

## PHASE STAGES OF CULTURE SHOCK DEPICTED IN THE PICTURE BOOK YOON SERIES

<sup>1</sup>Kurniasih Wulandari, <sup>2</sup>Kristin Marwinda, S.S., M.S.

<sup>1</sup>[kurniawulan0425@gmail.com](mailto:kurniawulan0425@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[kristin-marwinda@untagsmg.ac.id](mailto:kristin-marwinda@untagsmg.ac.id)

<sup>1, 2</sup> *English Study Program, Faculty of Language and Culture University of 17  
Agustus 194 Semarang*

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### ABSTRACT

The writer analyzes three picture books from the Yoon series by Helen Recorvits and Gabi Swiatkowska titled *"My Name Is Yoon"* (2003), *"Yoon And The Christmas Mitten"* (2006), and *"Yoon And The Jade Bracelet"* (2008). This research aims to identify the conflicts that occur in the three picture books. The second element analyzed is to describe the stages of culture shock experienced by the main character as an immigrant child after moving from Korea to America. This study uses qualitative methods and a literary sociology approach. Yoon's struggle to adapt in America faces various obstacles and challenges full of twists and turns. After overcoming the problems faced, Yoon eventually becomes a resilient and wise little girl because she can endure the challenging process of culture shock.

Keywords: culture shock; conflict; picture book, Asian-American children

### INTRODUCTION

Asian American children are children who have Asian backgrounds and are raised in the United States. They migrate to America with the aim of achieving a decent life. They are children who have unique experiences in dealing with dual identities and cultures. Most of them are considered smart and talented children. However, the reality is that this stereotype is wrong. According to Feng as cited in Eric (1994, p. 3) Not all Asian-American children excel. Many of them struggle to adapt to a new language and culture. Some may be less motivated, have limitations in English language skills, or face difficulties with financial resources; while others may have parents who do not understand the American education system due to cultural differences, language barriers, or simply striving to survive (Yao, 1988).

Immigrant children, upon arriving in a new country, face various challenges that may or may not be realized by the local population. These challenges include language and communication difficulties, efforts to maintain their original culture, adaptation to cultural changes, intergenerational conflicts, issues of identity and separation, as well as prejudice and racism. When they arrive in a new home, immigrant children often experience culture shock, hearing new unfamiliar language sounds and seeing people and places that are unknown to them. They feel alienated and lonely due to difficulties in communicating in the local language.

In the first book, *My Name Is Yoon* (2003), Yoon experiences a struggle to adapt to her new environment when she moves from Korea to America and has to adjust to the new environment at her school. Yoon experiences various cultural shocks that all seem different. Yoon's parents, who encourage her to embrace America as her new home, make Yoon feel pressured, lonely, and homesick.

In the second book titled *Yoon and the Christmas Mitten* (2006), Yoon has started to adapt well and accept America as her home. When Yoon feels comfortable living in America and embraces the differences, she faces conflict with her parents. Yoon wants to learn to celebrate American Christmas, but her parents oppose it, stating that it's not part of Korean culture.

In the third book titled *Yoon and The Jade Bracelet* (2008), Yoon experiences bullying from her schoolmate when they both vie for a beautiful green bracelet. An older girl than Yoon is captivated and ambitious to possess the bracelet, while Yoon wants to keep it as a symbol of Korean culture and an heirloom from her grandmother. The connection between the first, second, and third series depicts Yoon's process of adaptation to her new environment.

This adaptation process certainly involves facing various significant challenges, ranging from differences in language, clothing, food, greetings, and so on, commonly referred to as cultural shock. The experience of culture shock is not something that is easy to overcome but requires a long period of time to be able to accept and adapt to the new environment properly. Even adults, whether they are students, parents or business people when they experience culture shock, will definitely feel uncomfortable, and even hassle and have difficulty adjusting to the local culture.

