CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with the theories that the researcher employs in analyzing of R.J Palacio’s *Wonder* novel; Sociology of Literature theory. This chapter also deals with the previous studies on the *Wonder* novel and the theoretical application.

2.1 Previous Studies

*Wonder* is one of the Palacio’s best seller and interesting to analyze. Research on *Wonder* novel has already been researched with different topics. Based on research Rindra Nuriza, (2014), “A Child Character’s Development in R.J. Palacio’s Children’s Realistic Fiction Novel *Wonder*”. This study aims to investigate the development of children's character in realistic fiction. In the children’s literature, it is hoped that not only to entertain, but can stimulate children's understanding of certain values in life. Therefore, many children's stories are presented through realistic fiction. In this study, Palacio succeeded in describing the realistic fictional character of a disabled child.

Other studies related to novel *Wonder* like Jannah, et al (2018), in the international journal entitled “The Solidarity In Addressing Terms Of R. J. Palacio’s Children Novel ‘Wonder’: A Sociolinguistic Analysis”. This study can be concluded that physical defect often causes bullying, but not everyone like that, many also have a high sense of solidarity. The purpose of this study was to find the types of solidarity from the terms chosen by the characters.

Furthermore, Sarah Pinontoan, et al (2018), “Bullying In R. J. Palacio’s *Wonder*” explain about bullying, the cause of bullying and its effects in a *Wonder* novel. The forms of bullying are physical, verbal and social. The cause of bullying can occur just because of fun or peer pressure. The effect of bullying is lack of confidence, loneliness, lack of interest in school and even depression.
2.2 Underlying Theory

2.2.1 Notion of Novel

Novel is a literary work, in which there is a series of stories about the life of a character and the people around him by accentuate the nature and character of each character in the novel. Usually, stories in novels begin with the most important events by the characters who will change the destiny of their lives. Novel is also about story of someone life. Inspiration of writing novel also can be through a true story. While short stories that generally revolve around the character's momentary behavior when he faces an event at a time. The novel's author is called a novelist.

According to Rostamaji said that “novel is a literary work that has two elements namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements, where both are interrelated because they have an effect each other in a literary work.” Intrinsic elements consist of point of view, character, setting, plot, theme. While extrinsic element is from background the author and society.

2.2.2 Types of Novel

2.2.2.1 Types of novel based on real and unreal event

- Fiction novel. This story is not a real story but only from the imagination of the author. For example: Harry Potter.
- Non-fiction novel. Is a novel from real or scientific events.

2.2.2.2 Types of novel based on genre.

- Romance. Story that describe about love. For example: A Fault in Our Stars.
- Horror. This story tells about a scary thing. For example: Dracula
- Mystery. This novel tells about mystical history, for example: The Hollow Man from John Dickson Carr.
- Comedy novels. This novel is about comedy stories that make us laugh.
2.2.3 Notion of Sociology of Literature

In general, the sociology of literature can be defined as the study of the relationship between literary work and society. How the social context influences the author in building his imagination and the implications of his work on social life broadly. Sociology is from Latin and Greek, namely “socius and logos”, socius which means friend, friendship or community, while logos is logos is science.

Pickering, James H & Hoeper, Jeffrey D (1981), says that literature is originated from a uniquely human experience and all that is understood and expressed. Wellek and Warren (1963:22) says that the author’s imagination gives rise to literary works. Not only a collection of real events, but literature can also be from the imagination of the author who can create his own world.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that literature is a result of thoughts, experiences, imaginations from someone who is contained in the form of beautiful words. That beauty will have an effect on our five sense. When we read literature such as novel, we will feel what the writer describes even though we have never felt it. As if we can see with our eyes, hear with our ears, so that we can be someone else when reading it.

The sociology of literature is a study that focuses on the relationship between literary work and social structure. As there is between literature and social structure, sociology of literature can understand about social situations such as the economic, politics, and creativity of the author where they emerge and determine a literary work. The social situation is a certain condition in which the relationship between one individual and another occurs or there is a mutual relationship between two individuals or more. In addition to the study of social structures, the sociology of literature also studies about social processes, including social changes.

