... I... I can pitch it to Savoir this afternoon."</p> <p>Emily: "Fantastic!"</p>	<p>59/Emily/Par/Camille/LA/E8/03:30</p>	<p>Emily agrees to accompany Camille on her way home to meet Camille's family. Camille responded very pleasedly with Emily's answer, proving that she considers Emily's attitude acceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>60</p>	 <p>Emily: "My friend's parents own it, and she asked me to consider them as a client."</p>	<p>60/Emily/Alt/Sylvie/Luc/Julien/LR/E8/03:45</p>	<p>Emily tries to get a client for her office, but because she speaks the truth by saying she doesn't understand anything about her potential client, Sylvie, Luc, and Julien reject the client. This proves that they find Emily's opinion and attitude unacceptable.</p>	<p>√</p>	

61		61/Emily/Par/Mindy/LA/E8/04:35	Emily comes to the party to be with Mindy as she promised. Mindy also shows joy in Emily's presence. This shows that Mindy accepts Emily's attitude and accepts her as a friend.	√	
62	 <p>Entah harus pakai apa. Aku mau tampak profesional, tapi kasual.</p> <p>Emily: "I carry a lot, I don't know what to wear. I want to look professional but casual."</p> <p>Camille: "This is not your business trip, you coming home with a girlfriend."</p>	62/Emily/SA/Camille/LA/E8/05:52	Emily thinks about the way she looks when she meets a client she is helping whom is Camille's mother showing that she cares. Camille responded by comforting Emily. This shows that she considers Emily's behavior acceptable and tolerable.	√	
63	 <p>Aku harus tahu apa lagi?</p> <p>Emily: "What else should I know? why didn't your mom like the other firms?"</p>	62/Emily/SA/Camille/LA/E8/06:55	Emily still asks about Camille's mother so she can be liked to show that she is sensitive and caring. Camille still responded by calming Emily. This shows that she considers Emily's	√	

	Camille: "She's going to love you and so is my brother."		behavior acceptable and tolerable.		
64	 <p>Emily: "Oh, rules are good. I like rules, they force us to behave."</p>	64/Emily/Con/Camille/Gabriel/LA/E8/14:35	Emily tries to respect and adhere to the rules applied by Camille's family. Camille and Gabriel helped Emily who was in an awkward position. Proving that they accept Emily's attitude of trying to respect the rules in Camille's family.	√	
65	 <p>Sylvie: "that's very American, always so wasteful."</p>	65/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E9/00:37	Emily is willing to share her knowledge and opinions on how to find customers for their latest client, but Sylvie immediately rejects Emily's idea. She considers Emily's idea is unacceptable.	√	
66	 <p>Emily: "There she is. Sylvie, Luc! You came. This is Camille."</p>	66/Emily/Par/Camille/LA/E9/03:45	Emily came to Camille's art exhibition by inviting her co-workers. Camille was happy with Emily's presence. This proves that she finds Emily's attitude acceptable.	√	

	Sylvie: "Oh! Enchantée. Very nice to meet you."				
67	 <p>Emily: "We were just meeting at the gallery to discuss Pierre. He's donating a dress to the AFL auction. "</p> <p>Sylvie: "AFL? Oh, God, the last thing the Louvre needs is more friends from America."</p>	67/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E9/08:55	Emily explains that she is meeting a client for the auction, showing that she is a person who cares and wants to help, to which Sylvie replies that she doesn't want America in Paris anymore. This proves that Sylvie rejects Emily's idea and opinion.	√	
68	 <p>Emily: "Nothing I've read has been negative towards Pierre. They're all saying the same thing, that it's the old guard versus the new."</p>	68/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E9/16:35	Emily is aware of the problems with her project, but she explains there are positives in these problems. Sylvie was actually very annoyed with Emily's answer. This proves that she finds Emily's attitude unacceptable and objectionable.	√	

	Sylvie: "Oh, 'cause you think being referred to as "old" is positive?"				
69	 <p>Emily: "Sylvie let me just talk to him."</p> <p>Sylvie: "You are fired!"</p>	69/Emily/SA/Sylvie/LR/E10/06:25	Emily knows the root of the problem and tries to fix it, showing that she is sensitive to the problem around her, but Sylvie immediately fires and kicks Emily out. This proves that she finds Emily's attitude is unacceptable and objectionable.	√	
70	 <p>Emily: Thank you guys, I wouldn't have last a week here without you."</p> <p>Luc: "Emily, we will never deserve you, never."</p>	70/Emily/Alt/Luc/Julien/LA/E10/07:44	Emily is grateful to have Luc and Julien as friends at work, which shows that Emily is a humble and unselfish person. Julien and Luc feel that Emily deserves the best, showing that they accept Emily's attitude and accept Emily as a friend.	√	

71	 <p>Emily: "I'm here if you need anything."</p> <p>Camille: "I know."</p>	71/Emily/Alt/Camille/LA/E10/09:46	Emily cares for Camille even though she herself is sad about her situation showing that she is caring and always want to help a person. Camille understands that Emily is always there for her showing that she finds Emily's behavior acceptable.	√	
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