



**THE CHARACTERIZATION ANALYSIS OF AUGUST
PULLMAN IN *WONDER* WRITTEN BY R. J. PALACIO
THROUGH PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH**

Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate Program

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FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

Final Project Titles :

The Characterization Analysis of August Pullman in *Wonder* Written by R.J. Palacio Through Psychoanalysis Approach.

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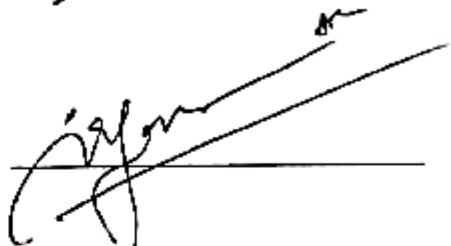
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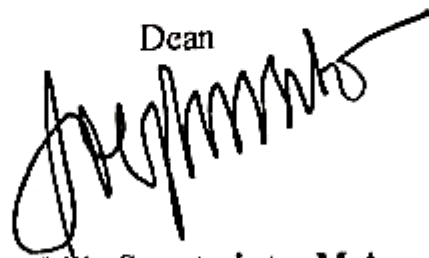






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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true that I do not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

Tangerang, June 28th, 2019



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(Tania Silviana)



ABSTRACT

The writer analyzes the main character's characterization from the novel *Wonder*, named August Pullman through psychoanalysis approach. The approach developed by Carl G. Jung which includes Introversion (introvert) and Extraversion (extrovert). The purpose of this study is to obtain information about how August's characterization shifted from an introvert person into an extrovert one. Generally, an introvert person is more comfortable with their inner world of thoughts and feeling. On the other side, an extrovert person is socially active and more aware of everything that is going on around him/her. August Pullman is an introvert kid because he is used to being at home almost all the time. For the first time in his life, he enters a formal school after being home-schooled before. The situations at school upset him at the beginning but then things changed. Not only successful to become an extrovert person, his kindness has touched so many hearts at that school. This study applies qualitative descriptive method of research and the data are collected from the novel. The analysis shows how August's characterization developments change and improve his life.