In this research, the writer will analyze the conflict that occurs from the first series to the third series. The writer will also analyze the main problem in Yoon's story and after examining the conflict, the writer will examine the stages of culture shock experienced by Yoon after moving from Korea to America as depicted in the three picture books.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method based on Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 41) a method for investigating and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups give to a social or human problem. Next, the writer analyzes the conflict by using the theory of Abrams (1971, p. 26), the definition of objective theory is one that essentially views the work of art separately from all those external references, analyzing it as an independent entity shaped by its parts in their internal relationships, and establishing to judge it solely based on intrinsic criteria in its own mode. Furthermore, using Oberg's (1960) theory that defines culture shock as a work-related illness that people experience when they move or migrate abroad, the 'culture shock' details four distinct phases associated with cross-cultural visits: the honeymoon phase, the crisis phase, the recovery phase, and the adjustment phase.

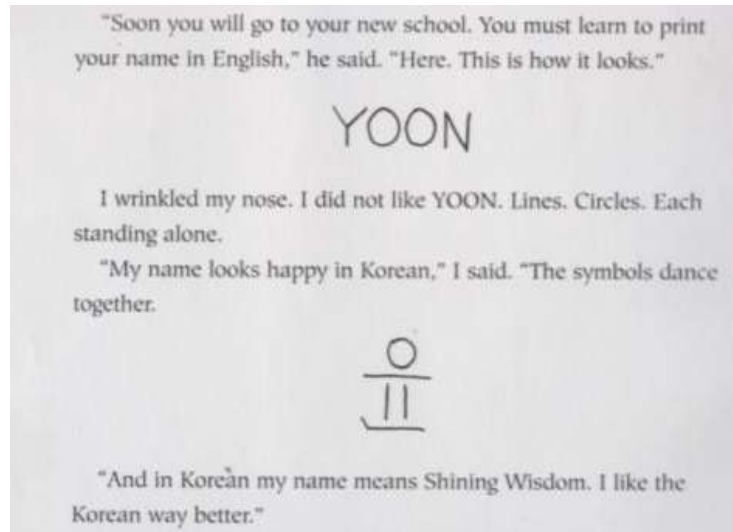
Data sources in research are the media used by the writer to collect information as supporting material for research. Primary data sources to analyze the conflicts and phases of the stages of culture shock in the main character come from the three picture books *My Name Is Yoon* (2003), *Yoon and The Christmas Mitten* (2006), and *Yoon And The Jade Bracelet* (2008) whose data sources are taken from conversation sentences, picture illustrations and descriptions in the story. To support primary data, the writer also obtained secondary data from book references, literature theories, and journals.

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***Conflict in the "My Name Is Yoon" (2003)***

The conflict in this first picture book series begins when Yoon moves from Korea to America, and it seems like everything is different for her. The little girl who struggles to adapt to her new life experiences culture shock, such as the differences in language

and the shape of the letters in the English version of her name. This is the reason that Yoon does not like America as her new home. A child of Yoon's age who has just learned to read in Korean, who still enjoys playing with her friends but has to start all over again to learn about American culture. She had to start all over again, making a new life, new friends, and even her name in a new style of writing.



**Figure 1.1 (My Name Is Yoon, 2003, p. 6)**

In Figure one, it means that Yoon has a problem with writing her name. She is already fluent in writing with the Hangul alphabet, and suddenly her father teaches Yoon to write her name in the English alphabet. Yoon does not like the new style of writing. Because of that, the next day at school, she writes herself down as a cat. I wanted to be a CAT. I wanted to hide in a corner. My mother would find me and cuddle up close to me (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 13) When writing "Cat" Yoon described herself as a scared cat hiding in a corner waiting for someone to come to her first and calm her down. Yoon wants to be hugged by her mother to feel comfortable and not afraid when she is in a new environment.

The next day at school the teacher handed me another YOON paper to print. But I did not want to print YOON. I wrote BIRD instead. I wrote BIRD on every line. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 16) Yoon wants to go back to Korea, fly alone back

to her hometown, Fly freely into the sky through the scenery of shady trees and soothe her heart, breathe fresh air until she finally arrives home to meet her old friends.

On the third day Yoon is still alone without having any friends. She is standing by the fence and watching her friends playing. Suddenly a girl with a ponytail approached her and gave a cupcake with a smile to Yoon, Yoon returned it with a smile too.

