

SELF-ACCEPTANCE AS PORTRAYED IN *TALL GIRL* SEQUEL MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

in English Letters



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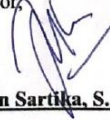
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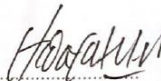

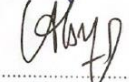


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DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis with full of love and affection to:

1. Allah SWT
2. Myself
3. My beloved parents
4. And, the almamater of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

-Satisfaction lies in the effort, not in the attainment, full effort is full victory. ||

(Mahatma Gandhi)

-The only way to do great work is to love what you do. ||

(Steve Jobs)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Self-acceptance as Portrayed in Tall Girl Sequel Movie* 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.

Surakarta, 04 April 2023

Stated by,



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Surakarta, 04 April 2023

The researcher,



Mia Atika Putri

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	
ADVISOR SHEET	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
MOTTO	v
PRONOUNCEMENT	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
ABSTRACT	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Limitation of the Study	5
C. Formulation of the Problems	6
D. Objectives of the Problem	6
E. Benefits of the Study	7
1. Theoretical Benefits	7
2. Practical Benefits	7
F. Definitions of the Key Terms	7
1. Self-Acceptance	7
2. Self-Confident.....	8

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
A. Theoretical Background	9
1. Theory of Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance	9
2. <i>Tall Girl</i> Sequel Movie.....	21
B. Previous Studies	23
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
A. Research Design	27
B. Data and Data Source	28
1. Primary Data.....	29
2. Secondary Data	29
C. Research Instrument.....	30
D. Data Collection Techniques	30
E. Data Validation Techniques.....	31
F. Data Analysis Techniques	32
1. Domain Analysis.....	32
2. Taxonomy Analysis.....	33
3. Componential Analysis	33
4. Theme Analysis.....	33
CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	34
A. Findings	34
1. Factors of Self-acceptance Seen in <i>Tall Girl</i> Sequel Movie	34
2. Effects of Self-acceptance Seen in <i>Tall Girl</i> Sequel Movie	70
B. Discussion	85

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	88
A. Conclusions.....	88
B. Implication	90
C. Suggestions	91
BIBLIOGRAPHY	92
APPENDICES.....	95

ABSTRACT

Mia Atika Putri. 2023. *Self-Acceptance as Portrayed in Tall Girl Sequel Movie*. Thesis. English Letters, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Yustin Sartika, S. S., M. A.

Keywords : Self-acceptance, self-confidence

When someone doesn't like something about herself or her life, the first thing they do is work on self-acceptance. Everyone can start with small things by bringing up self-acceptance and reflection-action in everyday life. The movie is also more of a medium where we can see the elements of the movie or work. This study looks at how the *Tall Girl* sequel movie shows the factors and effects of self-acceptance. Even though this sequel movie has different settings, in the first movie, it is clear that the main character cannot accept herself, and in the second movie, she begins to accept herself. In this research, the researcher uses Hurlock's self-acceptance.

This research aims to explore what self-acceptance is as portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie. The selected data will be analyzed by responding to several writings through monologues, dialogues, and director statements using theoretical statements. Data collection is done in several ways, such as by watching movies and identifying and classifying data. Observations inside the evaluation of this movie centered on identifying the self-acceptance of the main character in the *Tall Girl* sequel. The results of this research show that Jodi Kreyman is the main character in the portrayals of the factors and effects of self-acceptance.

Also, to analyze about ten factors of self-acceptance, they have a self-understanding, realistic expectations, the absence of environmental obstacles, positive social attitudes, the absence of severe emotional stress, preponderance success, identification with well-adjusted people, self-perspective, good childhood training, a stable self-concept, and two types of effects on self-acceptance: self-adjustment and social adjustment.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Componential Table	34
Table 4.2 Componential Table	70

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TG1	: Tall Girl 1
TG2	: Tall Girl 2
SU	: Self Understanding
RE	: Realistic Expectation
AEO	: Absence of Environmental Obstacles
FCA	: Favorable Social Attitude
ASES	: Absence of Several Emotional Stress
POS	: Preponderance of Successes
IWW	: Identification with Well-adjusted People
SP	: Self Perspective
GCT	: Good Childhood Training
SSC	: Stable Self Concept
GN	: Genuineness
REA	: Realistic Expectation of Achievement
S-Sa	: Self Satisfaction
Nodc	: No discrimination
AOP	: Absence of Prejudice
PSS	: Possession of Social Skills
ORI	: Outer-oriented
Ach	: Achievement
PA	: Positive Attitude
FSJ	: Favorable Self Judgment

DCT	: Democratic Child Training
RH	: Respect Himself
RFC	: Responsibility for Controlling
S-Con	: Self Concept
S-Rec	: Self Rejection
Se-Adj	: Self Adjustment
Soc-Adj	: Social Adjustment
SC	: Self Confidence
SE	: Self Esteem
AC	: Accept Criticism
SA	: Self Appraisal
Emp	: Empathy
INTO	: Interest in Others
Tr	: Tolerant
HO	: Helping Others

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The self is the individual who becomes the object of reflective consciousness. It has a set of characteristics, such as personality and abilities, that make a person different from others. Self-acceptance is a level of individual ability and desire to live with all of her characteristics, Hurlock (1980). Individuals with self-acceptance have a realistic assessment of their potential combined with an appreciation for themselves as a whole. And also, individuals can accept everything about themselves, both their weaknesses and their strengths. If things happen that are less favorable or pleasant, the individual will be able to think logically about the good and bad of a problem without feeling inferior, ashamed, opposed, etc.

When someone doesn't like something about themselves or their life, the first thing they do is work on self-acceptance. Everyone can start with the small things in their lives by bringing up action-reflection on self-acceptance in everyday life. For example, start by accepting their shortcomings and focusing on their strengths. For this reason, the researcher can be aware of and care about one's self-acceptance because it is essential for mental health and has a mild effect on oneself. Anderson (in Sugiarti, 2008) states that self-acceptance means that they have succeeded in accepting their strengths and weaknesses as they are. Accepting themselves means finding their character and the foundation that forms their heart and integrity.

In November 2018, it was announced that Netflix and McG of Wonderland Sound and Vision would be working together for the fourth time, this time on the movie *Tall Girl*. Directed by Nzingha Stewart and written by Sam Wolfson. The movie tells the story of Ava Michelle as Jodi Kreyman, who is the main character in the movie and has the character of a teenage girl who has the gift that many people want in the form of this tall posture, which makes her feel insecure about getting along with her peers. She was so tall that her friends at school often bullied her. The *Tall Girl* movie has a sequel. The first movie was released on September 13, 2019, and on October 17, 2019, on Netflix, it reached 41 million viewers after the movie was released on the platform. And this movie will pivot on how Jodi Kreyman, through her day as a 16-year-old girl, is 187 cm tall. Because her friends often tease her, Jodi Kreyman becomes a lowly student and doesn't want to hang out with many people.

This movie tells how Jodi Kreyman gets her confidence back by accepting herself as she is. In the second sequel, which was released on February 11, 2022, Jodi Kreyman, who was not confident in the first movie, is now. Now he has become a popular student and is gaining confidence. She even managed to get a position as the main character in a musical drama at her school, which had been her dream for a long time and finally came true. However, with pressure from those around her due to Jodi Kreyman's miscommunication, her self-confidence was chaotic, and she almost didn't continue staging the drama. And in the end, Jodi Kreyman got her confidence back by fighting all the negative thoughts that were always on her mind.

Jodi Kreyman's characteristics develop from the beginning to the end of the story. The reason for Jodi Kreyman's self-acceptance is because of her experience with good and bad situations. The influence of the people in her environment, such as family and friends, also plays an important role in Jodi Kreyman's personality. Through the movie, readers can learn how the family in a past life can affect their personality and how characters can change when they interact, socialize, or make friends.

One of the exciting parts of this movie is the development of the main character to overcome the problems that appear due to environmental influences. This movie shows the reader the importance of an important figure in changing and developing one's personality through environmental influences. This movie shows the reader the importance of self-acceptance as an important figure in changing and developing one's personality. The readers might also discover that a person's environment, such as their family and friends, can have an impact on how their personality develops. Therefore, the topic of self-acceptance related to personality development is always interesting to discuss.

Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance is used in this study. This theory says that personality development is a stage of growth that changes and awakens a person over time. There are several factors affecting self-acceptance: a) self-understanding, b) realistic expectations, c) absence of environmental obstacles, d) favorable social attitudes, e) absence of severe emotional stress, f) preponderance of successes, g) identification with well-adjusted people, h)

self-perspective, i) good childhood training, j) stable self-concept. And, the effects of self-acceptance are a) effects on self-adjustment, and b) social adjustment.

There are some researchers who discuss self-acceptance. The First research is an undergraduate thesis from Kaomaneng, L. N. G. (2020). *Elsa's Self-Acceptance as the Result of Her Defense Mechanism in Jennifer Lee's Frozen*. The thesis writer explains self-acceptance in the main character in the Frozen film. Where is the same place as this thesis? Namely on self-acceptance as the object. In Frozen, Elsa has trouble hiding her powers. In this study, defense mechanisms and self-acceptance are the main concerns in analyzing how Elsa solves problems related to her strength by achieving self-acceptance in Frozen. The first result is when Elsa finds an understanding of herself and begins her journey toward self-acceptance which is a defense mechanism, and then Elsa's self-acceptance can accept her negative impulses and attitudes. And she can come to terms with the fact that her strength is a part of her that can bring happiness in embracing everyone she loves.

The second is Haura, H., & Setyani, T. I. (2021, January). "*Self-Acceptance in Udan Ing Wanci Ketiga Novel by Tulus Setiyadi*." In International University Symposium on Humanities and Arts 2020 (INUSHARTS 2020) (Pp. 132-138). Atlantis Press." This study focuses on self-acceptance to solve problems in the embodiment of the concept of "nrima ing pandum". The author examines using a literary psychology theory approach. Psychology has discussed self-injury related to self-acceptance. Javanese culture has an intangible cultural heritage, one of which is "nrima ing pandum", which means being able to understand and accept the limitations of

the competencies that exist in him.

The third is Gamayanti, W. (2016). *Gambaran penerimaan diri (self-acceptance) pada orang yang mengalami skizofrenia*. This study aims to see how the picture of the self-acceptance of people who experience residual schizophrenia even though the pressure they face is quite large. This study uses a qualitative method approach with a case study research design. The research subjects were residual ODS in the adult age range (20-40). The study results found that the issues that experienced residual schizophrenia were productive and reactive in their social environment because they could accept themselves even though the quality of their self-acceptance was different in each subject.

Based on the research previously mentioned, this study focuses more on portraying the factors and impacts of self-acceptance that affect the development of the main character's personality. This research is on the role of self-acceptance in influencing the personality development of the main character in Jodi Kreyman. Therefore, the researcher chose personality development related to the main character's self-acceptance as the research topic.

B. Limitation of The Study

To achieve the expected goals of researchers. So, this research is not widespread and is right on target. The researcher will focus on Self-Acceptance as Portrayed in *Tall Girl Sequel* Movie to solve the problems in

the movie. The researcher analyzed the factors and their effects using Hurlock's (1974) self-acceptance theory to answer the problem formulation.

To analyze the movie's main character, Jodi Kreyman, in *Tall Girl Sequel*. In Jodi Kreyman's character, when she experiences inner insecurity, that can affect her self-acceptance and result in the absence of personality development in her. But when Jodi Kreyman found the figure of a man named Jack Dunkleman, it was this man who could accept her with all her shortcomings. Other issues may be influential but are not discussed in this study and can be explained in future research. This will let other researchers or readers know that everyone being different isn't a bad or weird thing. This uniqueness and specialness make it an even more beautiful attraction to others.

C. Formulation of The Problem

1. What are the factors of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie?
2. How are the effects of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie?

D. Objectives of The Problem

1. To reveal the factors of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie.
2. To reveal the effects of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie

E. The Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that this research can be helpful for society in studying literature through a movie, which is primarily a skill in writing. There are two kinds of benefits to this research.

1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this research are intended to help the student, especially in the English Letters study program, who learns about literature on a psychoanalytic theme. The researcher expects it can offer assistance in getting the character of some characters as portrayed in the movie. It is additionally expected to progress the reader's information about literature, especially self-acceptance as portrayed in the movie.

2. Practical Benefits

In essence, this research should be used as study material for other researchers or even as references for the general public, which includes in particular the State Islamic University of Raden Mas Said Surakarta or other educational institutions and non-governmental organizations that understand and care about educational issues, especially in the literature section. It can also be utilized as a reference for other analysts and data to encourage analysts who are expected to analyze the characters in the movie for a more in-depth study.

F. Definition of The Key Terms

1. Self-acceptance

Self-acceptance is the act of accepting oneself and all her personality traits exactly as they are. They accept them no matter whether they are

positive or negative. Self-acceptance gives her more confidence in herself and makes her less vulnerable to criticism. It means to deeply and totally accept every aspect of themselves, unconditionally and without exception.

2. Self-confidence

Self-confidence is a term that appears in many contexts, from improving mental health to helping people meet goals and more. Self-confidence is more than a buzzword; it's a genuine concept linked to mental health, well-being, and a positive way of living in the world. Self-confidence includes both feeling and doing. Self-confidence is not so much a single idea as a process that involves how someone thinks about herself and others, as well as how she functions despite challenges and uncertainties. Self-confidence applies to her inner, private world and to the outer world around her.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

This chapter talks about the theories and studies that support how the main character shows self-acceptance and how they relate to the story.

1. Theory of Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance

The self is something of which we are immediately aware. We think of it as the warm, central, private region of our lives. As such, it plays a crucial part in our consciousness (a concept broader than self), in our personality (a concept broader than consciousness), and in our organism (a concept broader than personality). Thus, it is some kind of core in our being. The term -personality is derived from the Latin word "persona" which means "mask". Among the Greeks, actors used a mask to hide their identities on stage. This dramatic technique was later adopted by the Romans, to whom persona denoted as one appears to others, not as one actually is.

The personality pattern is founded on the individual's hereditary endowment, but it is not inherited. It is the product of learning during the course of prolonged social relationships with people both within and outside the home. As Anderson has pointed out, personality becomes organized around nodal points or experiences that have received particular emphasis and much reiteration. There are three main things that affect

how a person's personality develops: first, the person's genes, second, their early experiences within the family, and third, important events in their later lives that happened outside the home.

The person can be self-acceptant only when stress, due to anxiety, frustration, and other emotional states adversely affecting the self-concept, is minimal. If the self-concept is reasonably favorable, the person will accept himself because he will like himself. If the self-concept is unfavorable, he will reject himself or accept himself only partially. Since self-acceptance is crucial to personality health, the conditions under which it occurs and how it influences behavior will now be examined. Self-acceptance is the degree to which an individual, having considered his characteristics, is able and willing to live them. The self-accepting person has a realistic appraisal of his resources combined with an appreciation of his own worth; assurance about standards and convictions of his own without being a slave to the opinions of others; and a realistic assessment of limitations without irrational self-reproach. Self-accepting people recognize their assets and are free to draw upon them even if they are not all that could be desired. They also recognize their shortcomings without needlessly blaming themselves (p. 436).

Many of the conditions that determine how much a person likes and accepts himself are the opposite of those that lead to self-rejection.

a. Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance describes several factors of self-acceptance as follows:

(1) Self-understanding

Self-understanding is a self-perception of self-marked by genuineness, not pretense: realism, not illusion; truth, not falsehood: forthrightness, not deviousness. It is not merely recognizing facts but realizing their significance (p. 435).

Genuineness describes people and things that appear to be and are not false imitations. Reality means anything that exists. An event that has happened or a thing that exists is said to have reality. Something close to reality is realistic. Reality is the state of things rather than how they appear or are imagined. Honesty will take them places in life that they could never have dreamed of, and it's the easiest thing they can practice to be happy, successful, and fulfilled. Honesty is part of the foundation of core values and principles. And honesty is also not just about telling the truth. It's about being honest with themselves and others about who they are, what they want, and what they need to live their most authentic life. Honesty promotes openness, empowers us, and enables us to develop consistency in how someone presents the facts. Honesty sharpens their perception and allows them to observe everything around them.

(2) Realistic Expectation

When a person's expectations for achievement are realistic, chances are that his performance will exceed his expectations. It will

contribute to the self-satisfaction that is essential to self-acceptance (p. 435). A realistic expectation of achievement is a person's hope or view that leads to the facts that exist in everyday life by not forcing the will to achieve it and always making an effort to understand all situations and conditions. Self-satisfaction is a feeling or condition that occurs when a person feels satisfied knowing that they have done the best of their ability.

