

**AUGUST'S INFERIORITY FEELING AND HIS STRIVING FOR
SUPERIORITY AS REFLECTED IN R.J. PALACIO'S *WONDER* NOVEL**

FINAL PROJECT



Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree

in English Literature

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

2022

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

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Has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners,

Semarang, 06th July 2022



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PAGE OF VALIDATION

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on July 27th 2022

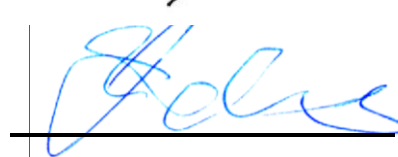
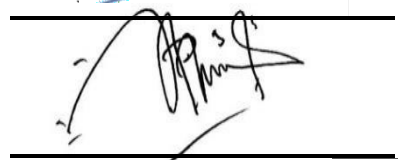
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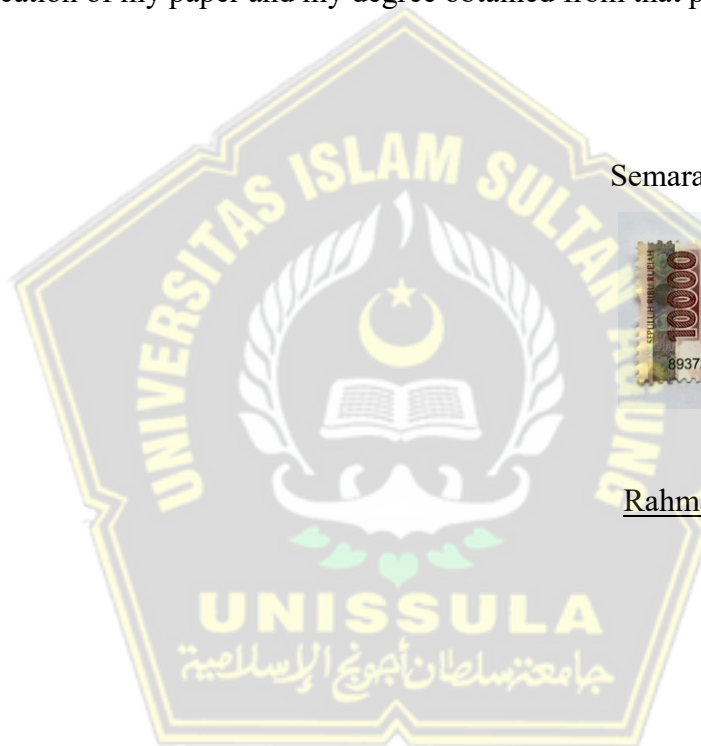
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Be patient, Allah always there, do the magic.”

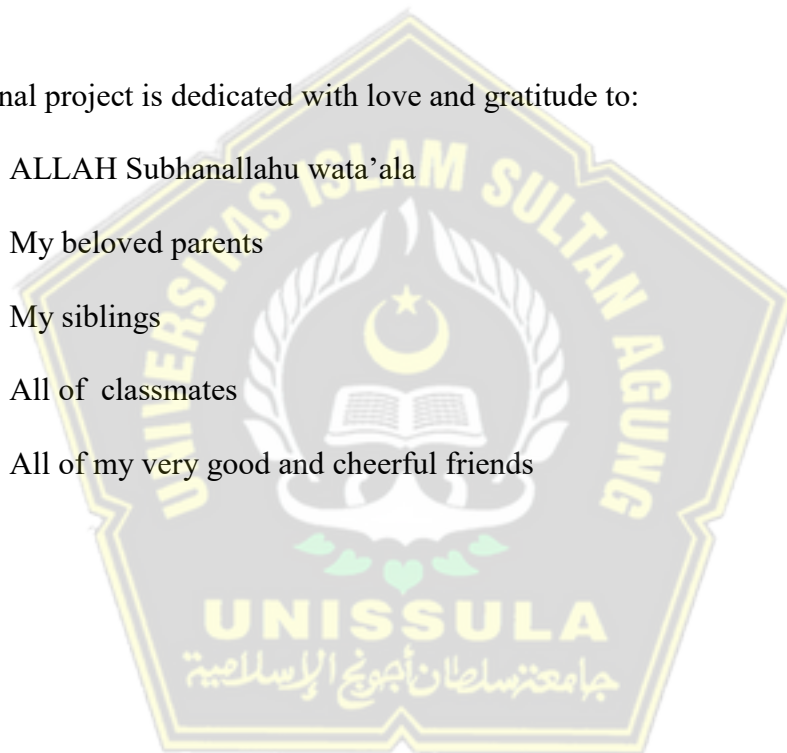
(Rahmatika Putri Adkhiyah)

“Inama Amruhu Idza Arada Sya’ian An Yaqula Lahu Kun Fayakun”

(QS. Yasin: 82)

This final project is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

- ALLAH Subhanallahu wata’ala
- My beloved parents
- My siblings
- All of classmates
- All of my very good and cheerful friends



ABSTRACT

Adkhiyah, Rahmatika Putri. 30801600273. “August’s Inferiority Feeling And His Striving For Superiority As Reflected In R.J.Palacio’s *Wonder* Novel”. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

This study analyses the personality development shown by the main character of August Pullman in *Wonder* novel, written by R.J. Palacio in 2012, using individual psychology by Alfred Adler. The theory use inferiority feeling and striving for superiority.

This study use descriptive qualitative technique of research to analyses the data. The data collected from the novel in the form of dialogues, monologues, and narration tha founded in the novel. There are some steps to collect the data needed, such as reading the novel, identifying the data, classifaying the data, and the last reducing the data. In analyzing this study, striving for superiority approach had done in order to understand the context of striving for superiority.

Through this novel, *Wonder* that published in 2012, this study found that August Pullman’s personality character development in the line with the individual psycholody theory by Alfred Adler. It can be seen when he has inferiority due to his facial deformity and tries to overcome his inferior by doing striving for superiority. It can be seen another quality of Individual Psychology such fictional goal, social interest, creative power, and style of life. Later on, his efforts to striving for superiority results in his superior that shows he already achieved his goal and overcome his inferiority feeling.

Keywords: *individual psychology, alfred adler, inferiority, striving for superiority.*

INTISARI

Adkhiyah, Rahmatika Putri. 30801600273. “August’s Inferiority Feeling And His Striving For Superiority As Reflected In R.J.Palacio’s *Wonder* Novel”. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini menganalisis perkembangan kepribadian yang ditunjukkan oleh tokoh utama novel August Pullman di *Wonder* karya R.J. Palacio pada tahun 2012, menggunakan teori psikologi individu oleh Alfred Adler. Konsen dari teori ini menggunakan perasaan inferior dan perjuangan untuk meraih superioritas.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari novel berupa dialogue, monologue, dan terakhir berupa narasi yang ada pada novel. Ada beberapa langkah untuk mengumpulkan data yang dibutuhkan, seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data. Dalam menganalisis penelitian ini, upaya pendekatan superioritas telah dilakukan untuk memahami konteks memperjuangkan keunggulan.

Melalui novel *Wonder* yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2012, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa perkembangan kepribadian August Pullman sejalan dengan teori Psikologi Individu oleh Alfred Adler. Hal ini terlihat ketika ia memiliki inferioritas karena kelainan bentuk wajahnya dan mencoba untuk mengatasi inferioritasnya dengan melakukan perjuangan untuk superioritas. Hal-hal yang dilakukannya adalah sebagaimana telah didefinisikan oleh Alfred Adler yaitu adanya tujuan fiksi, minat sosial, daya kreatif, dan gaya hidup. Kemudian, usahanya untuk mengejar superioritas menghasilkan atasannya yang menunjukkan bahwa dia telah mencapai tujuannya dan mengatasi perasaan inferioritasnya.

Kata Kunci: *psikologi individu, alfred adler, inferioritas, striving for superiority.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I give my highest thanks to ALLAH SWT for His blessings, mercy and grace, so that i can complete this final project. This study is proposed as a final result which is a requirement for completing a Bachelor of Literature Degree in English Literature study program of Sultan Agung Islamic University.

Here the author thanks:

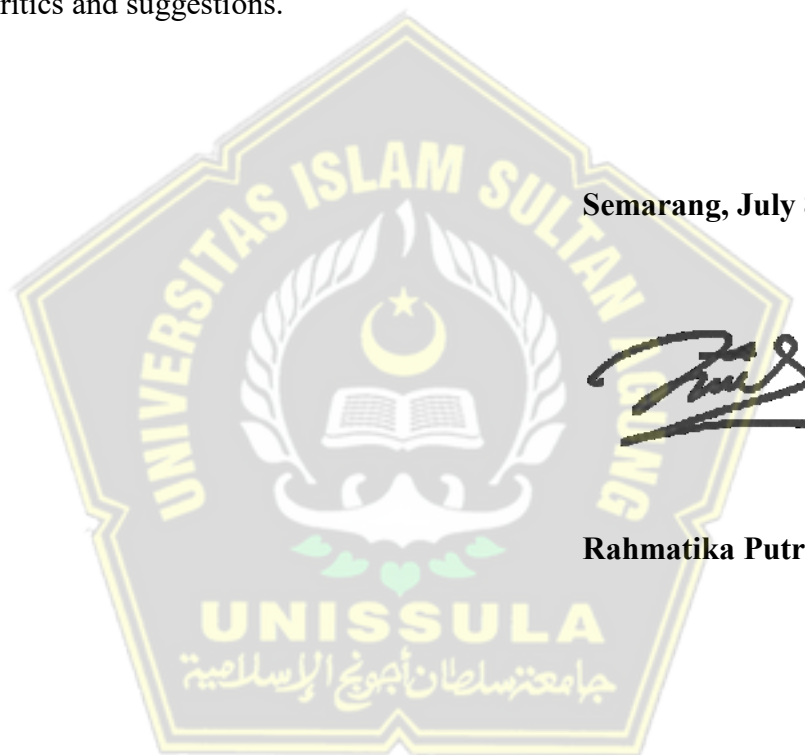
1. Mr. Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd., as dean of English Literature Department the Collage of Languages and Communication Science Sultan Agung Islamic University.
2. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum., as the head of English Literature Department of Collage of Languages and Communication Science Sultan Agung Islamic University.
3. Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum., as my respectable advisor of this final project who has given guidance to finish this study.
5. My beloved parents who have guided me all this time. Thank you for always praying for me, loving, caring, patiently waiting for the best for me, and always hoping for the best for me.
8. All 2016 batch of English Literature for their supports especially, Isna Letidia, Utami Rizki, Salsa.

9. All my classmates of English Literature 2016 always give support and help during the study.

10. Everyone who has not been mentioned one by one.

Hopefully, this study would be useful for the readers. I realize this final project is still far from being perfectness. Thus, the researcher let every reader gives critics and suggestions.

Semarang, July 8th 2022



Rahmatika Putri Adkhiyah

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Sometimes everyone has times to worry about how to measure up to others. Some people use their feelings of inferiority to motivate their lives in order to get a decent life or a better than before. Every person, whether disabled or normal, basically want a situation that can motivate to always save without any shame and fear. Someone who had disabilities and different from others, such as quadriplegic, deaf, speech impaired, blind, too fat and or thin body, and so on etc. These kinds of disabilities and differences that become the causes that make them feel inferior and ashamed. These deficiencies will make the person feel ashamed and feeling inferior to others.