I wanted to be a CUPCAKE. The children would clap their hands when they saw me. They would be excited. "CUPCAKE!" they would say. "Here is CUPCAKE!" (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 24) Today, Yoon writes of herself as a cupcake, because it is the first gift she gets from her friend. From this present, Yoon feels like having a new friend. Yoon believes that cupcakes are a symbol of spirit and joy that can hold friendship together. Yoon wants to be a cupcake so that she can also regain her lost spirit and be happy with her friend.

The next day at school, I could hardly wait to print. And this time I wrote YOON on every line. When my teacher looked at my paper, she gave me a big hug. "Aha! You are YOON!" she said. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 28) On the fourth day Yoon started writing down her real name. Now that Yoon has friends again, she started hanging out with her new friends, running around and laughing. After going through a long process with a variety of new names as a cat, bird and cupcake, finally she manages to overcome her adaptation process and acknowledges her name in the American version.

### *Conflict in the "Yoon and The Christmas Mitten" (2006)*

After Yoon experienced a process of culture shock at the beginning of her life in America due to differences in language and writing style in her name. In the second book of this series, the main issue arises as Yoon experiences culture shock during the American Christmas celebration and the Korean New Year celebration. With these cultural differences, Yoon becomes interested in learning about American Christmas culture but is opposed by her parents.

The story begins as Christmas approaches. One day at Yoon's school, a teacher reads a story about Mr. Santa who lives in the North Pole. Then Yoon's friend mentions

that on Christmas Eve, Santa will come and bring gifts. Yoon is intrigued by the story, and eventually, the teacher lends the book to Yoon to take home. Yoon appears enthusiastic about the tale of Santa Claus; she shares her excitement with her parents, showing them the storybook and flipping through the pages of Santa's pictures. However, Yoon is startled by her parents' response, who say: "We are not a Christmas family. Our holiday is New Year's Day. We will visit our friends, the Kim family. We will have a fine meal together, and we will wish each other good luck." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 200, p. 6) From the answers of Yoon's parents, we can understand that Yoon experienced a culture shock at the Christmas celebration with her annual holiday.

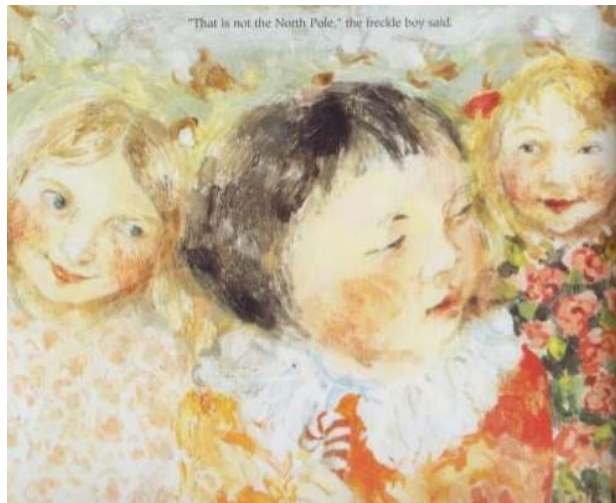
Korean culture is more inclined to celebrate its annual holiday with the New Year celebration visit their friends and family, they also have meals together with Korean specialties and pray for each other. In Korean culture, Yoon's mother did not explain about decorating Christmas trees and the arrival of Santa Claus. Therefore, Yoon hears new stories about end-of-year holiday celebrations at Christmas in America being very different from those in Korea. Yoon wants to participate in the Christmas celebration. Yoon also wants to experience what it's like to be with friends when they celebrate Christmas, the fun of decorating the Christmas tree, putting stockings on the tree, singing together, and waiting for Santa to come and give the present. All of these are experiences Yoon has never had before, all of them are new things that sound enjoyable to Yoon. Everyone is waiting for Christmas, everyone is excited, everyone is cheerful, and everyone is preparing for Christmas.