Keywords : *character, characterization, introvert, extrovert.*

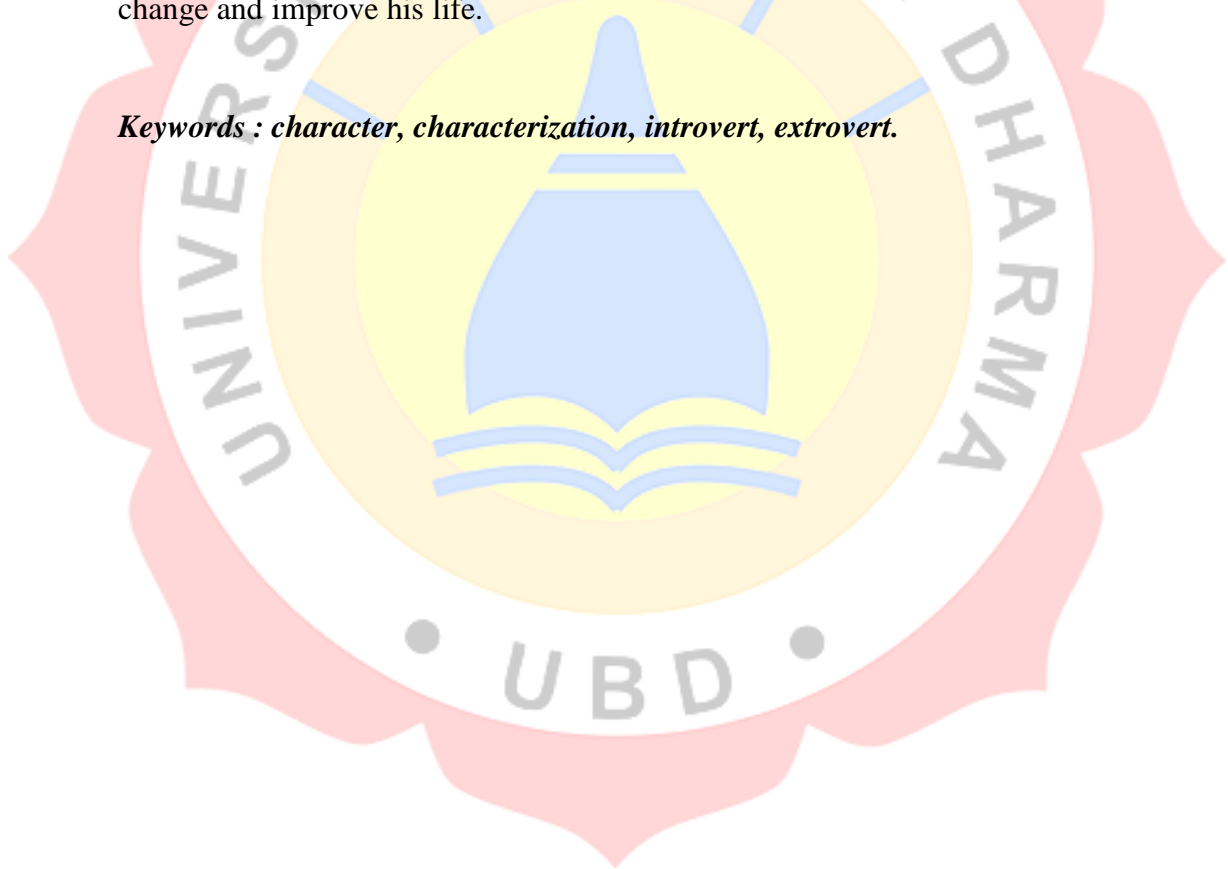


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Generally, there are two types of people in the world. The good one and the bad one. Although lots of people say that every mankind is born good. The bad people are those who refused to be the same. Apart from that opinion, we must not judge someone by their appearance or attitude. No one is perfect, in personality, there is no such a thing as perfect. Even the best people in the world must have done something ugly. If we want to look at some examples, look around you. There are plenty of examples all around us.

Nowadays, we look at things from one side only. Most of the case, people like to judge someone by their appearance. She is fat, he is ugly, his face is funny, she has cellulite. Maybe for those people, it is just a word. The victim can either shake it off or bring those words down with them. Luckily, if the victim can shake it off, it means that they still have the courage to live their life. Unfortunately, those who can't bear the pressure will probably end up commit a suicide. Now, of course the judgers are very reasonable to be hated, but what if there is also a story behind their attitude? But again, the victims are one to be concerned about. For what is worth, they are born that way.

Literature is novel, song lyrics, poem, short story and any other forms, most generically, literature is a body of written works. A novel does not need to be old to be called as a literary work, any forms of written works with aesthetic aspects within it can be classified as literature. According to Klarer (2004), literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. While Wellek and Warren (1963) said that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of fact and it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination. From the quotation from the experts above, we can say that all that matter to a literary works is the words within it. Furthermore, literature can be a reflection of our own reality, daily life but stated in ordinary words in order to be extraordinary.

Novel is one of the major forms of literary works that published as a book. The definition of novel itself is a long, fictional narrative which describes intimate human experiences. As writer has mentioned earlier, literature can be a reflection of our own reality and daily life. So, it is possible that a writer or author writes a story based on their own experiences. The author can also be more creative and imaginative in writing. Moreover, from their writing, they can change someone's opinion about something, or even change their lives. There are a lot of genres in Novel, they are comedy, drama, epic, erotic, nonsense, lyric, romance, satire, tragedy, tragicomedy and mythopoeia.

A combination of qualities that form a person's character is known as personality. Furthermore, Jonathan Webber on Sartre's Theory of Character (2006) stated that character is that person's collection of character traits, and these can be defined as relatively stable dispositions to think, feel and behave in certain ways in certain situations. Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961), one of Sigmund Freud's follower did not really stated what psychoanalysis was. Besides, he divided two main orientation of personality into introvert and extrovert which writer will explore deeply later in this paper. In regards to all of those explanations, character, characteristic, personality and psychoanalysis are connected one to another.

The major issue in Wonder is what August Pullman look like. This 10-year-old kid has a deformed face which rarely happened. August, on the other side, always think that he is ordinary because he is used with his condition. His parents and his sister never saw him as an ordinary kid. He has been through 27 surgeries ever since he was born. Even though he had all those surgeries, his face is still 'not normal'. August always said that even though he feels normal, there is no normal kid who can make other kids screaming and crying whenever they look at his face. Based on that circumstances, Auggie only has a couple of friends and one bestfriend who has known him ever since they were babies. Unfortunately, his bestfriend moved away to Connecticut and left him alone.