People with disabilities, actually has sufficient potential, but due to obstacles from the environment that does not support them. They feel knock out and can not match the achievements of other normal people. Humans also have different ways of pursuing profits and compensation. It depends on what you want to achieve. When we feel inferior, it's usually the result of comparing ourselves to others and feeling like we're not good enough from the others.

Meanwhile for some people, feelings of inferiority start getting in the way of their everyday life. It is also uncommon for people to face such deficiencies tend to compensate. They trying overcome their weaknesses in various ways.

Unfortunately, not only a few people fail to compensate their weakness. So, they live with feelings of depression and full of suffering. But to achieve satisfaction from the problems, somebody will face many challenges and problems. If the problem is resolved early in life, it may end up being a happy time. But people sometimes become frustrated and low self-esteem when they fail to achieve their early goals.

Inferiority is an aspect of a person's psychological approach. Low self-esteem means feeling weak and unskilled when faced with a task that needs to be done. Adler argued everyone experiences a psychological and social inferiority complex that begins with their first participation in family life. This inevitable and normal inferiority complex motivates individuals to strive for excellence. (Ryckman, 2008).

For this feeling, everyone is forced to make compensations. A person is aware of his weaknesses and goals. People also have different ways of getting benefits and compensation. It depends on what you want to achieve. Literature is a manifestation of human spiritual life, and it can be said that literature and psychology are closely related. Human beings are the object of study in literature and psychology. There are many literary works that reflect inferiority complexes. In such literary work that in *Wonder* novel from R.J. Palacio.

Literature is intertwined with disciplines such as history, philosophy, sociology, and psychology that use language as a means of expression to interpret people, beings and cultures, individuality and individual differences. There is a strong correlation between literature and psychology. Psychology studies

observable patterns of human behavior, and the literature shows how people behave when faced with problems and situations. Both deal with human reactions, perceptions of the world, suffering, desires, longings, fears, conflicts and reconciliation. It focuses on personal and social issues through various concepts, approaches and approaches. Psychology is the field of study that examines human behavior and habits, including intrinsic behavior and behaviour.

Psychology and literature are inseparable linked. Literature and psychology are different fields, but they are related. Literature, as we know it, is the expression of human life. It is therefore perfectly possible to apply psychology to literature. According to Wellek and Warren, they explain how psychology can be applied to the study of literature. Four things are important: A study of the author's psychological personality type, a study of the origin of the work, a study of the types or psychological theories that appear in the work, and the last the influence of the work is on the readers.

Through August's story, author R.J. Palacio, who has disability in his live, he can overcome the feeling of inferiority and strive for his superiority.

Based on the Adler (2002):

Each individual lives with physical weakness feelings of inferiority, feelings that move people to struggling to be superior or to be successful. Individuals who have unwell psychological and struggle to be superior and individuals who are psychologically healthy are motivated to succeed.

For Adler, an inferiority complex means feeling weak because you cannot cope with the work you have to do. There is an element of comparing one's particular abilities to those of more mature and experienced others, but not self-inferiority to others in a general sense. But Jess Feist added that we never set goals to achieve superiority or success without feeling inferior. Then set the goal of compensating for the inferiority complex, which does not occur unless the child has an underlying tendency to be perfect.

As a result they strive for superiority to get a good power and success from the struggle of facial deformity disability. Auggie is a ten year old boy who has had Treacher Collins syndrome since birth. Auggie's struggle against feeling inferior due to the weakness on his face to get a successful and better life than before finally succeeded. August Pullman was born with Mandibulofacial Dysostosis, a complicated condition that makes his face look unusual. A little boy was born with *treacher collins* syndrome.

This syndrome is a rare genetic disorder characterized by downward-pointing eyes, narrow jaws and jaws, and hearing and vision problems. Auggie embarks on an adventure more terrifying than the surgery he underwent in his fifth grade at Beecher Prep. Auggie has to prove that he likes all the other kids, even if they don't like him. He still looked differen but to the few who knew him, he was a fun, smart, and brave kid. The main goal of current research is to investigate whether and to what extent human status pusuit have a competitive naturly.

In the novel, August or Auggie, he has undergone 27 surgeries since he was born with Treacher Collins Syndrome. The surgery helped him breathe, see, hear, and make his face look better without hearing aids. Seeing Auggie's conditions, he was homeschooled at his home until his senior year. Until when Auggie was in his fifth grade, his parents decided to enroll him in a regular school, Beecher Preparatory School. Obviously, this is very painful for Auggie. A young child with Treacher Collins Syndrome begins a new life in a new environment and of course, with new problems. It's a journey full of hard hits, but this boy doesn't disappoint in life. Auggie's battle against the inferiority complex of facial weakness to live a more successful and better life than before ultimately paid off. The author wants to show August struggling to become stronger.

B. Problem Formulation

The purpose of the study is to answer the following problem:

1. What is August's inferiority that reflected in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio's novel?
2. How is August's strive for superiority in *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio's novel?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study only focus on the protagonist character, August who shows his character growth throughout the novel. The purpose of this study is to analyse how August who has tracher collinss syndrome striving for superiority in the novel *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio.

D. Objective of the Study

Every discussion has certain purpose. The purposes of this study or discussion is to grasp the context of the novel and :

1. To describe how August's inferiority depicted in the novel.
2. To describe how August manage to strive for his superiority from deformity called *treacher collins* syndrome in the novel.

E. Significant of the Study

This results of the study is anticipated to be able to give benefits :

1. This study could ease the students who are doing literary study and encourage to study more about literature.
2. This study could guide the further researchers.
3. This study could give information about inferiority feeling and strive for superiority as depicted in the character of the novel.

F. Organization of the Study

The discussion is systematically divided into parts. Each chapter covers different topics as follows: Chapter one describes: the background of the study, problem formulation, the limitations of the study, objective of the study, significant of the study, organization of the study. Chapter two consists of synopsis and theories of Alfred Adler's literature: inferiority complexes, striving for superiority, fictional finalism or goals,

social concerns, creativity power, and style of life. Chapter three is research methodology, consisting of research types, data analysis, and data organization. Chapter four is about finding and discussing, feeling inferior and striving for superiority. Chapter five is about conclusions and suggestions.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Wonder novel is one of R.J. Palacio's literary works. It tells the story of a boy named August "Aussie" Pullman who has Treacher Collins Syndrome but is trying to adjust. We live together in Brownstone, Brooklyn. Born with a rare medical facial deformity he calls "mandibular dysostosis," he underwent 27 surgeries before being able to see, smell, speak and hear. Auggie was homeschooled, but nearing fifth grade his parents decided to enroll him in the private Beecher Elementary School.

Auggie parents thought it was time for Auggie to go to new school because he couldn't keep studying at home. Auggie is now a fifth grader at Beecher Prep, which is not far from his house. If every child waited anxiously, fearfully, mixed with impatience for the first day of school, then not so for Auggie. He realized that with the face he had, he would have no friends. When he first started school, Auggie wanted to wear his favorite astronaut helmet. He was embarrassed and afraid that the other children would look at him strangely. Despite experiencing some challenges at school, Auggie meets new friends who become his best friends. He also met with Mr. Browne, an English teacher who has a unique way of teaching at school.

Auggie's worries were confirmed. No one wanted to sit next to him, except for Jack Will. In various classes, Jack still sat near Auggie and they often chatted

and joked together. Auggie considers Jack his best friend. Until it's Halloween time. Auggie is excited when Halloween arrives. Because on that day, he didn't need to be considered strange by those around him for wearing a costume that didn't show his face. When Auggie puts on the Bleeding Scream costume, no one stays away from him because they don't know it's him. Unfortunately, Auggie's happy moments end tragically when he sees his closest friend, Jack, chatting with Julian. The gist of the conversation was that Jack was actually just pitiful and frightened by Auggie's face. Auggie's heart is broken, so he doesn't want to go to school anymore.

Auggie makes a new friendship with a girl named Summer and Jack. When Jack Summer asks why Auggie is avoiding her, he only gives her a hint of "Ghostface". When Julian confronts Jack in the hallway and calls Auggie "weird," two the people start fighting and are eventually separated by Mr. Brown. Auggie and Jack eventually reconcile after Auggie apologizes to him. Because of this, Auggie's popularity and friends grew over the years, especially after he and Jack won a science fair. However, he is still bullied by Julian and his friends until Mr. Brown realizes the problem and tries to fix it. Present evidence such as class photos, including photos of

However, Julian's mother defends Julian's actions, arguing that her students should not be close friends with Auggie, admitting that she was the one who deleted Auggie's photo. Julian then received a two-day suspension. At the end of his graduation, Auggie thanks his mother for enrolling him in school.

Auggie was awarded the Henry Ward Beecher Medal for his strength and courage throughout the school year.

B. Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature are inseparably linked. Literature and psychology are different fields, but they are the same. Literature, as we know it, is the expression of human life. It is therefore perfectly possible to apply psychology to literature. According to Wellek and Warren (1970:81), they describe how psychology can be applied to the study of literature. Four things are important: A study of the author's psychological personality type, a study of the origin of the work, a study of the types or psychological theories that appear in the work, and last its influence of the work on reader.

Literature is intertwined with disciplines such as history, philosophy, sociology, and psychology that use language as a means of expression to interpret people, beings and cultures, individuality and individual differences. There is a strong correlation between literature and psychology. Psychology studies observable patterns of human behavior, and the literature shows how people behave when faced with problems and situations. Both deal with human reactions, perceptions of the world, suffering, desires, longings, fears, conflicts and reconciliation. It focuses on personal and social issues through various concepts, approaches and approaches. Psychology is the field of study that examines human behavior and habits, including intrinsic behavior and behaviour.

Literature is a literary work that expresses and conveys human feelings and attitudes. It is a product of human thought, a manifestation of what the author

experiences: emotions, situations, social problems, life events... Literature is not just a record of facts. It's not a set of real-life events, but it could happen. As a product of limitless imagination, literature can create its own world. According to Culler (1970:28), literature is a speech act or textual event that evokes a particular kind of extension as a product of convention or a particular kind of extension. In particular, both psychology and literature discussed the goal of better understanding human behavior and mental life and their interrelationships.

The term literary psychology is used to describe the relevance and Text analysis with role in mind. In this context, psychology plays an important role in the analysis of literary works. According to Wellek and Warren argue that literary psychology can be defined as the study of the author's own psychology, the study of the creative process, the study of the types of psychology and legal laws that apply to literary works, and the study of the influence of literature on readers. I observed something that could be explained. — Reader psychology. This shows that literary psychology has a wide range and was born as a literary genre for reading comprehension. Using Alfred Adler's theory of individual psychology, analyzes the psychology of the main character who struggles from an inferiority complex to a sense of superiority.

C. Adler Individual Psychology Theory

One of the personality psychologists who proposed psychoanalytic theory was Alfred Alder (1870-1937), who proposed the inferiority complex. This theory is also known as the individual psychology theory. Adler argued that at the root of

personality difficulties is an inferiority complex resulting from a person's limited need for self-affirmation. Low self-esteem makes a person feel inadequate compared to others that occasionally occur.

Individual psychology is a theory developed by Alfred Adler that focuses on the uniqueness of human beings as well as the satisfaction of biological needs. As Adler believed, all humans are products of society, human personality is shaped by social interactions and situations, and people actively shape their future. Inextricably linked, social life shapes a person's character and thus life has its own purpose and direction. People with gut problems often try to make up for the deficit with sports and exercise. According to Adler, "if their deficiencies are not well compensated, they may develop an inferiority complex" (Hjelle & Ziegler, 1981).