Yoon's father still doesn't understand why his daughter wants to celebrate American Christmas. Yoon's father is worried that she will lose touch with Korean culture. Yoon's father has repeated the same sentence three times already. That means he is really serious. Yoon's father is afraid she will lose her identity as a Korean person. "But, Father," I said, "you have also told me that America is our home now. Are we not both Korean and American?" My father sat quietly for a few moments. Then he nodded. "You are full of shining wisdom, little Yoon. We have named you well. You have given me something to think about." He patted my head and wished me a good night. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2006, p. 18) Yoon gives her father a critical question that finally changes his mind. Yoon's parents probably realize that Yoon is right. Yoon is a

Korean American child. The next morning when Yoon wakes up, she finds a gift from Mr. Santa makes her feel truly like an American.

"Look! Look in the box!" I said to my father and mother. "Mr. Santa Claus brought me a new red dress! A dress that does not pinch or pop!" "Well!" my father said, smiling at my mother. "And look!" I said. I showed them the red-and-white stick I had found in my mitten. "Mr. Santa Claus brought me a piece of the North Pole!" "Well!" my mother said, smiling at my father. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2006, p. 22)

When I returned to school after the holiday vacation, I told them about the good luck wishes. Then I showed them the piece of the North Pole that Mr. Santa Claus had brought me. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2006, p. 24)



*Figure 1.2 (Yoon and The Christmas Mitten, 2006, p. 26)*

It turns out that the object inside the mitten is not a piece of the North Pole, but a peppermint candy. Yoon didn't know that because Yoon had never seen, felt, or been told by anyone. Once again, it is Yoon's friend who provides an understanding for Yoon. Now Yoon has a good friend who teaches Yoon about American culture. Yoon looks confused, she doesn't want to eat the candy, she still thinks that just from its shape alone it's strange, not like regular candy, but her friends gather around her and convince Yoon to eat the candy.

"Eat it? I could never eat it. No, no, no." I shook my head. "Eat it! Yes!" the children said. My teacher smiled. "Try it," she said. All eyes were looking at me. "Well... maybe I could take a tiny taste." I unwrapped the red-and-white stripes, and I took a little lick. I smiled. I tasted the magic of Christmas, and it was sweet. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2006, p. 28)

Yoon enjoys peppermint candy with a unique appearance and sweet taste. The flavor of the peppermint candy also reflects Yoon's joyful emotions because of successfully experiencing something new filled with the wonders of Christmas. Yoon is no longer the same as before when she experienced culture shock, she used to be withdrawn, but now she exudes her own cheerfulness. Yoon is already comfortable in America, and she incorporates American culture into her life. There is no more lingering sadness from not having friends or being opposed by parents. Yoon has grown into a good and cheerful child.

### *Conflict in the "Yoon and The Jade Bracelet" (2008)*

The conflict in the final installment of this illustrated book series focuses on Yoon's struggle to preserve the jade bracelet that once belonged to her grandmother and is now passed down to Yoon. The story begins with Yoon wanting a jump rope as her birthday present. She desires to have a jump rope because she sees her friends playing with it, having fun, joyfully jumping and playing together.



*Figure 1.3 (Yoon And The Jade Bracelet, 2008, p. 10)*

On her birthday Yoon receives a gift from her mother. The gift is thin and beautifully wrapped in gift paper. After opening the gift, it turns out to be a Korean storybook about a little girl who was tricked by a tiger. Her mother also gives her a jade bracelet that used to belong to her grandmother. The bracelet is a precious heirloom that



holds great value for Yoon's family. After her grandmother passed it on to her Yoon mother, it is now her mother's turn to pass it down to Yoon. This bracelet is no ordinary one; it bears engravings inside with Yoon's name written in Korean. Made of jade stone sourced from the earth, it's often referred to as the green gem. The green color of the bracelet symbolizes happiness, and it is believed that anyone who wears it will receive good luck.

The next day, during lunchtime, an older girl from a different class approaches Yoon and admires the bracelet she's wearing. The older girl invites her to play jump rope together. Yoon feels happy when her wish comes true; she gladly accepts the offer. The jump rope goes smoothly, but after a while Yoon realizes that she keeps spinning the rope, never getting a turn to jump herself.

"When will I jump?" I asked.

"Tomorrow," the older girl said. The bell rang. It was time to go inside, and she took the rope from me.

