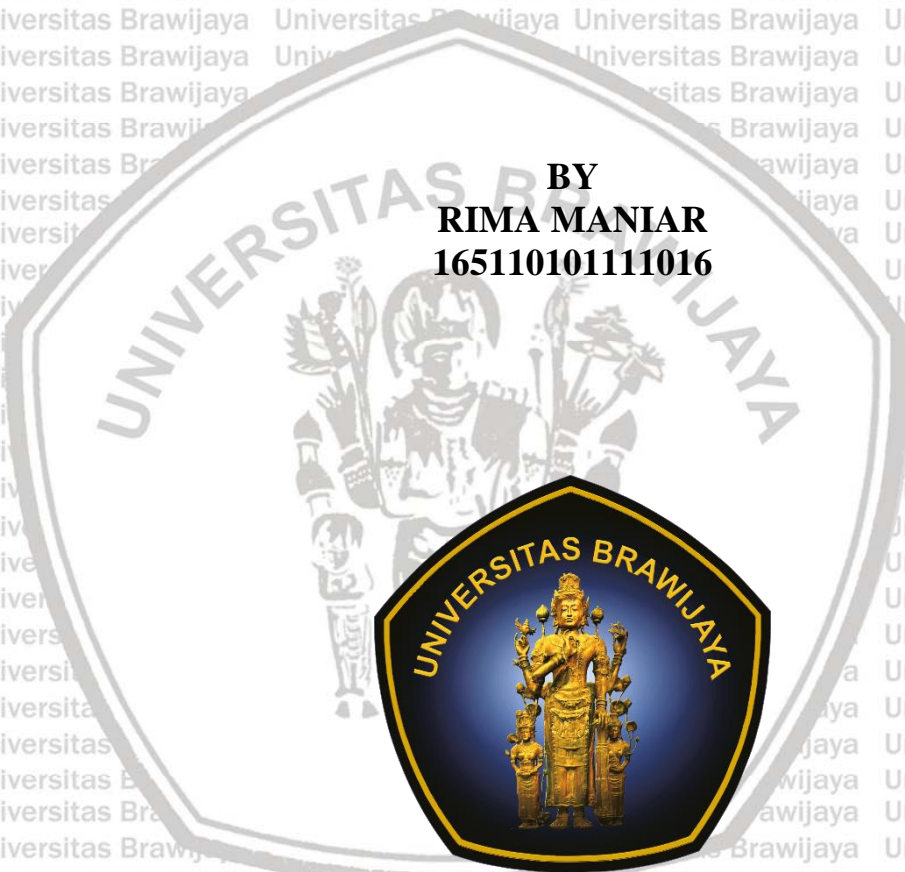


**THE STRUGGLE OF RACHEL KIM AS K-POP IDOL
PORTRAYED IN JESSICA JUNG'S *SHINE***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
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2021**





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Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

BY
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi Sarjana berjudul THE STRUGGLE OF RACHEL KIM AS K-POP IDOL PORTRAYED IN JESSICA JUNG'S SHINE atas nama RIMA MANIAR telah disetujui oleh Dewan Penguji sebagai syarat untuk mendapatkan gelar *Sarjana Sastra*.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: bullying, struggle, k-pop idol, *Shine*

Bullying is commonly found in nowadays society and it is a problem experienced by many people. Someone who feels bullied needs more struggle to defend themselves because of the harsh words that are said continuously. Bullying enters every human realm when socializing because bullying is a person's response when they are not successful in communicating. One of the popular works that show bullying is the novel *Shine* written by Jessica Jung. This novel shows the challenge of aspiring K-pop idols to debut as the main theme. This study uses *Shine* as a material object to analyze Rachel's bullying experience revealed through the symbol in Jessica Jung's *Shine*.

This study uses the New Criticism approach in literature as the perspective to analyze the data. Furthermore, the type of bullying theory from Riasukina will be used as the main theory in conducting data analysis. This study also divides bullying into three types, namely verbal, social, and physical bullying.

The result of the research shows that there are several types of bullying in the novel. Based on the types previously mentioned, verbal bullying includes harsh words, then social bullying includes humiliating the victim in public. Meanwhile, physical abuse includes pushing and injuring the victim's body. Therefore, the next researcher is suggested to analyze the role of the bully in the portrayal of rich kids' vulnerable side against the stereotype.

ABSTRAK

Maniar, Rima, 2021. **Perjuangan Rachel Kim sebagai Idola K-Pop**

Digambarkan Dalam Buku *Shine* Karya Jessica Jung. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya.

Pembimbing: M Andhy Nurmansyah, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: perudungan, perjuangan, idola k-pop, *Shine*

Perudungan merupakan peristiwa yang sering dijumpai sekarang dan menjadikannya masalah yang dialami banyak orang. Seseorang yang merasakan perudungan butuh perjuangan lebih untuk membela diri sendiri karena kata-kata kejam yang di ujkarkan terus menerus. Perudungan masuk kesetiap ranah manusia ketika berinteraksi karena perudungan merupakan respon seseorang ketika tidak berhasil dalam berkomunikasi. Salah satu karya terkenal yang menunjukkan perudungan adalah novel *Shine* yang ditulis oleh Jessica Jung. Novel ini menunjukkan tantangan calon k-pop idol untuk debut sebagai tema utama. Penelitian ini menggunakan *Shine* sebagai objek material untuk menganalisis pengalaman bullying Rachel yang terungkap melalui simbol dalam Jessica Jung's *Shine*

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *New Criticism* dalam literatur sebagai perspektif untuk menganalisis data. Selanjutnya, jenis teori bullying dari Riauskina akan digunakan sebagai teori utama dalam melakukan analisis data. Penelitian ini juga membagi tipe perudungan menjadi tiga, yaitu perudungan verbal, sosial, dan fisik.