Compatibility between social contexts in which attitudes and behaviors are expressed. Greater correlations between attitudes and behavior in appropriate social contexts. Individual psychology here seeks to see an individual's whole life and its perceptions of reactions, actions and desires as expressions of attitudes towards life (Adler 31).

Individual psychology is a theory developed by Adler to understand individual personality through feelings of inferiority, superiority, and social feelings (Adler, 1964: 21). This theory also has the power to predict human behavior through a fictitious goal or end of action, with the ultimate goal being a description of the human self. Individual psychology theories view individuals as interdependent entities in society. A sense of oneness with others (social concern)

has existed since the dawn of mankind and is an important condition of mental health.

Adler concluded that man's true motive is to seek greater things. Adler argued that humans are responsible social beings. He argues that humans are innately socially conscious and only through coercion (compensation) can they hold other people accountable in order to be able to achieve their own well-being and that of others. I believe we can. Ultimately, Adler was convinced that humans are creatures with deep social concerns. This is a teleology that aims at a goal inherent in the concept of adaptation (Adler, 1927: 20).

Adler argued that children are inherently weak and occupy a subordinate position in life (Adler, 1927:54). Having an inferiority complex and having to compensate for one's incompetence, one becomes the orientation of one's life. In fact, when it comes to inferiority complexes, Adler argues, it's just part of the human condition. But overcoming it can have positive or antisocial effects. It turns into an inferiority complex when a person feels highly vulnerable and has a level of discouragement to compensate. This is an abnormal, pathological expression of an inferiority complex, an abnormal inferiority complex that Adler called an inferiority complex (Adler, 1929: 74).

As Adler puts it in his book, individual psychology is the psychology under study. Adler expressed the belief that all human personalities are unique and indivisible, hence his approach called individual psychology (Ewen, 1988). All people experience an inferiority complex because they begin their lives completely dependent on others for their survival. For example, "To be human

means to have an inferiority complex that constantly drives you to overcome yourself” (Adler 73).

According to Adler (Ryckman, 2008:14), individual psychology is the science that seeks to understand each person's experiences and behaviors as organized units. He believes that all actions are guided by a basic human attitude towards life, or striving to correct wrong attitudes. Thus, in addition to gathering basic information about human behavior, Adler was very interested in applying this knowledge in practice.

According to Adler (Feist, 2006), humans are born with weak and inferior bodies. Therefore, identification with others (social benefit) is inherent in humans and is the main criterion for mental health. More specifically, we can outline the main principles of Adler's theory. The following is an excerpt from a list representing the conclusions of individual psychology (Adler, 1964 in Feist and Feist 2006: 69).

Alfred Adler's theory, in which he explains the individual human psychology. He explains that the theory of individual psychology has several principles. These are inferiority complexes, fictional finalism, social concerns, lifestyles, creativity, striving for superiority and success. (Feist, 2006: 69).

C.1. Inferiority

As humans, we cannot avoid feeling inferior. We have had an inferiority complex since childhood. We all have inferiority complexes, and we need to organize ourselves to tolerate those feelings. He gets into a tense state that requires some kind of action. But let's say he was discouraged. Even if he can't imagine making

any real effort to improve the situation, he still can't face his inferiority complex. He still struggles to get rid of her. But he tries a method that gets him nowhere. His goal is still to be superior to difficulties, but instead of overcoming the obstacles he will try to hypnotize himself, or autointoxication himself, into feeling superior (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956, p. 257).

In addition, Adler argued that some people reflect their "inferiority"; he says that we are born with an inferiority complex (because children are naturally smaller and physically and intellectually weaker than adults) and are often then judged by various "psychological inferiority complexes" (being told we are stupid, unattractive, bad at sports, etc.) Most children manage this low self-esteem by dreaming of becoming adults (the earliest form of perfection), and by mastering the things they don't do well or making up for by being good at other things, but for some child, climbing leads to the development of self-esteem which proves to be insurmountable.

According to Adler (Feist and Feist 77) there are two types of feeling of inferiority, the first is exaggerated inferiority feeling, and the second is normal feeling of inferiority. Exaggerated inferiority feeling will cause someone to activate superiority, and lean more towards personal gain and also ignore their social environment. At the same time, the second ordinary inferiority complex makes people stay in a normal state, but still strive to achieve their desires and dreams, and take care of their social environment. ,to propel someone to success. It means fighting for the success of yourself and everyone around you. Therefore, even though he pursues personal gain, he still wants to fight for everyone's

success. Groups at risk for developing the complex include those who show signs of low self-esteem, those from ethnic minority groups, those of low socioeconomic status, or those with a history of depressive symptoms. Children who grow up in homes that are constantly criticized or do not live up to their parents' expectations may also develop this condition (Adler 1907).

This condition is common to all of us, so it is not a sign of weakness or disorder. Adler suggested that an inferiority complex underlies all human struggles. Personal growth comes at a price through attempts to overcome true inferiority complexes. Throughout our lives, we must overcome low self-esteem and strive for a higher level of development. In addition to compensatory and inferiority complexes, people respond to inferiority complexes in other ways. You can also develop a sense of superiority.

In addition to compensation and inferiority complexes, there are other ways in which people respond to inferiority complexes. A superiority complex is when you pretend to be superior to cover up your inferiority complex. When we feel small, we can feel bigger by making others feel smaller. Some of the more nuanced examples include those who are shown attention-grabbing drama, those who feel empowered when they commit crimes, gender, race, ethnicity, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, weight, height, etc. Those who act on it are looked down upon others. (Boeree, 2006).

People with low self-esteem share several common characteristics: lack of social interest, feeling unable to compete with others, and seeking personal gain. It then tries to find an individual advantage that can be defined as the particular

group in which they excel without the influence of society. Children with inferior organs are at greater risk of developing an inferiority complex because they feel that they cannot be like the normal children around them. This strengthens their inferiority complex and causes them to develop an inferiority complex.

C.2. Striving for Superiority

According to Schultz, throughout our lives we are driven by the need to overcome this inferiority complex and strive for higher levels of development (2009:132). Inferiority complex is a symbolic aspect of social inequality. Inferiority complex, which means low self-esteem in addition to one's position in the social hierarchy, is very important in understanding social inequality. After examining the social preconditions of inferiority complex in a class society, we examine a typical inferiority syndrome.

Adler states that "If an inferiority complex occurs first or in the past, a superiority complex occurs later in life." He also states that "a superiority complex is one of the ways people with an inferiority complex escape from difficulties" (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956, p. 259). Inferiority complex influenced superiority complex. People who have an inferiority complex feel they are superior when they are not. People with complex inferiority complexes usually avoid social life because they cannot afford to deal with it. Therefore, they develop individual excellence in small groups.

According to Adler, the pursuit of superiority is different from the feeling of superiority. The pursuit of superiority is called the "...great lift"

because it involves moving from minus to plus, from bottom to top, from imperfection to perfection, and the inability to face life's problems (Hjelle & Ziegler, 1981, p.81).

Adler's understanding of effort evolved over time, and he used a variety of words such as achievement, mastery, perfection, and superiority to indicate that people were better or better out of the observed and interpreted current situation. I explained how I moved to the current situation. (Richard E. Watts, pp. 41-42).

Adler (Feist and Feist 2006:72) identified two general paths for his efforts. The first is an unproductive social effort to gain individual supremacy. The second is concerned with social good and striving for success or perfection for all.

In his final theory, Adler said he identified two common efforts/battle passes. The first is unproductive social striving for personal gain. The second concerns social welfare, aimed at achieving success or perfection for all. While striving for superiority is a personal goal for some, their striving is primarily motivated by an excessive personal inferiority complex. Struggling to succeed are mentally healthy people motivated by social good and the success of all mankind. People who fight for success, people who care about themselves, people who help others, people who fight without being selfish. In other words, the struggle for success, worrying about the situation (Feist and Feist 72).

C.2.1. The Fictional Goal

Adler's concept of fictitious endpoints is the idea that human actions are directed toward a future goal of their own choosing. Adler mentioned fictitious beliefs that affect our lives, such as that everyone is inherently selfish. is regarded as that of This purpose guides our beliefs and actions. Based on Schultz and Schultz, the fictitious Finalism says, "The goals we create are potential, not real. All our dreams are also subjectively our ideals. That goal will make one strive for it" (Schultz and Schultz 118).

Adler theorized that our ultimate goal is a goal that gives direction and meaning to our lives, a fictitious goal that cannot be verified or verified against reality (Hjelle & Ziegler153). Auggie has to prove that he's just like the other kids, even though he's hated by the other kids. There is a dream of Auggie that he aims for. To achieve his imaginary finalism, he does many things, such as constantly proving that he likes other children.

Adler advocated a fictitious finalism influenced more by expectations of the future than fiction and past experience. Our actions are guided by the perception of our conceptual goals in life. That goal does not exist in the future, but in the present future perception. This hypothetical finalism is a situation in which each person imagines a better situation than the present. This ideal situation is different for each person. Here is a picture of what is currently missing (Cloninger 103).

C.2.2. Social Interest

Adler's social interest concept belief that "human being are social being that we must consider our relationship to others and to the larger sociocultural context in which we live if we are to fully understand ourselves. Social interest does not emerge automatically but need to be consciously developed through proper guidance and training." (Hjelle & Ziegler 84).

Social interest are innate, humans are naturally social animals, not just habits. People need to consider their relationships with others and the sociocultural context in which they live. Social concern is a barometer of mental health and abnormalities. Therefore, whether normal or healthy, people always care about others and always care about the goal of social superiority.

As social animals we do not exist and do not feel alive. Even haters don't have to be with other people and don't feel hate. Social concern can be interpreted as a sense of community. In other words, you need to be sociable to feel fulfilled. No one can completely avoid contact with others. Society is essential to the protection and survival of humanity. For this reason, it is always important for people to work together and express their social concerns. According to Ferguson, individuals must work together and contribute to society in order to achieve individual and community goals (Schultz 121).

Social concern can be interpreted as a sense of community. In other words, you need to be sociable to find fulfillment in life. No one can completely avoid contact with others. Society is essential to the protection and survival of humanity. For this reason, it is always important for people to work together and express

their social concerns. Individuals must cooperate with society and contribute to the achievement of personal and public goals. According to Adler, social concern is the natural state of humanity, the glue that holds societies together (Feist and Feist 75).

Adler's term for this concept in the original German is best translated as "Gemeinschaftsgefühl" (community sense). Our ability to get along with others becomes part of our lifestyle and influences whether we face all of life's problems. He explained this as the concept of social interest. It is the innate ability of individuals to work with others to achieve personal and social goals. (Schultz 116).

C.2.3. Creative Power

The concept of creative self means that each person creates a unique personality that they actively build on their own experiences and heredity. Everyone is given the freedom to shape their own lifestyle. Creativity means the genetic influence of any environment on your ability to overcome life's problems. This creation of life is responsible for human life goals and contributes to the development of social good.

Creativity is how people create their own way of coping with life. Creativity is how a person relates to others and the environment and how they deal with inferiority complexes. Adler believed that everyone has the right to freely shape their way of life. Ultimately everyone is responsible for who they are and how they act. Their creativity allows them to take control of their lives, take

responsibility for their ultimate goals, decide how to work towards those goals, and contribute to the development of the greater good of society. Power is a dynamic concept that implies movement, and this movement is the most salient feature of life. Every soul life is a movement towards a goal, a movement with direction (Feist and Feist 79).