"I really like your bracelet," she said. "In America friends share things. If we are going to be friends, you should share your bracelet with me. You should let me wear it just for today." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 14)

Quickly the older girl grabbed the bracelet from me and twisted it onto her own wrist. "Do not worry." she said. "I will give it back tomorrow." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 16) The problem is with Yoon's friend who looks like a gang leader and seems to be in power and wants to have that bracelet and take it from Yoon. Then Yoon followed the wish of an older girl and gave up on her.

Arriving at home, her mother checked the bracelet she gave her but it was not in Yoon's hand. I shrugged with shame, not trusting myself to speak. "Oh, I see a sad face. Did you lose it at school, Yoon?" Where is your bracelet, Yoon?" I shrugged again. "Maybe it rolled away and is hiding somewhere here" she said with teary eyes. And she kneeled to look under my bed. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 18)

Yoon doesn't want to confess to her mother, she realizes that what she did was wrong. She pretends not to know where the bracelet went. The jade bracelet is not just an ordinary bracelet, it holds extraordinary symbolism and meaning. It's unlikely that her mother would cry over just any bracelet. Yoon feels guilty she has made her mother sad. Quickly she says "Mother" tugging her sleeve, "I left it at school. I will get it tomorrow." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 18) because she doesn't want to

disappoint her mother, Yoon finally gathers the courage to reclaim her bracelet. She is no longer afraid of the older girl.

The next morning, Yoon asks for the bracelet back, but the older girl continues to make Yoon uneasy, constantly stalling to prolong her time wearing the bracelet. Lunchtime arrives and it's time for Yoon to take action to reclaim her bracelet. Yoon approaches politely, but she is treated roughly by the older girl. Yoon experiences bullying. After lunch, when the children ran outside, I found the older girl again. "You have my bracelet, and I want it back." I said. "Stop bothering me! Do not be a pest!" She pushed me away and laughed. I was just like the silly girl in my storybook. I had been tricked by a tiger. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p.20)

When Yoon is in the class, she puts on a worn-out expression, feeling lethargic, placing her head on the desk, and showing no enthusiasm for learning to attract the attention of her teacher. This trick successfully prompts Yoon's teacher to approach her. Eventually, Yoon opens up and tells her teacher everything that has happened to her regarding the bracelet and the older girl. Not long after, the teacher approaches the girl and asks where she got the bracelet from.

"Do you have something that belongs to Yoon?" my teacher asked her. "Is that her bracelet you are wearing?" "Oh, no!" the older girl said with her trickster tongue. "It is mine!"

"No! It is my birthday bracelet!" I said. The children in my class gathered around us. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p.22)

Even when questioned by the teacher, the girl refuses to admit it, persistently claiming that the bracelet is hers. The older girl is cunning, confident, articulate, and arrogant. She doesn't care who she's speaking to, doesn't consider right or wrong, and feels no shame in lying. All she desires is for the bracelet to belong to her. However, a classmate of Yoon sees that the jade bracelet belongs to Yoon. Her friend then says: "Yoon was wearing it yesterday," the ponytail girl said. "Yes," said the freckle boy. "I saw it, too." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 22)

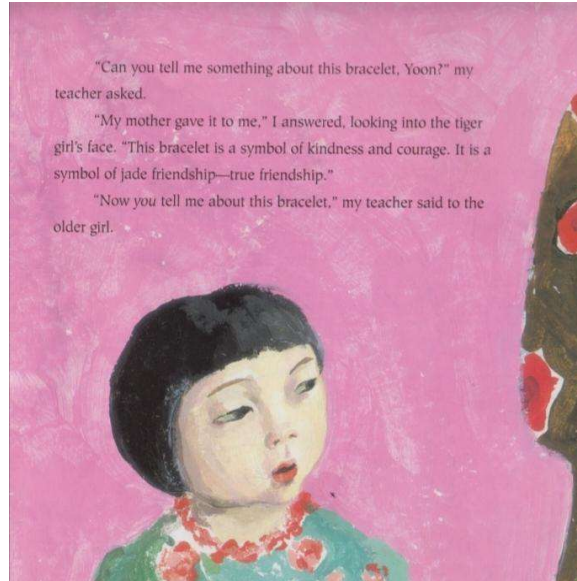


Figure 4.8 (Yoon And The Jade Bracelet, 2008, p. 24)

