

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will review the theories, previous studies, and conceptual framework. The review of theories includes the theories about literature, theories of the novel, and theories about the elements of novels (intrinsic and extrinsic). The previous study will support how the same topic can help the present research. A conceptual framework will explain how the framework or path of the literary works is based on the researcher's mindset.

A. Review of Theories

1. Theories of Literature

Literature is the result of someone's creative thoughts that are poured into a work which is then realized in the form of language. According to Wiyatmi (2013: 14), literature has two meanings, namely as a literary work and as a literary science. Wellek and Werren (in Sangidu, 2004) stated literature is a creative activity of a work of art, literature is a symptom of something written and printed, literature is an imaginative work which is seen as having a broader meaning than fiction. Based on the views above, it can be concluded that literature is a science that studies human life in everyday life that is then poured in written form such as poetry, short stories, novels, poem, history, biographies, and letters. Through literature, writers and readers are able to understand more broadly about cultural diversity in people's lives.

2. Theories of Novel

The novel is a fiction genre, and fiction can be defined as the art or craft of designing through written words, representations of human life instructing or diverting both. Nursito in (Yanti 2018:2) novel is a medium for expressing the author's thoughts, feelings, and ideas in responding to the life around it. Kenny (Rahayu 2014:44) also explained that the novel is a long narrative fiction and imitates an actual situation. From some of the definitions above, the novel is one type of prose variety that is a form of a long story, involving many characters with each character and a series of events related to human life. As a form of literary work, the novel is ideal for highlighting significant events in human life in a specific condition and decisive critical.

3. Theories the Elements of Novel

In this part, the researcher give some theories about intrinsic element that consist of theme, character, characterization, point of view, plot, and setting, and the extrinsic element about that is psychological approach consist about bullying as the main topic of the research.

a. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are elements that build a novel. It can be interpreted that the intrinsic elements of a novel are everything that builds a novel. In the essential elements of literature, there are included intrinsic elements that are focused on the internal elements of the story. According to Diyani (Eripuddin 2017:3), to get a deeper understanding

of the story, it is not only essential to understand what the story is about, but also it is more important to understand its essential elements.

1) Theme

There is something on which the story is based. It is always related to various life experiences such as problems of love, affection, longing, fear, death, and religion. The theme is equated with the main idea or purpose of the story. The theme is the main idea that becomes the author's starting point in writing a story. The theme, according to Staton and Kenny (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 67), reveals that the theme is the meaning contained in a story. According to Lukens (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007:260) is an idea that binds the story, it appears as a harmonious whole. The theme in a story can be understood as meaning that binds all the elements of the story so that the story is present as a unified whole.

The theme is the dominant ideas and what the work is about, central to the story. It would be brought about when the story begins and how it will end. The theme explains the unity of what is happening in the story about life in a shared context (Staton, 2007:7).

2) Character and Characterization

Character and characterization showing the nature and attitude of the characters as interpreted by the reader show more on the personal qualities of a character. Baldic (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 247) explains that a character is a person who becomes an actor in a fictional story or drama. From the statement, it can be seen that

character and personal qualities are closely related to the reader's acceptance. The story's character is a person who is shown in a narrative work or drama that the reader interprets as certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in words and what is done in action.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:178), there are two types of significant characters: protagonist and antagonist. The main character is usually a protagonist at the story's center, but the antagonist not close the chances as the main character.

a) Protagonist

The protagonist is a character who generally have good qualities in a story. The protagonist is always opposed to the antagonist (Protagonist), namely the character who is the embodiment of ideal values for the reader. The protagonist usually describes a good and positive character so it can confiscate the reader's empathy and attention.

b) Antagonist

The antagonist is a character that is identical to nefarious. Protagonists and antagonists always have an oppositional nature, they are often in conflict physically, psychologically, and mentally. The antagonist in the novel is the character that causes conflict. An Antagonist character is a depiction of a flawed and pessimistic character. However, in some stories, the author gives

a significant portion to the antagonist, so it attracts the reader's attention.

c) Flat Character

Flat character identical with black and white. This character is written without experiencing emotional development or social status in a story. Flat characters usually exist in characters that are not important or supporting characters, but flat character is needed in a story.

d) Round Character

This character that undergoes changes and developments both in terms of personality and social status. This type of character has more in common with real life. Many sides of life from this character can be described and revealed in the story. The readers will be surprised with the different types.