(3) Absence of Environmental Obstacles

The inability to reach realistic goals may come from environmental obstacles over which the person has no control, such as discrimination based on race, sex, or religion. When this happens, the person, knowing his potential, finds it difficult to be self-acceptant. When the obstacles in his path are removed, and when parents, teachers, peers, or employers encourage the person to achieve the success he is capable of, he can be satisfied with his achievements, provided his expectations are realistic (p. 435).

When someone hasn't discriminated, no discrimination is an action, behavior, or attitude taken by that person to not corner and respect individual differences because every individual has the same opportunity and equal treatment without discrimination.

(4) Favorable Social Attitudes

Since the attitudes of members of social groups toward a person mold his self-attitudes, a person who experiences favorable social attitudes can be expected to be self-accepting. Whether or not he does

will depend a lot on how realistic his goals are and how well he knows what his strengths and weaknesses are (p. 435).

There are several elements of favorable social attitudes as follows: the first is the absence of prejudice, which is a form of attitude or perspective of a person who sees everything positive that appears in him and equips him with a clean heart and righteous actions. The second, possession of social skills, is an individual's ability to communicate more effectively with other people, both verbally and nonverbally, according to the situation and conditions that existed at the time; these skills are learned behaviors in everyday life that help improve and develop a personality. And the last, one of the attitudes required in a group to build a high sense of tolerance between groups in existing differences and create harmony within the group is a willingness to accept groups.

(5) Absence of Severe Emotional Stress

Even when mild and transitory, emotional stress leads to upsets in physical and psychological homeostasis. Severe and persistent anxiety, as in a home or work environment with a poor emotional climate, leads to such pronounced upsets that the person's behavior is markedly distorted, and others become critical and reject him. A person's physical homeostasis can also be thrown off by emotional stress. This makes the person less productive at work and more likely to feel tired and unmotivated or so emotional that he reacts badly to people no matter how they treat him (p. 436)

There are several elements to the absence of severe emotional stress. First, studying efficiently means continuously assessing your approach and correcting it when necessary. Developing practical study skills may reduce the hours spent studying, leaving more time for other things in their lives. Good study skills can improve their ability to learn and retain knowledge. Students who use effective study skills may feel their work and effort are more worthwhile.

The second is outer-oriented. If they are externally oriented, they naturally tend to be aware of and engaged with the world. They are interested in other people, activities, events, and the daily stimuli that are in the environment. Their orientation (direction) is outside their heads. It is a healthy and satisfying life adjustment. The potential risk can be the constant need for external distraction, attention, and occupation at the expense of self-awareness, introspection, and quiet thought. They are often urged to enjoy their own company.

The third is relaxed. People are described as *relaxed* when they have no worries or stress. Being relaxed is one of the best feelings; it usually leads to other good feelings like happiness and confidence. Restrictions and rules are relaxed when they become less strict. Fittingly, relaxed and relaxed people tend to go together, just like strict rules can make people feel nervous and uptight—the opposite of *relaxed*.

And the last is happy, meaning that someone who is happy has feelings of pleasure, usually because something nice has happened or because they feel satisfied with their life.

(6) A Preponderance of Successes

A preponderance of failures leads to self-rejection, and a preponderance of successes leads to self-acceptance. A preponderance of successes may be quantitative or qualitative. In the former, the number of successes may outweigh the number of failures. There may be more failures in the latter, but the successes are so much more important and meaningful that they outweigh the failures in social and self-judgment (p. 436). Achievement is something that somebody has done successfully, especially using effort and skill.

(7) Identification With Well-Adjusted People

The person who identifies well-adjusted people is predisposed to develop positive attitudes toward life and thus behave in manner that leads to favorable self-judgments and self-acceptance (p. 436).

There are two elements of identification with well-adjusted people, as follows: the first is a positive attitude, which is a mental outlook of optimism and of expecting good things to happen. People who possess this attitude are easier to get along with, are happy, and spread joy around them.

The second is favorable self-judgments. Self-judgment results from the thoughts individuals have about themselves and the meanings attached to those thoughts. The ideas produce related feelings such as

anxiety, anger, and depression—judgments (the process of forming an opinion or reaching a conclusion based on the available material). The assumptions people make about themselves can become habituated as they are used to explain and validate unhelpful thoughts (e.g., if I am harsh on myself, other people will not be as influential). They might be intended to protect people against emotional pain, failure, and rejection (p. 436).

(8) Self-Perspective

A person who can see himself as others see him has greater self-understanding than one whose self-perspective tends to be narrow and distorted. An enlightened self-perspective facilitates self-acceptance (p. 436). Self-perspective is a way of describing the point of view or behavior of a person, which includes physical and psychological aspects such as recognizing the individual's characteristics, their behavior or actions, the abilities that exist within themselves, and so on.

(9) Good Childhood Training

Although the type of adjustment made by a person may change dramatically as his life progresses, the core of his self-concept, which determines his adjustment to life, is established in childhood. That is why good home and school training is critical.

There are several elements to good childhood training. The first, democratic method of child training results in greater independence in thinking and acting and in a healthy, positive, confident self-concept.

This leads to better personal and social adjustments and more outgoing, active, and spontaneous behavior. The second, respect for himself, can be interpreted as a crucial thing that does. Respect is also a form of attitude: to respect or value ourselves because we consider ourselves to have good qualities. And the last is the responsibility for controlling. Individuals who bear responsibility for one or more obligations in their lives must carry out these obligations. Individuals get encouragement from within their souls to fulfill all obligations borne by themselves. Moreover, being responsible for controlling whatever it is, they are the ones who can handle it because not everyone can be responsible for control, especially themselves.

(10) Stable Self-Concept

A stable self-concept is one in which the person sees himself the same way, most of the time. Only if the individual has a positive self-concept will he accept himself. If it is unfavorable, it will naturally lead to self-rejection (p. 436).

The first component of stable self-concepts is the way and attitude with which an individual looks at himself. The view or perspective of the self includes physical and psychological aspects, such as the introduction of the individual's characteristics, behavior or actions, abilities, and so on. He has not only the individual's strengths but also the weaknesses and failures.

Second, self-rejection is a form of self-sabotage to which people often resort to achieve a sense of perfection. People who self-reject

themselves often believe they are not good enough or do not deserve the things they have. They constantly attempt to be better and do better since they find it hard to accept themselves the way they are.

b. Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance divides the effects of self-acceptance

Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance explains that many of the conditions that determine how much a person likes and accepts himself are the opposite of these conditions. There are ten factors that lead to self-acceptance. Using the elements described in detail makes it easier to understand what these factors mean.

The more self-acceptance a person has, the better his social adjustment will be. The person who makes good personal adjustments will be happy and successful. The one who makes a good social adjustment will be popular, enjoy social contacts, and have a full and rich life. The importance of self-acceptance in adolescence has been stressed by Jersild: "The adolescent who realistically accepts himself has a treasure. Within his world, the one with meager talents who forthrightly appreciates what he has is richer than the one who is bountifully endowed but deplors himself." This is true at other ages as well. Studies reveal what a broad influence self-acceptance has on a person's life. For convenience, we shall group the effects of self-acceptance into two major categories as follows:

(1) Effects on Self-Adjustment

The self-acceptance person does not think of himself as a paragon of perfection. Instead, he can recognize his good features as well as his

faults. One characteristic of a well-adjusted person is that he usually recognizes his good qualities before his faults and emphasizes them rather than their faults. As one person explained: -We all have to live with ourselves twenty-four hours a day, and therefore we should think much of ourselves, at least enough to give confidence to our egos to improve ourselves (p. 437).

The person who has accepted themselves has self-confidence and self-esteem as a result of thinking much of himself. He is more willing to *accept criticism* than the person with less self-acceptance, who avoids facing the fact that he is in any way imperfect, as criticism implies. While the self-acceptance person may not like criticism, he accepts it and profits from it. He even makes *critical self-appraisals* that help him recognize and correct his weaknesses. There are several self-adjustment components, which are as follows:

- (a) Self-confidence is an attitude about one's skills and abilities. It means he accept and trust himself and has a sense of control in his life. He knows his strengths and weaknesses well and has a favorable view of himself. He sets realistic expectations and goals, communicates assertively, and can handle criticism.
- (b) Self-esteem is a term used to describe a person's sense of worth and personal value towards himself. Self-esteem refers to how he values and perceives himself. Based on his opinions and beliefs about himself, which can feel difficult to change. He might also

think of this as self-confidence. Their self-esteem can affect whether him: like and value himself as a person.

(c) Accepting criticism shows maturity and prevents problems with people in authority. If he can control himself and listen to what others say about how he can improve, he will have fewer problems. And the criticism may help him.

(d) Self-appraisal shows that an individual is successful in making adjustments if he can fulfill his needs in reasonable or acceptable ways to the environment without harming himself.

(2) Effects on Social Adjustments

Acceptance of others accompanies acceptance of oneself. In turn, it is usually, though not always, accompanied by *acceptance by others*. The self-accepting person feels secure enough to take an *interest* in others and to show *empathy*—the ability to transpose himself into the thinking, feeling, and acting of another. As a result, he makes better social adjustments than the self-oriented person because of feelings of inadequacy and inferiority (p. 437).

The person who accepts himself is *tolerant* of others, overlooking their weaknesses and unkindness's. In comparison, the self-rejecting person is likely to react in a hostile, antagonistic manner. The self-accepting person recognizes that he, too, has weaknesses that others do not like.

(a) When someone has an interest in others; they build their confidence and self-esteem and make them feel important, valued,

and worthwhile. Let someone know they matter, and watch them respond positively to your opinions, thoughts, and recommendations.

(b) Empathy is the ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation.

(c) Being tolerant means accepting other people's opinions and preferences, even when they live in a way with which you disagree. Tolerance also means that they don't put their opinions above others, even when they are sure and they are right to help others.

(d) Helping others means to behave well in a group and its environment. This is shown by a person's pleasant attitudes and actions, which allow them to interact with others and take part in physical and social activities to create a harmonious relationship with the environment.

In the analysis of the two categorical effects of self-acceptance and the above-mentioned elements, self-adjustment and social adjustment are processed. This is how people choose behaviors and attitudes that are in line with themselves, the people around them, and the larger society, which is hard to do at any point in their lives.

2. *Tall Girl Sequel* Movie

In this study, the researcher analyzed the entirety of the *Tall Girl Sequel* movie, a Netflix movie directed by Nzingha Stewart and written by

Sam Wolfson. It teaches how we can accept our shortcomings and use them as weapons. This movie is about how a 16-year-old high school girl named Jodi Kreyman lives her day. She has the gift everyone wants: a height of 187 cm. It didn't make her confident enough to hang out with her peers. Because of her height, Jody Kreyman is often bullied. There's nothing wrong with a woman of above-average height, but this is the biggest problem Jodi Kreyman has to face.

Tall Girl sequel also shows that bullying isn't always bad. If that happens to us, we must stand up and fight it. Jodi Kreyman's character shows how she used to be a lowly student and turned into a confident woman. The whole of this movie tells how Jodi Kreyman regains her confidence by accepting herself as she is.

Tall Girl 2 is set to be released in 2019. This movie tells the story of a girl named Jodi Kreyman. This time, Jody has to face another insecurity that causes new problems in her day, but this can make her more mature in thinking and acting. so that the depth of Jodi Kreyman's character is explored when she faces new problems in her life. Now, Jodi Kreyman has become a popular student at her school and is gaining confidence. Jodi Kreyman became more acceptable to her friends at school. Precisely, after delivering a speech at an event. It makes this girl more confident in appearing in public and accepting herself, which does not prevent her from growing. However, Jodi Kreyman's relationship with those closest to her is better than in the first movie. After she accepts the role of the main character in a musical at her school, the plot of this story,

suddenly brings negative whispers. At the same time, this had been Jodi Kreyman's dream for a long time, delayed due to insecurity because of her height.

B. Previous Study

The researcher analyzed several previous studies related to the title of the movie. The first step is to understand self-acceptance, especially as the main character. First is the thesis from Anggraini, M., & Thoyibi, M. Self-Acceptance of Deaf blindness is Reflected in The Main Character of The Story of My Life Memoir. This thesis has the same object as the one the researcher made. She mentioned analyzing the description of self-acceptance depicted in the main character in Helen Keller's film *The Story of My Life* (2014). This study aims to find a portrayal of self-acceptance in the film. The results of this analysis are to analyze the indicators of self-acceptance of deaf people experienced by the main character in the memoir, explain the efforts made by the main character to accept her limitations, and explain the author's reasons for responding to self-acceptance in the context of the problem of deaf-blindness. The difference is that the writer of this thesis only analyzes one film with a different theory.

The second is a thesis from Ramadhani, D., & Munfangati, R. Self-Acceptance at David Levithan's *Every Day*. This study describes the limits of his research on self-acceptance for a strong main character as seen in David Levithan's novel *Every Day*, mindfulness techniques, and the effect of self-acceptance on the main character. The author explores A, who refers to himself as "A" as the main character in the novel, through the perspectives of

teenagers from all characters. The purpose of this study is to analyze, using the psychological approach theory, data collection using documentary studies by reading and observing novels, visiting libraries, reading sources, writing data, categorizing data, and searching for information on the internet. Because this study uses library research, it uses a qualitative descriptive method. There are several important findings in the study, as follows: First, the self-acceptance of the main character named "A" can be seen in his ability and willingness to let others see his true self and his ability to carry out a proper self-evaluation. Second, applying mindfulness techniques to this main character allows you to notice new differences by reflecting on puzzles and paradoxes and considering alternative interpretations of problematic aspects of yourself. Third, the effects of the main character's self-acceptance are: 1) accepting A's typical life; 2) living happily, 3) enjoying every moment, and 4) feeling more -ownll in his life. The difference from other previous studies is that this research focuses on the self-acceptance of the main character in the novel. The other reason researchers use this previous research is that the object of research is the same as the object the researcher uses to analyze her research.

The third is Wibowo, A. I., and Cempaka, G. (2020). Speech Act Classification and Request Strategy in the -Tall Girlll Movie, directed by Nzingha Stewart. The research has the same subject as the one the researcher made. The research aims to determine the speech act classification and types of request strategies from the dialogue of the characters in the Tall Girl movie. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative analysis. Data is

taken from all characters' conversations and based on observation and theories. In this analysis, the writers discovered the classification of the speech act and different types of request strategies. The speech act is classified into declarations, representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Directives were the dominant form among the five types of illocutionary actions, mostly expressed their utterance. And as a request strategy: typed-in mood derivable, explicit performative, hedged performative, locution derivable wants a statement, suggestive formula, and preparatory. Mood derivable served as the dominant form among the other types to deliver their willingness.

The fourth, Misiantari, N. K., Putri, I. G. A. V. W.; and Ardiantari, I. A. P. G. (2022). *An Analysis of Flouting Maxims in the Tall Girl Movie*. The aim of the study deals with the flouting maxim in the movie *Tall Girl*. People in conversation can run smoothly if they follow the cooperative principle. According to Grice (1975), the cooperative principle occurs at the stage when you receive the purpose or direction of the exchange in which you are engaged. Four maxims make up the cooperative principle: the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner. However, not all conversations run smoothly. Sometimes people are uncooperative while conveying information, known as the flouting maxim. This study discusses the maxim flouted by the characters in the movie *Tall Girl*. This study analyzes the types of flouting maxims and why the characters flouted the maxims in the *Tall Girl* movie. There are two theories used to analyze the data in this research. First, the theory of the cooperative principle

was proposed by Grice (1975) to analyze the type of floating maxim, and the second theory was proposed by Leech (1983) to analyze the reason for the floating maxim. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to describe the data and answer the problem of the study. According to the findings of the study, there are ten instances of floating maxims in *The Tall Girl Movie*.

The last, Jasmine Khanza Aulia (2020). *An Analysis of Jodi Kreyman's Personality in Tall Girl Movie*. Using Costa and McCrae's personality traits theory, this study seeks to understand the character of Jodi Kreyman, the main character in the film *Tall Girl*. This research used qualitative methods to analyze the data. The findings revealed that, of the five personality traits explained by Costa and McCrae, there are four dimensions of Jodi's personality traits that appear in the film. Those are neuroticism (6 data), agreeableness (3 data), openness (1 data), and introversion (3 data).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains how they conducted this research. The first step is to tell how to approach the research design. The second step discusses the data and data sources obtained when conducting research. The third step is the data instrument, the tool used to collect data. The fourth step is collecting data to get the information needed to achieve the research objectives. The fifth step is data analysis techniques, namely the process of processing data into new information so that the characteristics of the data are easy to understand and have value as a solution to a problem related to research.