Hasil penelitian yang didapat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa tipe perudungan yang ada di dalam novel. Berdasarkan tipe yang sudah disebutkan sebelumnya, yang termasuk dalam perudungan verbal yaitu ujaran kata kasar, lalu perudungan sosial yaitu mempermalukan korban di depan umum. Sedangkan, perudungan fisik meliputi saling mendorong dan melukai tubuh korban. Oleh karena itu, penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk menganalisa karakter seorang perudung di gambarkan sebagai sisi rentan anak kaya raya terhadap stereotip.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| TITLE PAGE | i |
| DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP | ii |
| APPROVAL | iii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | v |
| ABSTRACT | vi |
| ABSTRAK | vi |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | viii |
| CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.1 Background of the study | 1 |
| 1.2 Problems of the Study | 5 |
| 1.3 Objectives of the Study | 5 |
| CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD | |
| 2.1 Theoretical Framework | 6 |
| 2.1.1 New Criticism | 6 |
| 2.1.1.1 Symbol | 8 |
| 2.1.1.2 Character | 10 |
| 2.1.2 Bullying Theory | 10 |
| 2.1.2.1 Types of Bullying | 11 |
| A. Verbal bullying..... | 12 |
| B. Social bullying..... | 12 |
| C. Physical bullying..... | 12 |
| 2.2 Previous Study | 13 |
| 2.3 Research Method..... | 14 |
| 2.3.1 Deciding the Object of the Study..... | 14 |
| 2.3.2 Collecting Data..... | 14 |
| 2.3.3 Analyzing and Interpreting Data..... | 15 |
| 2.3.4 Drawing Conclusion..... | 15 |
| CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION | |
| 3.1 Rachel Kim's Bullying Experience..... | 16 |

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

| | | |
|-----|------------------|----|
| 4.1 | Conclusions..... | 27 |
| 4.2 | Suggestions..... | 27 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| REFERENCES | 29 |
|-------------------------|----|

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| APPENDICES | 30 |
|-------------------------|----|



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, which describes the reasons for choosing novel *Shine* as the material object of the study. Besides this chapter consists of the problem of the study and the objective of the study included the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Moving to a new place is a challenge for everyone, especially for those who come from different cultures. People experience a new environment and must live with people they are not familiar with. According to E. Maccoby (2015), this kind of activity is called socialization, when people interact with others and learn the culture, norms, and values in the place they live. This interaction always happens in every part of the world, sometimes they can blend in into the new environment, and some people find it difficult to adjust to social interaction. This phenomenon called adaptation can be understood as a part of human instincts that helps people adapt to their environment. As Bugental, Corpuz & Beaulieu (2015, p. 327) stated about the implementation of adaptation, a successful individual who survives in society needs to separate their energy, effort, and time in solving the future problem they face. People who do not balance their time and power face hardship to blend into the new environment and will experience crashes and struggle. The form of challenge is bullying.

According to Olweus (1993), the term bullying is referred to as mobbing in harasses or picking on other people in an unpleasant manner or action. This behavior exists in society, and most likely, the effect will be felt by individuals.

Usually, the individuals in bullying are called victims because they are those who felt wronged by the bullies. The problem of bullying is centered on the constant insults and the harsh words at the victim directly or indirectly. The bullying comes to the surface of the insecurity of the bully and finds the victim helpless. This kind of bullying often occurs because it is considered normal. Others see it as a problem caused by the victim or a cause-and-effect event, even though bullying should not be regarded as usual because it is disturbing the victim's life. The origin of bullying is not mainly about insecurity and helplessness; it is also related to how the bully is surrounding. According to Swearer & Hymel (2015), bullying is forcefully partaking by people in a group. This kind of bullying can harm the victim, from giving a mean and sarcastic message and name-calling to damaging the relationship of another person by gossip, lies, and making a rumor. This means that the individual's environment could cause the emergence of bullying. It has been explained in the previous statement that bullying can occur in a group and influence from peers potentially in a girl band, particularly in Korean idols whose members come from various countries and backgrounds.

Elfving-Hwang (2018) stated the definition of Korean idol, which is called a star manufacturing system that individuals trained in a disciplined environment that debut into a professional and multi-talented artist or idol to specific markets.

Nowadays, they are well-presented globally; their faces are displayed on billboards

in America and perform their Korean songs for American audiences. American audiences' interest in Korean songs and how profitable Korean idols are in the music industry are why people are trying to audition or get scouts in a particular entertainment company in South Korea.

As stated by Elfving-Hwang (2018, p. 192):

New entertainment companies such as Lee Soo-man's SM Entertainment began to approach celebrity management akin to a carefully thought-out product management cycle and a production line with the aim of producing cultural content appealing to specific segments of the youth market with disposable income.

The scouting system must fill with some unique and appealing factor that the entertainment needed, so they do not waste time finding the trainees. Creating idols is not mainly about training but how suitable this trainee will be in the groups who will be debuted later. The reason why debuting as a Korean idol is complicated is because of a long training period and selecting talented and attractive trainees in the public's eyes. The process of making Korean idols is found in many South Korean societies, one of these processes in the book *Shine*, written by Jessica Jung, which talks about the challenges as a trainee.