When the older girl is asked the first question by her teacher, she still manages to answer. Then the teacher asked a second question, hoping that the older girl wouldn't be able to answer it, leading her to admit that the bracelet isn't hers. Yoon responds to the teacher's question firmly and stares sharply at the older girl. Yoon appears annoyed and angry; she continues to brainstorm ideas to reclaim the bracelet. However, it's all the same as the older girl keeps lying and answering vaguely. With determination she says "Well, it is smooth and green" (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 25) she answered in a sure voice. I worried I would never get my bracelet back.

Then I had a very good idea. I whispered something into my teacher's ear.

"So tell me about the inside of this bracelet," she asked the older girl.

"Well... it is smooth and green," she repeated.

The teacher told her to take it off, and the girl struggled to get it over her hand. My teacher looked inside and saw the dancing Korean symbols.

"Do you know what this says?" she asked the girl.

"No," the older girl said. "Well... I thought it was my bracelet. I used to have one just like it. Maybe this one does belong to Yoon."

My teacher's eyes said Older-girl-you-are-in-trouble.

Then my teacher slid the jade bracelet easily over my hand. "Here is your name bracelet, Shining Wisdom."

And it fit. Perfectly. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2008, p. 26)

Yoon doesn't lose hope in reclaiming her bracelet. Finally, on the third question, she responds the same as before, and the older girl can't explain the meaning of the bracelet. Perhaps Yoon whispers to the teacher about the symbolism of her name engraved on the jade bracelet. Yoon recalls everything her mother said, from the meaning, symbolism, to the inscription of her name on the green jade bracelet. When the teacher asks for the last time about the Hangeul inscription on the bracelet, the older girl can't answer and claims she also has a similar bracelet, admitting that the bracelet belongs to Yoon. The older girl feels guilty and fearful of facing punishment from the teacher for being involved in a serious matter. Now, Yoon successfully retrieves the bracelet, and the teacher puts it back on Yoon's wrist.

When Yoon comes home from school, her mother is relieved that Yoon can finally bring back her jade bracelet. This book tells the story that every immigrant child has experienced discrimination. Yoon as an immigrant child, sets an example that he can be equal to other children, she is able to stand up against a girl even older than her. In this series Yoon begins to preserve an heirloom from her grandmother, to the extent that she dares to argue with her schoolmate to get her bracelet back.

### *Honeymoon Phase*

In the honeymoon phase, immigrants feel excited and interested in living in the new country. They prepare everything they will need when they arrive there. The

eagerness to discover the uniqueness and new atmosphere in the destination country makes immigrants forget about the symptoms of cultural shock.

I did not want to learn the new way. I wanted to go back home to Korea. I did not like America. Everything was different here. (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 8)

Yoon does not find the differences enjoyable, she cannot learn from everything that is different. Instead, she feels that the differences are a nightmare for her. She does not feel enthusiastic about trying new things in America. Yoon's thoughts are not about enjoying various foods or sightseeing at typical American tourist spots, she only thinks about how she can return to Korea and live happily there.

### *The Phase of Crisis*

The crisis phase is the toughest phase experienced by immigrant children. They feel strangeness emerging one by one, and several things seem different. In the picture book *"My Name is Yoon"* the first series tells the beginning of Yoon's struggle to start her life there and make new friends. Being an immigrant child is not easy. They must blend in well, be confident, and brave the obstacles, especially in the school environment.

This is also felt by Yoon when she moved from Korea to America. Yoon feels lonely and longs to return to her hometown. The cultural shock experienced by Yoon includes differences in writing style between Hangul letters and English alphabet, differences between Korean and English languages. Yoon is also afraid to start conversations due to language barriers; she has no friends, and Yoon also dislikes America because only a few teachers in her school like her, but in Korea, Yoon was her teacher's favorite student.