The writer has mentioned earlier that people like to judge other people based on their appearance. How the victim reacts to the judgers affect their life. In Auggie's case, those judgers bring him down and make him become an introvert. The main problem here is that no one ever wanted a boy to have a deformed face.

It happened not on a purpose and with unknown, unclear reason. Auggie is being judge because of something he did not do, but because of what he looks like. As much as he wanted to transform himself into a normal kid with a normal face, the truth is he could not do it. Despite of the fact that Auggie has become an introvert person, he has always been the good kid, even brilliant. Some people being rude to him but that does not stop him from being a clever person. There are times when he felt lonely and lose faith in himself but he never gave up. For someone in such a young age, he already saw things differently.

Wonder is very interesting to be analyzed because we can see the development of August Pullman. R. J. Palacio is making this novel as realistic as it can be on bringing up real issues. For instance, the bullying that Auggie's experienced is happening in real world. The way Auggie handled it became a staple and an example of how kids should have done if they ever got bullied. His story is ordinary in words but then those words turns out to be a touching experience to read. Furthermore, Auggie taught the readers to stay true to themselves and that what other people see in us does not matter. August Pullman has inspired a lot of people throughout his journey in finding 'himself'. In other word, clearly that the story has so much messages in it. Those messages perhaps can make a difference, such as a better perception in life. The writer analyzed Auggie's characterization using psychoanalysis approach which leads to Introvert and Extrovert. From an introvert home-schooled kid became an extrovert fifth grader.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The main character of this story, August Pullman, being judged because of his appearance, struggling with his personality and social life. Auggie got into a formal school for the first time. He then, got bullied and his only friend betrayed him. In other word, the reality beyond his comfort zone knock him down. These circumstances make him questioned his faith and blame the world. Furthermore, throughout his struggle, he eventually succeeded to overcome his haters. The transition from an introvert home-schooled kid into an extrovert fifth grader is not an easy path. Finally, from the explanation above, the writer wishes to focus her research on August Pullman's issues and his characterization developments. From this research, writer believes it can change one's perspective about people with certain differences.

1.3 Research Question

A person's characteristic can be easily seen from their behavior, daily activities and probably even their favorite food. Furthermore, to analyze such a thing through literary devices, we need to take a look at some of the personality theory. In order to understand more about August Pullman, because the main purpose of this research is to analyze his characteristic. The best research question will be;

- 1) How does August Pullman's behavior traits reflect him as an introvert-extrovert person?