Adler used the analogy of the "low door law". If he's going through a four-foot door, he has two basic options. This is how mentally healthy people solve most of life's problems. Adler said, "Humans are creative because they are human" (Hjelle & Ziegler 87-88).

C.2.4. Style of Life

Social life is the term Adler uses to refer to one's lifestyle, which includes not only one's goals but also one's self-concept, one's feelings toward others, one's attitude toward the world. It is the product of an interplay of genetics, environment, goals for success, social concerns and creativity. Lifestyle, whether fanciful or realistic, is largely determined by a particular inferiority complex that a person has. Adler said that everyone has a goal, an inferiority complex, a pursuit of superiority, and that pursuit is related to the interests of society. Everyone has a different way of achieving their goals. Boeree stated of what himself said:

A tree's way of life is the individuality of a tree that is expressed and formed in its environment. You can recognize the style by looking at the tree against a different environmental background than you might expect.

Because in that moment you realize that every tree has a pattern of life, not just a mechanical response to its environment. (Boeree)

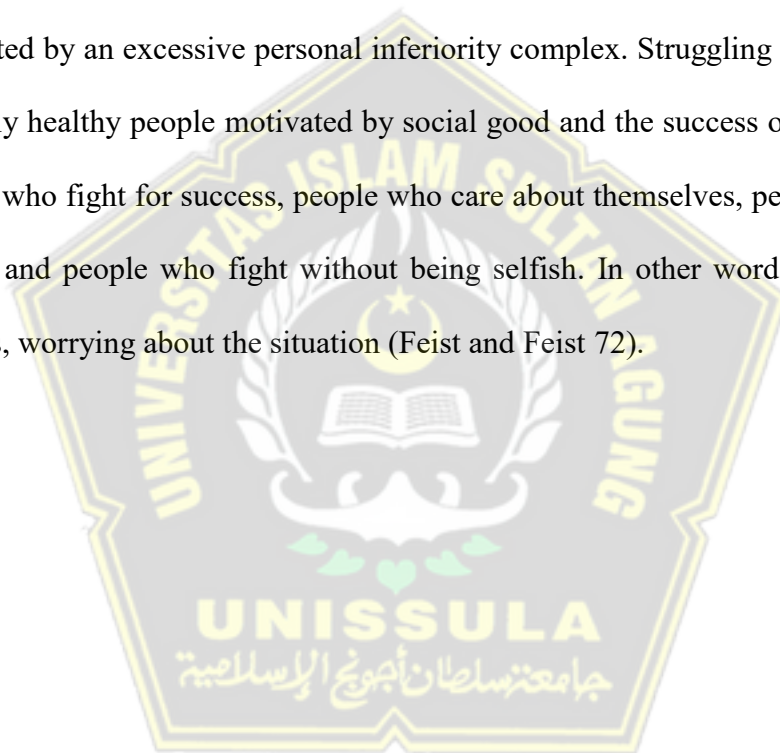
Lifestyle, originally called Life His Plan or Mission Statement, represents the unique way people pursue their goals. Aim for perfection by learning, practicing and maintaining a healthy body. Students strive to improve through intense reading, studying, thinking, and discussing ideas with peers. These powers are responses to real or imagined inferiority complexes. Once formed, it is difficult to modify (Ryckman 119).

People who lead healthy and socially beneficial lifestyles express social concerns through their actions. They actively address her three main issues in life: love of neighbor, sex, and work, and do so through cooperation, personal courage, and a desire to contribute to the well-being of others. Conversely, people with unhealthy lifestyles are apathetic, selfish, negligent, and inhuman. Based on Adler, he believed that humans with socially beneficial lifestyles represented the highest form of humanity in the process of evolution and tended to fill the world of the future (Feist and Feist 78).

A sense of superiority is the basic driving force in life, better than before. This feeling of superiority is about defeating the weak in life. Adler said that innate and nurtured strength does not deprive anyone of the power to set their own goals or choose their own performance style to achieve those goals. Success is a personal concept and everyone has their own definition. It indicates that the goal

as a personal creation can take any form. This doesn't necessarily reflect a deficiency, but it makes up for it (Feist and Feist 72).

In his final theory, Adler said that two general pathways of aspiration were identified: the first, unproductive social striving for personal gain; the second concerns social welfare, aimed at achieving success or perfection for all. While striving for superiority is a personal goal for some, their striving is primarily motivated by an excessive personal inferiority complex. Struggling to succeed are mentally healthy people motivated by social good and the success of all mankind. People who fight for success, people who care about themselves, people who help others, and people who fight without being selfish. In other words, struggle for success, worrying about the situation (Feist and Feist 72).



CHAPTER III

RESEACH METHOD

This chapter explaina the research methodology, which includes the data collection and analysis methods used to answer the problem formulation. This research method is divided into three sections: research kind, data organization, and data analysis.

A. Type of Reseach

This study uses qualitative type for research. This study uses a qualitative form of description and identifies the text when reporting the analysis. Qualitative research is a contextual activity that identifies global observers. It consists of a series of interpretive and material practices that make the world visible. These practices change the world. It transforms the world into a series of representations: field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, records, notes to oneself. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural environment and try to understand or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings that people associate with them (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005).

Polkinghorn describes qualitative research as follows: It tries to help us understand the social world we live in and why things are the way they are. The

purpose of this study was to find an answer to the question formulation. The data were evaluated to determine solutions to the problem that was the purpose of this study.

B. Data Organizing

The data collection method and types of data are the two elements in this study that are used to organize the data.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

The data collection method was connected to the data collection process, which will be examined in a variety of ways and stages. Data was collected using a variety of ways in this investigation, including:

B.1.1. Reading The Novel

The first step is to read the novel "*Wonder*" which is the focus of this investigation. The writer read the novel and try to understand the whole story. To fully understand this novel, reading it is needed. Reading the novel of *Wonder* (2012) will help to know and understands the story or details.

B.1.2. Identifying The Data

Identifying the data is to analyse important parts of the novel. The data can be analyzed by marking, underlining, bookmarking, labeling and numbering. The Data found in a form of description, prologue, narration and

dialogue.

B.1.3. Classifying Data

Data classification is the process of grouping data based on the formulation of the research problem. There are two problem formulations to be examined in this study. The results of the two problem formulations' primary and secondary data are provided in the appendix table. This table consists of columns of numbers, data from the novel, comments, reference in the appendices table.

B.1.4. Reducing Data

The final step was to reduce the data, which involved selecting the most important information from the novel. As results, the data was able to respond to the problem formulation from chapter one.

B.2. Types of the Data

There were two types of data used in this study: primary and secondary. Primary data was typically referred to as the primary source, whilst secondary data served as a supplement to the primary data.

B.2.1. Primary Data

Primary data is the main data collected from the R.J.Palacio's Novel

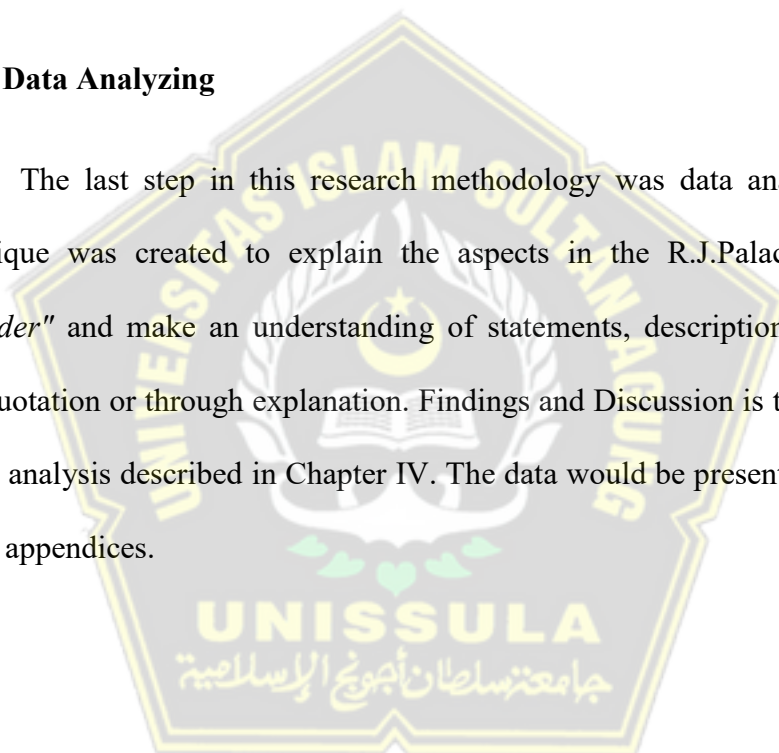
in the First edition "*Wonder*" which was released in September 2012 as the main source.

B.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is information obtained from journals, books, sites, and articles, or websites that is relevant to the study as functions as a complement to the primary data.

C. Data Analyzing

The last step in this research methodology was data analysis. This technique was created to explain the aspects in the R.J.Palacio's Novel "*Wonder*" and make an understanding of statements, description, dialogues and quotation or through explanation. Findings and Discussion is the outcome of the analysis described in Chapter IV. The data would be presented in detail in the appendices.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the finding and analysis on inferiority feelings and strive for superiority found in the novel *Wonder* 2012.

A. Inferiority

This chapter analyzes the inferiority as portrayed in the main character of *Wonder* (2012) novel by R.J.Palacio. As explained in the previous chapters, inferiority feeling is “Inferiority is an aspect of a person's psychological approach. Low self-esteem means feeling weak and unskilled when faced with a task that needs to be done. Adler argued that we all experience feelings of psychological and social inferiority, starting with our initial participation in family life. This feeling of unavoidable and normal inferiority motivates individuals to strive for achievement” (Ryckman, 2008). This is the feeling of weakness and unworthy, because of their conditions.

But this inferiority feeling is normal normal to have for people. Every person, whether disabled or normal, basically want a situation that can motivate to always save without any shame and fear. These kinds of disabilities and differences that become the causes that make them feel inferior and ashamed, it also happens to Auggie Pullman. The main character of the *wonder* (2012) novel has inferiority feeling because of his Treacher Collins syndrome. He was orn with a rare medical facial deformity which he refers to as "mandibulofacial dysostosis". He realized that with the face he had, he would have no friends and he would get

bullying because of his face. He was embarrassed and afraid that the other children would look at him strangely. He cannot do whatever he wants like other ordinary people. Auggie is different with the other child. In Auggie's point of view, he kept talking about his bad appearance. Due to his condition, people kept talking about his face behind his back, which made him feel depressed about his appearance and he became more and more inferior.