"Yes, but at my school in Korea, I was my teacher's favorite. I had many friends. Here I am all alone." (Recorvits & Swiatkowska, 2003, p. 20) various cultural shocks and feelings of loneliness are what make Yoon constantly want to return to Korea. Because only in Korea does she feel comfortable, have many friends, and become the favorite student of her teacher.

### *Recovery Phase*

In this recovery phase, immigrants begin to adapt to their new environment. They form friendships with the community, feel comfortable living there, and begin to accept the differences while learning to understand the local culture.

This phase corresponds to the picture story book titled "*Yoon And The Christmas Mitten*" This recovery phase is very meaningful for Yoon. Yoon experienced new things that he had never experienced before. In Korea, Yoon's tradition during the New Year is to eat together, gather with family, and pray. Now Yoon is learning about the American Christmas culture, which is very different from her own. Yoon's determination to learn about American culture can be seen in her growing interest in Santa Claus stories, dreaming of a village in the North Pole, making popcorn balls, feeding the birds, hearing stories about Christmas trees, stockings hung on Christmas Eve, memorizing the song about the Red-Nosed Reindeer, and saving red gloves to wait for Santa Claus to surprise her. The American Christmas atmosphere is made even more festive by the decorated Christmas tree and the twinkling lights that make it look bright and charming.

### *The Adjustment Phase*

In this phase, immigrants will feel comfortable dealing with two cultures at once. They no longer feel confused or stressed. They have accepted that their new country has differences from their homeland. They begin to adopt from both cultures simultaneously. After this stage is completed, it means that as immigrants, they have successfully overcome various cultural shock obstacles.

The last series, "*Yoon and The Jade Bracelet*" tells that Yoon keeps the jade bracelet given by her mother, which is a hereditary legacy from her grandmother. She is willing to argue with older friends. If Yoon were not a child who adopted two cultures simultaneously, she would not take the risk of arguing with the older girl. She would surely let go of the bracelet. Yoon chooses to maintain her friendship with the older girl rather than compete for the old bracelet.

## **CONCLUSION**

The writer analyzes the conflicts and stages in the three picture books of the Yoon series titled *My Name Is Yoon* (2003), *Yoon and The Christmas Mitten* (2006), and *Yoon And The Jade Bracelet* (2008), where each book has its own conflict yet remains interconnected. Thus, Yoon's story journey from Korea to America is packaged in a continuous storybook series. The conflict in the first book, "*My Name Is Yoon*" focuses on the challenges Yoon faces in adjusting to her new environment, especially regarding the name change she experiences. She struggles between choosing her original name in Korean or her new name in English.

In the second book of this series, there is a conflict between Yoon and her parents due to differences in opinion. Yoon's parents do not give her permission to learn about celebrating American Christmas because it is not their culture, but Yoon insists on pursuing her desire and disobeying her parents' orders. In the final book of the Yoon

series entitled "Yoon and the Jade Bracelet" there is a conflict between Yoon and her school friends, which leads to Yoon experiencing bullying as they fight over the jade bracelet.

In the phase of culture shock experienced by Yoon, she did not go through the honeymoon phase because from the beginning when she arrived in America, Yoon showed indifference and lack of interest in America. After facing rejection to live in America, Yoon experienced the crisis phase, which is the most challenging stage in the adaptation process to adjust to her new environment. She felt sad, longing to return to her homeland, and also felt lonely. As time passed, Yoon underwent the recovery phase as she became comfortable in America. She began to learn new cultures and celebrate American Christmas for the first time. After going through the three processes, it is now time to enter the final phase, which is the adjustment phase. In this phase, Yoon adopts two cultures simultaneously: celebrating American Christmas and celebrating the New Year. Yoon also preserves the jade bracelet handed down from her grandmother for generations.

From the analysis of the stages of cultural shock experienced by Yoon, it can be concluded that the outcome of the adaptation journey depicted in the three illustrated books is as follows: Yoon experiences rejection of the new culture, attempts to adapt and adjust to the new environment, learns about cultural differences, applying the new culture in her current life, and undergoes the process of becoming an immigrant child with a mixed identity, namely as an Asian American.

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