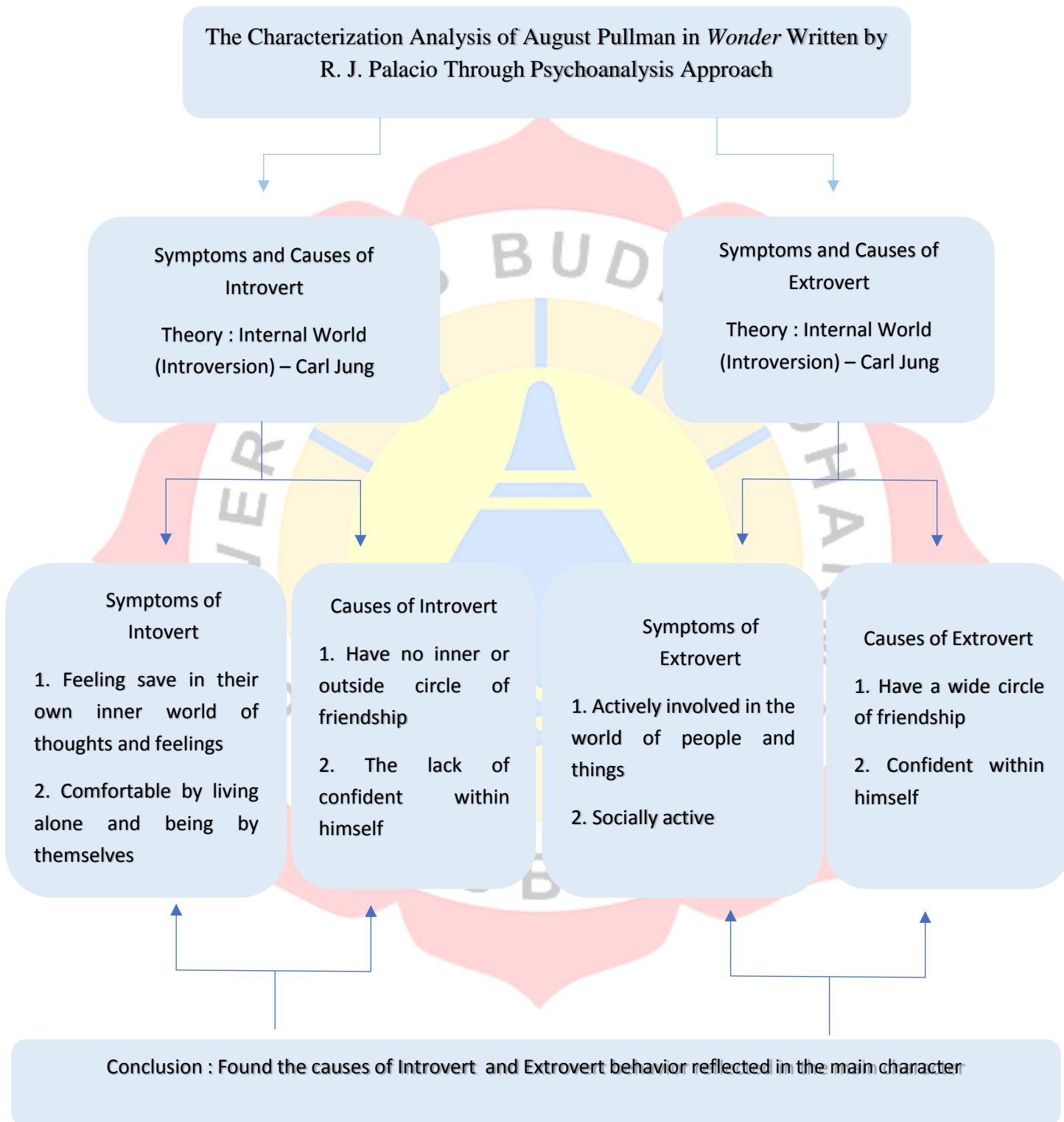
1.4 Goal and Function

The goals of the study are to obtain information about how August Pullman succeed to change from an introvert person into an extrovert throughout his difficulties to survive middle school, or more specifically his developments in the progress and to obtain information about the impact of this story to the writer's life. The functions of the study are to provide readers of the differences between introvert person and an extrovert one, to provide readers of the information of effects of August Pullman's social life and to provide readers with motivation to be a better person in life.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the scope of the discussion will be focused on the struggle of August Pullman's characterization in order to blend in with the real world, this issue, August Pullman's condition, not only happened in a story, but also in real life. Because of that, the writer wants to give further information on how that events can affect a person's life. Not only to provide readers with the information about the cruelty of his social life, but also to give a motivation to stand out and speak up. In order to spread the idea that stay true to yourself is the most important thing. Due to time and other constraints, the writer limits the discussion on the two types of human's personality that reflected on the main character, August Pullman.

1.6 Conceptual Framework



The purpose in this point is to explain on how the writer do the research. This research will be analyzed through psychoanalysis approach as written on the title. The psychoanalysis approach that will be used is the Introversion (Introvert) and Extraversion (Extrovert) developed by Carl Jung. Through Jung's theory, the reader will be able to observe the behavior track and causes of Introvert. In another word, there are symptoms and causes by being an Introvert and Extrovert person. Finally, the writer can conclude that the purpose of this research is to find the causes of Introvert and Extrovert behavior that reflected in the main character of the novel *Wonder* (August Pullman). Furthermore, by finding the causes of Introvert and Extrovert behavior, how the social life of the main character affects his characterization is also the aim of this research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter of thesis will look into the theories of literature, novel, genre with its varieties, character, characterization, psychoanalysis, introvert, extrovert and terms. Theoretical background/framework itself defined as a framework based on an existing theory in a field of inquiry that is related and/or reflects the hypothesis of a study, also often ‘borrowed’ by the researcher to build his/her own house or research inquiry (Dickson, Emad & Joe, 2018). Furthermore, these theories are connected to one another and is going to be the base of research foundation for chapter IV.

2.1 Literature

In general, literature is a body of written works. Written works can take in any forms possible. Those forms included song lyrics, poem, short story, novel, etc. A poem does not need to be old so it can be categorized as a literary work, same term applied to any other forms. The aesthetic aspects within a written works, no matter in what kind of form, makes it classified as literature.