Shine was written by Jessica Jung also known as American-born Korean author and a former member of popular Korean girl group SNSD. The novel is mainly about the challenges faced by a trainee who is Korean-American. This novel takes place in Seoul, also known as the largest metropolis in South Korea. The character named Rachel Kim is a trainee for six years in big entertainment in Seoul. The highlight of the story is about the challenges of the trainee towards her debut opportunity and the pressure she went through when she was a trainee.

Rachel Kim is a 17 years old American-born Korean trainee in DB Entertainment after scouting in a karaoke place in Seoul and signing a trainee contract, and letting her family move to Seoul. The rules in DB Entertainment are strict and not letting the trainee slick off. After six years of training, she encounters a constant harsh word from other trainee members and leads her not to debut soon. The member named Mina Choo calls out Rachel as a lazy and manipulative person, and she gives Rachel a drugged drink to make her late on appraisal day. Unluckily she failed to sing well in front of the executive, Mr. Noh, also known as DB Entertainment's CEO. However, the help of Jason Lee, the popular idol NEXT BOYZ, prevents Rachel from being disqualified. The executives are pleased with the result of the viral video of Jason and Rachel singing together, so they are trying to make a unit with them plus the uninvited guest Mina Choo.

Rachel and Mina are struggling to match the rhythm of training and make her feel small about her talent. Rachel has more talent in singing and Mina in dancing, then the struggle of training comes to an end with switching the line contribution. Finally, Rachel is debuting with a good result with generous support from the fans. Still, it turns out the company debuted this unit to boost Jason's popularity, who was soon about to make his solo debut.

The researcher chooses to analyze *Shine* novel for this study because it has an interesting issue about bullying experience. This issue is significant to be analyzed using the New Criticism approach to interpret bullying experience by the character. This study attempts to explain Rachel's bullying experience revealed through New Criticism as the approach in Jessica Jung's *Shine*. *Shine* shared the

story of the trainee to become a Korean idol in South Korean society where they come from different countries and backgrounds. It shows how Korean trainees respond to Korean American trainees in the entertainment industry by bullying.

This novel underlines the indication of a struggle between Korean and Korean American trainees that leads to bullying. However, the cause of the practice of bullying in this novel is not stated. Thus, this study will help the readers to understand the problems of bullying.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

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

1. What kind of Rachel Kim's bullying experience revealed through the symbol in Jessica Jung' *Shine*?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem of the study above, the objective of this study is:

1. To reveal Rachel's bullying experiences through the symbol in Jessica Jung's *Shine*.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting the research, the researcher understands that it is important to explain the approach and theory used to support the next chapter's discussion. The first is related to New Criticism. By the usage of the approach, the study will analyze the bullying experiences by the main character depicted in the novel *Shine*, which presents the relation between Korean American and Korean in producing Korean idols. The second is about using symbols in analysis, the type of bullying theory which is applied to analyze the problems more deeply. This chapter also discusses some previous studies to see the distinctions between these current and previous studies. First, the researcher will explain about the main theory which is New Criticism.

2.1.1 New Criticism

New Criticism is an approach in literary studies that interprets literary texts. According to Tyson in *Critical Theory Today*, New Criticism is introduced in America as “close reading.” In other words, it depends on the reader’s perspective in seeing the literary works to gather data and evidence to interpret the text. Based on this statement, Tyson called New Criticism “the text itself.” This means that in using this approach, the analysis will be done only by seeing the text without looking at the other external factors besides the text. The author’s intention would

also be neglected because sometimes a literary text is even more meaningful, rich, and complex than what the author intended. Therefore, knowing the author's intention would not give us much information about the text itself. This is called an intentional fallacy. Besides neglecting the author's intention, the reader's personal response would also be neglected to find the meaning of a literary text. This is because the reader's opinion about the text is constructed by some relationships from personal experiences affecting the text's data. This behavior is popularly called an effective fallacy, which is easily affected by the first impression of the reader's feeling. Therefore, New Criticism will remove these two elements: the author's intention and the reader's feeling because it focuses on text and insides the text is valid.

New Criticism popularized the term close reading as pursuing the process of the analysis by using language devices. The language device is divided into four sections such as paradox, irony, ambiguity, and tension. Paradox is an expression that appears contradictory but represents the actual situation. Irony is an expression or event that means something different connotatively from what it means denotatively. Ambiguity is a statement that creates a multiple of unsettled meanings. And the last one is tension shows the ideas that stay connected and yet at the same time also pull away from each other without reaching resolution. Tyson (2006) stated that these four elements help to analyze the text to create organic unity. Based on the explanation above, these language devices provide a sense of order so text can be analyzed, and the outcome of this order is good literary work.

Tyson (2006, p. 150) stated that “Our goal is to use New Criticism to help enrich our reading of literary texts, to help us see and appreciate in new ways the complex operations of their formal elements and how those elements function to create meaning.” Because New Criticism believes that the formal elements and the meaning of the text are connected to one another, that is why in analyzing a literary work using the New Criticism approach, it needs formal elements to form the organic unity of text. According to Tyson (2006), the way to uncover the text’s meaning is to examine the formal element of the text itself. Tyson (2006, p. 138) argues about form in literature language as “the word choice and arrangement that create the aesthetic experience.” Not only provides an experience in reading literary works, hence, choosing a suitable choice of words and improper arrangement, the literary language looks unattractive and confusing. But using close reading as a technique to deeply analyze the images, plot, setting, and symbols, Tyson (2006, 141) states about the needs of close reading as “the scrupulous examination of the complex relationship between a text’s formal elements and its theme, is how the text’s organic unity was established by the New Critic.” So it needs attention to the text itself to examine the formal elements by using symbols in the analysis.