Characterization is quite different from the character. The character is the person or subject who brought the story of the story, then characterization is how the character builds the story from dialogue or description. Characterization is an essential element in fiction. Jones (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013:247), characterizations depict a clear picture of someone shown in a story. In a nutshell, characterization means the author's point of view showing the characters, the types of characters, the character's relationship with other story elements, and the characters.

According to Pickering and Hoepfer in (Albertine Minderop 2005:6), there are two kinds of methods of chracterization:

a) Telling Method

(1) Characterization through the use of names. Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization.

(2) Characterization through appearance. Details of what a character wears and how their look to provide essential to character.

(3) Characterization by the author. Personalilty of the characters, including the thoughts or feelings that enter.

b) Showing Method

Showing method involves writers step aside, with characters revealing themselves directly through their dialogue and actions. This method will include:

(1) Characterization through dialogue. Character in the story are talking by dialogue about themselves and communicating bits and pieces of information.

(2) Characterization through action. Character and action such as about their unconscious emotional, psychological, their conscious attitudes and values.

3) Point of View

Point of view is one of the elements of fiction. This is not mean that the role in fiction is unimportant. Point of view must be taken into account its presence, and the form choice of point of view

will affect the presentation of the story. The form of point of view influences the reader's affective reaction to a fictional story. The point of view in fictional texts is about who is telling the story or from which position the action or story is seen.

Point of view refers to the way a story is told. Point of view is the way or view used by the author as a means to present the story in a work of fiction to the reader. According to Booth (in Suryana 2009:13), point of view is a technique used by the author to find and convey the meaning of their artistic work, to reach and relate to the reader. Thus, the point of view is a strategy, technique, and tactic that the author deliberately chooses to convey ideas and stories. Everything stated in the fiction story belongs to the author, among others, in the form of their view of life and their interpretation of life. However, all of that in fiction is channeled through the character's point of view, through the eyes of the story characters who are deliberately created.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:256-266), the point of view in a story can be divided into 3:

- a) The author as the main character or first person point of view.
Here the author tells their own story. Usually the word used is "I".
- b) The author as a subordinate character or passive first person point of view. The author is involved in the story but they raises

the main character. The word “I” included in the story but actually they want to tell the main character.

- c) The author is only an observer from outside the story or is called the third person point of view. Here the author tells other people in every way.

4) Plot

Plot is the main series in a story arranged as a connected sequence of events. According to Oemaryati in Antina (2019:7) stated that the plot is the structure arrangement of events in the story but arranged logistically. According to Aminudin in (Lauma 2017:5) plot is a series of events formed by the stages of events and it to form a story presented by the author in a story. From the statement above, the plot is events that are shown in the story that is not simple. the events are based on cause and effect relationships to achieve the emotional effect.

According to Gustav Freytag in (Cahyani 2018:7) described the plot structure following several elements and placing them in the scenes according to the dramatic behavior they contain. This Freytag structure is known as the Freytag Pyramid. The Fretag Pyramid structures consist exposition (the situation) , rising action (through conflict), climax (turning poin), falling action, and denouement.

- a) Exposition, this part is the initial description of a play. Contains the introduction of characters and problems to be presented.

- b) Rising action is the stage of starting the occurrence of complexity that is manifested into a chain of events. In this section, the events started to explain the behavior of the characters to deal with conflict.
- c) Climax is the culmination of events in the story. At this point, all the problems will be unraveled and get an explanation through the character's behavior and dialogue.
- d) Falling action is a decrease in the emotion of events that occur with the stages of decrease emotional character in the story.
- e) Denouement is the completion stage of the story with a happy or sad ending.

5) Setting

The setting in the novel is the description of the objects and physical appearance of the place and time where the story happens. Aminuddin (2013:67) suggests the setting is events in fiction work, both in the form of place, time, and environment. According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2010:216), that is an element in the place setting, time relationship, social environment, and the events that are told.