Klarer (2004) stated that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. Literature is not just a document of fact, it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real

life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination. From the quotation from the expert above, the writer thinks it is safe to say that all that matter to a literary works is the words within it. Furthermore, literature is the reflection of our own reality, daily life but stated in ordinary words in order to be extraordinary.

2.2 Novel

A long, fictional narrative which describes intimate human experiences is a definition of novel. Novel is one of the major forms of literary works that published as a book. As writer has mentioned earlier, literature can be a reflection of our own reality and daily life. The world novel derives from the word novella (Italian), which means a new story or a new thing. Sumardjo (1998) stated that “Novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”. From that statement, it is obvious that novel has a lot of things to offer.

2.2.1 Genre

In literature there are a lot of genres. The word genre comes from French, which means “kind” or “sort”. Originally, the word came from the Greek word γένος (*génos*) in which it has the same meaning. The ancient Greeks created the definition of genre so they can classify their literature into the three categories of prose, poetry and performance. According to Swales (2009) “A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of

the parent discourse community and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. This rationale shapes the schematic structure of the genre and influences and constraints choice of content and style”. Based on the expert’s explanation above about genre, the writer can conclude that the choice of a novel’s genre is very crucial. One of the genres is based on the content and character;

1. Teenlit

Brought up teenager’s life. Most of this genre tells about friendship, love and ambition. The setting background is usually school and campus.

Holding up the Universe by Jennifer Niven is one of the examples.

2. Chicklit

Often compared to teenlit but different. The theme in chicklit is a young woman’s life and all of the complexities. The background is usually bedroom, café, restaurants and park. For example, is The Sun is also a Star by Nicola Yoon.

3. Metropop

Written based on a story about a cosmopolitan woman that struggling with office stuff. Most of the times, the character in it has a complex problem about life, love, career and ambition. The example is Confessions of a Shopaholic by Sophie Kinsella.

4. Songlit

Based on a song. Could be said that this novel is a story from a song lyrics and the writer’s imagination.

5. Adult

A novel that the story revolved around adulthood. The issues and themes could only be understood by adults because of course, the novel is intended for them. The Fifty Shades trilogy by E.L. James is the best example for this genre.

2.3 Character and Characterization

The characters in your fiction are people, human beings (Orson, 2010). In general, the word character refers to the people, animals, objects and etc, who take part in the action of the story. Narrowing the wide definitions of character, there are two meanings, they are a person in a fictional story and qualities of a person. People in a literary works can be an Antagonist or a Protagonist. Protagonist is the main character in the story (clear center) which all major events are important to this particular character. Not only being a clear center of the story, Protagonist also pushes the action forward, attempts to accomplish something, usually seen as a good person or hero. The character (enemy) or force that opposes the protagonist is called Antagonist. Furthermore, Antagonist tends to force that holds back any actions, wants something in opposition to the protagonist and most importantly, usually seen as a bad person/force or villain.

A man's disposition is never well known till he be crossed (Francis Bacon, 1561-1626). Francis Bacon's statement showed that one will not really know what a person is like until the person itself is faced with certain situation or condition. Dynamic character is a character who changes inside as a result of what happens to him or her. Moreover, a dynamic character grows or progresses to a higher level of

understanding in the course of the story. And then there is Foil, a character who provides a contrast to the protagonist. Moreover, Foil also emphasizes or highlights the traits of the Protagonist. Another character's type is stereotyped or stock character. The definition of the Stereotyped itself is a character that is instantly recognizable because of the stereotype, for example, everyone's favorite boy in a story is usually a jock, handsome, athletic and rich. While everyone's favorite girl in a story is usually a cheerleader, beautiful, mean and snobby.

Characterization is the process by which the author reveals the personality of a character. Characterization means how the writer tells the readers about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person in the story (Martin Stephen, 1984). In another hand, characterization is a name for the methods an author uses to reveal a character's feelings, values, goals, etc. to readers. In literature, as studying the character in a story and examine the way he/she reacts to the problems, the readers are able to get to know the character and come to an understanding of what his/her personality is like. The explanations before showed that characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in fictional work, such as personality, appearance, age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, etc.

The anatomy of Prose Fiction by Koesmobroto (1988) divided characterization into two, major and minor characters. Major characters almost always round or three-dimensional characters. They have good and bad qualities. Their purposes, ambitions and values change. A round character changes as a result of what happens to him or her. Minor characters almost always flat or two-

dimensional characters. They have only one or two striking qualities. Their first quality is not balanced by an opposite quality. Usually, they are all good or all bad. Some characters can be such an interesting or amusing in their own right, but they lack deepness. Flat characters are sometimes referred to as Static characters because they do not change in the course of the story.