According to Jess Feist “without feeling inferior, they will never set goals to achieve superiority or success. Then the goal is set as compensation inferior feeling, but that feeling will not appear except a child has a basic tendency to be whole.” It is common for human in their lives. Auggie’s feeling of inferiority can be seen in the quotation below:

I know I'm not an ordinary ten-year-old kid. I mean, sure, I do ordinary things. I eat ice cream. I ride my bike. I play ball. I have an Xbox. Stuff like that makes me ordinary. I guess. And I feel ordinary. Inside. If I found a magic lamp and I could wish, I would wish that I had a normal face that no one ever noticed at all. I would wish that I could walk down the street without people seeing me and then doing that look-away thing. Here's what I think: the only reason I'm not ordinary is that no one else sees me that way. (Palacio 1)

The quotation above shows Auggie’s inferiority feeling. It arises when he realises that he is not like others. He feels inferior with his face. Due to his condition, people kept talking about his face behind his back, which made him feel depressed about his appearance and he became more and more inferior. In

Auggie's point of view, he kept talking about his bad appearance. However, he realized he was no ordinary child after the day he was born. Auggie knows that he is born different to others, therefore, he is unconfident of himself and wishes to be normal like other people. He keeps thinking about how bad-look he is. Auggie said he doesn't want to describe what he looks like because no matter what we think of his face, it's probably worse. He said he wouldn't describe what he looks like because it could be worse. His inferiority feeling, as it says above, arises because of his face.

This quotation below also shows Auggie's feeling of inferiority when he met people:

"Hi," I mumbled, dropping my hand into his hand while I looked down at his feet. He was wearing red Adidas.

"So," he said, kneeling down in front of me so I couldn't look at his sneakers but had to look at his face, "your mom and dad have told me a lot about you."

"Like what have they told you?" I asked. "Sorry?"

"Honey, you have to speak up," said Mom.

"Like what?" I asked, trying not to mumble. I admit I have a bad habit of mumbling. "Well, that you like to read," said Mr. Tushman, "and that you're a great artist."

"And you're into science, right?"

"Uh-huh," I said, nodding.

(Palacio 12)

This dialogue shows the cause of Auggie's inferiority. Auggie feeling of inferiority with his condition can also be seen in his habits and reactions. All this time he only studied at home and his mother was the best science teacher. Mother believed her child could not forever hide behind the backs of his parents. This dialogue shows that Auggie feeling of inferiority. Auggie had a habit of avoiding looking at people's faces and muttering to himself when talking to people for the first time. For example, Auggie also chose to look at Mr. Tushman's feet when he saw Mr. Tushman, the principal of his school. Instead of looking at him when greeting Mr. Tushman, he mumbled to greet Mr. Tushman. That's because he is inferior about his face. Auggie inferiority shown in the quotation below:

"I don't want to meet anyone," I said to Mom

The quotation above shows Auggie's inferiority feeling. It arises when he understands that he is not like the others, he does not want to meet people. Auggie knew he was different from everyone else. He feels weaker than other people, so sometimes he can easily scare off new things. When he first came to school to meet Mr. Tushman and go on a small trip with some students, he was always by his mother's side and felt safe in his new surroundings. From his reactions and thoughts we can see that he was not brave at the time. He is horrified when he meets some of the students who will accompany him on a small tour of his new school.

This quotation below also shows us his inferiority feeling after the bullying he experienced:

While she was talking, I noticed Julian staring at me out of the corner of his eye. This is something I see people do a lot with me. They think I don't know they're staring, but I can tell from the way their heads are tilted. I turned around to see where Jack had gone to. He had stayed in the back of the auditorium, like he was bored.

"We put on a play every year," said Charlotte.

"I don't think he's going to want to be in the school play, Charlotte," said Julian sarcastically.

.....

While she was talking, I noticed Julian staring at me out of the corner of his eye. This is something I see people do a lot with me. They think I don't know they're staring, but I can tell from the way their heads are tilted.

I turned around to see where Jack had gone to. He had stayed in the back of the auditorium, like he was bored

(Palacio 23)

In this quotation, Auggie explained his inferior when he got bullied by Julian. As seen from the quote above, this is included in direct discrimination because Julian said it in front of Auggie who just met him some time ago, without knowing him well and immediately judging him harshly and sarcastically. Julian then said degrading words to Auggie and thought it is so stupid because he has never studied in a public school before. It also seen that Auggie looks worried and scared to face them but his mother reassures him. For Auggie meeting children was difficult because children were not very good at hiding their expressions.

Auggie is also frightened by Julian when Julian looks him in the face when they first meet, which scares Auggie

It is normal to have a feeling of inferior. According to Adler (Feist and Feist, 2006: 77), there are two types of inferiority complex, the first is exaggerated inferiority complex and the second is normal inferiority complex. It is common in this world for such people to have an inferiority complex. It forces us to seek supremacy and overcome problems. The monologue below shows us Auggie's inferiority feeling:

"Can I ask you a question?" he said. I shrugged again. Didn't he just ask me a question?"

"What's the deal with your face? I mean, were you in a fire or something?"

"Julian, that's so rude!" said Charlotte.

"I'm not being rude," said Julian,

"I'm just asking a question. Mr. Tushman said we could ask questions if we wanted to."

"Not rude questions like that," said Charlotte.

"Besides, he was born like that. That's what Mr. Tushman said. You just weren't listening."

Sometimes when I have the feeling like I'm almost crying, it can turn into an almost-laughing feeling. And that must have been the feeling I was having then, because I smiled, almost like I was going to giggle. The thing is, because of the way my face is, people who don't know me very well

don't always get that I'm smiling. My mouth doesn't go up at the corners the way other people's mouths do. It just goes straight across my face.

(Palacio 24-25)

In this quotation above, Auggie inferior are caused by the bullying in the school. It impacts his mind make he feel inferior and uncomfortably in his new school. Julian seemed to lead the tour but Auggie seemed passive and only him until finally they arrived at Julian's science room and said degrading words Auggie and thought Auggie was stupid because he had never studied in a public school before. Julian even asking sensitive questions about Auggie's face which looked abnormal at the beginning already showed that Julian was a little annoying. It makes Auggie feels small and powerless with himself.

The feeling of inferiority also occurs in many occasions such below quotation:

For me, Halloween is the best holiday in the world. It even beats Christmas. I get to dress up in a costume. I get to wear a mask. I get to go around like every other kid with a mask and nobody thinks I look weird. Nobody takes a second look. Nobody notices me. Nobody knows me. I wish every day could be Halloween. We could all wear masks all the time. Then we could walk around and get to know each other before we got to see what we looked like under the masks. (Palacio 66)

In this quotation above, Auggie feeling of inferiority can be shown. When he was a child, he wore an astronaut helmet everywhere. He likes to use it because it covers his entire face so people can't see him. When Halloween comes, he also

hopes that every day is Halloween, because everyone can wear a mask on Halloween, no matter what each other looks like. Auggie knew he was born different, so he felt inferior and wanted to be normal like everyone else. Auggie has no idea who was behind the costumes. That way no one would think he was weird.

According to Heinz and Rowena of Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology: "He gets into a tense state that requires some action". But suppose to the individual was discouraged. Even if he can't imagine making any real effort to improve the situation, he still can't face his inferiority complex. He still struggles to get rid of her. But he tries a method that gets him nowhere. His goal is still to overcome difficulties, but instead of overcoming obstacles, he tries to hypnotize or poison himself in order to feel superior (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956, p.257).

In addition, Adler argued that some people reflect their own "inferiority complex." According to him, we are born with an inferiority complex (because children are born smaller and physically and mentally weaker than adults) and are often judged by various "psychological inferiority complexes" (We are said to be stupid, unattractive, and unskillful.) Sports, etc.) Auggie's inferiority complex, a strong inferiority complex against inferiors, leads him to an inferiority complex. He has low self-esteem and low self-esteem towards others, which can be a source of problems in his life. It can be seen in the next quotation:

I noticed that some kids were definitely staring at me now. I did my thing of pretending not to notice.

I still kept my head way down, just looking up enough from under my bangs to see everyone's feet. As the desks started to fill up, I did notice that no one sat down next to me.

(Palacio 33)

This quotation shows that, There is no one of Auggie friends wanted to sit beside him. It makes Auggie feeling of inferiority. He is feeling small and weakness. It can be show from the sentence that they intentionally treat auggie differently. So, Auggie feels he is alone and wasted in his new school because he is different from the other. His inferiority complex shown in his clarification to himself being unwanted by his classmates. It shows his lack of low-esteem and self-worth.

His inferiority also describe in the quotation:

"Wait, I have a question for August," said Julian, raising his hand.

"Why do you have that tiny braid in the back of your hair? Is that like a Padawan thing?"

"Yeah." I shrug-nodded. It's from Star Wars," answered Julian. "A Padawan is a Jedi apprentice."

"What about Darth Sidious?" he said.

"Do you like him?"

Now it was Jack's turn to talk, but I admit I didn't hear a word he said. Maybe no one got the Darth Sidious thing, and maybe Julian didn't mean anything at all. But in Star Wars Episode III: Revenge of the Sith, Darth Sidious's face gets burned by Sith lightning and

becomes totally deformed. His skin gets all shriveled up and his whole face just kind of melts.

(Palacio 39)

Again Auggie got bullied by Julians in the middle of the class. When the class started there was a good teacher Mister Brown, he explained about a concept of what Auggie would be like and what kind of person would be in a question and answer session. Mr Brown looked at Auggie and asked him to explain himself Auggie was forced to stand up and introduce himself and his family. Auggie also mentioned Star Wars as his favorite movie. Then suddenly Julian asked and quipped a braid and asked if he liked Black CDS a character who is known to have a bad look in the Star Wars movies. Julian was looking at Auggie. It makes Auggie certainly hurts by Julians.

The feeling of inferiority occurs in such below quotation:

"I'm not sure why, but all of a sudden I started to cry. Mom put the book down and wrapped her arms around me. She didn't seem surprised that I was crying. "It's okay," she whispered in my ear. "It'll be okay."

"I'm sorry," I said between sniffles.

"Shh," she said, wiping my tears with the back of her hand. "You have nothing to be sorry about. . . ."

"Why do I have to be so ugly, Mommy?" I whispered. "No, baby, you're not."

(Palacio 53)

In this quotation above, Auggie feels small and bad about his face. Auggie got home to get scissors and cut the braid. Mom follows into the room and invites Auggie to talk. Auggie cries and asks why he looks so bad. Auggie's mother reassured him that anyone who really knew him would know that Auggie wasn't ugly in the truest sense of the word. Not only about Auggie's physique, but Auggie still feels inferior to his ugly physique. But in fact everyone always looked at him from the physical. It shows his lacking self-worth and low-esteem which is inferiority complex.

According to Adler (Feist and Feist 77), there are two types of inferiority complexes, the first is exaggerated inferiority complex and the second is normal inferiority complex. An exaggerated inferiority complex activates a sense of superiority and results in a preoccupation with personal gain and a disregard for the social environment. At the same time, the second ordinary inferiority complex makes people stay in a normal state, but still strive to achieve their desires and dreams, and take care of their social environment.., to propel someone to success. It means fighting for the success of yourself and everyone around you. Therefore, even though he pursues personal gain, he still wants to fight for everyone's success. Inferiority complexes occur when a person's inferiority complex is reinforced by despair or failure. Groups at risk for developing the complex include those who show signs of low self-esteem, those from minority ethnic groups, those of low socioeconomic status, or those with a history of depressive symptoms. Children who have been raised in homes that have been abused or

failed to meet their parents' expectations may also develop the condition (Adler 1907).

The feeling of inferiority also occurs in such below quotation:

I was going to go and sit at my usual desk, but for some reason, I don't know why, I found myself walking over to a desk near them, and I could hear them talking.

One of the mummies was saying: "It really does look like him."

"Like this part especially . . . ," answered Julian's voice. He put his fingers on the cheeks and eyes of his Darth Sidious mask.

