



ANALYSIS OF OLIVIA PULLMAN'S CHARACTER IN "WONDER" MOVIE

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Abstract: In this research the author used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory which discusses a person's behavioral personality and Suseno's moral theory. The main discussion in this research is to focus on the personality of the Id, Ego and Superego as well as the moral values contained in the characterization of Olivia Pullman. The purpose of this research is to describe the character of Olivia Pullman in terms of literary psychology and to describe the moral values contained in the characterization of Olivia Pullman. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method in the form of excerpts of dialogues between characters in the movie. The results of the analysis show that the superego personality is more dominant because Olivia Pullman's character is not only concerned with her own desires but also cares about the feelings of others. Therefore, the moral value that is more dominant in the characterization of Olivia Pullman is the moral value of independence which is shown through Olivia Pullman's daily life who is always alone because her best friend left her and lack of attention from her parents.

Keywords: *Wonder, Characters, Characterizations, Moral Values*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a world of imagination created by the author. The imagination created comes from oneself and the environment around the author. Imagination created from oneself is related to the psychological conditions experienced by the author. This is very influential for the story that will be written. The biggest influence of the author's psychic condition is on the character of the story.

According to Wellek and Warren (1956) said that literary work is a community institution with the medium of language, language itself is the creation of society. Therefore, most elements in literary works are social, namely the norms and character of someone that grow in society. Literary works also represent life and life is a social reality. It is through this character that an author creates events that describe different human lives because

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every human being has a different character from other humans.

A character is a tool for producing and engraving, an impression, a stamp, a distinguishing mark, or the uniqueness of someone. Maxwell (2011) said that character is more than just good or bad. Character is also a decision that might decide a person's success or failure or the uniqueness of someone. That makes many film filmmakers interested to make movies related to characters of human life that occur in society. One of movie is "Wonder" movie.

Wonder is a 2017 American coming-of-age drama film written by Jack Thorne, Steven Conrad, and Stephen Chbosky and directed by Stephen Chbosky. Julia Roberts, Owen Wilson, and Jacob Tremblay feature in the film, which is based on R. J. Palacio's 2012 novel of the same name. This movie tells the story of a boy August Pullman (Auggie) who has Treacher Collins syndrome.

The writer is interested to analyze this movie because this movie is unique from other movies. There are several reasons the writer selected this movie to be analyzed. First, this movie tells the story of a boy who has Treacher Collins syndrome. It is someone with disfigured face (Chang & Steinbacher, 2012). However, he able to adapt with others in his lives including adapted in his school. Second, this movie represented our lives and sometime happen in our live in society. This is becoming a social issue that interest to be analyzed related to character of someone is sometimes different and unique from another people.

Previous research related to analysis character has been carry out so far. First, previous research was conducted by (Ningtyas, 2019) with the title "An Analysis On Isabel Pullman's Parenting Style Towards August Pullman in Wonder Movie". The purpose of this study focuses on Isabel Pullman's upbringing of her son August Pullman. The results of this study indicate that Isabel Pullman uses authoritative parenting which has high

communication, discipline, warmth and also influences the development of August Pullman's characteristics.

Second, research was conducted by Fikri (2019) with entitled "The analysis of language functions used by the main character of wonder movie" In the Wonder movie speech, the researcher discovered 21 language functions used by the main character. Six referential functions, one poetic function, six emotive functions, three phatic functions, one metalinguistic function, and four directive functions were discovered by the researcher. The most common language functions used in the Wonder film are referential and emotive functions. Because they had such a close friendship, the majority of the chat was conducted in non-formal or standard English.

Third, research was conducted by Reviansyah (2018) with the title "Moral Value in Wonder Movie". The purpose of this study was to determine the moral values taken from the character Auggie in the Wonder film. The results of this study found that the Wonder film represents moral values. There are two moral values that can be taken in this film, the first is that every human being has problems and every problem has a solution. The second moral value is that every human being cannot choose what to be born into but can choose what to become.

The similarity between previous research with the present research is use "Wonder" movie as an object of research to analyzed. There are differences between previous research with the present research. First, objectives of previous research was conducted by Ningtyas (2019) to investigated parenting style toward character August Pullman. It is different with the present research to describe character Olivia Pullman as as older sister of August Pullman in terms of psychology theory. Second, research was conducted by Fikri (2019) focuses on the use of language functions and social dimension that occur in the Wonder movie, it is different with the present research focuses on moral value on the character of Olivia Pullman. Third, research was

conducted by Reviansyah (2018) use theory semiotic by Rolland Barthes, it is different with present research which is use psychology theory by Sigmund Freud focuses on concepts and aspects of the main character's personality toward the Main character.

In this research, the author is interested in discussing the title “Analysis of Olivia Pullman's Character in Wonder Movie” in terms of literary psychology theory and how the message is contained in the characterizations of the Wonder movie. The correlation with the current situation is that there are older siblings who stay away from their younger siblings with the disorder, or brothers and sisters who often fight. But in this film, Olivia Pullman really loves her brother sincerely, is not ashamed to admit her brother and is always there for him.

The objectives of this research are to describe the character of Olivia Pullman in terms of literary psychology theory and to describe the moral values contained in the character Olivia Pullman in the Wonder movie.