2.1.1.1 Symbol

According to Kennedy and Gioia (1995), a symbol is an object that represents meaning beyond its literal meaning, and it does not provide only one meaning. We take the term “river” as a symbol, for example, river is natural water flow across the land into the sea, or another lake, it is the literal meaning of river, but the term can have a figurative meaning in a fiction of literary work. It can be the meaning of

a symbol of life or a journey, the journey of the character in that fiction. The interpretation of symbols can be different to one another, including the community that sees the symbol itself or a character inside a literary work.

According to Griffith (2010, p. 77) symbol is divided into two kinds as follow:

Public symbols are conventional, those that most people in a particular culture or community would recognize as meaning something fairly definite...Private symbols are unique to an individual or to a single work. Only from clues in the work itself can we learn the symbolic value of the object.

As mentioned above, a symbol has two kinds that will present in this analysis, and the easy to spot symbol is a public symbol that is quickly found in our everyday conversation or text and understands the symbol right away, but a private symbol is hard to spot and know that it is one of the symbols. According to Tyson (2006), sometimes a symbol has a private meaning that only the author of it understands, and our analysis of the symbol within the text may differ from the author's purpose.

So, this is irrelevant as long as the analysis of the symbol aids in determining the theme of the literary work under consideration. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1995, p. 238) the symbol can be recognized in literary work because it may be mentioned repeatedly throughout the story. If the meaning is described clearly in the literary work, it is not a symbol, meanwhile it is definitely a symbol if it includes an object, an event, an act, and a character when read the story completely because it refers to the central meaning. So, to understand the bullying experience in *Shine*'s novel, it is significant to use a symbol to analyze the words that have more than one meaning that presents the character's intention.

2.1.1.2 Characters

Character is the common intrinsic in a story that relates with people.

Kennedy and Gioia (1995, p. 67) stated about “A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story.” Therefore, it is an important aspect of the story that involves one or more characters that bring out people's uniqueness. These characters are conveying a message to communicate by the actions and dialogues to the reader.

M. H. Abrams, in his book *A Glossary of Literary Term*, stated that:

Character is persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it as the dialogue and from what they do as the action. (32-33)

From the explanation above, the author creates a well-rounded character that excels in quality, attitude, and behavior that occupy the story. Character is how the author wants to give something that intends to convey the moral message and construct the beginning of the story's plot until the end. The character relates to the reader's understanding that distinguishes them from their personalities, including their manner, morals, and emotions.

2.1.2 Bullying Theory

Bullying is a common occurrence that arises by people connoting negative behavior. In a literary study, bullying is popularly acknowledged as a person or a group of people pressuring others. The phenomenon of bullying defined in Rigby (1992, cited in Riauskina et al. 2005, p. 2) is understood as repeated actions that

affect other psychological or physical lack of power in an individual by another greater influential person or a group of people. Usually in the term of bullying, the one who has more power is addressed as a bully while the weaker one is called a victim. This action deliberately occurs when the person wants to harm others, but they cannot defend themselves; either the victim is physically weaker or smaller than the strong one.

Bullying is a type of aggression in which it puts pressure on weaker people who cannot protect themselves because they do not know how to deal with the problem. Usually, bullying can occur anywhere in the society where people feel superior or dominant to others, and the victim and the bully are at their young age because they cannot distinguish if their behavior is right or harm other people. The damage caused by bullying includes harassment, physical injury, persistent verbal bullying, and attempts to victimize others.

2.1.2.1 Types of Bullying

There are several types of bullying, the common type of bullying is physical bullying that involves practicing pushing, hitting, and kicking. By doing so, it makes the victim feel isolated, and feel that there is something wrong with them because people are hurting the victim constantly. It can also influence the victim to feel negative emotions and blame the action as their own fault because they think that they are weird or not good enough. By seeing the influence of bullying that torments the victim's peace of mind, it is very significant to know the types of bullying.

According to Riauskina (2005), here are the types of bullying:

A. Verbal bullying

It is defined as an activity that involves writing insults or saying bad things.

This type of bullying uses harsh language to bring down the victim's self-esteem and persistent teasing by using sarcastic words to hurt others' feelings or humiliate in front of others. It includes insulting someone's appearance, teasing, commenting using sarcastic words, and threatening that causing someone harm.

B. Social bullying

It is a part of non-verbal bullying that involves the victim's emotional feeling as the object. This type of bullying is not obvious because it targets the way people feel so that they will seem isolated, alone, and different from other people. It is designed to victimize the person who is being bullied which will hurt someone's reputation or relationship that includes isolating the victim on purpose, excluding the victim from the group, spreading false rumors. And embarrassing the victim in public.

C. Physical bullying

It is physically abusing someone on purpose. In this type of bullying, the bully attempts to physically dominate the victims, it is because the bully is bigger than the victim or socially dominant. It involves damaging the victim's body. Physical bullying includes kicking or hitting or pinching, spitting, tripping, or pushing, taking or breaking a victim's belongings, and making mean or rude hand gestures.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are three forms of bullying, namely verbal bullying, social bullying, and physical bullying. The researcher will use this theory to find the forms of bullying expressed in Jessica Jung's *Shine* novel.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies related to bullying topics that the researcher uses to reference this study. These studies are selected because they are of similar interest to current research. The first previous study is "*August Pullman's Struggle as a New Student with Facial Disfigurement in R.J. Palacio's Wonder*" by Alifatul Sya'diyah (2019) from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel, Surabaya. In this study, Sya'diyah focuses on August Pullman's challenges as a new student with facial disfigurement and how August struggles to overcome the challenges. This study found that the main character overcomes the challenges smoothly because he did not avenge in a mean way. This previous study focuses on August's challenges and overcoming them as a new student, while the current study has the same focus on the main character's challenges as K-pop Idol and overcoming the challenges. However, the current study is different in the material object.