"Actually," said the mummy, "what he really looks like is one of those shrunken heads. Have you ever seen those? He looks exactly like that."

"I think he looks like an orc."

"Oh yeah!" "If I looked like that," said the Julian voice, kind of laughing, "I swear to God, I'd put a hood over my face every day."

(Palacio 68)

This quotation shows again Auggie got bullied by his friends. Jack having chat with Julian and the others. Julian definitely he mocked Auggie, he said that Auggie similar to his mask and like a orc. Those words were so harsh and inappropriate. Auggie wasn't surprised, but Jack after making sure no one was wearing a Boba Fett costume he said if I saw my face I would kill myself and he also said that he became friends with Auggie because of Mr Tushman. Auggie was very sad and left the house. It shows his lacking self-worth and low-esteem which is inferiority complex.

B. Striving for Superiority

Auggie overcome his feeling of inferiority with such ways. Auggie continues to get strength motivation, but what really shows some progress is when he got motivation from his mother, via, Mr. Brownie and Summer. According to Schultz, throughout our lives we are driven by the need to overcome this inferiority complex and strive for higher levels of development (2009:132). The inferiority had influence the superiority. Whereas, somebody with a feeling of inferiority feels that he or she is better when he's or she's not. Usually, a person with a complex feeling of inferiority avoids social life because they can't afford to deal with that society. Feeling superiority is the goal of this pursuit of superiority. Urgency arises so that we can act to achieve our superiority or perfection. His way to strive for superiority can be seen in the monologue below:

Mom says by then they had told her all about me. She had been preparing herself for the seeing of me. But she says that when she looked down into my tiny mushed-up face for the first time, all she could see was how pretty my eyes were.

(Palacio 5)

It can be seen in the quotation that Auggie's mother did not take care of his face. She only saw how beautiful his eyes were. So it can be said that his mom always give Auggie for love and belonging because his mother's love for her child is so great. It shows his trying to be better by his mother, and shows his striving for superiority. His actions to fight for superiority also include in the quote below:

"I'm not going to say it won't be a big challenge for you, because you know better than that," she answered. "But it'll be good for you, Auggie. You'll make lots of friends. And you'll learn things you'd never learn with me." She turned in her seat again and looked at me. "When we took the tour, you know what they had in their science lab? A little baby chick that was just hatching out of its egg. It was so cute! Auggie, it actually kind of reminded me of you when you were a little baby . . . with those big brown eyes of yours. . . ."

I usually love when they talk about when I was a baby. Sometimes I want to curl up into a little tiny ball and let them hug me and kiss me all over. I miss being a baby, not knowing stuff. But I wasn't in the mood for that now.

(Palacio 10)

The quotation above shows Auggie who takes a step to strive for his superiority by going to new school. Auggie has a lot of support from those around her, especially her mother. Even though he still nervous about it. Auggie striving to overcome his inferior got support from his mother. Another way Auggie's striving is strong motivation. Auggie has a lot of support from those around her, especially her mother. At first Auggie didn't want to go to school because he wasn't sure, but her mother tried to make him realize it was the best option for him. It shows his striving to superiority by getting better his inferiority.

Adler (Feist and Feist 2006:72) identified two general paths to effort. The first is an unproductive social effort to gain individual supremacy. The second is concerned with social good and striving for success or perfection for all.

His action to strive for superiority also include the below quotation:

I would have been more nervous about meeting Mr. Tushman if I'd known I was also going to be meeting some kids from the new school. But I didn't know, so if anything, I was kind of giggly. I couldn't stop thinking about all the jokes Daddy had made about Mr. Tushman's name. So when me and Mom arrived at Beecher Prep a few weeks before the start of school, and I saw Mr. Tushman standing there, waiting for us at the entrance, I started giggling right away. He didn't look at all like what I pictured, though. I guess I thought he would have a huge butt, but he didn't. In fact, he was a pretty normal guy. Tall and thin. Old but not really old. He seemed nice. He shook my mom's hand first.

(Palacio 12)

In this quotation, at first, Auggie tried to refuse to go to school. Although her mother had been encouraged as always. Auggie nervous in first meetings with principals. He had never met strangers before, and how Auggie eventually encouraged himself to be brave and agreed to meet the principal despite his fear of meeting new people. Even Auggie afraid go to school for the first time. He is trying to overcome his problem with courage. It means, at first Auggie really hated going to school because he was scared if someone saw his face and spoke hard to him, but now Auggie is trying to go to school and get out of his comfort

zone. And because got courage from his mother. His actions towards his goals also shows in below quotation:

"Everyone's just as nervous as you are," said Via in my ear. "Just remember that this is everyone's first day of school. Okay?"

(Palacio 32)

In that quotation shows Auggie's first regular school and provides a lot of new experiences for Auggie. His sister always gave him courage and motivation. It shows his striving for superiority, other steps to reach his goal. It is shown in tih quotation below:

So I got up and clapped and clapped. I clapped until my hands hurt. For a second, I imagined how cool it would be to be Via and Justin right then, having all these people standing up and cheering for them. I think there should be a rule that everyone in the world should get a standing ovation at least once in their lives.

(Palacio 209)

In that quotation above, he was also once inspired by her sister. Seeing Via performance, he felt that he wanted to be like his sister and wanted to get a standing ovation. He is often motivated by the people around him, which makes him a better person. Auggie also get motivation for himself in the new school from his teacher, it is shown in the following quotation:

"Who we are," he said, underlining each word as he said it.

"Who we are! Us! Right? What kind of people are we? What kind of person are you? Isn't that the most important thing of all? Isn't that the kind of question we should be asking ourselves all the time?"

"What kind of person am I?"

"Did anyone happen to notice the plaque next to the door of this school? Anyone read what it says? Anyone?"

He looked around but no one knew the answer.

"It says: 'Know Thyself,' " he said, smiling and nodding.

"And learning who you are is what you're here to do."

(Palacio 43)

The quotation above point that he got his strength because of his teacher. Auggie continues to get strength motivation, but what really shows some progress is after he got motivation from his mother, via, Mr. Brownie and Summer. With Mr. Brownie, he continues to strive for his superiority. It can be shown that Auggie had a desire to stay in school after listening to Mr Brownie. All he needs is to know himself. This makes him eager to constantly tap his potential. It shows his ways to strive his superiority by getting support from Mr. Brownie. Even it was difficult for him, he striving for superiority, as shown in the following quote:

As i wrote down Mr. Browne's September precept, i suddenly realized that

I was going to like school.

No matter what.

(Palacio 44).

It can be shown that Auggie had a desire to stay in school after listening to Mr Brownie. All he needs is to know himself. This makes him eager to constantly tap his potential. Before he started school, he mostly interacted only with his family. He learned something from it His family, only has problems within the family. After joining the school, he met many people and learned a lot from them, especially his friends. He could also take inspiration from his teachers, such as Mr. Brownie who always shared his monthly bids, which made Auggie more interested in the school.

While striving for superiority is a personal goal for some, their striving is primarily motivated by an excessive personal inferiority complex. Those striving for success are mentally healthy people motivated by social good and the success of all mankind. People who fight for success, people who care about themselves, people who help others, people who fight without being selfish. In other words, the struggle for success, worrying about the situation (Feist and Feist 72).The action is also shows in below quotation:

I hardly ever see Summer during the day, since the only class we have together is English. But ever since that first lunch at school, we've sat at the summer table together every day, just the two of us.

(Palacio 61)

It can be show, at first Auggie is unpopular because he has no friend, because of his face. Auggie starts to realize that he is inherently different from everyone else, so he has to accept that and try to change the way he sees himself.

He can also learn how to overcome problems with people. Summer has been with him by his side to accompany him to school. From their first lunch, they sat at the "summer table" every day. It expresses his gain courage to striving for superiority. It also describe in below quotation:

"You know, Summer," he said. "You don't have to do this."

"What are you talking about?"

"You don't have to be friends with me. I know Mr. Tushman talked to you."

"I have no idea what you're talking about."

"You don't have to pretend, is all I'm saying. I know Mr. Tushman talked to some kids before school started and told them they had to be friends with me."

"He did not talk to me, August."

"Yeah, he did."

"No, he did not."

"Yeah, he did."

"No he didn't!! I swear on my life!" I put my hands up in the air so he could see I wasn't crossing my fingers. He immediately looked down at

my feet, so I shook off my UGGs so he could see my toes weren't crossed.

"You're wearing tights," he said accusingly.

(Palacio 113)

In striving for his goals, Auggie began to change his mind about himself, and since he started having friends, he felt safer at school. One of the classmates who helped Auggie adjust to his new school was Summer. He was the only and first student to approach Auggie sincerely. Auggie begins to feel confident in his new environment and gets used to his school life. Auggie also starts feeling comfort at school because his friend, Summer, is also a very confident and courageous person. It shows his striving for superiority. He tries to overcome inferior about his face and unconfident by supporting motivations and actions his friend, Summer.

B.1. Fictional Goal

To become striving for superiority, Adler advocated a finalism in fiction influenced by fiction and expectations of the future rather than past experience. Our actions are guided by the perception of our conceptual goals in life. That goal does not exist in the future, but in the present future perception. This hypothetical finalism is a situation in which each person imagines a better situation than the present. This ideal situation is different for each person. Here

is a picture of what is currently missing (Cloninger 103). Auggie fictional goals can be found in the quotation below:

"I'm not going to say it won't be a big challenge for you, because you know better than that," she answered. "But it'll be good for you, Auggie. You'll make lots of friends. And you'll learn things you'd never learn with me." She turned in her seat again and looked at me. "When we took the tour, you know what they had in their science lab? A little baby chick that was just hatching out of its egg. It was so cute! Auggie, it actually kind of reminded me of you when you were a little baby . . . with those big brown eyes of yours. . . ."

(Palacio 10)

In that quotation, Auggie is in discussion with his mother. His mother explained how it will be good he meet new people and new environment. He will be able okay to go to new school as soon as possible, also that he needs a lot of progress to do that as having social contact with anybody except her family. It shows his fictional goal which is being able to go to school after a long time leaning by mother at home, that he is striving for his superiority. His other fictional goal also describe in the monologue below:

"Such a pleasure to meet you, August," she said, holding out her hand for me to shake. "Hi," I said quietly, giving her my hand, but I didn't want to look at her face, so I kept staring at her glasses, which hung from a chain

around her neck. "Wow, what a firm grip!" said Mrs. Garcia. Her hand was really warm.

(Palacio 20)

In that quotation above, Auggie trying to greeting Mrs. Garcia even he still doesn't want to see her eyes. But, still he want shake Mrs. Garcia hands is one of te his fictional goals getting better. It is his better goal that will lead him to striving for superiority.