From some statements above, the setting is realized by creating conditions that complement the story. Whether in the dimensions of time, place, or situation. A setting can be created from an imaginary or factual place and time. The most powerful thing for the success of a setting besides the description is how the author

blends the characters with the setting. The setting is an essential element because the setting will support the characters in the story. With the settings, the actions taken by the characters become evident.

a) Setting of Place

Setting of place reflects the location of the events recounted in story. The setting of the place also relates to where the events in the story occur in the form of a clear name such as the name of a city, road, mountain, or house. The different of place should present certain different characteristics.

b) Setting of Time

Setting of time relates to the problem of when events occur events recounted in story. Setting of place related to the time when the event occurred in the form of days, month, years, decades, and weather. Setting of time can be described in situations such as night, morning, afternoon, or evening.

c) Setting of Situation

Setting Atmosphere relates to the feeling or atmosphere of the events in the story. This setting related to the situation or condition when the events in a story occur. An example of an atmosphere setting is happy, upset, sad, and disappointed.

b. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are elements outside the literary work but indirectly affect the building or organism system of the literary work.

More specifically, it can be said as elements that influence the structure of the story of a literary work but do not take part in it. Wellek and Warren (Janet, Sadia, Rahayuni 2016:258) said that the extrinsic elements in a literary work include the state of individual subjectivity of the author who has attitudes, beliefs, and views of life, and all will affect the work they write.

The author's biographical element will also determine the style of the work they produces. The next extrinsic element is psychological approach, both in the form of author psychology, reader psychology, and the application of psychological principles in the literary work.

1) Biography of the Writer

Raquel Jaramillo was born July 13, 1963, in New York, known by the pen name R.J. Palacio is an American writer and graphic designer. Raquel Jaramillo was born into a family of immigrants from Colombia. She is the author of several novels for children, including *Wonder*. Palacio attended The High School of Art and Design in Manhattan, and later majored in illustration at Parsons School of Design. She spent her first year at The American University in Paris, where she traveled extensively before returning to NYC to make a career in illustration. Her early work appeared in *The Village Voice* and *The New York Times Book Review*, eventually leading to her storied career as art director of several major book publishing companies. She designed thousands of book covers for countless authors in every fiction and non-fiction genre,

including Paul Auster, Thomas Pynchon, Salman Rushdie, Louise Erdrich, Sue Grafton, and John Fowles.

Since published on February 14th 2012, Wonder has become a favorite of teachers and educators across the country. It has been published in 45 countries and sold over 5 million copies worldwide. In addition to Wonder, Palacio has published 365 Days of Wonder: Mr. Browne's Book of Precepts (August, 2014), and Auggie and Me, (October 2015), which includes print editions of the original e-book novels: The Julian Chapter, Pluto, and Shingaling. Palacio's latest work, an illustrated book called We're All Wonders which she wrote and illustrated to introduce Auggie and the themes of kindness, empathy, and tolerance to younger children.

2) Psychological Approach

Psychology comes from the Greek word "*psychologi*" that is a combination of "*psyche*" that means a soul, and "*logos*" means science. Psychology is a science discusses everything about the soul, symptoms, processes, and the background of the incident. According psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud (in Nur 2020:24), psychology have two characteristics there are unconscious and conscious. According to Wilhelm Wundt (in Adnan 2018:5) psychology is a science that studies human experiences, such as the five senses, thoughts, and feelings. Crow & Crow (1958:7) stated psychology is the study of human behavior and human relationship. Waston (1919) stated psychology is a branch of science that

emphasizes human behavior, human expression, and human deed whether studied or not.

From definitions above, Freud, Wundt, Crow, and Waston stated that psychology is a science that studied of humans behavior, human expression, and human deed in relationships with other people and the behavior can be done by unconscious and conscious. Psychology is limited to the manifestation and expression of the soul or mental, namely in the form of behavior and processes or activities.

3) Bullying Action

Olweus (Kusumasari 2019:3) stated bullying is a psychosocial problem by insulting and repeatedly demeaning with a negative impact on the perpetrators and victims of bullying where the perpetrator has more power than the victim. British Columbia (2012) bullying is a pattern of aggressive behavior that involves an imbalance of power to make others feel undone based on differences in appearance, culture, race, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity of others. Ken Rigby (in Astuti 2008) stated bullying is aggressive behavior repeatedly hurting and causing distress to the victim. From Olweus, British Columbia, and Ken Rigby stated bullying is aggressive behavior that occurs in society by insulting and repeatedly demeaning to aim to hurt and causing the victim. The perpetrator has more power than the victim.