A. Research Design

In conducting research, they need a research design. The research design refers to strategies for integrating the various components of a research project cohesively and coherently. A research design is an overall plan for connecting conceptual research problems to persistent and achievable empirical research. It is an inquiry that provides specific direction for procedures in research (Creswell, 2014).

The difference between qualitative research and quantitative research is that qualitative data is descriptive, while quantitative research is numerical. A qualitative method is used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interactions. It generates non-numerical data. The integration of qualitative research into intervention studies is a research strategy that is gaining increased attention across disciplines. The basis of this

qualitative research lies in the interpretation of social reality and the description of human life experience itself. This study also uses numbers and percentages as the final result collection. In qualitative research, the emphasis is less on counting the number of people who think or behave in a certain way. In general, in this qualitative research, the participants used fewer tools, including an interview guide and an open questionnaire. This type of research is most suitable for answering questions about the means and reasons behind them and is not suitable for generalizing various questions, objects, and times as in doing quantitative research.

The researcher uses the design of the research as a descriptive method. The descriptive method is a research method that attempts to describe and interpret the objects by reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. Moreover, Endraswara (2011) gives the important features of qualitative research in investigating the literature, such as the researcher is the key instrument that reads the literature thrifty, the research is done descriptively which elaborated in the form of words or pictures than numbers, and the process is more priority than result because literature establishes interpretations. Thus, the researcher chose to collect facts and data related to the research.

B. Data and Data Sources

The purpose of this research was to obtain data. The data source is the subject of data acquisition. The researcher needs to consider sources and confirm their research and findings. The researcher can choose between

primary data and secondary data. In addition, the researcher can also use both methods simultaneously, which is called triangulation or the double method.

Meanwhile, movie transcripts from the internet are used to support data so that researcher can easily understand the movie's dialogue. The data from this research are the dialogues containing the character's expression, how she is portrayed, and the habits she does in the movies. The data that they used in this research, according to their origin, can be classified as follows:

1. Primary Data

In conducting this research, the researcher took primary data from the textual data and applied it to the movies *Tall Girl I* and *Tall Girl II*. Besides Jodi Kreyman as the main character and Jodi Kreyman's family, Jodi Kreyman's friends also serve as characters. Primary data is that which has not been previously generated. It's collected at the time of research by the researcher themselves. According to Kothari (1985:11), primary data is original information collected for the first time. Therefore, researchers can obtain their data by collecting it directly from the material they are interested in. In a different sense, primary data is information that the writer has gathered themselves. According to Ajayi (2017), primary data is original and unique data, and secondary data is one that has undergone reconstruction or analysis by other researchers, such as in journal articles, conference papers, books, and publications.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary sources are complementary sources to obtain data. Kuncoro (2009:145) states that secondary data is data collected by other

parties; researchers can find the source of this data through other sources related to the data to be sought. In other words, secondary sources have the function of collecting data for different purposes when conducting research. Here, the secondary sources used are documents. The secondary data includes references and materials related to research by selecting from author biographies, papers, dissertations, journals, articles, the internet, or other vital data to fulfill the study to be researched.

C. Research Instrument

In data collection, the instrument is very important in research because the instrument is a measuring tool and will provide information about what we are researching (Sappaile, 2007). The quality of the measuring instruments used for research data collection greatly influences the reliability of the data obtained. Thus, the accuracy and reliability of research results are significantly determined by the quality of the instruments used to collect data.

In this study, there is a variable whose characteristics you want to know can be done by measuring. A measuring instrument called an instrument is needed to measure the characteristics of a variable (Sappaile, 2007). According to Sugiono (2013), a research instrument is a tool used to measure the observed natural and social phenomena. While Purwanto (2018), research instruments are tools used to collect data in research. The research instrument made on the measurement objectives and the theory used as a basis.

D. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, researchers used observation techniques (Creswell, 2009). This technique is done by reading and observing the English translation

of the subtitles of the *Tall Girl* Sequel movie transcript. In the observation process, the researcher makes field notes (Creswell, 2009: 181). Field notes are used to record data on data sheets for immediate classification. The researcher recorded all the correct data using a laptop. Checking activities are also carried out on the laptop screen. The researcher took several steps to obtain the data. First, the researcher watched the *Tall Girl* Sequel Movie with English subtitles. Then the researcher reads the English Transcript of the *Tall Girl* Sequel movie and understands the plot. Next, the researcher compares the transcript and the story used for the research. After the required data is found, the researcher enters the data into the data collection classification table. Finally, the researcher analyzed the data based on the problem formulation that had been described previously.

E. Data Validation Techniques

Data validation is verifying and validating data collected before it is used. Any data handling task, whether gathering data, analyzing it, or structuring it for presentation, must include data validation to ensure accurate results. Sometimes it can be tempting to skip validation since it takes time. According to Sugiyono (2014), validity is a test to measure unknown data that can be used to make sure that the data is valid or to make sure the truth about the reality which is the tool of measurement and is used for counting valid data.

According to Moleong (2014:330), triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that uses something other than the data. Triangulation using to determine the validity of data from research data sources. The research uses theoretical triangulation. Theory triangulation tests

the validity of the data found based on existing theories. Theory triangulation is done by determining the pattern or form through analysis based on theory. According to Jick (1979), triangulation is a validity procedure where researchers search for convergence among multiple and different sources of information to form themes or categories in a study. The term comes from military navigation at sea, where sailors are triangulated among distant points to determine their ship's bearing. Denzin (1978) identified four types of triangulations: across data sources (i.e., participants), theories, methods (i.e., interviews, observations, documents), and among different investigators.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of systematically compiling data obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation. Sugiyono (2014), there are several processes in analyzing data, including organizing data, developing data into units, selecting important data to answer research problems, and drawing conclusions. According to Spardley (1980), data analysis comprises a detailed sequential process that begins with an overview of the cultural scenes and searches for cultural domains. It can produce categories of meaning that often contain subcategories. There are four deep stages of data analysis in qualitative research: domain, taxonomy, component, and cultural theme.

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis was done to find a general and complete list of social issues and problems in the research object's situation. The researcher collects the data from the movies *Tall Girl I* and *Tall Girl II* (the sequel to *Tall Girl*).

2. Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy analysis is the continuation of domain analysis. The researcher only analysed the types of stylistic techniques used in rewriting the text, or, in other words, trans stylization, that are seen in movies.

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is used to organize the differences in domain analysis or gaps in the domain analysis. These data are searched by reading the source of the data, and then the researcher classifies it and makes a data reduction or selection of documentation. In this case, the researcher makes a table to make the analysis more easily understandable. The table is made by the researcher to help the researcher know how many trans stylization techniques were applied in the media.

4. Theme Analysis

Cultural theme analysis aims to find the line or red thread that integrates across an existing domain. The researcher will find the majority or main types of style techniques in rewriting the text, or trans stylization, and generate losses and gains in characterizing Jodi Kreyman that she found in the movies in this cultural theme analysis. The researcher will describe and interpret the data in order to draw the conclusion that the majority of trans stylization techniques generate losses and gains.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will be divided into two sections that will be discussed. There are research findings and discussions from the *Tall Girl* sequel movie using Hurlock’s (1974) self-acceptance theory in the discussion chapter. The first part is the presentation of the analysis of the research results. Then, at last, the researcher will discuss the self-acceptance portrayed by the main character in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie.

A. Findings

This chapter focuses on examining the factors and effects of Self-Acceptance in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie using Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock’s (1974) theory of Self-Acceptance, as mentioned in chapter two of the literature review.

1. Factors of Self-acceptance Seen in *Tall Girl* Sequel Movie

Movies	SU	RE	AEO	FSA	ASES
TG 1	4	2	X	x	x
TG 2	2	1	X	4	4

Movies	POS	IWW	SP	GCT	SSC
TG 1	x	2	X	5	1
TG 2	3	X	3	4	2

Table 4.1 Componential Table

a. Self-Understanding

Data 1. GN/SU/TG1/-1:41:08

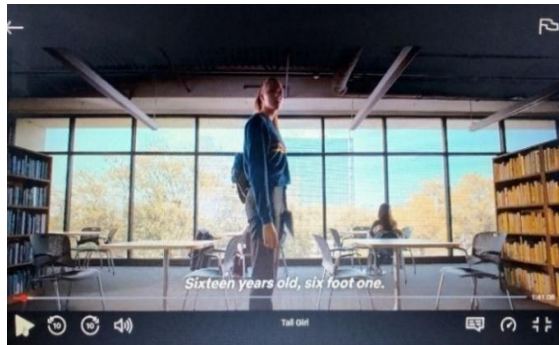


Figure 1.1 Jodi Kreyman is standing showing her genuineness

Jodi Kreyman: “Sixteen years, six foot one.”

In this scene, when Jodi Kreyman is in the library, she sees one of her friends, and her friend stares at her and asks her about the greatness of the book he is reading. He says that the book is full of meaning, but he doesn't know what it is about, and he asks Jodi Kreyman about it. After answering her friend's question, Jodi Kreyman wanted to rush out of the library, but her friend said, he knows he has only known you for about two minutes. Then, when Jodi Kreyman stood up, her friend was suddenly surprised by Jodi Kreyman's height and just left her. And in the dialogue where she says “sixteen years, six foot one” that brings out the genuineness in her.

The data above shows genuineness in self-understanding, which is a factor in self-acceptance. Self-understanding can be interpreted as in-depth self-knowledge about the potentials within, which include personality and so on, for the recognition of the deficiencies one has. If a person has good self-understanding, it will help other people

understand what potential she has. This refers to Jodi Kreyman's lack of confidence in her height, even though it can be used as a uniqueness that exists within herself, when other people bully her about it, and she can be pushed aside by having an unnatural height like my peers. She can also realize the dreams that she dreamed of long ago without any drawbacks.

According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, Genuineness describes people and things that appears and are not false imitations. Reality means anything that exists. An event that has happened or a thing that exists is said to have reality. And the picture in the figure 1, looks like Jodi Kreyman has genuineness is demonstrated in this scene because what is shown is Jodi Kreyman as she is: a tall girl, without a cover-up, and not hiding the fact.

Data 2. GN/SU/TG1/-1:18:39



Figure 2.1 Jodi Kreyman's expression of insecurity

Jodi Kreyman: "Thank you, Mom, but it's just... It's not me."

When Jodi Kreyman's mother told her to wear the dress she chose, seeing herself in the mirror wearing the dress made her feel insecure.

In the dialogue, Jodi Kreyman was praised as beautiful by her mother, and she thanked her, but she felt that when she wore the dress, it was not hers. It can show genuineness because when they wear something that doesn't make them comfortable, it will make us insecure. They don't force them to do anything that makes them uncomfortable about something. Give themselves a little space to express their own feelings by pouring them out on others without hurting their feelings. And in the dialogue text above, Jodi Kreyman says, "Thank you, Mom, but it's just... It's not me."

The data above shows genuineness in self-understanding of self-acceptance factors. It is said to be self-understanding because when they are experiencing a condition that makes them uncomfortable when wearing something that they rarely or never even wore before but were forced to wear, forcing themselves to feel comfortable is something that is not good for them. Do what makes them comfortable, and leave what makes them uncomfortable, so that they will understand that what they wear also make them feel comfortable and free. Don't just be with that compliment that compels them to refrain from imposing their own will.

In theory, Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance suggests genuineness because it depicts Jodi Kreyman and the things she looks like as not a false imitation but as reality, meaning everything that exists. An event that has happened or something that exists is said to possess the fact that what she is

wearing is a form of comfort that exists within her. She avoided feeling that when she wore the dress her mother had chosen, she was not herself; she could not force the comfort that was in her.

Data 3. HNS/SU/TG1/-1:39:59

Jodi Kreyman: “I’m a high school junior wearing size 13 Nikes.”

The conversation data above proves that honesty exists. Besides that, you also get used to see how self-acceptance must be instilled in yourself—Jodi Kreyman’s own honesty about who she is, what she wants, and what she needs to live her most authentic life. Honesty encourages openness, empowers her, and allows her to develop consistency in how she presents facts, as Jodi Kreyman herself said when she said that she was only a junior high school student who wore men’s size 46 shoes compared to the rest of her friends.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of *Self-Acceptance*, honesty is also not just about telling the truth. It’s about being honest with themselves and others about who they are, what they want, and what they need to live their most authentic life. Honesty promotes openness, empowers us, and enables us to develop consistency in how someone presents the facts. Honesty sharpens their perception and allows them to observe everything around them.

The conclusion of the data from genuineness and honesty above is that the meanings in both are the same but have different meanings. Genuineness can be interpreted as something that is visible and can be

seen by other people, but honesty is a person's character in which there is no element of deceit in it. Therefore, both of these data can be seen in the character of Jodi Kreyman, who has a taller body than her peers, and in what she displays in each role. It is undeniable that not everyone can do something to show genuineness and honesty in themselves. Everything that is good should be instilled in them so they can understand who they are. Because genuineness also requires honesty, which becomes their inner integrity and makes them appear as if they have no lies to cover up.

b. Realistic Expectations

Data 4. S-Sa/RE/TG1/-12:39

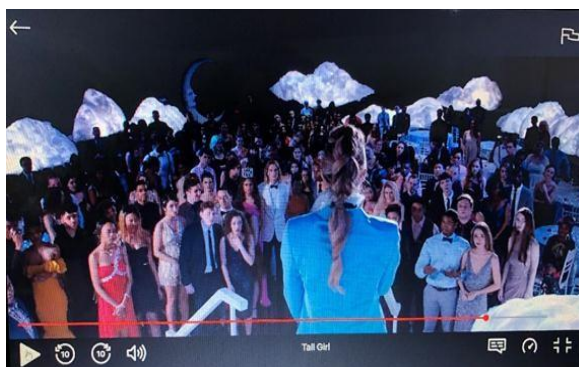


Figure 3.1 Jodi Kreyman on the stage

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman is on stage after giving a speech to explain to others about herself and what she felt after being bullied for her height. It was an attitude of courage to dare to do something that didn't bother her because what she did was in order to realize the dream, she had always dreamed of. And she would not be bullied anymore about her tall body, which was an obstacle to achieving her dream.

The data above can be seen as self-satisfaction because Jodi Kreyman was happy with how she felt at the time. According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, this is referred to as self-satisfaction because of the feeling or condition of Jodi Kreyman when she is satisfied knowing that she has done to the best of her abilities what she previously doubted herself for and can prove it. When she told other people what she wanted to say, it happened. This condition of a person's feelings that there is an urge or need that exists in her. It is connected with the reality that she feels.

Data 5. S-Sa/RE/TG1/-11:08

Jodi Kreyman: "Once we realize this, no one can take it away."

In the dialogue, on stage, Jodi Kreyman made a speech about herself and why she said this before explaining how she felt after being bullied by her friends for her tall body. The fact that she was tall was a part of her, and she liked who she was. It was a thing to love herself with her uniqueness, which made her what she is now. Not everyone can love their uniqueness. And once they realize this, no one can take it away is a comforting line to love herself with what she has. When they are satisfied with what they have, and they are grateful that not everyone has a perfect body. Make other people's assessments of them a reminder that they have individual human limitations.

The data above shows that self-satisfaction is caused by the way Jodi Kreyman feels or the things that happen when she knows she has

done the best she can. According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-satisfaction is a feeling or condition that occurs when a person feels satisfied knowing that she has done the best of her abilities. The dialogue said by Jodi Kreyman is a form of her satisfaction with herself when she was to express herself on stage and be heard by many people, especially her friends, about what she felt after being bullied. The meaning that she conveyed during her speech was that if she loved herself with her height, it meant she had self-acceptance. If she doesn't start, she won't be able to achieve what she's dreamed of for a long time. That is what becomes a source of satisfaction for herself when what she dreams of comes true.