Trimayani, a student from State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, wrote an undergraduate thesis entitled *The Bullying Reflected in the Ant Bully's Film by John A Davis* in 2020. This study uses the theory of bullying by Riauskina. Trimayani tries to show bullying experienced by the main character of *The Ant Bully* by John A Davis. This study found that the film talked about the bullying that happened in the main character's story. While the current study is also

focusing on the bullying experienced by the main character, it also covers the discussion about types of bullying by Riauskina that the character can overcome to the way the main character responds. However, this study is using a different material object.

2.3 Research Method

There are four steps that will be used to conduct this analysis. These steps include deciding the object of the study, collecting and validating the data, analyzing and interpreting the data, and drawing a conclusion.

2.3.1 Deciding the Object of the Study

The selected novel entitled *Shine* by Jessica Jung is the material object of this study. The researcher would like to reveal the type of Rachel's bullying experience through the symbol in Jessica Jung's *Shine*.

2.3.2 Collecting Data

The data collected is mainly from the character's words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues taken from the novel *Shine* by Jessica Jung that reveal types of the bullying experiences by Rachel Kim. There are some steps that the researcher will take in collecting data. First, the researcher will read the material object several times until the researcher gets the primary data and understands the character's words, phrases and dialogue that shows bullying in the novel. In this step, the researcher will collect textual data and information about the bullying that appears in the novel and differentiate the bullying using types of bullying by Riauskina. By doing the retroactive, the researcher aims to get complete data about the main

character experiencing types of bullying. After selecting the data, the researcher will double-check the data to ensure that the researcher is not missing anything.

2.3.3 Analyzing and Interpreting Data

In this step, all the data is collected, and the researcher will be analyzed and interpreted by using New Criticism specifically symbol and find the repeated images, words in the novel, then using the meaning of the symbol to find types of bullying appears in the novel "*Shine*" by Jessica Jung. After finding the symbol, the researcher will symbolize the meaning of the symbol associated with types of bullying which is experienced by Rachel Kim. The data collects the potential of bullying and categorizes the data based on the three types of bullying provided by Riauskina with symbol analysis.

2.1 Drawing Conclusion

The last step of the method in this research is to draw conclusions based on the analysis of the objects of the study. The finding concluded whether the result answers the problem of the study and fulfills the objective or not. After analyzing the data, the researcher will draw conclusions in the form of a brief explanation about the final findings.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes the analysis of *Shine*'s novel by Jessica Jung using the New Criticism approach by uncovering the type of bullying that appears in the novel using symbols. The first step is Rachel Kim's experiences bullying using a type of bullying by Riauskina. To reveal the bullying experiences, the researcher will use symbols to understand the bully. The researcher will analyze words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues taken from the novel. For those steps, the formal elements such as symbols work together to show the organic unity of the text.

3.1 Rachel Kim's Experience Bullying

The novel *Shine* talks about the struggle of K-pop Idol by Rachel Kim and analyzes the novel with a new criticism approach using language devices such as paradox, ambiguity, tension and irony. The following below shown the data that is collected to analyze the language devices:

““Can you at least try answering like a K-pop star and not some starstruck little girl at a slumber party? Or is that too much to ask from our poor little Korean American princess?”” (Jung, 2020, p.4).

The passage below shows the paradox that Mina used to point out Rachel's behavior by using K-pop stars and contradiction by the fact that she is just a starstruck little girl explained in the dialogue. The ambiguity shown in this passage when Mina adds the comment about slumber parties that may be interpreted in a different ways, is a confusion in modifying the word 'K-pop star', or whether it modifies the word 'starstruck little girl' only. So, the tension is between Rachel should act like a K-

pop Idol and act like a starstruck little girl. The last step to recognize the language device is irony, which is present in this passage, that Mina using the term K-pop star and starstruck little girl that the meaning is contradictory but using mocking words that are different from reality. After getting to know the language device, the information about the passage using paradox, ambiguity, tension and irony, will centralize into the symbol shown in the passage above.

The symbol is having a meaning beyond the literal meaning that may have one or two meanings. The symbol is not mainly about the meaning and understanding the meaning but also how the symbol or the concept of meaning applied to a certain community because symbol is important because of the community values it. By using new criticism, the community is the people inside the literary work or in this case the novel *Shine*, in the previous passage the community in the novel is trainees in DB Entertainment and Korean. The symbol shows the imagery in the passage above, which is 'Korean American' used by the community in text as a symbol because the member of the community, Mina, is Korean and it is also used repeatedly in the novel. Korean American is American of Korean ancestry, which symbolizes isolation; and it suggests the minimum in common and contact with others. Mina refers to Rachel as the "Korean American.", she chose this particular nickname because it is the symbol of an isolated person, who has the bare minimum in the same taste as other trainees. To show that being an isolated person in the result of a symbol appears to be the meaning of negative because it is the expression of bullying. It is shown the trainees were isolating from Rachel in the previous page in the dialogue, "I hope you don't think you're some

of us,” Sumin says,” (Jung, 2020, p.5). The analysis showed a form of verbal bullying because nicknaming someone like Korean American has a negative meaning indicates being isolated from people, whereas in verbal bullying, Mina said hurtful words in the dialogue namely "Korean American."