According to Tumon (Nilam, Imaniar, and Nur 2021:2), bullying occurs because of internal and external factors. Internal

factors occur from inherent characteristics such as age, gender, aggressive, impulsive, manipulative personality, and the presence of a bully. External factors occur from the outside. Those factors are family, environment, and peers. Ariesto (in Mudjijanti 2011) stated bullying occurs from external factors: family, school, and peer group. Internal factors there are experience, personality, and parenting.

Bullying has several forms. Sejiwa (Zakiyah, Humaedi, Santoso 2017:328) stated that the fourth categories of bullying behavior are physical, verbal, relational, and cyber. Riauskina, Djuwita, and Soesetio (in Levianti 2008:4) stated that five categories of bullying are verbal, physical, cyberbullying, relational bullying, and sexual bullying.

(a) According to Coloroso in (Zakiyah, Humaedi, Santoso 2017:328) relational bullying can be used to alienate or reject someone to damage friendship. These behaviors such as eyes stares, sigh, shoulder shudders, frowns, mocking laughter, abusive body language, threats, silencing, isolating, glaring, and sneering.

(b) According to Amini in (Pratiwi, Herlina, and Utami 2021:53) stated the verbal bullying action can take the form of crizing, cheering, insulting, name-calling, spreading, gossip or slander, dropping criticism, invitations and expressions that lead to sexual harassment. Verbal bullying occurred when parents, caregivers or

the environment around the child often use words that demean, corner, belittle, or label the child with negative label and it make all these insults crystallize in the child (Widiastuty, 2015).

(c) According to Sejiwa in (Zakiyah, Humaedi, Santoso 2017:328) stated the forms of physical bullying include slapping, stepping on the feet, and grabbing. According to Coloroso in (Zakiyah, Humaedi, Santoso 2017:328) physical bullying include hitting, elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, pinning, clawing, and spitting on an oppressed child to a painful position.

(d) According to Terry Brequet (in Pandie and Weisman 2016:47) stated cyber bullying id a form of intimidation by writing cruel messages and disturbing images on social media with aim of humaliting the victim. Cyber bullying is an act of hurting other people with electronic media in the form of videos of intimidation and defamation.

(e) Riauskina, Djuwita, and Soesetio (in Levianti 2008:4) stated sexual bullying can take the form of teasing, peeking, touching the victim sexually, sharing photos privately, taking photos secretly to fulfill desire, forcing victim to see pornographic things.

Bullying behavior has an impact on victims' and perpetrators psychology. Victims will feel depressed and angry, they are angry with themselves, against the bullies, the people around them, and adults who are unable or unwilling to help them. According to Cowie and Jennifer (in Hidayati 2012:45), the victim feels

depressed, stressed and angry, affecting academic achievement. According to Ken Rigby (2007:50), bullying has seven effects on psychology: self-esteem, isolation, absenteeism, domino effect, impact on education, and suicide.

(a) Self-esteem

The greater the emphasis received by the victim of bullying action will result in a sense of loss and feelings inferiority. Therefore, victims of bullying depend on their self-esteem and the quality of their interpersonal relationships, and in particular how their peers treat them.

(b) Isolation

Children who are bullied a lot tend to have few friends. Many children will not friend a coward. Children may be bullied because they have no friends. They are easier to bully than those with friends. When the bullying action occurs, the isolation deepens and the victim feel depressed that they don't try to friend with others.

(c) Absenteism

The bullying that happened to the victim had a very serious impact and caused a student to decide to go to school. A child's reluctance to go to school and meet bullies so strong. So that parents are forced to try another school to get the child a fresh start.

(d) Domino Effect

A child who is constantly bullied at school by peers or stronger groups is incapable and does not retaliate directly. but it is motivated to take it out on others. They feel very frustrated that the anger doesn't seem and safe expressed through actions directed at the perpetrator.

(e) Education

Children who are unable to concentrate on their schoolwork due to bullying, and absenteeism from school has hindered their school progress. Bullied children are becoming increasingly isolated from others, and increasingly turning to an introspective lifestyle.

(f) Suicide

The act of bullying has both internal and external consequences for the victim that can result in serious depression. So that bullying in schools can contribute strongly to the desire that students of all ages have to end it all.