Direct and indirect characterization can be used to reveal a character's traits. Direct characterization is when the author conveys information about a character by telling the information directly and explicitly to the reader. This is done through narration when the author comes right out and tells the reader things about the character. For example, "Via is the most understanding person in the house." or that "Via has mom's eyes and dad's hair." In this instance, the readers have certain and specific knowledge of Via's characteristic and of her appearance. In another word, direct characterization makes it easy for the readers to understanding the characters in the story.

Indirect characterization occurs when the author shows the character in some kind of action, and lets the reader interpret what these actions reveal about the character. For example, "Via never asks her mother to teach her math, yet she always passes." from that, the readers must rely on their own knowledge and experience to interpret that Via must be a smart girl. Finally, to sum up the wide definition of direct and indirect characterization, most information about a character is not easily ascertained. That is because they are connected to one another, the reader's understanding about character mostly arrived at as a result of indirect

characterization. There are a number of tools that can be used to impart personality traits and characters.

In the book *Mastering English Literature* by Richard Gill (2006), there are several methods to analyze the character:

1) Telling and Showing

We can understand the characteristic of the character when the author clearly describes by enlighten and illustrate the character through the discourse inside the novel.

2) How Characters Speak

The way characters in the story speak, the style and what kind of word that comes out through the conversation can be the tools to discover the character.

3) How Characters Think

By seeing the characters mind when the character played the emotion. How the characters try to solve the problems that come up. How the characters make a prediction about something or somebody which is involved also in the novel.

4) The Appearance and How Character Dress

Most of the time, the authors give details about the character through the flow of the story. The author stated how the character looks by the description which is written.

5) The Social Standing of Characters

It can be realized within the social status, culture and language that border the character.

6) The Name of The Characters

Name affect the character. The classic or modern names and even a unique, one-of-a-kind ones can draw the picture of the character.

7) What Characters Do

When the character act or react to everything that happened throughout the flow of the story, is also the key to analyze the character itself.

By correctly interpreting the characterization tools above that is used by an author, the readers can get the best understanding of what characters in stories are like. It is important to have a good understanding of a character because the character's personality contributes greatly to the conflict of the story. Most of the times, the character's personality will cause his/her problems in the first place. The understanding of character's traits can help readers understand why the story goes the way it does, and also why the problem itself is so difficult for the characters to overcome. To sum up all of the explanations above, it is important to consider character development when analyzing characterization. Often, the characters in a story will learn a lesson while they deal with their problems and as the result of a certain events, their habits or behavior will change throughout the story.

2.4 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis was born out of the self-analysis undertaken by Sigmund Freud in 1897. It was born out of Freud's strict attempt at explain his own dreams, is a universal instrument for understanding the human psyche, and a form of therapy. Edith and William (1983) stated that Freud's greatest contribution was in the subtle application of his theories and discoveries to individual writers and artists, in the course of which he modified some of his earlier views. In other word, Freud's original remarks have been expanded, developed, modified and transformed in an enormous mass of writings. He made a huge and lasting contribution to the world of psychology with many of his methods still being used to this day, in modern psychoanalysis. Furthermore, he inspired lots of discussion on theories that he produced and the reaction to his works began a century of great psychological investigation.

The coupling of literature and psychoanalysis goes back to Freud himself. A new world of research and speculation began when he observed that the creative faculty draws on drives and fantasies buried in the unconscious, and that they provide the clue to understanding the imaginative mind as well as individual works. Freud also noted the parallels between literary composition and such common activities as children's play and daydreaming, and between literature and myths, which reveal the fantasies of entire communities and nations and even of the whole of early humanity (Edith & William, 1983)

Psychoanalysis can help us understand better about human's behavior, then it must also able to help us understand literary texts (which are about human behavior). The goal of the psychoanalysis itself is to help us resolve our psychological problems. In psychoanalysis, nothing occurs but the interchange of words between the patient and the physician (G.H. Dadd, 2013). There are a lot of varieties in psychological problems or commonly known as disorders or dysfunctions. Psychoanalysts focused on correcting patterns of behavior that are destructive.

On the one hand, psychoanalysis is practical in the sense that there is an attempt to solve a problem, or to cure somebody, or at least to address their suffering. But the other thing that psychoanalysis does is that the project is to enable somebody to speak. It's the attempt to create the conditions in which somebody can speak themselves as fully as possible. – Adam Phillips, 2012.