Data 6. S-Sa/RE/TG2/-18:34

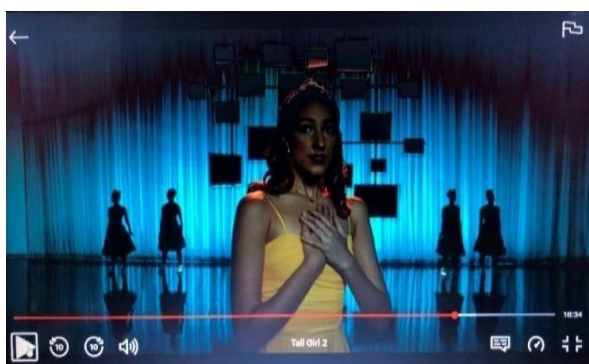


Figure 4.1 Jodi Kreyman's amazed expression after she successfully demonstrated her action

Before staging the play, bad thoughts always came into her mind, which made her nervous at the start of the performance. In the visual image, they can see the expression shown by Jodi Kreyman after completing her play. The audience's cheers and applause made her

surprised and satisfied because she had successfully presented her best in the musical drama organised by the school.

From the visual data above, it shows that this is self-satisfaction because he has performed as the main character in a drama that was held by her school in front of a large audience. Which is where she previously had bad thoughts about staging the play. She thought that she would fail to do so, and she did not deserve to be the main character. Even though this was immediately pushed aside by her confidence that she was going to do it, there were a few obstacles at the beginning when she forgot the dialogue. But that doesn't stop her from showing her best.

According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-satisfaction is a feeling or condition that occurs when a person feels satisfied knowing that they have done the best of their ability. In conclusion, self-satisfaction is one of the desires that humans want to achieve. Self-satisfaction is also one of the most important needs for humans in order to achieve self-actualization. With the motivation and encouragement of someone who is in this self-associating state, the reality that is felt can be based on the desire to seek self-satisfaction and change that comes from personal self-growth itself. In other words, someone who has achieved self-actualization is someone who is satisfied with their abilities. Therefore, it is they who can feel the satisfaction of what she has not felt in herself so far. Life is about choices; if life chooses to be satisfied with

the achievement that the dream has come true, why are they not satisfied? Even though they know they can.

c. Favorable Social Attitudes

Data 7. WAG/FSA/TG2/-1:37:50



Figure 5.1 the happy expression shown by Jodi Kreyman

In this scene, she shows an expression of happy surprise when she is given a surprise by Fareeda and Jack Dunkleman. After Jodi Kreyman wrote her name on a nameplate for the selection of members who would take part in the play, this showed that she had the courage to register herself for the performance, which was held at the school she had dreamed of for a long time. As friends, Fareeda and Jack Dunkleman did this as a form of support for Jodi Kreyman to make her dream come true. With that, Jodi Kreyman does not feel alone and has encouragement when the bad thoughts that are always in her head come. They are the ones who convince Jodi Kreyman that bad thoughts are not always bad.

The data above shows a willingness to accept groups. According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, one of the attitudes required in a group is to build a high

sense of tolerance between groups despite differences and create harmony within the group, realizing the happiness of their friendship. Fareeda and Jack Dunkleman surprised Jodi Kreyman, who plucked up the courage and signed up to take part in the performance held at the school she had long dreamed of.

Data 8. AOP/FSA/TG2/-1:27:19

Harper: "I'm saying there's no worse bully than the one you create in your own head"

In the dialogue, Harper, as an older sister, advises her younger sibling. And why did Harper say that? Because the bad thoughts that always entered Jodi Kreyman's head made her feel like she couldn't do it. Then Harper convinced Jodi Kreyman by giving a positive understanding of failure and explaining that bad thoughts are not always bad, when she hasn't done it yet. Don't make the bad thoughts that are created in their heads worse. Start by creating positive thoughts for the future that she was to do what she has done. Bad thoughts will prevent them from being better than others.

From the conversation data above, it shows that Harper, as an older sister, convinced her sister, Jodi Kreyman, that there was no prejudice. In Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's theory (1974) of Self-Acceptance, the absence of prejudice is a form of attitude or perspective of a person who views everything positively in herself and equips her with a clean heart and good deeds. Those bad thoughts were

created by herself and would only aggravate them and make her worse, and she couldn't do that in the future. though she hasn't tried it yet.

From the absence of prejudice and the willingness to accept the group, they can draw the conclusion that not being prejudiced doesn't stop a person from having good thoughts instead of bad ones. Which will stop her from doing so in the future. The flop hasn't happened yet, but why do they have bad thoughts in the first place? Even though they can think positively that they can do it beyond their own ability. The willingness to accept the group is an attitude needed in the group to respect other people and uphold it in order to build a sense of tolerance and create harmony. Because when they get the will to accept the group, it means they have full awareness of their group and it is in line with what is in the group.

d. Absence of Several Emotional Stress

Data 9. ORI/ASES/TG2/-1:30:23

A man who buys an ice cream too: "Speaking of taller, what's she, like, six-two, six-three?"

In the dialogue, there is a man who is also queuing to buy ice cream behind Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman. Suddenly feeling hurt for Jodi Kreyman, Jack Dunkleman could not accept that Jodi Kreyman was said that way by a man they did not know. Even though Jack Dunkleman was worried, Jodi Kreyman said it was okay. Whereas before, they had good intentions of paying for the ice cream that the man was going to buy. However, after learning that Jack

Dunkleman had time not to pay it, Jodi Kreyman still paid the seller and immediately left the man. Jack Dunkleman doesn't get more emotional about the man's words to Jodi Kreyman.

In Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's theory (1974) of Self-Acceptance says it is outer-oriented. If she is externally oriented, she is naturally inclined to be aware of and involved with the world. She will be interested in other people, activities, events, and the everyday stimuli that exist in the environment. Her orientation (direction) is out of her head. This is a healthy and fulfilling life adjustment. A potential risk can be a constant need for external distraction, attention, and being busy at the expense of self-awareness, introspection, and sober thinking. She was often urged to enjoy the company.

Data 10. Hp/ASES/TG2/-1:39:49

Jodi Kreyman: "That he was the one I was supposed to be with all long"

In the dialogue, Jodi Kreyman said this was because she had gone through several incidents with Jack Dunkleman. Therein lies the role of Jack Dunkleman when Jodi Kreyman can't accept herself, but he stays by her side to encourage her. And it was Jack Dunkleman who made her accept herself more. A form of expression shown to Jodi Kreyman is like a person who really needs encouragement from those around her to help make her dreams come true. If there is no one who gives more encouragement to someone who is struggling to accept

herself, this will make that person have an unstable mind. Because accompanying someone who is in the process of becoming happier. Especially when the process is being fought for produces maximum results.

According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's (1974) of Self-Acceptance, this is happy. When someone is happy, she has a happy feeling, usually because something good has happened or because she feels satisfied with her life, especially when she doesn't have bad thoughts in her head. Being happy and focused on outer-oriented leads to the conclusion that a person's thoughts, concerns, or tendencies in the outside world can indirectly determine his or her attitude, direction, place, and so on in order to adapt to the environment. When they can't be externally oriented, they can't recognise the potential that exists. And the notion of happiness itself is a feeling or condition where a person feels there is peace in life physically and mentally, the meaning of which is to increase self-vision. Happiness can be created from simple things that are lived.

e. Preponderance of Successes

Data 11. Ach/POS/TG2/-1:31:33

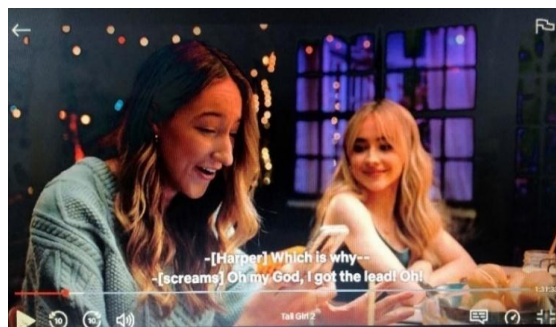


Figure 6.1 Jodi Kreyman's happy expression received a notification that she was appointed as the main character in her school play.

Harper: "Which is why?"

Jodi Kreyman: "Oh my God, I got the lead! Oh!"

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman is having dinner with her family in order to make Jodi Kreyman think too badly about staging a play that will be held at her school later. Jodi Kreyman's father came up with the idea for dinner, and while they were talking, Jodi Kreyman got a text message telling her that she was now the main character in the drama. Jodi Kreyman's happy expression could not be deceived; she was so happy that she smiled broadly. Until Harper asked Jodi Kreyman, "Which is why?" because of her happy expression when she received notification that she was the main character, Harper and her parents were also happy for the unexpected achievement that Jodi Kreyman had become the main character in the drama held at her school. Behind it all, there are many obstacles, especially for her friend Kimmy, who wants to be the main character. At the time of auditioning to find the main character, she was always blocked, but Jodi Kreyman still followed her even though she was hindered.

The visual data above shows a very happy expression for the achievement she has long dreamed of. The dream at that time finally became a reality after she found out that she was the main character in a musical drama organized by the school. Being a source of pride for her, her sister, and her parents. This achievement was none other than

the strong determination of Jodi Kreyman, whose days were always haunted by bad thoughts that filled her head—that what she was about to do would fail. Even though it hasn't been done yet, bad thoughts always arise. If it is not pursued by her, that thing is but a dream that cannot be attained if there is no striving for it. Achievement in Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance is something someone has successfully done, especially by using effort and skill.

Data 12. Ach/POS/TG2/-16:50



Figure 7.1 The action performed by Jodi Kreyman on stage

It was on the stage that Jodi Kreyman appeared as the main character before she stepped onto the stage. She saw the condition on the stage first, whether there were many spectators or not. And at first glance, she thought she would fail to perform her role. At the start of the play, she had forgotten the dialogue she was going to say, but she was assisted by a friend on the side of the stage who was not visible from the front of the stage. She displays very flexible movements and is confident that her achievements have been realized. With that, she successfully performed her role, and the audience roared with big

applause for her performance. It was unexpected that Jodi Kreyman was able to carry out her achievement well.

The visual data above shows an achievement because something was successfully done by Jodi Kreyman, the main character in a musical drama organized by her school. Especially by using the effort and skills she put out to show the best in herself in front of the audience. And after she performed her role, the audience gave her a huge round of applause, and they didn't think Jodi Kreyman could do so well. Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance says that social and self-judgment may have more failures, but the successes are so much more important and meaningful that they make up for the failures. Achievement is something that someone succeeds in doing, especially by using effort and skill. A person is said to be an achiever if she has succeeded in achieving something she is trying to achieve. Don't make limitations a barrier to showing the best of the abilities she has. Basically, to achieve an achievement, it certainly cannot be instantaneous but requires a long process that must be passed.

Achievement is the result of a business that has been done, grown, and made by an individual in the form of skills. Because a person is considered an achiever if she has achieved something as a result of what she has worked for, she wants to practice honing skills that are not necessarily hers. And she continues to practice to reach them, which she has never done before. As was done by Jodi Kreyman, her

always thinking badly about the failure that would come in her role as the main character in a drama organized by her school did not make her not be persistent in showing the best of her abilities. Even though there were many obstacles, especially with the height she had, to the intimidation from her peers. With the encouragement of people around her when she always had bad thoughts, she achieved the best that she could at that time!

f. Identification with Well-adjusted People

Data 13. FSJ/IWW/TG1/-1:40:09

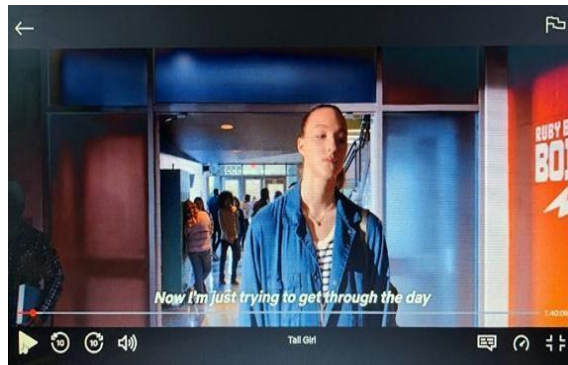


Figure 8.1 Jodi Kreyman's expression felt insecure about herself

In this scene, after she was bullied by her friend for her height, she walked into an alley near the locker room at her school. She had a spiritless face, and she said in the dialogue, "Now I'm just trying to get through the day." The meaning of what she said was how to accept bullying from her friends, who often ask her how the weather is every time they meet her. She was silent and did not respond to her friend's attempts to bully her; sometimes, when she was with Fareeda, her best friend, Fareeda answered with annoyance. But sometimes she tells Fareeda not to reply. None other than that thing makes her feel fine

even though bad thoughts often arise about herself. And with that, she kept to herself what she felt without telling those closest to her.

The data shows that the expression shown by Jodi Kreyman is that she walks with her head down and says, “Now I’m trying to get through the day.” She is often bullied by her peers, but she still accepts herself regardless of what others think. And that’s what her own mind believed. The data above on favorable self-judgments confirms this. In theory, *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of *Self-Acceptance* says self-judgment results from the thoughts that individuals have about themselves and the meaning attached to those thoughts. These ideas generate related feelings such as anxiety, anger, and depression—judgments (the process of forming opinions or reaching conclusions based on available material). The assumptions that people make about themselves can become habitual because they are used to explain and validate unhelpful thoughts (for example, if you are being hard on yourself, other people will have less influence). They may be meant to protect people from emotional pain, failure, and rejection.

Data 14. FSJ/IWW/TG1/-11:17

Jodi Kreyman: “Being tall, actually, is what makes me, and I like me.”

Speaking on stage, Jodi Kreyman’s speech was about who she was and how she handled having a tall body and accepting herself. The dialogue is one of the things Jodi Kreyman told her listeners so they would understand that despite her tall body often being teased by her

friends, she accepts herself for who she is. Jodi Kreyman may be hoping that by giving this speech, other people will realize that her height is not a barrier to her achieving her goals. Not everyone can embrace their differences, particularly when peer pressure causes them to give up or be discouraged from improving.

With how Jodi Kreyman felt when she was tall in her body, she loved it. In that case, she can judge that she is capable of doing whatever can be profitable for herself without harming others. According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, favorable self-judgments mean self-judgment results from the thoughts individuals have about themselves and the meanings attached to those thoughts. The ideas produce related feelings such as anxiety, anger, and depression—judgments (the process of forming an opinion or reaching a conclusion based on the available material). The assumptions people make about themselves can become habituated as they are used to explain and validate unhelpful thoughts (e.g., if I am harsh on myself, other people will not be as influential). They might be intended to protect people against emotional pain, failure, and rejection.

In conclusion, favorable self-judgment is the ability to form opinions and make decisions based on personal qualities, relevant knowledge, and experience. It is said that if one can accept that failure is part of the human experience, then they will be less likely to judge themselves. Self-judgment results from the thoughts that individuals

have about themselves and the meaning attached to those thoughts. Therefore, that thought will produce the following feelings related to anxiety, anger, and depression, which are not easy for someone in that phase. Doing something that can benefit self-judgment is how they can love themselves, with all its advantages and disadvantages.

g. Self-Perspective

Data 15. SP/SP/TG2/-1:16:14

Jodi Kreyman: “I’m under so much pressure for the show, but I’ve been looking forward to this.”

When Jodi Kreyman was having dinner with Jack Dunkleman, she had bad thoughts that came back to haunt her. Even though she knows and realizes that she is under pressure, she tries to overcome that because she wants to be in the show. This demonstrates that she has a self-perspective, can recognize her own abilities as others see them, and better understands herself than people whose self-perspectives are narrow and distorted.

Data 16. SP/SP/TG2/-1:03:57

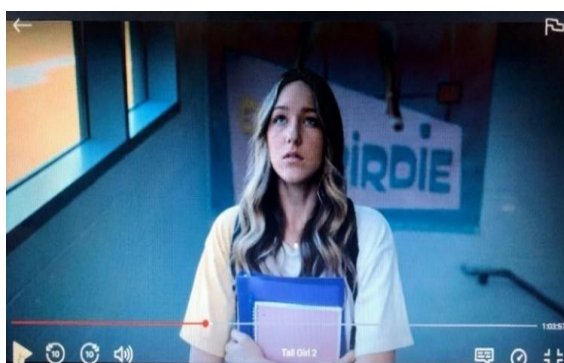


Figure 9.1 The expression of Jodi Kreyman who still didn't expect that the poster was plastered on the wall of her school

In the scene, when Jodi Kreyman is climbing the stairs to get to the top floor, unexpectedly, on the wall near the stairs, there is a poster where the poster depicts her real self, which is quite a large picture. Why is her picture large enough on the poster? She is the main character in a play that her school will perform. Jodi Kreyman's expression is very telling of her surprise and fear that the drama will soon take place, but negative thoughts always come to mind. She always thought she did not deserve to be the main character. Even though she has good potential, it's just that she doesn't have the feeling that she can do it. The influence of other people also made her even more doubtful of what potential she had at that time. But in her mind, she was also wondering whether she should just step down as the main character rather than constantly thinking that everything would fail. That's why it's important to be herself and assess herself without having to listen to bad words from other people that make her always think badly of herself.