Skrzypiec (in Kusumasari, Farida, and David 2018:4) stated that victims and perpetrators feel the negative impact of bullying. According to Skrzypiec (in Kusumasari, Farida, and David 2018:4) perpetrators have experienced a problem with abnormal, hyperactive, and pro-social behavior. According to Carney and Merrel (in Hidayati 2012:44) the psychology of perpetrators has problems there are high self-confidence, high self-esteem,

aggressive, strong character, easily angered, impulsivity, low tolerance, frustration, and dominance. By bullying, the perpetrator will think they have power over the circumstances. If allowed to continue without intervention, this bullying behavior can form other behaviors in the form of violence against people, children, and other criminal behavior.

B. Previous Study Review

The researcher has found the other researcher that has the similar topic with the present topic will be analyze.

First research that found was the researcher entitled “*Living In Diversity In R.J Palacio’s Wonder Novel: A Sociological Analysis*” 2019 by Afnani Salwa Nisrina University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. In this research, Afnani as a researcher, analyze how diversity from sociological analysis. The way of diversity in this research is reflected in characterization, point of view, and symbol. Based on characterization, Afnani analyzes Auggie, Nate and Isabel, Summer, Jack Will, Julian, Justin, and Miranda. Some of the characters presented by R.J Palacio in her novel, there are a lot of supporting characters in this novel, about 12 characters. But in this study, only eight characters a diversity characters.

Based on point of view, she analyzes from some perspective of another character in the novel *Wonder* by R.j Palacio. The other characters are Via as Auggie’s sister in part two, Summer in part three and Auggie’s friend, Jack Will as Auggie’s friend in part four, Justin as Via’s boyfriend in part five, and Miranda as Via’s friend in part seven. *Wonder* novel writing is taken from the

first person point of view. Some characters appear in the form of parts as other people's side how to look Auggie as main characters. She collected symbol analysis from the astronaut helmet, the bleeding scream, the universe, and stars wars.

The research from Afnani shows that the novel "*Wonder*" by R.J Palacio has diversity through analysis of sociology literature. The researcher found some types of diversity, namely racial diversity, diversity in social status, and diversity of family background. Then, the researcher found how diversity is reflected through characterization. And the last, the researcher found the writer's reason for choosing the issue of diversity in the Novel.

The second research is entitled "*August Pullman's Struggle As A New Student With Facial Disfigurement In R.J Palacio's Wonder*" 2019 by Alifatul Sya'diyah from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This research analyzes the struggle of August Pullman as a student from his facial disfigurement. The struggle analyzed from August Pullman's challenges as a student in his school with a different face. August's face makes people have various reactions when they see August.

Alifatul found August Pullman's challenges since he started his fifth grade in Beecher Prep middle school. The challenges are people's stares, malicious talk, verbal bullying, and people's avoidance. August overcomes the challenges smoothly. August is making jokes for his friends, and they know he is funny and not afraid to friend with him.

The third research that found was the researcher entitled "*Interpersonal Behavior As Portrayed In R.J. Palacio's Novel Wonder And Agnes Davonar's*

Novel Ayah Mengapa Aku Berbeda: A Comparative Literature Analysis” 2018 by Nini Khairani from Sumatera Utara University. This research attempted to find out interpersonal behavior portrayed by the main character in the two novels and the similarities and differences between interpersonal behavior in the two novels.

Nini Khairani found differences in inclusion and control between August Pullman and Angel. In inclusion, August Pullman is an under-social. It is different with Angel being over-social. In control, August Pullman is an autograft, and Angel is a handicraft. The similarity between August and Angel is affection about personality type. They have personal type as their affection because they have a good relationship with certain people.

The last previous study is “*A Child Character’s Development in R.J. Palacio’s Children’s Realistic Fiction Novel Wonder*” 2014 by Rindra Nuriza from Pendidikan Indonesia University. This study attempts to discover the development of children’s character in realistic fiction. In this study, Palacio succeeded in describing the realistic fictional in real life, especially for those considered “different”. Furthermore, Palacio also implies that mainly interfered by physical, social, and emotional aspects.