One of Freud's follower was Carl Gustav Jung. Jung was an early supporter of Freud because of their shared interest in the unconscious theory. He was an active member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society (known as the Wednesday Psychological Society). When the International Psychoanalytical Association formed in 1910, Jung became the president requested by Freud. However, in 1912 while on a lecture tour of America, Jung publicly criticized Freud's theory of the Oedipus complex and his emphasis of infantile sexuality. The following year then, that event led to them splitting and Jung went on to develop his own version of psychoanalytic theory.

According to John and Ernst (2013), Jung's psychological types appeared in 1921 to widespread acclaim and received many laudatory reviews. Psychological Types has been one of Jung's most influential and enduring works. His works leaving an unforgettable mark on psychology, psychotherapy, personality testing, anthropology, popular culture and even language.

2.4.1 Introversion

Introversion or introvert is more comfortable with the inner world of thoughts and feelings, so they will see the world in terms of how it affects them. In Psychological Types (1946) Carl Jung stated that, the introverted attitude is normally governed by the psychological structure, theoretically determined by heredity, but which to the subject is an ever present subjective factor. From that statement, it is clear that introverts see things in a subjective way. Subjectively means to think or judge based on feelings or opinions rather than facts.

People use the word "Introvert" as if it's a personality defect. Introverts are made to feel inadequate (Jeff Wilser, 2015). They are more comfortable living alone and being by themselves is totally okay for them. Furthermore, they depend on their 'me time' to recharge. They also become immersed in their inner world and run the risk of losing touch with their surroundings or their outer world. More importantly, they tend to be introspective and keep their social circle limited.

2.4.2 Extraversion

Extraversion or extrovert is actively involved in the world of people and things, they are socially active and more aware of what is going on around them.

They like to be part of groups, communities, and probable places where they get a chance to interact. Jung stated in *Psychological Types* (1946), that as a result of the general attitude of extraversion, thinking is oriented by the objective and objective data. This orientation of thinking produces a noticeable peculiarity. The thought of the extraverted thinking type is positive.

Extrovert feels more at home with the world of objects and other people, and is more concerned with their impact upon the world. In another word, extroverts have the urge to be out in the world at any chances and live their life to the fullest. Mostly, extroverts are a risk taker. The idea of being alone terrifies them, leaving them alienated from their inner selves. Jung (1946) also stated that for the extraverted judgment, the valid and determining criterion is the standard taken from objective conditions, no matter whether this be directly represented by an objectively perceptible fact, or expressed in an objective idea. Moreover, extrovert people see things objectively. To sum up, extroverts' feeling is based on objective data, facts rather than opinions.

2.5 Terms

Character : one of the persons of a drama or novel (the personality part which an actor recreates)

Characterization : the artistic representation (as in fiction or drama) of human character or motives

Psychoanalysis : a method of analyzing psychic phenomena and treating emotional disorders that involves treatment sessions during which the patient is encouraged to

talk freely about personal experiences and especially about early childhood and dreams

Wonder : a cause of astonishment or admiration, the quality of exciting amazed admiration, rapt attention or astonishment at something awesomely mysterious or new to one's experience, effective or efficient far beyond anything previously known or anticipated

Literary devices : a technique a writer uses to produce a special effect in their writing

2.6 Previous Studies

The first previous study that the writer found to analyze this study is a thesis from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, with the title *A Child Character's Development In R.J. Palacio's Children's Realistic Fiction Novel Wonder* written by Rindra Nuriza in 2014. Both the writer and Rindra Nuriza analyzed the main character from the novel "Wonder". This analysis is focused on the developments of the main character from the story, which is August Pullman. In another hand, although the writer and Rindra analyzed the same main character from the novel *Wonder*, there is a difference of the analysis. The difference is that Rindra's analysis focused on August Pullman's development, while the writer's analysis focused on August Pullman's Introversion-Extraversion traits.