The visual data above shows that Jodi Kreyman's expression, which was still unexpectedly displayed on a large poster at her school, became the main role in the drama. She was fueled by her negative thoughts once again—she couldn't back down if she wanted to step down from the main role. According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's theory (1974) of Self-Acceptance is a person who can see himself as others see him has greater self-understanding than one whose self-perspective tends to be narrow and distorted. An

enlightened self-perspective facilitates self-acceptance. Self-perspective is a way of describing the point of view or behavior of a person, which includes physical and psychological aspects such as recognizing the individual's characteristics, their behavior or actions, the abilities that exist within themselves.

Data 17. SP/SP/TG2/-16:30

Jodi Kreyman: "Tonight was just beginner's luck."

She sat in front of the mirror after she did a good job of making herself the main character in the play. She reflected on herself, and she was not happy because she succeeded in showing the best of her abilities. Even though there were a few problems when she was on stage, at first, she forgot her lines. Her facial expression when looking in the mirror showed that she still had a lot of burden at that time and said it was just beginner's luck, even though it was far more than what others expected when they saw Jodi Kreyman's appearance. She has accomplished her goal of performing on stage, and that is something to be proud of. The one where she had always believed she had been waiting patiently for that dream, but after it had come true, she wondered why she had ever assumed it was simply good fortune. Her desire to avoid negative experiences that would prevent her from later realizing her dreams and growing even better makes it crucial for her to recognize herself and develop the potential that already exists within her. How much longer will she be caught up in this if she doesn't begin with herself? Therefore, she should start by recognizing her own

characteristics and the abilities she has that are not wasted when she wants to do something better.

From the conversation data above, it shows that after successfully presenting a musical drama starring Jodi Kreyman, she reflects when bad thoughts come to her. That's how Jodi Kreyman sees herself. So, if they believe that someone who sees herself has a better understanding of herself than those whose perspective is limited and distorted, it will make matters worse. The contents of her head cannot think positively and she has to carry it out. According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, an enlightened self-perspective facilitates self-acceptance. Self-perspective is a way to describe a person's point of view or behavior, which includes physical and psychological aspects such as recognizing individual characteristics, their behavior or actions, and the abilities that exist within them. That is why they must first recognize themselves when they are going to do something that is a dream they have had for a long time. And when other people become obstacles for them to achieve their dreams, make it a light burden. It's just an encouragement not to give up because of that alone.

h. Good Childhood Training

Data 18. DCT/GCT/TG1/-1:04:49

Jodi Kreyman's father: "And then you could see that they're perfectly okay being tall."

When Jodi Kreyman's father sees that many of his friends are the same height as her in this scene, he tells her to join his friends and is now standing outside her door. Jodi Kreyman, however, refused and went straight to her room to get quiet. When she believed that being tall was a bad thing and that she couldn't fulfil her dreams, her father's words to her were comforting. Although being tall has its advantages, she avoids them when she is uncomfortable so that she can first come to terms with herself. At that moment, her father told her to get out of the room, but she just said that didn't make her accept anything and opened the bedroom door briefly before closing it again. It was done by her father so she could accept herself and not feel alone with a tall body.

From the data conversation above, what Jodi Kreyman's father intended to teach her was good; by doing so, she could accept herself. She is not alone in having a tall body. But she didn't feel comfortable in the environment and chose to avoid it, locking herself in her bedroom. According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's theory (1974) of Self-Acceptance shows that democratic child education methods produce greater independence in thinking and acting as well as a healthy, positive, and confident self-concept. This leads to better personal and social adjustments and more open, active, and spontaneous behavior.

Data 19. DCT/GCT/TG1/-27:02

Jodi Kreyman's father: "Jodi... You, okay?"

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman's father cares for his daughter, who is not feeling well, but her father tries to ask her how she is. After discovering that he is not comfortable with the environment of her father's friends, who also have a tall body. At that time, confining herself in her bedroom was a solution to help her calm down. Jodi Kreyman's father should have taught Jodi Kreyman to be a person who accepts criticism, respects other people, has high self-confidence, and is responsible for her social life. As well as teaching her the courage to express things that are uncomfortable for her when circumstances force her to look fine to children who cannot express what they feel to their parents. Don't force the child when the child can't enjoy a situation that feels uncomfortable. That's where the role of parents is heavy enough to control emotions and dilute the situation.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, this is democratic method of child training results in greater independence in thinking and acting and in a healthy, positive, confident self-concept. This leads to better personal and social adjustments and more outgoing, active, and spontaneous behavior. Jodi Kreyman shut herself in her room when, after finding her at home, she was surprised to find her father's friends, who had tall bodies, also gathered at the house, which made her uncomfortable. Because her father felt guilty at that time, he immediately approached

Jodi Kreyman and asked her how he was behind her bedroom door, and she didn't open the door for a long time. But her father was still patiently waiting for the door to be opened with various questions that she felt would not feel forced.

Data 20. RH/GCT/TG1/-1:36:27

Jodi Kreyman: "When you're good at something, and other people tend to wanna watch you do it, and I don't need to give people another reason to look at me."

In this scene, the incident happened when she was eating with her family. In the middle of eating, suddenly, Jodi Kreyman's father said many things about her fear of seeing tall people and comparing them to others. Even though this can be discussed after eating, and the eating environment appears comfortable. And at that very moment, Jodi Kreyman answered this to her father, who doubted that she could do something or not continue something that had been carried out with a pretty good opinion conveyed to her father, who often belittled her. This is done as a form of attitude to respect or value themselves because they consider themselves to have good qualities and want to keep them private from other people who, like them, do not need to explain who they are.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, respecting herself is an important thing she does. Respect is also a form of attitude: respecting or appreciating oneself because they consider themselves to have good qualities. Not

everyone can do that, no matter how small. Why is that? Because Jodi Kreyman cannot respect herself, she will not be able to withstand various forms of bullying from those around her who often bully her. She did it to her father, who at the time scared her and underestimated her tall body, would become an obstacle to doing something. Even with the uniqueness that someone has, if they can accept it, they can achieve what they dream of according to their abilities without having to push themselves. And also, because respecting others and herself will make the mood more peaceful and prosperous, this also causes oneself to be more productive and focused without the shadow of a dispute occurring.

Data 21. RFC/GCT/TG2/-1:28:26

Harper: “I was afraid this might happen. I prayed it wouldn’t, but if only I’d prayed harder. That negative voice in your head, the one that tells you that you’re a fraud, and all the wonderful things happening in your life aren’t because you’re talented or smart. It’s just because you’re lucky.”

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman walks into Harper’s room to talk about herself and her fears. She rarely did this and Harper was surprised when Jodi Kreyman approached her and revealed what she had been feeling all along. Harper, as an older sister, is worried about Jodi Kreyman when she finds bad thoughts haunting her head. Harper gives a little advice to Jodi Kreyman, like in the dialogue above, she doesn’t always think bad words in her head and gets complicated about what

She's going to do in the future. Thus, it becomes a responsibility to control oneself, but why? because they definitely have responsibilities. They have to make sure when they need to take responsibility. Responsibility is present because there is a burden that must be borne or a problem that must be faced and resolved. Therefore, with the things that do happen to them, they cannot avoid them. Apart from that, life will also offer things that happen because of the results of the actions they take. And it is from things like this that they can be responsible for controlling.

From the data conversation above, Harper, as an older sister, is worried about Jodi Kreyman when she finds bad thoughts haunting her head, Harper gives a little advice to Jodi Kreyman and she doesn't always think bad words in her head and become complicated about what she will do in the future. front. Why do we have to do that in order to be responsible for controlling? Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance says that individuals who bear responsibility for one or more obligations in their lives must carry out these obligations. The individual receives encouragement from within her soul to fulfill all of her own obligations. Moreover, they are responsible for controlling whatever it is; they are the ones who can handle it because not everyone can be responsible for controlling it, especially themselves. That's what Jodi Kreyman has to do in the future and those bad thoughts don't just haunt her head.



Figure 10.1 Heels given by Jack Dunkleman that were burned by Jodi Kreyman but were not burned

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman and her friends gather to make a bonfire to burn something they feel is bad or something else. Jodi Kreyman joined because she also wanted to burn Jack Dunkleman's memory as a gift for her to dare to give a speech and go on stage. Despite the fact that she could confidently give speeches on stage and have many people hear her, she did this for the first time after accepting herself and with encouragement from the people around her who always supported her in positive ways. After it was her turn to burn things, she threw her heels into the middle of the bonfire, which soon made her think not to burn those heels because these heels have special memories for her. Kimmy helps her take off the heels so they don't get burned by using a piece of wood near the bonfire. In this case, it is responsibility, and the biggest focus is on herself. When they want to take responsibility for controlling it, the main thing to think about this "Did this happen to me, or did this happen because of me?"

A form of Jodi Kreyman's disappointment with Jack Dunkleman for the decision to separate, but she couldn't accept it. She thought she wanted to burn the gift given by him when she was about to make her first speech in front of many people, and she would appear more confident. But, after some deliberation, she tossed the shoes that were still intact into the bonfire. And why is there a responsibility for controlling? According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of *Self-Acceptance*, individuals who bear responsibility for one or more obligations in their lives must carry out these obligations. Individuals get encouragement from within their souls to fulfill all obligations borne by themselves. Moreover, they are responsible for controlling whatever it is, and they are the ones who can handle it because not everyone can be responsible for control, especially themselves. She decided not to burn the gift given by him, which forced her to give the speech for the first time and fulfilled her dream at the time.

Data 23. RFC/GCT/TG2/-22:37

Jodi Kreyman: "You're about to humiliate yourself in front of all the people you care about."

In the backstage area, before Jodi Kreyman staged the play, she was a little worried, so she opened the curtains a little to see how the situation was on the stage and whether there were many audiences or not. And it wasn't long before bad thoughts emerged that made her even more insecure about what she would show, afraid of

disappointing and afraid of failing in the role she would play. Maybe it arose because she felt stressed and pressured by her own thoughts, which did not necessarily happen. Actually, having negative thoughts is a natural thing that everyone does. But with a note, they can't let it drag on; it must be managed properly. Because the best way to manage negative thoughts is to accept them. Let negative thoughts be in their mind for a while, absorb them, and immediately look for solutions instead of avoiding them. When she is going to perform that role, she can play it well; that is her responsibility.

Why does the conversation data above show that the responsibility for controlling? According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance is the responsibility for controlling means individuals who bear responsibility for one or more obligations in their lives must carry out these obligations. Individuals get encouragement from within their souls to fulfill all obligations borne by themselves. Moreover, being responsible for controlling whatever it is, they are the ones who can handle it because not everyone can be responsible for control, especially themselves.

The conclusion of democratic childhood training, respecting herself and taking responsibility for controlling. The first, in terms of democratic childhood training, is also an important role for parents to play with their children. Because this is one way to instill a democratic attitude in children by often holding joint discussions and giving them more freedom to express their opinions and so on. Second,

in respecting herself, they need to know herself first, because by knowing herself, they can know what their abilities are and whether they are proud of them. Appreciating herself will give her a positive view of what she has. That's how they will be ready to face any situation. And the last one is the responsibility for controlling, which means that when they move forward, they have the courage to take risks. Why is that? because when they do something, they all have the responsibility to control whatever it is. So, what they have to make sure of is when they need to take on that responsibility. Responsibility is present because there is a burden that must be borne or a problem that must be faced and resolved, not just avoided. The main focus is on themselves, and in that responsibility, there is something that we dare to take risks before doing. So, how do they take responsibility for controlling it rather than blaming it on others.

a. Stable Self-Concept

Data 24. S-Con/SSC/TG2/-1:40:32

Jodi Kreyman: “Yeah, he did, and he humiliated me in front of our entire class”

In this scene, after throwing backwards into what Jodi Kreyman used to be like, Jack Dunkleman soon hands Jodi Kreyman a cell phone that has a video of Stig humiliating him in front of all her classmates. Even though it's not necessarily Stig humiliating her, it's just that Jack Dunkleman really doesn't like Stig, then talks nonsense to Jodi Kreyman, and she immediately believes that Stig humiliated

her at that moment in the video. She was surprised and realized that the person she had liked all this time was in fact the person who had embarrassed her because of her height rather than her peers, who had normal heights. It can also show that Jodi Kreyman is also having a worsening view of herself, as even the people she likes embarrass themselves, especially herself. Can they accept all of that? It is the surrounding environment that can influence it, especially a negative self-concept.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's (1974) of Self-Acceptance, a stable self-concept is one in which the person sees herself the same way, most of the time. Only if the individual has a positive self-concept will he accept herself. If it is unfavorable, it will naturally lead to self-rejection. The first component of stable self-concepts is the way and attitude with which an individual looks at herself. The view or perspective of the self includes physical and psychological aspects, such as the introduction of the individual's characteristics, behavior or actions, abilities, and so on. She has not only the individual's strengths but also the weaknesses and failures.

Data 25. S-Rej/SSC/TG2/-1:16:39

Jodi Kreyman: "A dream that you know will never happen."

According to the data conversation above, Jack Dunkleman has plans to have dinner with Jodi Kreyman, but she doesn't give the school play much thought as she heads there. Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman were having dinner that evening, which was quite

romantic and had the feel of being at a restaurant. Jodi Kreyman's mind suddenly had a bad thought, which made her feel uneasy and caused her to hastily leave Jack Dunkleman alone. She quickly left Jack Dunkleman after getting up, but Jack made her sit back down and inquire as to their disagreement over having dinner together. She only responded negatively, making it even harder for her to enjoy it. Jodi Kreyman eventually decided she still didn't want to eat with them and just wanted to get home right away so she could get rid of all those negative thoughts.

When Jodi Kreyman was having dinner with Jack Dunkleman, bad thoughts entered Jodi Kreyman's head, which made her uncomfortable at the time, she wanted to leave Jack Dunkleman immediately and not celebrate dinner. Because the drama is held closer together, more negative thoughts arise. According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) Self-Acceptance says self-rejection because it is self-rejection is a form of self-sabotage to which people often resort to achieve a sense of perfection. People who self-reject themselves often believe they are not good enough or do not deserve the things they have. They constantly attempt to be better and do better since they find it hard to accept themselves the way they are.

The conclusion of self-concept and self-rejection is Self-concept is how they view their own behaviors, abilities, and unique characteristics. With all the abilities they have to realize something they have dreamed of and all the uniqueness that is within them, this is

not an obstacle. Precisely because of their uniqueness, it creates a positive outlook for them to do something in the future. Maybe it's not easy for them to see themselves as good, but there's nothing wrong with seeing themselves as good so that they are aware of any weaknesses that exist. Because self-concept has an important role in determining individual behavior in viewing herself, the benefit of knowing one's self-concept is that individuals are optimistic, confident, and always think and have positive attitudes and behaviors.

It can be very discouraging and cause them to feel bad about themselves to have to deal with self-rejection repeatedly throughout their lives. In a situation like this, having to deal with self-rejection can make someone feel vulnerable and helpless. Their perception is that the future is far away. Due to her distinctiveness, Jodi Kreyman won't be able to speak on stage or play the lead in a play that her school is putting on, just as she rejects herself for being different. There were many challenges before she overcame them, including bullying from her friends, having to go through auditions, which Kimmy always resisted, and Jodi Kreyman not getting the lead role. The main character would be her. But the truth is that Jodi Kreyman was picked to play the lead role in the play performed at her school.

2. Effects of Self-acceptance Seen in *Tall Girl* Sequel Movie

Movies	Se-Adj	Soc-Adj
TG1	3	3
TG2	6	2

Table 4.2 Componential Table

a. Self-Adjustment

Data 26. AC/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:16:02

Kimmy: “You’re the tall girl, you’ll never be the pretty girl”

In this scene, Kimmy suddenly calls Jodi Kreyman and says that this makes Jodi Kreyman feel bad about her body as a tall girl and that she will not become a pretty girl. This made Jodi Kreyman think badly of her. With criticism from others, especially their own friends, they can be better. Finally, and no less important, accepting criticism gracefully will allow them to correct themselves. As a result, they can learn from mistakes and will not repeat them again. Take the positive side so you don’t think too much about the things they criticize. Because other people’s points of view are not necessarily good and right, how can they respond positively to what Kimmy said as a criticism for her to be even better in the future?