The following passage will be used to analyze the language device to understand the text more:

“Sweet little Princess Rachel, whose mom won’t let her step foot in the trainee house. Maybe that’s why she thinks we all have nothing better to do with our time than each other’s nails.’ (Jung, 2020, p.5).

The passage above is using paradox as delivering the dialogue of Mina as the trainees are doing each other’s nails but in reality, they are doing nothing as the paradox appears in the passage. The ambiguity shows in the passage above that the word step foot is just step the foot in front of the trainee house or entering the trainee house, which shows the ambiguity of the action that practices in the passage.

Tension is present in the passage because the conflict between the trainees is jobless and being has an activity. The last part of the language device is irony that Mina uses to insinuate Rachel's perception about the activity of the trainees in trainee house. The language devices are presented in the passage above, and to support the idea of the text, the construction of symbols will be the next analysis. As stated in the passage above about the dialogue of Mina using princess in the novel, and Rachel trained in DB Entertainment that the word ‘princess’ is valued as a negative in trainee. and the evidence of princess is being a symbol repeatedly in the literary work is proven in following dialogue, and in the community, “Sweet little Princess Rachel, whose mom won’t let her step foot in the trainee house.’ (Jung, 2020, p.5).

The symbol above shows the usage of “princess” which is a female member of a royal family and symbolizes favoritism. The symbolization of princess turns out to be negative because it signifies favoring over one individual, and these activity of symbolization appears in the following dialogue below:

“It must be nice to be Mr. Noh’s favorite,” Eunji says with a loud sigh. “You know, some of us actually have to work hard to get where we are. You don’t see us getting any favors from the head of DB.” (Jung, 2020, p.5).

The quotation above shows the negative associates of favoring individual but claiming equal because it is also the expression of bullying because Rachel being Mr. Noh favorite. It is the problem of bullying that is stated by Riauskina when the word is delivered to the victim using a teasing word as “princess” which symbolizes favoritism always shown in every dialogue they have. Teasing the same word or nicknaming the victim repeatedly is the expression of verbal bullying that appears in the first dialogue of the paragraph.

Another passage will show in the following dialogue that will be analyzed using the language devices such as paradox, ambiguity, tension, and irony. By using the language devices, the analysis of new criticism approach will sense of order to analyze the literary work by what it called close reading:

““She thinks she’s some kind of hotshot because she’s from America? Learn some manners, newbie.”” I roll my eyes, recalling how she immediately tattled on me to Mr. Noh, demanding I be punished for my lack of respect to a sunbae...” (Jung, 2020, p.12).

In the passage above shown Mina's dialogues in the bowing ceremony, she claimed that Rachel is a hotshot because she’s from America which is true Rachel is from

America but it does not mean she is hotshot, this activity is also known as paradox.

The language device is not stopping there but continues to ambiguity that shows the unsettled meaning that sentences, such as hotshot refer to the relation of being American in the quotation above that what kind of context refer to American has in characteristic of being hotshot. The tension is also part of conducting the unity of text between stereotype and manner of being American shown in the quotation above. Irony shows in the passage as being American is also being a hotshot person which perceives the mockery to Rachel's origin. As the language device concludes the unity of American and hotshot is part of mockery.

Bowing is very common in South Korea to respect older people, or merely someone they respect, in the symbol which is valued by the community in the novel because bowing is a standard principal value by the community. As 'newbie' is the reaction of the community in here Mina is indicating Rachel does not value the bowing ceremony. So, newbie is the symbol that disobeys the value of bowing, and also newbies appear in the novel repeatedly that can potentially have a meaning.

Mina addresses Rachel as a "newbie" in the first encounter as a stranger that has literal and figurative meaning in symbols. The evidence of a newbie appears in the novel frequently shown in the following dialogue, "On my first day as a DB newbie, I had no idea I was supposed to bow to the senior trainees at this ceremony." (Jung, 2020, p.11). The word "newbie" in Rachel's dialogue above is shown as the symbol in the novel which is a slang term as an individual who is new to something, which symbolizes inexperienced; and it is associated sarcastically with annoyance to some individual who behaves as a newbie. The symbol of a newbie turns out to be a

symbol of sarcasm because in the following dialogue Mina uses contradictory words that compare with newbie such as “hotshot”. So the analysis in this dialogue says that this word is a sarcasm because it is contradictory, that the symbolic construction in the form of sarcasm is an expression of dislike. The expression of dislike appears in verbal bullying, such as using words “newbie” that intentionally hurt Rachel as the victim.

The language devices used to analyze the text that appear in the novel will find unity in the following passage, “Mina slides into the spot next to me, looking me up and down with her forehead creased in mock pity. “Rough night, Rachel?” she says. “You look terrible. Cute pajamas, though.” (Jung, 2020, p. 45). The quotation above shows the paradox of using terrible and cute in the same sentence which indicates the contradictory of words. The ambiguity shown in the same paradox about Rachel’s looks is terrible but her pajamas are cute, and Rachel’s look includes the pajamas she wore, which is very ambiguous to interpret the meaning. In the tension, it can be seen with the ambiguity that shows the tension of Rachel looks terrible and the pajama itself is cute. And the last one is also present in the passage above, that the usage of terrible and cute is an irony to some extent that her pajamas are cute but Rachel wore the pajamas to make it terrible on her. The process of analyzing the language devices in the New Criticism approach in this data is conducted to understand the text itself before constructing the symbol that appears in that data taken.