The second previous study is a thesis from Bilkent University with the title "The Effect of Personality Traits Extroversion/Introversion on Verbal and Interactive Behaviors of Learners" written by Funda Abali in 2006. Both the writer

and Funda is analyzed the personality traits of Introversion and Extraversion. The difference between the two thesis is that the writer analyzing a main character from a novel while Funda analyzed real people. The writer's aim is to find the personality traits of Introversion and Extraversion that expressed in August Pullman's behavior. August Pullman is a fictional character with a facial differences problem and his behaviors showed that his personality is Introvert and/or Extrovert. In other hand, Funda's aim is to see the influence of Extroversion/Introversion continuum on learners' verbal tendencies and interactive behaviors. The students of Ankara University taken part as a participant of his analysis through a personality inventory test. Furthermore, Funda tried to discover learners' perception of the influence of their personality on their interactive behaviors.

The function of theoretical background is not just to define theories, but also stating the core issues in this research. On the other hand, this chapter stated all of the important elements from the story. Literature, novel, genre and psychoanalysis are the elements that the writer wishes to focus, more importantly the psychoanalysis. August Pullman (the main character) is struggling and also evolving in the novel Wonder written by R. J. Palacio. Introvert and extrovert become a part of his characterization throughout the story, which is why this research is focused on that. In order to answer the research questions in Chapter I, the writer will evaluate August's characterization with Carl Jung's theory which is Introversion and Extraversion.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the description of how the research was conducted to answer the research questions. Therefore, it covers the explanation of subject of the research, material of the research, approach and procedure. Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge, a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Methodology, in the other hand, is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. Combined, research methodology is a set of systematic technique used in research, a guide to research and how it is conducted.

3.1 Subject Matter

The subject of this research is *Wonder* from R. J. Palacio's novel *Wonder*. This novel sits on the first place five years in a row which makes it a New York Times bestseller. Due to its popularity, *Wonder* is finally aired in big screens in 2017. August Pullman or Auggie, is not an ordinary ten-year-old kid. Although his daily activities are pretty normal, he sure is not one. This poor boy has a deformed face. He has been struggling with lots of surgeries to 'fix' his face. So far, he finally can get a pair of 'normal' ears, jaw and nose. For the last ten years of his life, Auggie has been home-schooled by his mother, but then his parents decided that it is time for Auggie to get out to the real world. He is used by the way he looks, the people around him just not. Through his ups and downs before school, Auggie became an

introvert boy. The purpose of this research is to find the social effects on his characterization and track his progress from an introvert boy to an extrovert one.

3.2 Material

The writer uses “Wonder” written by R. J. Palacio which is published in 2012 with 316 pages as primary source. For the secondary sources, the writer also collected many data that related to the subject matter, like the articles, journals and study about introvert and extrovert. Everything that the writer can find, whether if it is printed or by the internet, all of those supports the writer’s analysis.

3.3 Approach

Qualitative research is the approach that the writer uses. Qualitative researches study things in their usual set, trying to make sense of, or to understand, phenomena in relations to the meaning people bring to them using library research and textual analysis based on elected theory or framework (Denzin and Lincoln, 2014). This kind of research requires a qualitative data. According to Gery W. Ryan and Russel Bernard (2010) text in qualitative data are newspapers, movies, sitcoms, e-mail traffic, folktales, life histories. Narratives, for short. Narratives about pretty much everything that is going on in this life.

From that statement, the possible examples are narratives about getting divorced, about being sick, about surviving hand-to-hand combat, about selling sex, about trying to quit smoking. Most of the information about human thoughts and human behavior is text, the good stuff of social science. The writer uses

psychoanalysis to analyze the character through Carl G. Jung's theory of introversion and extraversion.

3.4 Procedure

To accomplish this study, the writer took several steps. Firstly, the writer chose the novel that related to the introvert-extrovert. Secondly, the writer read the novel for 2 times to understand deeply about the character's condition, which one he stood between introvert and extrovert. Thirdly, the writer searched for the related theory about introvert and extrovert. Then, the writer analyzed the character's progress and developments by analyzing the introversion-extraversion. Fourthly, the writer understood the definition and traits of introversion-extraversion and other theories that help the process of analyzing Auggie's characterization. Finally, the fifth step was finding the results of this research. Moreover, from the study of related theory before, Auggie is having a transition. From an introvert ten-year-old kid into an extrovert, confident boy. His progress throughout the story is so inspiring. Perhaps, the very best way to describe the character and the book itself is "Don't judge a book by its cover".

Taking everything into consideration, the writer made a conclusion that research methodology is not just another pages of system and structure in order to complete a research. For a matter of fact, it holds the basic foundation of a research itself. The basic foundations of a research include subject, material, approach and procedure. To sum up, this chapter is used to conduct the research in order to answer the research questions.