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, accepting criticism shows maturity and prevents problems with people in authority. If she can control herself and listen to what others say about how she can improve, she will have fewer problems. And the criticism may help her. This shows that Jodi

Kreyman can be mature in accepting other people's criticism of her. Because if they can't accept criticism, it will make them easily offended. They will feel that the person has no right to interfere in their affairs. They also tend to get angry quickly and see other people as nuisances. Even though they get criticism, they can improve themselves to be better in the future. Criticism is not always a bad thing; only the critic can understand a good or bad critique. When they receive good criticism, accept it well, and if they receive bad criticism, don't reject it immediately; make the criticism motivate them to improve. Maybe from themselves, who are less to understand.

Data 27. SA/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:31:13

Jodi Kreyman: "And that's why I want to be just like Taylor Swift when I grow up."

This dialogue shows the scene where Jodi Kreyman, when she was little, wanted to have talent like Taylor Swift. She was, however, bullied by Kimmy and other classmates after saying that. Despite the fact that she only wanted to convey that she desired talent, she said nothing else. After being bullied, she was ashamed to bow down, and she realized that her height, which was unable to make her believe, could make her wish come true. On the other hand, she just wanted to know what she wanted at that time for the future, which might not be easy for her to do because of the tall body she has. However, these advantages and disadvantages do not make her unable to realize her desires; they are an encouragement for her abilities. Even when there is

a failure, it does not mean stopping the struggle. Do a positive self-appraisal, she understands the potential she possesses without hearing bullying from others, which makes it even worse to think about; it does not make us successful.

According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-appraisal shows that an individual is successful in making adjustments if she can fulfill her needs in reasonable or acceptable ways to the environment without harming herself. When Jodi Kreyman's friends pick on her because she is tall, she needs to take a good hard look at herself. With what Jodi Kreyman said, she hopes to change the minds of those who judge her based on her height. Don't judge it forever and when someone can adjust, that's when she will know her ability. Sometimes it is the environment that can push them to be better, but people's bad judgment can make someone who cannot accept it become a big obstacle for her.

Data 28. SA/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:13:09

Jodi Kreyman: "Well, this is how I roll"

The dialogue data above demonstrates that Jodi Kreyman lost interest in participating in an activity as a result of her friends tease about how bad the weather was outside. She was alone behind the toilet, reading a book to save herself and her from her friends. It wasn't long before Fareeda approached Jodi Kreyman, asked why she was hiding behind the toilet, and gave her a little advice. In the end, she asked Fareeda about this, she could control herself when she was

bullied. After that, Jodi Kreyman listened to what Fareeda had to say about how she could judge herself. Because if not, Jodi Kreyman always feels lacking in self-appraisal and can only blame herself.

According to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock's (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-appraisal shows that an individual is successful in making adjustments if she can fulfill her needs in reasonable or acceptable ways to the environment without harming herself. This was pointed out by Jodi Kreyman when she was alone in the bathroom after her friends had been mean to her, she showed this. And her best friend Fareeda meets her and gives her a little advice. With that, Jodi Kreyman can find out what she really needs. Because the strengths and weaknesses possessed can make a person's quality of life better. With their ability to be responsible, they are the best judge of their abilities.

Data 29. SC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:38:59



Figure 11.2 Jodi Kreyman's expression after she can accept herself and she feels confident

Jodi Kreyman's confident demeanor when walking past her friends while standing upright is clear from the visual evidence. It was after

she accepted herself that she no longer dove when passing her friends and was no longer bullied about asking the weather. Which her friends often bullied her about when they met her. If there is a lack of confidence, this is what will make someone feel at home in their zone and prevent them from getting what they dream of in the future. Make the fear that is in themselves motivation, and make bullying from others suggestions, not criticism. That's what will build self-confidence.

With the expression she shows when walking past her friends, Jodi Kreyman conveys confidence in everything she has done. As stated in *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-confidence is an attitude about one's skills and abilities. It means she accepts and trusts herself and has a sense of control in her life. She knows her strengths and weaknesses well and has a good view of herself. She sets realistic expectations and goals, communicates assertively, and can handle criticism. That's what Jodi Kreyman's character shows. From the bullying she got from her friends and the bad thoughts that always haunt her, it is what makes her think positively that she feels capable and believes she can get through this challenge. By having self-confidence, she can accept the shortcomings that exist within her and maximize the strengths she has.

Data 30. SC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:33:04

Jodi Kreyman: “It doesn’t make all the bad things that have happened to me every day of my entire life any life less real. Performing has always been my dream, but I didn’t think I could do it, until now.”

The dialogue shows that when Jodi Kreyman auditioned for a play to be held at her school, she also received a bad assessment by the judges about her height. Not only her friends judged her badly about her height, but the judges also said the same thing and thought that she would not do what other people should do too. Jodi Kreyman said that being tall wouldn’t stop her from achieving her dream, but she also said that she said this and the judges would understand what she wanted and not stop her from auditioning. She implies that being tall doesn’t make her life unreal, and things won’t get any worse. She has to achieve her goals without harming others. Because of the ability to believe in one’s own abilities or form positive judgments about oneself and the environment. As a result, both internal and external factors have an impact on her confidence, particularly external factors that have a negative impact on her and cause her to doubt her abilities. If that internal factor materialized, it was simply the result of a very strong external factor haunting her mind.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, self-confidence is because of her attitude about skills and abilities. It means she accepts and trusts herself and has a sense of control in her life. She knows her strengths and

weaknesses well and has a favorable view of herself. She sets realistic expectations and goals, communicates assertively, and can also handle criticism. That's what Jodi Kreyman showed in answering what the jury said to her about the assessment that made her have to say that with her tall body it doesn't make her whole day bad and she can't do what other people should do. For her, having a tall body is unique to herself, and she doesn't use it as a barrier to realizing what she dreams of, which is performing on stage and being seen by many people.

Data 31/SE/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:14:04



Figure 12.2 The scene where Fareeda and Harper advise Jodi Kreyman to apologize to Jack Dunkleman first

Jodi Kreyman: "Why should I be the first to crack?"

In this scene, it shows that Jodi Kreyman left Jack Dunkleman alone at the dinner Jack Dunkleman made for Jodi Kreyman. She wouldn't be too tense thinking about appearing in the play that her school would be holding. But those bad thoughts came to haunt her mind, making her uncomfortable when she started to have dinner with Jack Dunkleman. Then she went to her room, where she was soon met

by Harper and Fareeda, who told Jodi Kreyman to respect what Jack Dunkleman had done. But in the dialogue, she instead said, “Why should I be the first to crack?” Even though she didn’t feel it. And Harper replied that there was nothing wrong with giving in first when she made a mistake. It is a form of self-esteem that can be achieved in the smallest way. Even though she’s innocent, giving in first doesn’t make her lose or make a mistake.

From the data above, Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) Self-Acceptance says self-esteem is a term used to describe a person’s sense of worth and personal worth towards herself. Self-esteem refers to how she values and views herself. Based on her opinions and beliefs about herself, which may be difficult to change, she might as well take this as confidence. Their self-esteem can influence what they like and value about themselves as a person. Jodi Kreyman had better appreciate that Jack Dunkleman has put together a one-on-one dinner with him with good intentions. But instead, she left her just because that bad thought came to her mind, which made her uncomfortable at the time. Even though she wants to keep her ego in check, self-esteem can be gained from the smallest of things. Because what Jack Dunkleman did was not a difficult thing for him. As a result, even if Harper made a mistake, there was nothing wrong with giving in first. That doesn’t make her self-esteem bad as long as she doesn’t do things she shouldn’t do.

Data 32. AC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:27:43

Harper: "It's just a horrible part of life that never goes away."

The dialogue shows that Harper said that to Jodi Kreyman, she would not always have bad thoughts. At that point, Jodi Kreyman couldn't get over it, and she asked Harper how she kept quiet about it all. Even though it will not be lost and will happen in life. Because even if there is a failure, it does not make her always fail at everything, and from failure, they can also understand what must be done in the future to be even better. Accepting criticism from other people is also necessary, especially with positive criticism, to encourage oneself not to get stuck in just that. But when they receive bad criticism, just ignore it. Let's just say the wind is passing, and they also need to know that negative criticism doesn't always bring them down. It's just a matter of how they themselves can accept that criticism.

According to *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of *Self-Acceptance*, accepting criticism shows maturity and prevents problems with people in authority. If she can control herself and listen to what others say about how she can improve, she will have fewer problems. And the criticism may help her. When Jodi Kreyman's character keeps asking a question that makes her think of bad things. Harper gives her the understanding that this cannot be lost in her mind and that the only person who can control it is herself. In any case, it is they who are to accept criticism, whether good or bad. By accepting that criticism, Jodi Kreyman can get better, which is no

less important. Accepting criticism gracefully will enable her to improve herself. As a result, she can apply this in the future.

The conclusion from accepting criticism is that criticism is important for themselves. They know where the mistakes are and can self-evaluate so that they become better personalities in the future. But when they accept criticism, they should not jump to conclusions but instead look at it objectively. So that they can conclude whether the criticism is positive or negative for themselves. Self-appraisal is the process of evaluating themselves to become more familiar with themselves and understand what they need, both materially and mentally. Keep in mind that this self-appraisal is for good. Self-confidence means that someone will be able to control various things that happen with the abilities they have. Someone who has self-confidence will definitely always learn from her life experiences, and she is always in the process of developing in a better direction. And the last is self-esteem. Self-esteem is an assessment of oneself in which the results that have been achieved are analysed along with the extent to which one behaves in fulfilling one's ideals.

b. Social Adjustment

Data 33. INTO/Soc-Adj/TG1/-1:33:26



Figure 13.2 Jodi Kreyman’s expression of admiration for Stig, where he is a foreign student in her class

In this scene, when there is a class, the teacher immediately informs the class that there are foreign students. And soon the student entered the class. As a result, it is clear from Jodi Kreyman’s facial expression that she finds the Swedish foreign student Stig to be fascinating. Jodi Kreyman seems captivated by Stig at first sight, which makes her always want to look her best in front of Stig. Because the first thing she noticed about Stig that piqued her interest was his physique. Even so, in essence, judging at first sight when seeing someone interested in their physique depends on the eyes of the beholder. Because each person has her own standards for judging others, others cannot generalize about the individual’s interests.

According to Personality Development by Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, when someone shows interest in others, they build their confidence and self-esteem and makes them feel important, valued, and valuable. Tell someone they matter, and watch them respond

positively to their opinions, thoughts, and recommendations. This is evident in Jodi Kreyman's character, where she, who always appears normal, desires to look her best in front of Stig, the first person she sees. Indeed, sometimes being attracted to someone can lead to positive changes in that person. Not always interested in someone who causes problems. Each individual's assessment of other people is not always the same, so don't generalize it to only negative things.

Data 34. INTO/Soc-Adj/TG1/-1:02:00

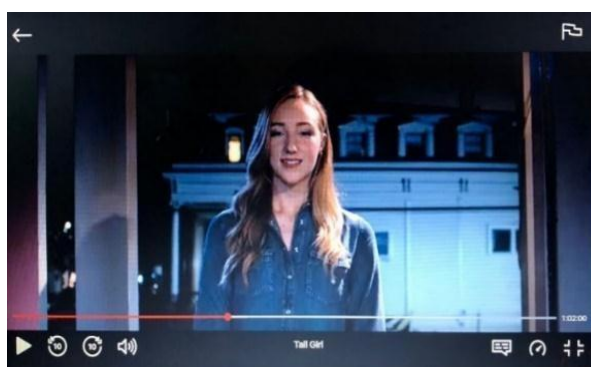


Figure 14.2 Jodi Kreyman was seen wearing makeup when she visited Jack Dunkleman's house to meet Stig to watch the opera

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman suddenly visits Jack Dunkleman's house. When she was knocking on the door, it was opened by Jack Dunkleman himself, and Jack Dunkleman was surprised. Then she was polite enough to ask how he was. But Jack Dunkleman didn't answer her; he only looked at his ridiculous behaviour. Not long after that, Jodi Kreyman was going to leave Jack Dunkleman's house because of his ridiculous behaviour and not allow her to enter. After that, Jack Dunkleman avoided her when she visited Stig, and he instead said, -She looks amazing, to Jodi Kreyman. In fact, in that scene, Jodi

Kreyman's character looked different from usual; she appeared dressed up and made up her face with a confidence that she had never shown anyone before. And that's just to see opera with Stig at Jack Dunkleman's house.

From the data above, when Jodi Kreyman came to Jack Dunkleman's house to watch the opera with Stig. She dresses up and applies makeup with confidence like she's never done before. In *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of *Self-Acceptance*, it can be said that interest in other people builds their confidence and self-esteem and makes them feel important, valued, and worthwhile. Tell someone they matter, and watch them respond positively to their opinions, thoughts, and recommendations. Jodi Kreyman shows her interest, she tries to be the best in front of others. Especially with someone who became her first love when in class there were foreign students from Sweden, this she did only for Stig.

Data 35. Emp/Soc-Adj/TG2/-1:38:13

Jodi Kreyman: "Just go out there and do your best, and if you mess up, just know it's okay."

It depicts a scene in class where her friend confesses that she has never given a speech in front of the class. Jodi Kreyman then offers her friend some brief advice listed in the dialogue to give it a try. Since she had also committed to giving a speech at her school, she did nothing else besides that. It's a type of empathy in which the person can understand how others feel when viewing situations from their point of

view and putting herself in that person's shoes. In order to establish and maintain human relationships, empathy is crucial. As is the case with the character of Jodi Kreyman, who counsels her friend to participate in the speech competition.

From the data conversation above, Jodi Kreyman encouraged and motivated her classmates who wanted to take part in a speech competition organized by their school, but her friends did not have the experience of giving speeches in front of many people. This shows empathy for others; according to Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance, empathy is the ability to share the feelings or experiences of others by imagining how it feels to be in that person's situation. So, this is what shows Jodi Kreyman's empathy for her friend, who feels it is inappropriate to take part in the speech competition that will be held by her school.

Data 36. HO/Soc-Adj/TG2/-1:38:41



Figure 15.2 A form of Jodi Kreyman's concern for her friend who is having trouble getting an item in the locker

Jodi Kreyman: "I got you. There you go."

In this scene, Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman walk and chat through the locker room. Jodi Kreyman saw that one of her friends couldn't get something out of the locker. Then she stopped her steps first to help her friend fetch it. In the dialogue text, Jodi Kreyman says "I got you. There you go." Because her friend was short and the locker from which she was going to take it was quite high, Jodi Kreyman's concern was visible in helping to find it. Indeed, it was a trivial thing, but for her, helping her friend was enough to make her happy, and with her tall body, she could also be of benefit to others. After that, her friend thanked her, Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman continued walking and talking.

From the data above, in *Personality Development* by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance says helping others means to behave well in groups and their environment. This is indicated by pleasant attitudes and actions that allow them to interact with others and take part in physical and social activities to create harmonious relationships with the environment. Helping others is a feeling of having a heartfelt desire to assist those who are experiencing difficult circumstances. Because the attitude of helping, of course, also benefits the people who provide assistance or help, people who often help or provide assistance will get a sense of comfort in their hearts. It arises from feeling happy after doing a good deed.

The conclusion from studying interest in others is that interest is a tendency in someone who is characterised by a feeling of pleasure or

interest in a particular object accompanied by a focus on the object and a desire to be involved in the activity of a particular object. So that it causes a person to have the desire to be directly involved in a particular object or activity. Because it feels meaningful to them and there is hope to aim for. Empathy is understanding another person's feelings or problems by comparing in point of view with theirs, and they can also understand them. Although they may not fully feel it, at least there is empathy within themselves to understand other people's conditions. And the last thing is that helping others is an act where someone needs their help in something and they help them in solving it. Because they cannot live alone, they also need each other. While they can help others, it's good for them to help without expecting anything in return.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher focuses on discussing the dominance of the two problems formulations, the first problem is discussing what are the factors of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl Sequel* movie and the second formulation are to discuss how the effects of self-acceptance portrayed in the *Tall Girl Sequel* movie.