The symbol in the passage is 'pajama' and the member of community in the novel is using pajama that indicted the unprofessional because DB Entertainment is a place for a system producing a trainee, so attending the event using pajama shown as symbol because the meaning of it is valued by the people in the novel such Mina, Lizzie, and Jason. The indication of symbol can also be claimed when the word is repeated which is related to pajamas shown as the evidence of symbol that is the object appears in the novel in the following dialogue, "He takes a look at my pajamas and raises his eyebrows at me like he's remembering an inside joke." (Jung, 2020, p. 47). Rachel repeatedly uses pajamas in the novel which associates with outfit, and the symbol above using "pajama". It is a clothing suitable for wearing in bed, which symbolizes comfortable; and it suggests looks stupid end up wearing it in public. The pajama in this analysis is known as a negative symbol because Mina in the following dialogue uses the expression of mock pity by looking up and down into her face and the word "cute" is also delivered in her complement which is contradictory to the symbol of pajama in the novel. So, the analysis in this dialogue says that "pajama" is a negative symbol because the expression of sarcasm, that the symbolic constructs the form of sarcasm, is an expression of dislike. It appears in verbal bullying, such as using words "pajama" that sarcastically complement a negative symbol to Rachel.

The following dialogue will show the data that analyzes using language devices which understand the text more:

"I can't believe they didn't cut her." They didn't cut me. My body nearly crumples in relief.

“Mr. Noh said they didn’t cut anyone today because it was all about that duet with Jason.”

I hear a snap of gum and I can imagine Eunji pursing her lip

“Did anyone catch it on camera? We should get someone to leak it on social media.” (Jung, 2020, p. 49).

The passage shows the paradox is not present in this dialogue because there is no figure of speech, but it does not mean the data is not valid in ambiguity. In the text contains sentences that might have a sense of ambiguity, it shows in the passage above that ‘it’ cannot give much information it refers to what extent and give a confusion to the statement. Tension appears in the data that connected but pulled each other meaning which the audition and leaking an information. And the last one is irony which is not presented in the text because it is not the figure of speech that is deemed for aesthetic reasons to literary works. In language devices, the four elements can be present and some do not, but the construction of analyzing the text is still valid because it includes the other elements such as ambiguity and tension. The construction of language devices appears to analyze the text orderly, before analyzing the symbol in the data collected above.

In these analyzes, the symbol will be found in the repeated word used in the dialogue, and ‘leak’ seen by the community as important things in trainee life especially in entertainment agencies like DB Entertainment that can be scandalous to them. So ‘leak’ is the symbol that appears in the data, and also ‘leak’ frequently appears in novels as the evidence shown in the following dialogue, “The video that was leaked has gone viral,” Yujin explains.’ (Jung, 2020, p. 78). The symbol shown in the dialogue is “leak” as a literal meaning to permit to enter or escape through or as if through a leak, also it figures as releasing a prohibited item in a certain place.

This prohibited item is a negative associate because in dialogue Lizzie uses the interrogative statement which makes sure the thing is captured on camera. Also she additionally uses social media to release the prohibited item on the object, which everyone can see. The symbol “leak” is supported by the interrogative statement and the object in the dialogue shows the negative associate, which the meaning of it is the expression of bullying particularly in social bullying. Its expression shown as social bullying as Riauskina stated that it is embarrassing the victim in public by leaking the videos or photos which are prohibited.

Another passage shown below is data that has been collected which uses the literary devices to analyze the text inside the following quotation, ‘As I walk past, I hear Eunji whisper, ‘Come on, guys, it’s sweet. Her mom probably just wants to make sure she went potty today.’ (Jung, 2020, p. 109). The paradox of the text is not presented in the data, but the ambiguity of the text shows the ambiguity of sweet it refers to and it has no previous explanation of detail it refers to in the dialogue.

Tension appears frequently in data collected in the previous passage and it also appears the tension between Rachel’s mom being sweet and her attention to Rachel.

And Irony is appearing in the dialogue that how ironic the mother’s pure love to show her attention can be interpreted into a negative response to someone else.

Language devices interpret the unity within the text that normally people read as just text itself but using language devices will understand the figures of speech in the dialogue. In the next analyzes will be used to understand the meaning of the text. The big broad of ‘potty’, ‘little sister’, and ‘elementary school’ appears to be the same meaning that the community sees the childlike depiction of it because the

community they live in DB Entertainment as trainees when they uphold professionalism. Potty is the literal meaning of pot used for a small child for urination, it stands for childlike. The depiction of childlike also appear in the following dialogue below:

“Cute outfit, Rachel,” Eunji says, folding a piece of gum into her mouth as her eyes flick over my clothes. “Did you borrow it from your little sister?”
 “I love the hair,” Lizzie adds. She reaches over and flicks one of my braids off my shoulder. “What a throwback to elementary school.” (Jung, 2020, p. 36).

Even though the word “potty” is not presented repeatedly in the novel, the depiction of childlike characters appears using the word like potty, little sister, and elementary school. Childlike is associated with negative meaning because it is immature, young, and irresponsible. So, potty in this dialogue is also negatively associated because it represents the same as childlike. The meaning of potty as a symbol is also negative to bullying because the expression of hate speech using childlike symbols symbolizes unmatute. Social bullying can be identified as being different from other people in her age, in fact, Rachel is sixteen-year-old.

The last data that will be used to analyzes the language devices in the passage below in this novel because of Jason’s fans show in the quotation above:

This was cool for about two seconds, but it’s getting overwhelming real fast. The crowd is pushing even closer around the signing table, hands grabbing out to touch us, when Jason jumps to his feet. (Jung, 2020, p. 105).