In this study, the author used theory of the sociology of literature. The novel that she chooses is Wonder by R. J. Palacio that tells about social phenomena that occur in a group. This study analyzed the diversity that occurs within a group in facing a "difference".
2.2.4 Principles the Sociology of Literature

In this case, as has been explained, According to Rahayu, 2017 (in Wellek and Warren, 1956) suggested in the sociology of literature have three major principles as follows:

2.2.4.1 Sociology of the Authors

Sociology of the authors is the study of literature focusing on the authors as the creator of literary works. In sociology such a thing is considered a social entity whose existence is bound by social status in society.

Based on the explanation by Wellek and Warren, then the area that becomes the study of sociology of the author includes the author's social status and social ideology, the socio-cultural background of the author, the social position of the author in the community, the intended reading community, literary livelihood and professionalism in authorship.

2.2.4.2 Sociology of Literary Work

Sociology of literary work is a study of sociology of literature that examines literary work in relation to social problems that exist in the society. Regarding the existence of the work itself, which contains the contents of literary works, goals, and things that are implicit in the literary work and which are related to social problems.

2.2.4.3 Sociology of the Readers

Sociology of the Readers is the study of sociology of literature that focuses attention on the relationship between literary work and readers. The things that become the study area include the problem of the reader and the social impact of literature, as well as the extent to which literary works are determined or depend on social background, social change and social development (Wellek and Warren, 1994).
The reader is the audience intended by the author to create his literary work. In relation to the reading community or the public, according to Wellek and Warren (1994), a writer does not only follow the tastes of his public or protector, but also can create his public.

2.2.5 Notion of Diversity

Humans are born and raised under different conditions such as being raised by family or cultural groups with different ones. This is called diversity. Common diversity is like things that can significantly affect people's understanding of others. Based on citation on website the definition of diversity, according to Merriam-Webster, is something that has different characteristics or in other words has variations. In this case especially in differences in types of people (such as culture, race and others) in a group or organization.

Thus, from the definition above is the researcher can conclude that diversity is something that can be used to distinguish each individual. With the various differences that exist, we as humans must respect and appreciate what makes them different such as physical, age, religion, race culture, and others. Diversity is about acceptance and respect so, we should know that each individual is unique, everyone has advantages and disadvantages.

There are three types of diversity according to Celia and Salvador (2018) the first is demographic diversity is a difference that related to a human's characteristics such as physical, gender, race etc.). The second is experiential diversity are differences that arise from life experiences that will shape the emotions of someone like being raised by a family that is different from the other. The third is cognitive diversity, means that the way of thinking in doing things like how to solve the problems, how to deal with various kinds of life in this world. This kind of diversity will form a person's identity.
2.2.6 Kind of Diversity

We live with a variety of people. In this world we are born and created differently. Therefore, from the explanation of what diversity is, the researchers concluded several types of differences, especially diversity that exist in society.

2.2.6.1 Racial Diversity

Race is biological difference such as skin tone, physical differences and at cetera. In other word is the category of humans into large populations or groups and different from the physical characteristics, geographical, and inherited tribes. Healey in Diversity In Society (2013:18) says consider skin colour, the most visible "racial" characteristic.

2.2.6.2 Cultural Diversity

Ethnicity is cultural difference such as ways of speaking (language), religion, the behavior of the human, tradition. Race and ethnicity are certainly different, if race is biological, while ethnicity is a habit or culture or tradition. This is the same as according to Daryl Adair (2010. p. 19) in international journals that race, is determined by the characteristics of whites and non-whites who also influence differences in culture, language and at cetera.

2.2.6.3 Diversity of Social Status

Social status is the position of a person in a social system which also determines the social role. Position in social strata is different, usually determined by lifestyle and consumption patterns. Besides how much money you have, the social class is also about the clothes worn, the preferred genre of music, the school where you are and has a strong influence when interacting with other people (Dacher Keltner, 2011). The difference in position illustrates the difference in social status. People usually pursues a position of high social value to get respect in society.
2.2.6.4 Diversity of Background

Someone born from a different background. Like being born from a different family. Families that are rich, middle and lower. There are also harmonious families, but there are also families that are not intact such as divorced people, dead and at cetera.

2.3 Novelty

In this study, the data analysis used sociology of literature and data sources: Wonder novel by R.J Palacio. This study examines the diversity that occurs in a group where the main character in the novel is a person with disabilities. With such circumstances, how do people around him to facing people differently physically than others? The novelty in this study is in the results of the analysis of researcher, who analyzed diversity in the novel Wonder using the sociological theory of literature.