The data from the two movies has a lot of dominance on the factors and effects of self-acceptance in the theory of Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) about Self-Acceptance who is played by Jodi Kreyman in this *Tall Girl Sequel* movie. In the first problem, democratic childhood training has the most important information about this in factors of self-acceptance. Which is a strong characteristic played by Jodi Kreyman's

father. This is shown in Jodi Kreyman, who is the strongest character in self-acceptance, where she often feels insecure about his abilities. Apart from being dominated by the same movie genre, it can also be proven that as a teenager who has a tall body, played by Jodi Kreyman, this cannot be separated from her characteristics. Having its own uniqueness can sometimes be seen as a characteristic that is contained within oneself, which means that maybe not everyone has a tall body like Jodi Kreyman.

In the second problem, which is adjustment, self-adjustment is something that must be done first when she is confident about herself in her social adjustment. The character that Jodi Kreyman plays goes through a process. She has to work hard to overcome and master her inner needs, tension, lack of confidence, and conflict independently, with the aim of achieving harmony and balance between the demands of the environment in which she lives and the demands that exist in her. Within her, especially the bullying of her friends, this is what made her unable to accept herself at that time. After going through it all, Jodi Kreyman was to accept that what she had in her tall body was not a barrier for her to realize her dreams. The many thoughts she has about herself and other people who are not in line sometimes lead to bad thoughts that always haunt her. Because they themselves can adjust to this, they can also adjust socially if they are already confident about what is inside. When they accept themselves, they don't have to worry about anything else.

In the *Tall Girl Sequel* movie tells a story that presents about a lack of self-confidence in teenagers and teaches a lot about the value of self-acceptance, where the main character cannot accept her own shortcomings

without knowing that it is her lack that helps her. She became more confident about her uniqueness. Peer teasing is probably very common among teenagers, and the movie's main character portrays this very strongly. This movie also provides an example of how to deal with bullying in the right way. However, it is important to emphasize whether the main character can actually carry out the factors and effects that the movie uses to describe self-acceptance. In the sense, she realizes that the uniqueness she has does exist and is real. However, at this time, apart from the main focus of the researcher's discussion of the research formulation, the researcher also discussed a little about what factors dominate, what effect this self-acceptance has, and how to develop Jodi Kreyman's character.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into conclusions, implications, and suggestions. The first part, the conclusion, discusses the answers and results of the two problem formulations discussed in this study. How the factors and the effects of self-acceptance are portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie. The second part of this chapter is an implication: which is discuss the theoretical impact of this research on the topic of self-acceptance. And the last part is suggestions for making more sense of this research.

A. Conclusion

In the analysis above, Jodi Kreyman's character in this movie is a 16-year-old teenage girl who stands taller than most of her peers. Her friends often bully her and always get in the way, so that when Jodi Kreyman wanted to improve, she always had bad thoughts in her mind that she couldn't do it. That's why Jodi Kreyman can't accept herself. On the other hand, Jodi Kreyman has friends who always support her. Jodi Kreyman was able to stop her friends from bullying her by displaying self-confidence. She did this by having the guts to participate in speech competitions and drama auditions, and as a result, her school chose her to play the lead role in a play.

Based on how self-acceptance is analyzed and talked about in the *Tall Girl* sequel, the researcher focuses on the factors and effects analysis of the movie. Therefore, researchers use Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance. Where there are dominant factors and effects that

describe self-acceptance for the main character, namely the factor of fostering a democratic childhood, in this scene the father, Jodi Kreyman, has a strong enough role. In this case, it describes the role of parents who have children who are already teenagers and are unique, namely their height. Jodi Kreyman feels inferior and is often the target of bullying from her friends at school because she lacks confidence in her own abilities. That's why her father was so instrumental in training a democratic childhood, so that Jodi Kreyman can accept herself and realize that what's in her body doesn't prevent her from realizing her dreams. Other supporting factors in self-acceptance include self-understanding, favorable social attitudes, the absence of several emotional stresses, realistic expectations, preponderance of successes, self-perspective, a stable self-concept, identification with well-adjusted people, and the absence of environmental obstacles. That is contained in the character played by Jodi Kreyman in the depiction of self-acceptance. Because basically the attitude that every individual has toward self-understanding is to recognize her abilities and inabilities, the more the individual recognizes herself, the easier it will be to accept herself.

And the predominance of many of the effects of self-acceptance is on adjustment. Jodi Kreyman received a lot, both internally and externally, and she was to make her dream come true. But on the other hand, she sometimes feels unable to adjust. In the scene, there was a friend of her father who was the same height as her, but she didn't feel comfortable there, so she chose to stay in her room. This self-adjustment is a process that includes the mental and behavioral responses contained therein. When they feel uncomfortable with

something, they have to avoid it to stabilize their existing mentality. Because it is indeed not easy for an individual trying to overcome herself, the lack of a good response from other people is sometimes what makes her comfortable in that environment. Other supporting dominant effects in self-acceptance, they are as follows: social adjustment, which consists of empathy, interest in others, and helping others. Self-adjustment and social adjustment are balanced on the effect of self-acceptance, because when a person has a high tolerance for other people, which is also in line with the desire to help others when they need help, (Gamayanti, 2016) and ignores the weaknesses they have, that makes a person more accepting of themselves. And she can also be accepted by other people in social life.

B. Implication

In this study, there is a theoretical impact that has value: someone who has accepted themselves can change the portrayal of the main character in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie. According to *Personality Development* by Hurlock (1974) of Self-Acceptance said that a person can only accept herself when she is stressed because of anxiety, frustration, and other emotions that affect self-concept. If the self-concept is favorable enough, the person will accept herself because she will like herself. However, if her self-concept is not good, she will reject herself or accept herself only partially. Since self-acceptance is so important to personality health, the conditions under which it occurs and how it affects current behavior will be examined. Self-acceptance is “the extent to which an individual, after considering her characteristics, is willing to live them.” Self-accepting people have a realistic appraisal of their resources

combined with an appreciation of their self-worth, certainty about their standards and beliefs without being slaves to the opinions of others, and a realistic assessment of their limitations without irrational self-deprecation. Self-accepting people recognize their assets and are free to use them, even if it's not what they want. She will also recognize her flaws without blaming herself. Therefore, applying this theory can state the factors and effects of self-acceptance in its main character.

C. Suggestion

This research focuses on self-acceptance as portrayed in the *Tall Girl* sequel movie. Personality Development by Elizabeth B. Hurlock (1974) of self-acceptance limits the object problem to factors and effects that are portrayed as self-acceptance. Many other aspects can be analyse using other theories and approaches to critique this movie. However, the researcher suggests that the next researcher explore this movie in more detail using different perspectives and criticisms. The researcher hopes other researchers can analyse the *Tall Girl* sequel movie or other movies through a diverse background approach. In analysing a movie or literary work, everyone must read and understand the theory and plot of the movie, approach, and subject matter to get an in-depth and specific analysis so that they can fully understand what they are analysing in research.

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APPENDICES

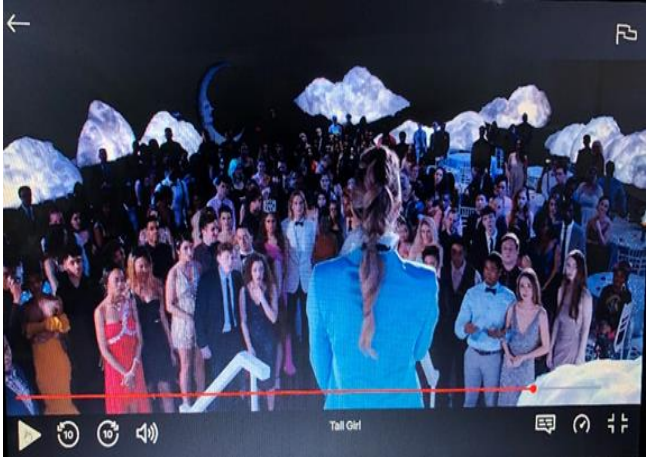
1. Factor of Self-Acceptance


Data		Code	Explanation	V	i	
SU	TG1	1/GN/SU/TG1/-1:41:08		Genuineness is demonstrated in this scene because what is shown is Jodi Kreyman as she is: a tall girl, without a cover-up, and not hiding the fact. Because genuineness describes people and things that appear to be and are not false imitations, “reality” means anything that exists. An event that has happened or a thing that exists is said to have “reality.”	V	
		2/GN/SU/TG1/-1:18:39				


		<p>confident in what she wears. This demonstrates authenticity because it depicts Jodi Kreyman and the things, she looks like rather than a fake imitation, like reality, which means everything that exists. An event that has occurred or something that exists is said to possess the fact that what she is wearing is a form of comfort that exists within her. She avoided the feeling that when she wore the dress her mother chose, it was like she was not herself; she could not force the comfort that was in her.</p>		
	<p>3/GN/SU/TG1/-1:17:51</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “It’s me”</p>	<p>When Jodi Kreyman, standing in front of the mirror, saw herself wearing a blue suit with a white shirt and looking happy at the time, her mother was surprised to see Jodi Kreyman looking happy in the suit. This scene is genuineness in that it depicts Jodi Kreyman herself and what she looks</p>	V	

			<p>like; it is not a fake imitation, like reality, which means everything that exists. Someone or something is said to have the reality that what she is wearing is a form of comfort that exists within her because when that feeling of comfort comes out, it makes Jodi Kreyman look like who she really is.</p>		
		<p>4/HNS/SU/TG1/-1:39:59</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “I’m a high school junior wearing size 13 Nikes.”</p>	<p>This scene shows honesty because it’s not just about telling the truth. It’s about being honest with Jodi Kreyman herself about who she is, what she wants, and what she needs to live her most authentic life. Honesty encourages openness, empowers her, and allows her to develop consistency in how she presents facts, much like Jodi Kreyman telling herself that she’s just a junior high school student who wears men’s size 46 shoes compared to the rest of her friends.</p>	V	

	TG2	<p>5/HNS/SU/TG2/-1:32:57</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “Performing has always been my dream, but I didn’t think I could do it until now.”</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman explained what was inside her to the jury. This is honesty, because it’s not just about telling the truth. It’s about being honest with yourself and others about who she is, what she wants, and what she needs to live her most authentic life. Because it is honesty that encourages openness, empowers her, and allows her to develop consistency in how she conveys facts. Honesty sharpens her perception and allows her to observe everything around her.</p>	V	
		<p>6/HNS/SU/TG2/-32:16</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “I mean, you two did screw me up. The least you could do is try to fix me.”</p>	<p>After Jodi Kreyman overheard the conversation between her parents, which made her develop this anxiety, she told her parents the truth: indeed, they were the ones who messed up her mind, but they were also the ones who could fix it. Why is this referred to as “honesty”? Because honesty is more than just telling the truth. But it’s about being honest with</p>	V	

			<p>themselves and others about who they are, what they want, and what they need to live their most authentic lives. Honesty encourages openness, empowers, and allows oneself to develop consistency in how one conveys the facts that she is feeling at that moment.</p>			
RE	TG1	7/S-Sa/RE/TG1/-12:39		<p>When Jodi Kreyman stood on the stage, which was a dream she had always had, it was at that moment, she could stand on the stage and be seen by many audiences. Why is this referred to as “self-satisfaction” because of Jodi Kreyman’s feeling or condition when she is satisfied knowing that she has done the best of her abilities that she has previously doubted in herself and can prove it? And yeah, she did it!</p>	V	
		8/S-Sa/RE/TG1/-11:08	<p>Jodi Kreyman: “Once we realize this, no one can</p>	<p>This scene shows self-satisfaction because of the feelings or conditions that occur when Jodi Kreyman feels satisfied</p>	V	


	<p>take it away.”</p>	<p>knowing that she has done the best of her abilities. The meaning that she conveyed during her speech was that if she loved herself with her height, it meant she had self-acceptance. If she doesn't start, she won't to achieve what she's dreamed of for a long time. That is what becomes a source of satisfaction for herself when what she dreams of comes true.</p>		
<p>TG2</p>	<p>9/S-Sa/RE/TG2/-18:34</p> 	<p>After Jodi Kreyman performed her play, the cheers and applause from the audience made Jodi Kreyman surprised and satisfied because she had shown her best in the musical drama, which was organized by the school. This is self-satisfaction because she has a feeling or condition when a person feels satisfied knowing that they have done the best of their ability, after she shows the drama in front of many</p>	<p>V</p>	


			audiences.		
FSA	TG2	10/WAG/FSA/TG2/-1:37:50		<p>Why can this scene be called “willingness to accept groups”?</p> <p>Because willingness to accept groups is one of the attitudes needed in a group to build a high sense of tolerance between groups despite existing differences and create harmony within the group, in realizing the happiness of their friendship, Fareeda and Jack Dunkleman gave a surprise to Jodi Kreyman, who had the courage to register to take part in the performance that was held at the school she had long dreamed of.</p>	V
		11/WAG/FSA/TG2/-1:36:48	<p>Jodi Kreyman: “He’s apologized to us multiple times. Can you just give him a break?”</p>	<p>Willingness to accept the group against Fareeda and Jack Dunkleman, who are unlike Stig. One of Jodi Kreyman’s attitudes in a group is to build a high sense of tolerance between groups for existing differences and create harmony</p>	V



			<p>within the group. When Stig approached the three of them and asked a question, Fareeda, and Jack Dunkleman ignored the question because they remembered that Stig had disappointed Jodi with his words. Jodi Kreyman warned them not to act that way toward Stig.</p>		
		<p>12/AOP/FSA/TG2/-1:27:19</p> <p>Harper: “I’m saying there’s no worse bully than the one you create in your own head”</p>	<p>In this scene, Harper, as an older sister, convinces her younger sister, Jodi Kreyman, that there is no prejudice, which is a form of attitude or perspective of someone who sees everything positive that arises in her and equips her with a clean heart and good deeds, and that those bad thoughts are created by herself and will only make her mind worse and make herself worse off, and she is unable to do that in the future. though she hasn’t tried it yet.</p>	V	
		<p>13/AOP/FSA/TG2/-33:10</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman’s mother convinced Jodi Kreyman after the</p>	V	

		Jodi Kreyman's Mom: "Just tell yourself "This is temporary. "It's not forever", "This will end".	three of them discussed who to invite to the play. The absence of prejudice is defined as a mother's attitude or perspective toward her child that encourages her to look positively at everything that appears in her. She does not have bad thoughts that failure will occur if it is not implemented. Believe in yourself that you can do it, and it will pass you by.	
ASES	TG2	14/ORI/ASES/TG2/-1:34:31 Kimmy: "Try to relax, because you don't stand a chance"	In this scene, when it's Jodi Kreyman's turn to enter the audition room, despite what Kimmy says, she's not going to give up because she wants to be a part of the world no matter what. So, if she is "externally oriented," she is naturally inclined to be aware of and involved with the world. She is interested in other people, activities, events, and the everyday stimuli present in the environment. Even though she was bullied, she was still oriented toward activities that involved	V


			people.		
		15/ORI/ASES/TG2/-1:30:23 A man who buys an ice cream too: “Speaking of taller, what’s she, like, six-two, six-three?”	In this scene, when Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman are buying ice cream, a man asks about Jodi Kreyman’s height. Jack Dunkleman is worried that the man’s words will hurt Jodi Kreyman’s feelings, but she says it’s okay. It shows that she’s relaxed about what people are saying about her, not offended or concerned by those words. even if it’s just a question of height.	V	
		16/Hp/ASES/TG2/-1:39:49 Jodi Kreyman: “That he was the one I was supposed to be with all long”	The expression Jodi Kreyman shows when she is overjoyed and realizes that Jack Dunkleman has made her accept herself more—saying that Jack Dunkleman is the person she should have been with a long time ago. This is happy because when someone is happy, she has a happy feeling, usually because something good has happened or because she feels satisfied	V	

			with her life, especially when she doesn't have bad thoughts in her head.	
		17/Hp/ASES/TG2/-1:39:27 	In this scene, showing a happy expression means that someone has a happy feeling, usually because something fun has happened or because they feel satisfied with their life. This was shown by Jodi Kreyman when she bought a backpack for Jack Dunkleman as a way to commemorate those celebrating their third anniversary months, and it was Jack Dunkleman who made her more confident as a tall girl and became an obstacle to realizing the dreams she had always dreamed of.	V
POS	TG2	18/Ach/POS/TG2/-1:40:08 Jodi Kreyman: "Homecoming was a big step for me."	She convinced herself that Jodi Kreyman's big step was to start accepting the circumstances that were in her to be more confident, beginning with the speech she attended. And that is	V