The paradox of the passage above is when the dialogue about the situation is cool in a couple of seconds, but it is getting chaotic over time which indicates the paradox that usually states the fact when using a figure of speech. The ambiguity

of the text is jumps to his feet that have different meaning when it is interpreted such as Jason jumps that accidentally hit his feet or Jason jumps to rescue Rachel and her sister. The tension appears in the text when the calm turns to chaotic situations.

The irony is not presented in the data taken because the text only provides the text has no figure of speech. This factor that indicates the language devices in the data taken using text is relevant because it reveals the underlying meaning by closely reading the text to find the unity of the aesthetic of literary work. The process of symbols will be done after conducting the language devices in the following paragraph.

The symptom of indicating the symbol is shown in the text is by the repeated action and the people in the community. The value in the novel is not shown because the fans are pushing and grabbing, but this activity is not repeated in the story and cannot be claimed as a symbol. So, the data that has been collected in this research cannot be analyzed because it is not a symbol and It does not have a one or even different meaning that expresses bullying. The data of physical bullying appears in the novel only once indicating physically hurt the victim, so it is not repeatedly appeared in the novel.

This subchapter concludes that one of the ways of understanding bullying is usually using words that can be analyzed with symbols. The bullies are using words that are usually contradictory to the meaning and using sarcasm to the victim. The words that the bully uses do not have to be on specific bullying words but also terms that are usually repeated in the novel which are unassociated with bullying appear to be a way of bullying experienced by the victim.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter includes the conclusion of the analysis of the study and the suggestion for the next researcher who will take Jessica Jung's *Shine* as the object of the study.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the data taken from the narrations and dialogues in Jessica Jung's *Shine*, this research aimed to reveal the type of Rachel's bullying experience through the symbol in Jessica Jung's *Shine*. Based on a New Criticism approach and symbol a part to the analysis of the bullying experienced by Rachel, it can be concluded that bullying experiences appear in different meanings in using a symbol.

The researcher took New Criticism as the approach of this research to understanding the text itself and expecting the finding only related to the type of bullying by the victim, throughout by using symbol the results indicate that type of bullying by Riauskina such as verbal, social, and physical bullying potentially has a different meaning of those words and activities of the bully does. The symbol in verbal and social bullying appears frequently in the novel, while physical bullying has less data that cannot be acknowledged as a symbol because it requires the people in the community values the symbol's meaning of word or action. The symbolization of those words always signifies a different meaning and negative in bullying that happens in *Shine*'s novel.

4.2 Suggestion

Since this researcher is focused on the bullying experiences by the character; therefore, the researcher suggests the next researcher to analyze the role of Mina in the portrayal of rich kids' vulnerable side against the stereotype. The reason that Mina is the bully depicted in the novel is because of pressure by her rich father.



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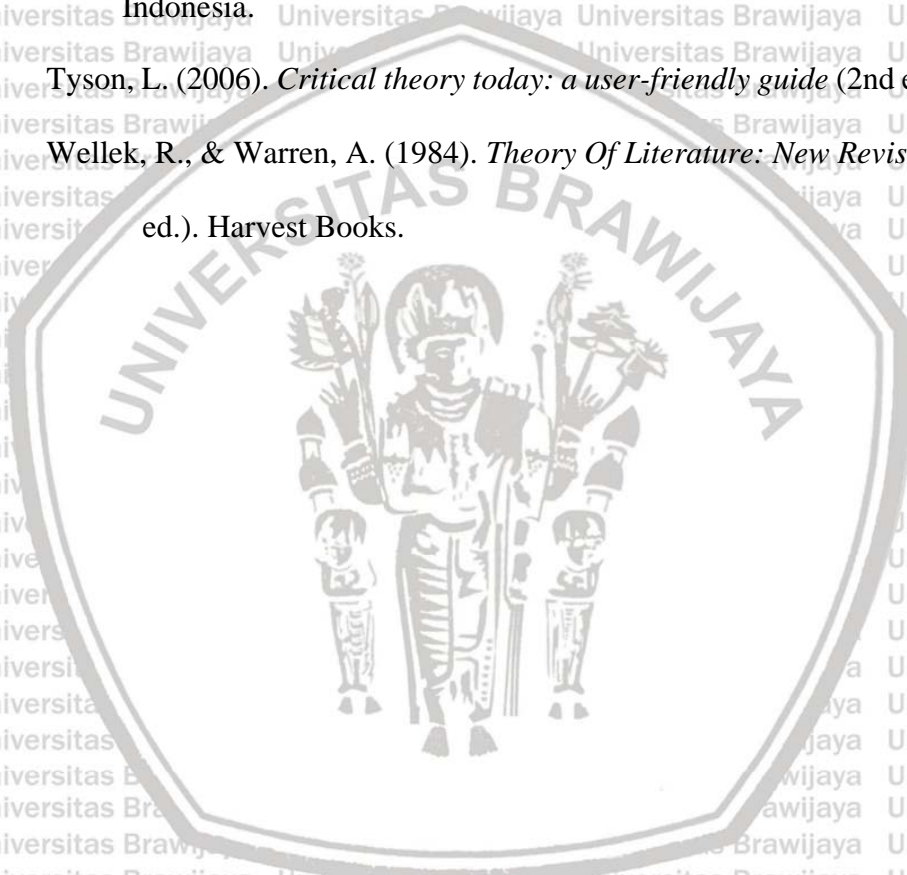
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