From the four previous studies above, the researcher finds similarities and differences between this current study and those previous studies. The similarity is the novel is the object of research. The novel is entitled “*Wonder*” written by R.J Palacio. The difference is the topic or issue that becomes the research focus. This research is aimed to find out how bullying occurs, the types of bullying action faced by August Pullman, and the effects of bullying on

psychology in the short-term and long-term for the victim and perpetrators. Because mental health is essential to a person's life. Mental is a human's emotional, psychological, and social that cannot be seen by others. This research benefits human views about the awareness of duties and obligations in educating the young generation properly, especially on the phenomenon of bullying action.



C. Conceptual Framework

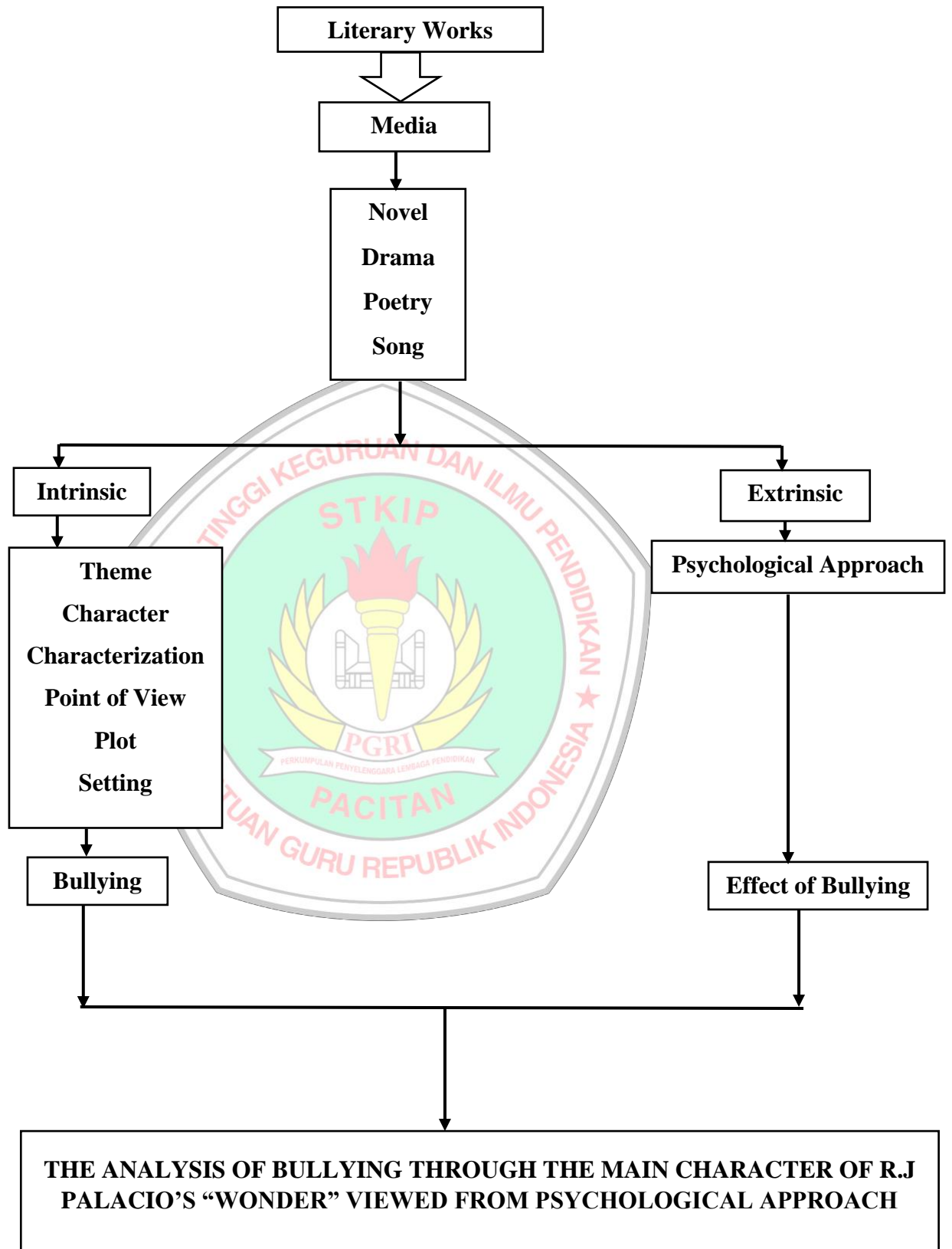


Figure 2.1 How the Research Conducted

Based on the conceptual framework above, in literary works the author must consider several aspects to make a creation ideally. Those aspects are values, media, and elements. Literary works become a language to communicate with other fields that develop according to societal changes. Literary works are made to be enjoyed and understood by the public. To write literary works, the author can use the form of novel, drama, poetry or poem, and song.