		<p>an achievement, which means a success made by someone, especially by using the effort and skill.</p>		
	<p>19/Ach/POS/TG2/-1:31:33</p> 	<p>Jodi Kreyman's happy expression after learning that she had been cast as the lead in the school musical that she always dreamed of was an achievement for her because achievement is something that someone succeeds in doing, especially by using the effort and skill that she has put in to get it.</p>	V	

		<p>20/Ach/POS/TG2/-16:50</p> 	<p>This scene shows an achievement because something was successfully done by Jodi Kreyman, the main character in a musical drama organized by her school, especially by using the effort and skills she put in to show her best in front of the audience. In the end, the audience applauded, and they didn't think that Jodi Kreyman could pull it off so well.</p>	V
IWW	TG1	<p>21/FSJ/IWW/TG1/-1:40:09</p> 	<p>In this scene, the expression shown by Jodi Kreyman is that she walks with her head down and says, "Now I'm trying to get through the day." She is often bullied by her friends, but she still accepts herself regardless of other people's thoughts. And that's what her own mind believes.</p>	V
		<p>22/FSJ/IWW/TG1/-11:17</p>	<p>With how Jodi Kreyman felt when she was tall in her body,</p>	V

		Jodi Kreyman: “Being tall, actually, is what makes me, and I like me.”	she loved it. In that case, she can judge that she is capable of doing whatever can be profitable for herself without harming others.		
SP	TG2	23/SP/SP/TG2/-1:16:14 Jodi Kreyman: “I’m under so much pressure for the show, but I’ve been looking forward to this”	When Jodi Kreyman was having dinner with Jack Dunkleman, she had bad thoughts that came back to haunt her. Even though she knows and realizes that she is under pressure, she tries to overcome that because she wants to be in the show. This demonstrates that she has a self-perspective, can recognize her own abilities as others see them, and better understands herself than people whose self-perspectives are narrow and distorted.	V	


	<p>24/SP/SP/TG2/-1:03:57</p> 	<p>In that scene, the expression that Jodi Kreyman still didn't expect to be displayed on the big poster at her school became the main role in the drama. She was triggered by her negative thoughts once more—she couldn't back down any longer if she wanted to step down from the main role. This is self-perspective because she is a waypoint for herself and still doesn't think that she is the main character in the musical drama being held at the school.</p>	V	
	<p>25/SP/SP/TG2/-16:30</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “Tonight was just beginner’s luck.”</p>	<p>After successfully presenting a musical drama in which Jodi Kreyman was the main character, she was in the mirror when bad thoughts came to her. This is how Jodi Kreyman sees herself, because people who see themselves have a better understanding of themselves than those whose perspectives are limited and distorted. An enlightened self-perspective</p>	V	

			<p>facilitates self-acceptance. Self-perspective is a way to describe a person's point of view or behavior, which includes physical and psychological aspects such as recognizing individual characteristics, their behavior or actions, and the abilities that exist within them. Even though she was to do her best in front of many audiences, at the beginning she had forgotten her lines, so she was assisted by a friend on the other side of the stage.</p>		
GCT	TG1	<p>26/DCT/GCT/TG1/-1:04:49</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman's father: "And then you could see that they're perfectly okay being tall."</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman's father approached her and went to the bedroom because Jodi Kreyman felt uncomfortable with the association of her father's tall friends. Her father ordered Jodi Kreyman out of the bedroom, saying that didn't make her any more accepting. Jodi Kreyman only opened the door for a moment and then closed it again. Even though this was done</p>	V	

			so that she could accept herself, she was not alone in having a tall body.		
		27/DCT/GCT/TG1/-1:04:27 Jodi Kreyman: “Don’t you realize that every time you try to make me feel more normal, you just end up making me feel like more of a freak?”	In this scene, Jodi Kreyman responds to her father’s attempts to get her into the high people’s club. But she refused, and finally, her father understood her situation and did not force her to join. This is the democratic training of children implemented by her parents, resulting in greater independence in thinking and acting in a healthy, positive, and confident self-concept. To helps people be more open, active, and spontaneous in their personal and social lives.	V	

		<p>28/DCT/GCT/TG1/-27:02</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman's father: "Jodi... You, okay?"</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman felt sad after hearing hurtful words and then entered her room. After that, her father approached her behind the door, which was locked by Jodi Kreyman. So, her father took care of his daughter, and her father saw that she was fine. This is democratic childhood training because it teaches the child to express what she is feeling at that moment by asking about her condition, and she feels safe when someone cares.</p>	V	
		<p>29/DCT/GCT/TG1/-26:33</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman's father: "I'm here if you need me, okay?"</p>	<p>Why is this scene said to be democratic childhood training? It's because Jodi Kreyman's father wanted to train her and to express her thoughts and feelings so she wouldn't feel alone, and no one could understand her at that time so she wouldn't feel alone.</p>	V	
		<p>30/RH/GCT/TG1/-1:36:27</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: "When you're good at something,</p>	<p>At dinner with her parents, Jodi Kreyman's father spoke about the fear of heights that Jodi Kreyman had as a teenager. This</p>	V	

		and other people tend to wanna watch you do it, and I don't need to give people another reason to look at me.”	is respecting herself because it can be interpreted as a crucial thing she does. Respect is also a form of attitude to respect or value ourselves because she responds well to herself, even though, on the other hand, she feels uncomfortable with what her father says.		
TG2	31/RFC/GCT/TG2/-1:28:26	Harper: “I was afraid this might happen. I prayed it wouldn't, but if only I'd prayed harder. That negative voice in your head, the one that tells you that you're a fraud, and all the wonderful things happening in your life aren't because you're talented or smart. It's just because you're lucky.”	When Jodi Kreyman found bad words in her head, she asked Harper something about what she was going to do in the future, which made Harper give a little advice to Jodi Kreyman. She didn't always think the bad words in her head were complicated. They themselves have the responsibility to control what must be controlled so that it does not reappear in their heads. Only they can handle it because not everyone can be responsible for controlling it, especially herself.	V	

	<p>32/RFC/GCT/TG2/-1:27:13</p> <p>Harper: “You have to control it. Otherwise, it could eventually get worse and control you”</p>	<p>In this scene, Harper tells Jodi Kreyman that when she has bad thoughts and judges herself, she has to control herself. Because if she doesn't, it will disrupt her mind and cause her to think even more negatively than before, making her even more unable to accept herself.</p>	V	
	<p>33/RFC/GCT/TG2/-43:27</p> 	<p>A form of Jodi Kreyman's disappointment with Jack Dunkleman for the decision to separate, but she couldn't accept it. She thought she wanted to burn the gift given by him when she was about to make her first speech in front of many people, and she would appear more confident. But, after some deliberation, she tossed the shoes that were still intact into the bonfire. Why is there a responsibility for controlling? because she decided not to burn the gift given by him, which forced her to give the speech for the first time and fulfilled her</p>	V	

			dream at the time.		
		34/RFC/GCT/TG2/-22:37 Jodi Kreyman: “You’re about to humiliate yourself in front of all the people you care about.”	Before Jodi Kreyman performed the play, she saw how the situation on the stage was, and not long after, bad thoughts came that made her even more insecure about what she was going to show, fearing it would be disappointing. It is her responsibility to control herself because if she does not control those bad thoughts, it will eventually cause the gameplay to fail. She has to take responsibility for controlling those bad thoughts, and only she can overcome them.	V	
SSC	TG1	35/S-Con/SSC/TG1/-6:25 Jodi Kreyman: “and the way I see it, we have two choices”	In this scene, at the end of Tall Girl I, Jodi Kreyman says she had a choice when she wanted to control herself when her friends bullied her for being a tall girl. This is the way and attitude with which Jodi Kreyman sees herself. Views or perspectives about oneself include physical and psychological	V	


			aspects, such as an introduction to individual characteristics, behavior or actions, abilities, and so on. She has not only individual strengths but also weaknesses and failures within herself. The choice will allow her to control what she has to control so as not to retaliate against bullying from her friends.		
TG2	36/S-Con/SSC/TG2/-1:40:32	Jodi Kreyman: “Yeah, he did, and he humiliated me in front of our entire class”	In this scene, it can be said that “self-concept” is the way and attitude with which Jodi Kreyman sees herself. She not only has her own strengths but also weaknesses and failures. Views or views about oneself include physical and psychological aspects, such as recognition of individual characteristics, behavior or actions, abilities, and so on, which are not always true. After seeing the video, she was shocked and realized that the person she liked all along was the one who had embarrassed herself as the tallest girl in front of all her	V	

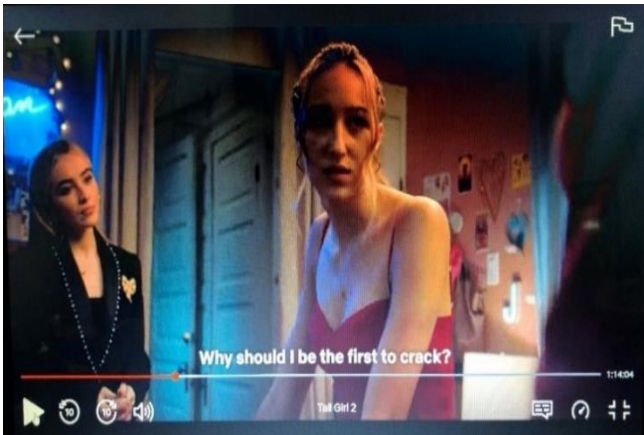
			classmates when the average height of the other friends was not as high as hers.		
		37/S-Rej/SSC/TG2/-1:16:39 Jodi Kreyman: “A dream that you know will never happen.”	When Jodi Kreyman was having dinner with Jack Dunkleman, bad thoughts entered Jodi Kreyman’s head, which made her uncomfortable at the time, so she wanted to leave Jack Dunkleman immediately and not celebrate dinner. Because the more closely the drama is held, the more negative thoughts arise. This is self-rejection because it is a form of self-rejection that people often resort to in order to achieve a sense of perfection. She feels self-rejection and often believes that she is not good enough or does not deserve the things she has. However, she constantly strives to be better and do better because she finds it difficult to accept herself as she is.	V	

2. Effects of Self-Acceptance

Data		Code	Explanation	V	i
Se-Adj	TG1	38/AC/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:16:02 Kimmy: “You’re the tall girl, you’ll never be the pretty girl”	Through a telephone connection, Kimmy said that this made Jodi Kreyman feel worse about her body condition as a tall girl and that she would not be a pretty girl. It can be said that she received criticism because Jodi Kreyman, after receiving this criticism, showed maturity and prevented problems for herself. So, she can control herself and listen to what Kimmy has to say, which will allow her to improve, and she will have fewer problems. Even if it makes her feel bad, criticism can help her.	V	


		<p>39/SA/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:31:13</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “And that’s why I want to be just like Taylor Swift when I grow up.”</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman shows her talent and wants to be like Taylor Swift, but after that, she is bullied by her friend, Kimmy. This is a self-appraisal because she shows that an individual can be said to be successful in making adjustments without harming others, and she did not harm her friends when she explains her aspiration. In fact, she did not make a scene although she was bullied afterward.</p>	V	
		<p>40/SA/Se-Adj/TG1/-1:13:09</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “Well, this is how I roll”</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman said this to Fareeda to save herself from being bullied by her friends by hiding in the school toilet, and in the toilet, she was reading a book, not just keeping quiet. Because of this, it is said that a person is good at making changes if she can meet her own needs in a reasonable way or if she can fit in with her environment without hurting herself.</p>	V	


<p>TG2</p>	<p>41/SC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:38:59</p> 	<p>The scene depicts Jodi Kreyman’s expression when she walks past her friends with firmness and confidence that she can accept herself.</p>	<p>V</p>
	<p>42/SC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:33:04</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “It doesn’t make all the bad things that have happened to me every day of my entire life any life less real. Performing has always been my dream, but I didn’t think I could do it, until now.”</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman walks upright with a newfound sense of self-confidence, and she thinks to herself that what happens to her body doesn’t always cause her to act like other people. This is self-confidence because of her attitude about skills and abilities. It means she accepts and trusts herself and has a sense of control in her life. She knows her strengths and weaknesses well and has a favorable view of herself. She sets</p>	<p>V</p>

			realistic expectations and goals, communicates assertively, and can also handle criticism.			
		43/SE/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:14:04		When Jodi Kreyman was having dinner with Jack Dunkleman, in her mind, she only remembered the bad words from her friend that always made her think she would fail. So, she wants to show that Fareeda’s claim isn’t true, even though she doesn’t know how Jack Dunkleman feels about having dinner with her the night before the musical.	V	
		44/AC/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:27:43	Harper: “It’s just a horrible part of life that never goes away.”	In this scene, what Harper says can be interpreted as something bad that is not always bad. It’s just a part of life that still has to be lived. We can live with it or avoid it.	V	

			Because accepting criticism shows maturity and prevents problems with people in authority, if one could control herself and listen to what others had to say about how one was improving, one would have fewer problems. With criticism, we can help her.		
		45/SA/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:29:15 Jodi Kreyman: “You don’t deserve this part.”	A self-appraisal shows that Jodi Kreyman can be said to be successful when she can make adjustments. Everything that hasn’t happened yet can hinder her progress. Why not do it if she can’t meet her needs in a reasonable manner and if her environment can accept it if it’s not harmful? So, convincing herself to participate in the school’s musical drama is the right thing to do if she wants to see her progress.	V	
		46/SA/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:21:47 Jodi Kreyman: “Okay... You’re way out of your	This shows Jodi Kreyman’s self-appraisal when she headed to the drama rehearsal and looked around at who was practicing.	V	

		league”	Her negative thoughts told her that it was far beyond her ability and that she could only imagine herself unable to complete it. Even if she can be said to be successful in making adjustments if she can meet her needs in a way that is reasonable or acceptable to her environment without harming herself, she doesn’t have to feel like she can’t do it before she tries.		
		47/SA/Se-Adj/TG2/-1:19:45 Jodi Kreyman: “Especially with you, trying to psych me out from the sidelines”	This shows Jodi Kreyman’s self-appraisal after finishing drama practice, where Kimmy told Jodi Kreyman that this week was a tough rehearsal. Then she said that because she thought what Kimmy said was an attempt to make her believe she wasn’t focused on training. Even if she doesn’t, she will make adjustments according to her needs without harming herself or others.	V	

Soc Adj	TG1	48/INTO/Soc-Adj/TG1/-1:33:26		The expression of admiration for someone shown in this scene shows Jodi Kreyman’s interest in other people. It’s telling someone they matter and paying attention to them responding positively to their opinions, thoughts, and recommendations on Stig, the Swedish foreign student who captivated her at first sight.	V
		49/INTO/Soc-Adj/TG1/-1:27:18	Jodi Kreyman: “How do I get a guy to notice me?”	It is interest in other people that makes Jodi Kreyman ask her older sister how to act, and he can notice her. Because when she is attracted to someone else, she builds their confidence and self-esteem and makes them feel important and valuable. It’s worth getting a good response from someone she means, namely a foreign exchange student named Stig.	V

	<p>50/INTO/Soc-Adj/TG1/-1:02:00</p> 	<p>In this scene, Jodi Kreyman comes to Jack Dunkleman’s house to watch the opera with Stig. She dresses up and uses makeup with confidence like she’s never done before. This is Jodi Kreyman having an interest in others; it builds her self-confidence and self-esteem and makes her feel important, valued, and valuable. She also shows interest, and she tries to be the best that she is.</p>	V	
TG2	<p>51/Emp/Soc-Adj/TG2/-1:38:13</p> <p>Jodi Kreyman: “Just go out there and do your best, and if you mess up, just know it’s okay.”</p>	<p>Jodi Kreyman encouraged and motivated a classmate who wanted to participate in a speech competition organized by her school, but her friend had no experience giving speeches in front of large crowds.</p>	V	
	<p>52/HO/Soc-Adj/TG2/-1:38:41</p>	<p>Helping others is a person’s ability to behave in a group and environment, which is shown by the attitude with which Jodi Kreyman and Jack Dunkleman are walking past the lockers.</p>	V	



In the locker room, there was a friend who had difficulty getting things from the locker because the locker was quite high for her short body, and she helped her friend get it.

DATA VALIDATION SHEET

Appendix 1 Validation Sheet

VALIDATION

The data of Thesis entitled “**Self-Acceptance as Portrayed in *Tall Girl Sequel Movie***” had been validate by Shabrina An Adzhani, S. S., M. A. on:

Day : February 17th 2023

Date : Friday

Sukoharjo, February 17th 2023

Validator,



Shabrina An Adzhani, S. S., M. A.

NIP. 19880208202012200