B.2. Social Interest

In striving for superiority, one of the ways can do to strive without only concerning the need of themselves but also the others. Adler's social interest concept belief that "human being are social being that we must consider our relationship to others and to the larger sociocultural context in which we life if we are to fully understand ourselves. Social interest does not emerge automatically but need to be consciously developed through proper guidance and training." (Hjelle & Ziegler 84). Auggie social interest can be found in the quotation below:

"I'm so sorry, Auggie," she said quietly. Her cheeks were bright red. "No, it's okay, Mom, really." "You don't have to go to school if you don't want, sweetie." "I want to," I said. "Auggie . . ." "Really, Mom. I want to." And I wasn't lying. (Palacio 32)

In that quotation, Auggie's mother worries that Auggie is uncomfortable at the school, but Augie tries to convince his mother that he's fine and that he wants to

go to school. Even his mother was worried that he was going to get hurt, and Auggie wasn't worried about his mother again. Based on the above dialogue, it can be said that Auggie now think clearly that he concern about her mother's condition. He always want inside home, but he realizes it may not good for her mother. His another social interest for his family also shown in the following quotation:

Okay, so I admit that the first day of school I was so nervous that the butterflies in my stomach were more like pigeons flying around my insides. Mom and Dad were probably a little nervous, too, but they acted all excited for me, taking pictures of me and Via before we left the house since it was Via's first day of school, too. Up until a few days before, we still weren't sure I would be going to school at all. After my tour of the school, Mom and Dad had reversed sides on whether I should go or not. Mom was now the one saying I shouldn't go and Dad was saying I should. Dad had told me he was really proud of how I'd handled myself with Julian and that I was turning into quite the strong man. And I heard him tell Mom that he now thought she had been right all along. But Mom, I could tell, wasn't so sure anymore. When Dad told her that he and Via wanted to walk me to school today, too, since it was on the way to the subway station, Mom seemed relieved that we would all be going together. And I guess I was, too.

(Palacio 33)

Social concern is shown in Auggie's behavior when thinking about his family. Before that, Auggie constantly thought about his inferiority complex, but now it's better and he can clearly worry about his family man, his mother, and his sister. I don't want to. As such, Auggie strives to gain an edge by attending a new school. He realized it might not be good for his mother. It shows his social concern for his family.

Social interest can be interpreted as a sense of community, which means that we must be social in order to feel a fulfilling life. No one can completely avoid contact with other people. Society is essential to the protection and survival of human beings. Because of this, it is always important that people work together and express their social interests. Individuals must cooperate with and contribute to society in order to achieve personal and public goals. Based on Adler Social interest is the natural condition of the human species and the glue that holds society together (Feist and Feist 75). Also, Auggie action can show in this quotation below:

I would have been more nervous about meeting Mr. Tushman if I'd known I was also going to be meeting some kids from the new school. But I didn't know, so if anything, I was kind of giggly. I couldn't stop thinking about all the jokes Daddy had made about Mr. Tushman's name. So when me and Mom arrived at Beecher Prep a few weeks before the start of school, and I saw Mr. Tushman standing there, waiting for us at the entrance, I started giggling right away. He didn't look at all like what I pictured, though. I guess I thought he would have a huge butt, but he

didn't. In fact, he was a pretty normal guy. Tall and thin. Old but not really old. He seemed nice. He shook my mom's hand first.

(Palacio 12)

The data based on Auggie's opinion after an argument with his mother. At first, Auggie tried to refuse to go to school. Although her mother had been encouraging him to go with some approval. As such, the data provided Augie's view on the level of nervousness in meetings with principals. He had never met strangers before, and how Auggie eventually encouraged himself to be brave and agreed to meet the principal despite his fear of meeting new people. Because of his family he feels guilty to his family for his inferior. It shows his social interest towards his family, because he is no longer thinking about himself anymore, but whole his family also. It also shown in the following quotation:

I asked Mom to buy me a new rolling duffel bag because my old one had *Star Wars* stuff on it, and there was no way I was going to take that to the fifth-grade nature retreat. As much as I love *Star Wars*, I don't want that to be what I'm known for. Everyone's known for something in middle school. Like Reid is known for really being into marine life and the oceans and things like that. And Amos is known for being a really good baseball player. And Charlotte is known for having been in a TV commercial when she was six. And Ximena's known for being really smart. My point is that in middle school you kind of get known for what

you're into, and you have to be careful about stuff like that. Like Max G and Max W will never live down their Dungeons & Dragons obsession.

So I was actually trying to ease out of the whole Star Wars thing a bit.

I mean, it'll always be special to me, like it is with the doctor who put in my hearing aids. It's just not the thing I wanted to be known for in middle school. I'm not sure what I want to be known for, but it's not that.

That's not exactly true: I do know what I'm really known for. But there's nothing I can do about that. A Star Wars duffel bag I could do something about.

(Palacio 227)

It can be seen, Auggie convinced to himself. When his dog got sick and was taken to the hospital and made Auggie realize that he wasn't always the center of attention, not everything was around him, and there was so much more in this world. He should be aware of this as well. Auggie wants to be someone known for their expertise, someone who is good at something, or someone who is cool. He wanted to transform his image into a better person. He is motivated by those around him, especially his friends, to have something he really enjoys, such as a hobby or an interest. It shows his social interest.

B.3. Creative Self (Power)

Based on Feist and Feist, creativity is how people create their own way of coping with life. Creativity is how a person relates to others and their environment, and how they deal with inferiority complexes. Adler believed that everyone has the

right to freely shape how they live. Ultimately everyone is responsible for who they are and how they act. Their creativity allows them to take control of their lives, take responsibility for their ultimate goal, decide how to work towards that goal, and contribute to the development of the greater good of society. Creativity is a dynamic concept that implies movement, and this movement is the most salient feature of life. Every soul life is a movement towards a goal, a movement with direction (Feist and Feist 79). Auggie creative self (power) can be seen in the following quotation:

The Spud Lamp was a big hit at the science fair. Jack and I got an A for it. It was the first A Jack got in any class all year long, so he was psyched.

(Palacio 188)

In that quotation, Auggie shows us his creative power. In which he tries to get a good scores. It can be seen, Jack and Auggie got A's at the science fair, which makes him happy because it's the first time he's gotten an A, and he's able to complete his science project and get full marks, well, he used to be at home with his mom going to school together, a science project he did and got an A. It can be seen in the scene that Auggie always answers his teacher's questions. Auggie's compensation is intelligence. His creative power is his power to be in control of his life after the bullying that makes he more inferior about his face. His idea to get A score is one of his creative power to define his method to striving for superiority by trying to get a good score, so he can have a good friend, Jack. Also Auggie show his creative power in this following quotation:

Third of all, he's really smart. I thought he'd be behind everyone because he hadn't gone to school before. But in most things he's way ahead of me. I mean, maybe not as smart as Charlotte or Ximena, but he's up there. And unlike Charlotte or Ximena, he lets me cheat off of him if i really need to (though I've only needed to a couple of times). He also let me copy his homework once, though we both got in trouble for it after class.

(Palacio 28)

In this quotation, it can be seen from the way the other characters see it. He was homeschool by his mother from birth, so he had some knowledge before entering public school. He is passionate about science. He even wanted to take the School science elective. Jack also admits that Auggie is very smart. Auggie's direct comments can also be seen as a smart kid. Auggie corrected Julian's wrong words. Julian said the science choice was probably the most difficult of all, and Auggie corrected him, saying he should have used the word "assume" rather than "assume." Auggie also does a good job at the Egyptian Museum exhibit and The Spud Lamp Project science exhibition. He can do that so he can gain his superiority. It shows his creative power. His creative power let him in control of his life, in control to striving method for his superiority. It also shown in following monologue:

Anyway, it's not that I care that people react to me. Like I've said a gazillion times: I'm used to that by now. I don't let it bother me. It's like when you go outside and it's drizzling a little. You don't put on boots for a

drizzle. You don't even open your umbrella. You walk through it and barely notice your hair getting wet.

(Palacio 189)

Auggie often feels inferior because of his condition. It also happened when he entered his first school. At first he felt inferior and didn't want to go to school, but over time he came to like the idea of going to a mainstream school. Auggie shows his creative power. Auggie's try to become confident was on display when the school held a New Year's art exhibition. He said he was used to people who saw him and gave him strange looks. He struggles to face the problem through confidence.

Adler used the analogy of the "low door law". If he's going through a four-foot door, he has two basic options. This is how mentally healthy people solve most of life's problems. Adler said, "Because man is man, he has creative powers" (Hjelle & Ziegler 87-88). Creative power can be found in the following quotation:

"Dear Mom, I won't need Baboo, but if you miss me, you can cuddle with him yourself."

XO Auggie

So now without him there, I could really just relax and not worry about anything."

(Palacio 231-232)

The monologue shows Audrey's creative power, Auggie tries to be braver and more independent away from the parents he usually sleeps with, but this time he has to grapple with his worries. Auggie tries to be independent and free from the fear of being separated from the parents who sleep with him every night. It shows that he is able to control his life by striving in brave way. His creative power can be use to strive for his goals.

B.4. Style of Life

Social life is the term Adler uses to refer to one's lifestyle, which includes not only one's goals but also one's self-concept, one's feelings toward others, one's attitude toward the world. It is the product of an interplay of genetics, environment, goals for success, social concerns, and creativity. Lifestyle, whether fanciful or realistic, is largely determined by a particular inferiority complex that a person has. Adler said that everyone has a goal, an inferiority complex, a pursuit of superiority, and that pursuit is related to the interests of society. Everyone has a different way of achieving their goals. Boeree said: You can recognize the style by looking at the tree against a different environmental background than you might expect. Because in that moment you realize that every tree has a pattern of life, not just a mechanical response to its environment. It is also shown in the quotation below:

Anyway, it's not that I care that people react to me. Like I've said a gazillion times: I'm used to that by now. I don't let it bother me. It's like when you go outside and it's drizzling a little. You don't put on boots for a

drizzle. You don't even open your umbrella. You walk through it and barely notice your hair getting wet.

(Palacio 189)

In the above quotation, Auggie use style of life. At first, Auggie often feels inferior because of his condition. It also happened when he entered his first school. He felt inferior and didn't want to go to school, but over time he came to like the idea of going to a mainstream school. Auggie try to became confidence was on display when the school held a New Year's art exhibition. He said he was used to people who saw him and gave him strange looks. He string to face the problem through confident. It also shown in the following quotation:

The first day I showed up at school with the hearing aids, I thought kids would make a big deal about it. But no one did. Summer was glad I could hear better, and Jack said it made me look like an FBI agent or something. But that was it. Mr. Browne asked me about it in English class, but it wasn't like, what the heck is that thing on your head?! It was more like, "If you ever need me to repeat something, Auggie, make sure you tell me, okay?"

Now that I look back, I don't know why I was so stressed about it all this time. Funny how sometimes you worry a lot about something and it turns out to be nothing.

(Palacio 151)

In that quotation, Auggie is also confident in using his new hearing aids. Auggie shows his style of life. Before that, he hated the idea of hearing aids, which were the size of headphones. He was worried his friends would start making fun of it again, but he put people to the test. He praised it and it made him feel like using it. When Auggie used these hearing aids, Summer's first reaction was that she was glad Auggie could hear better, which Jack said made him look like an FBI agent. It can be seen in the following quotation:

The Spud Lamp was a big hit at the science fair. Jack and I got an A for it. It was the first A Jack got in any class all year long, so he was psyched.
(Palacio 188)

In this quotation, it can be seen in the scene that Auggie always answers his teacher's questions. Auggie compensates his weakness through his intelligence. It can be seen, Jack and Auggie got A's at the science fair, which makes him happy because it's the first time he's gotten an A, and he's able to complete his science project and get full marks, well, he used to be at home with his mom going to school together, a science project he did and got an A.