The researcher uses the novel as a data source. The novel basically has two elements, namely intrinsic elements, and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements include theme, character and characterization, point of view, plot, and setting. From the intrinsic element, the researcher uses bullying action as the problem to studying. They viewed from the extrinsic element, of a novel that supports the story from the outside, such as a psychological approach. Psychology in literature consists of author psychology, reader psychology, and the application of psychological principles in the literary work. In this research, the psychology that the researcher used to study is the effect of bullying on the victim and perpetrators. Intrinsic and extrinsic elements have a correlation with each other in this research. The correlation is the effect of bullying action on the psychology of the main character in the novel. In addition, the researcher also analyzes the effect of bullying action on the psychology of the bullies or perpetrators in the novel.

D. Synopsis

Auggie has adventures scarier than the surgeries he underwent when he was a fifth grader at Beecher Prep. Auggie is an ordinary kid with a very

unusual face. Auggie was born with a disorder called *Mandibulofacial Dysostosis* causes his face to look odd and appear to be melting. Auggie's eyes were blue, big, sticking out more than any other sense in his face. And he does not even have a pair of ears. Auggie's parents thought it was time for him to go to school because he couldn't study 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, but no Auggie. He realized with his face that he would have no friends.

Before the school year started, Auggie got nervous when he visited his new school. Especially when he needs to face Mr. Tushman, headmaster of Breecher Prep. Mr. Tushman is an extraordinarily kind person, and he's impressed with Mom and Dad's Auggie stories. He can't wait to meet Auggie. He called his three best students on an extensive tour. There's Julian, Charlotte, and Jack Will. They are squire Auggie around the school, peeking out one by one the classrooms, from the science lab to the main class. Auggie knew his new friends would be uncomfortable. They often hide their gazes when they talk to him. However, Jack Will was not a bad friend. Auggie thought, maybe school wasn't as bad as he thought.

Auggie's worries were confirmed, no one wanted to sit with him. When he first went to school, Auggie was ostracized. However, it was not long before he developed a very close friendship with Jack. However, when Auggie enters his class, Jack says he does not know Auggie. Julian and his friends Amos, Miles, and Henry, make fun of Auggie behind his back, saying that "they will kill themselves if they look like Auggie".

Until it's Halloween time, Auggie is excited when Halloween arrives. Because on that day, he did not need to be considered strange by the people around him for wearing a costume that did not show his face. When Auggie puts on the Bleeding Scream costume, no one stays away from him because they do not know it's him. Unfortunately, Auggie's happy moments end tragically when he saw his closest friend, Jack, talking with Julian. The conversation's gist was that Jack was just pitiful and frightened by Auggie's face. Auggie's heart is broken, so he does not want to go to school anymore.

Auggie makes a new friendship with a girl named Summer and tells of his separation from Jack. When Jack asks Summer why Auggie is avoiding him, Summer only gives her a hint of "Ghostface." When Julian confronts Jack in the hallway and calls Auggie a "weird," Jack and Julian fight, and Mr. Browne eventually separates them. Auggie and Jack finally reconcile after Jack apologizes to him. Because of that, Auggie's popularity and circle of friends grew throughout the years, especially after he and Jack won the science fair. However, he is still being bullied by Julian and his friends until Mr. Browne notices and tries to solve the problem. Mr. Tushman then confronts Julian and his parents with evidence, including a hate note and a class photo with an edited photo of Auggie. However, Julian's mother admits she who deleted Auggie's photo and defended Julian's actions, and insists that students should not be friends with Auggie. After that, Julian was suspended for two days. At the year-end graduation ceremony, Auggie thanks to his mother for enrolling him in school. Auggie was awarded the Henry Ward Beecher Medal for his strength and bravery throughout the school year.