Auggie acts to strive for superiority also include the below quotation:

Adler states that, "when inferiority feeling complex happens in the beginning or in the past, superiority complex occurs in the progress of life" It means that inferiority is related to the superiority as the continuing steps. He also states that, "superiority complex is one of the ways a person with an inferiority complex may use as a method of escape from his difficulties" (Ansbacher &

Ansbacher, 1956, p. 259). The striving for superiority also expresses by Auggie in this quotation:

Dear Mom, I won't need Baboo, but if you miss me, you can cuddle with him yourself. XO Auggie

So now without him there, I could really just relax and not worry about anything.

(Palacio 231-232)

The quotation above shows his action to striving for superiority. Auggie tries to be braver and more independent away from the parents he usually sleeps with, but this time he has to grapple with his worries. Auggie tries to be independent and free from the fear of being separated from the parents who sleep with him every night.

A sense of superiority is the basic driving force in life, better than before. This feeling of superiority is about defeating the weak in life. Adler said that innate and nurtured strength does not deprive anyone of the power to set their own goals or choose their own performance style to achieve those goals. rice field. Success is a personal concept and everyone has their own definition. It indicates that the goal as a personal creation can take any form. This doesn't necessarily reflect a deficiency, but it makes up for it. (Feist and Feist 72).The state of superiority in Auggie Pullman will be shown below:

"The strength of one's courage," he repeated quietly, nodding and smiling. He held up his right hand like he was counting off. "Courage. Kindness. Friendship. Character. These are the qualities that define us as human beings, and propel us, on occasion, to greatness. And this is what the Henry Ward Beecher medal is about: recognizing greatness. "But how do we do that? How do we measure something like greatness?"

Again, there's no yardstick for that kind of thing. How do we even define it? Well, Beecher actually had an answer for that."

"He is the greatest," he finally continued, " 'whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own.' Without further ado, this year I am very proud to award the Henry Ward Beecher medal to the student whose quiet strength has carried up the most hearts.

"So will August Pullman please come up here to receive this award?"

(Palacio 272-273)

Auggie shows his superiority, Auggie had undergone a change of circumstances. He has gone through a change from a home environment to a school environment. Beecher Prep School was Auggie's first formal school and brought a lot of new experiences for Auggie. Before he joined the school, he was raised in a family that loved him forever. His parents and sister always made him the center of the family. Although it is better for him to have a supportive family because with all the support and attention he gets from his family he can be a good boy and more

positive about himself but he has to experience a new environment, he has more things to explore and develop his skills than new people around. This new environment is his school.

There are four environmental conditions that can affect a person's character. Auggie learned and experienced many things at school that he did not get from the experience of his family. It shows his striving for superiority towards the better of him and little by little moving towards perfection. Auggie in a state of superiority also shown below:

I wasn't even sure why I was getting this medal, really.

No, that's not true. I knew why. It's like people you see sometimes, and you can't imagine what it would be like to be that person, whether it's somebody in a wheelchair or somebody who can't talk.

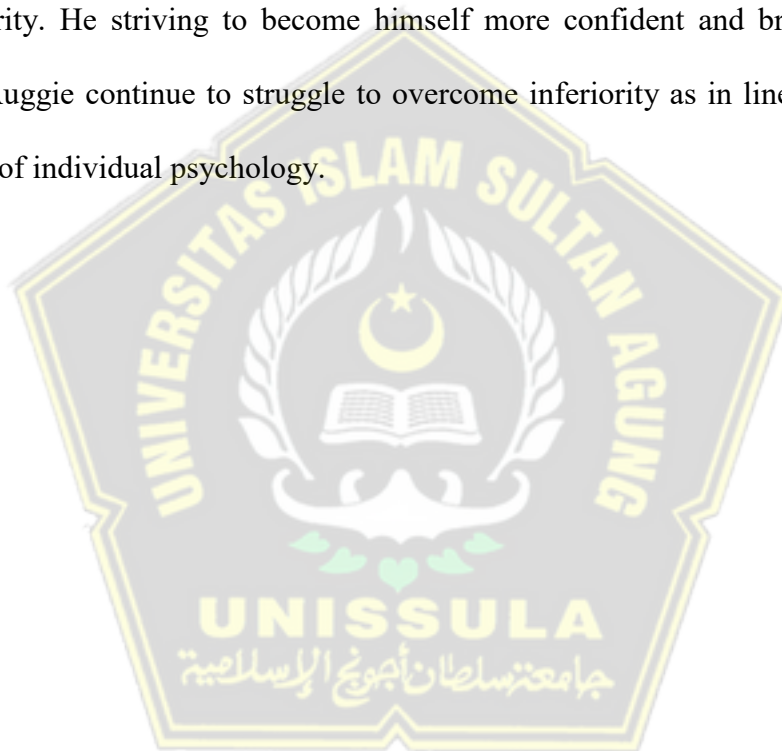
Only, I know that I'm that person to other people, maybe to every single person in that whole auditorium.

To me, though, I'm just me. An ordinary kid.

But hey, if they want to give me a medal for being me, that's okay. I'll take it. I didn't destroy a Death Star or anything like that, but I did just get through the fifth grade. And that's not easy, even if you're not me.

(Palacio 276)

The quotation above shows Auggie improvement and his step towards superiority. When he was awarded the Henry Ward Beecher Medal he didn't think he had done anything great to deserve that medal but he knew he got that medal for being himself and he accepted it because he think that he had a great job. He becomes a more positive person because Auggie loves himself and thinks differently than Auggie who usually hates himself. And from the the feeling on inferiority. He striving to become himself more confident and brave about his face. Auggie continue to struggle to overcome inferiority as in line with Adler's theory of individual psychology.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The following chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. This conclusion is based on research findings to answer the problem formulation, followed by suggestions. From the discussion in the previous chapter, to identify Auggie's inferiority and his strive for his superiority achieved in the *Wonder* novel depicted in the novel. Moreover, the suggestion in this chapter offers different approach of analysis to the other researchers who want to use this novel as their project.

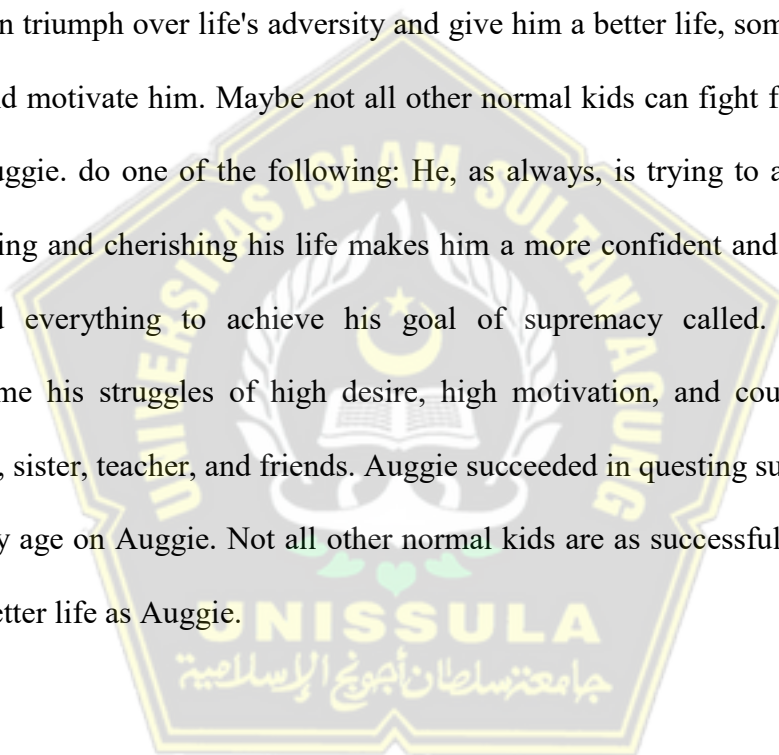
A. Conclusion

Humans feels weak, small, and unworthy. How we follow up the inferiority feeling to overcome the problems is what differentiates us. The research focuses on showing Auggie's inferiority as he struggled for his own problems and strive for superiority described in the novel. These two points are reflected in the *Wonder* novel.

After analyzing the main character Auggie Pullman in *Wonder* novel. Auggie is a ten year old boy who has had Treacher Collins syndrome since birth. Auggie feels inferiority because his Treacher Collins syndrome he had. He feels small in his condition. Because of his condition, he cannot do like the other kids do which makes his frustrated. Auggie's struggle with the feeling inferior due to

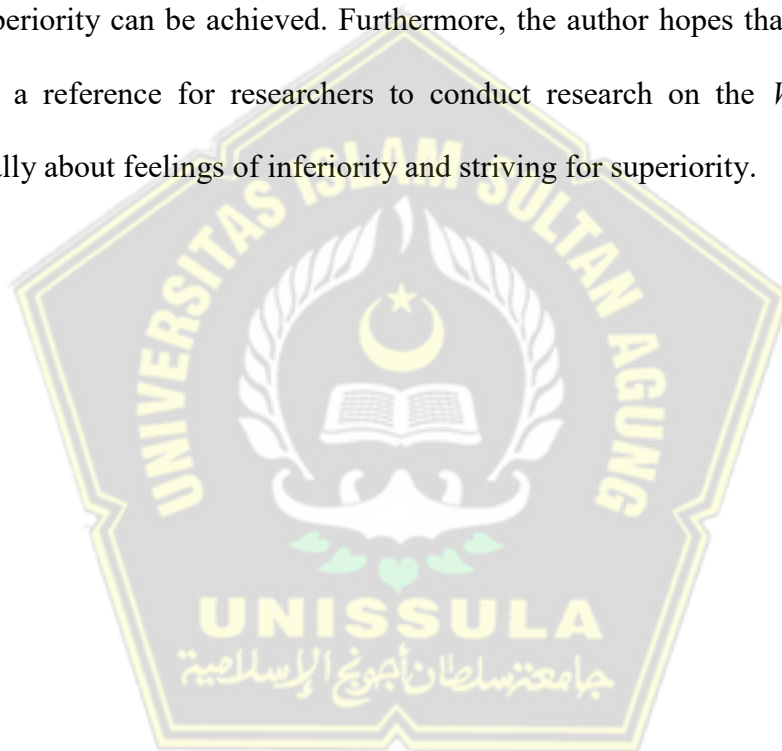
the weakness on his face to get a superiority and better life than before and finally succeeded.

Auggie's struggle for superiority follows: A complex of compensation and a sense of superiority. It can be shown in novels. To compensate for his inferiority complex, Auggie strives for superiority. He was strongly influenced by her mother, sister, teacher and boyfriend. Auggie's quest for superiority is someone who can triumph over life's adversity and give him a better life, someone who can help and motivate him. Maybe not all other normal kids can fight for a better life like Auggie. do one of the following: He, as always, is trying to appreciate life. Accepting and cherishing his life makes him a more confident and better person. He did everything to achieve his goal of supremacy called. Auggie must overcome his struggles of high desire, high motivation, and courage from his mother, sister, teacher, and friends. Auggie succeeded in questing superiority from an early age on Auggie. Not all other normal kids are as successful in their fight for a better life as Auggie.



B. Suggestion

Striving for superiority is an act of resistance to our feelings of inferiority. The lesson that can be drawn from Auggie's character in this novel is that even though we have physical deficiencies, we also have the right to a perfect life just like anyone else. With the help of motivation from those closest to us, likes our parents, siblings, as well as teachers and friend. It is certain that striving towards our superiority can be achieved. Furthermore, the author hopes that this research can be a reference for researchers to conduct research on the *Wonder* novel, especially about feelings of inferiority and striving for superiority.



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