Character

Character in a literary work is a figure who plays an important role in a literary work. Character is a person who is in charge of running the story line. Character is no less interesting in the study of literary psychology because the character is an object that reflects the psychological side of a character. The characters that appear are intended to do an object in a story.

Story characters according to Abrams in Nugiyantoro (1998) are people who are shown in a narrative or drama which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies which are expressed in speech and what is done in an action.

The characters in a story have different roles. Character who has an important role in a story is called a main character, while a character whose

role is not important because their appearance only complements, serves and supports the main character is called an additional character or supporting character. In conducting the analysis, the focus is on the main character because often the story focuses on the main character while the second character, third character, and so on receive less attention because the story is not centered on them.

According to Aminuddin in (Siswanto, 2008) seen from the character possessed by the character. Can be distinguished into protagonist, antagonist and tritagonist.

1. The protagonist is a character whose character the reader likes. Usually the character of this character is good and positive, for example, compassionate, patient, generous and kind.
2. The antagonist is a character whose character the audience hates. This character is usually depicted as a character with a bad and negative character, such as vindictive, a liar, arrogant, envious, showing off and ambitious.
3. The tritagonist character is a character who has both characteristics, protagonist and antagonist. This character is also known as a peacemaker.

In addition, the character also has something to do with the characterization. Characterization is the way the author presents the characters and their characters in a story. Characterization is the depiction of a clear picture of a person who is shown in a story. Nurgiyantoro (1998) states that the presentation of the character and the creation of the image of the character is called characterization. Based on the opinions above, it can be said that characterizations are depictions or depictions of story characters both physically and mentally that are raised by the author in a story.

Psychology in Literature

According to George A Miller in Rahmat. J (1999) Psychology is a science that seeks to describe, predict, and control mental and behavioral events. Literary psychology views literary works as

psychological understanding activities to study the behavior, ways of thinking and personality of the story characters in the literary work.

The theoretical basis in this study is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory which is used to find out about the concepts and aspects of the main character's personality. Theory is used as a basis for thinking to understand, explain, evaluate an object or data collected as well as a guide who gives direction in research. The theory used in this research is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

According to Endraswara in Minderop (2010), literary psychology research has an important role in understanding literature because of several advantages such as: first, the importance of literary psychology to examine more deeply the aspects of character. Second, with this approach it can provide feedback to researchers about the problems of character that are developed.

The term personality is the priority of the subconscious (unconscious) which is outside the conscious, which makes the structure of thinking colored by emotions. They assume, a person's behavior is just the surface of his characteristics, so as to understand deeply a person's personality. The notion of the above characteristics acquires a major place in Freud's theory of personality.

Freud divided the level of consciousness in the life of the soul into three parts, namely conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Then, Freud introduced three other structures in humans, namely the id, ego and superego as a refinement of the picture of one's soul life (Alwisol, 2019).

1. Id

The id is a dark aspect of personality in the human subconscious which contains instincts and lusts that know no value. The id acts as a psychic energy that presses humans to fulfill their basic needs, such as the need for food, sex, rejection of pain or discomfort. The id is related to the pleasure principle, which is always seeking pleasure and

always avoiding discomfort. Freud stated that the bridge between the biological and psychological aspects of humans is often contradictory. The working id is primitive like glass without rules, knows no morals and has no sense of right and wrong. The id has the pleasure principle which refers to the satisfaction of biological drives.

In carrying out its function, the id has two basic mechanisms, namely reflex movements and primary processes. Basic movements include blinking, or spontaneous movements, and sneezing. Thus reflexes are not always efficient in relieving tension, so a primary process is needed. The primary process is a process where humans form an image of an object that is useful for satisfying a basic need. The primary process has the characteristics of being illogical, irrational, unable to distinguish between fantasy and reality.

The id is formed because of the influencing factors of the impulse that is carried out following the heart's desire in order to achieve a sense of satisfaction when it is fulfilled. Therefore, the emergence of factors that affect the id that comes from uncomfortable feelings such as anxiety, emotions, feelings of boredom, and feelings of not caring, so that this id factor is referred to as reality or what is called a personality that is concerned with its own selfish desires.

2. Ego

Ego is the executive side that makes decisions from personality. The ego is controlled by the reality principle which replaces the pleasure principle of the id. In other words, pleasure is not the main priority in the working principle of the ego can be said to be in charge of controlling the id's impulses because the ego is always reality, constantly making plans to satisfy the id in a controlled way. Freud stated that the ego is the only bridge a person communicates with the outside world.

The ego is controlled by the reality principle, which seeks to replace the pleasure principle of the id. As one of the only areas of the mind that is

related to the outside world, the ego also takes an executive role or makes decisions from personality. However, the ego is partly conscious, partly subconscious and partly unconscious, so the ego can make all three levels (Feist & Feist, 2010).

The ego is often called the executor because this system is directly related to the real world, the id and the superego often compete to calm their desires, so the ego as the executor must be able to meet the demands of the two personality systems in a balanced way. The ego tries to choose which of its desires, the id and the ego, is suitable to be carried out when facing problems.

The ego is formed because of the factors that influence the individual to an object from reality which acts as a guide and carries out its functions based on reality. Therefore, the emergence of factors that affect the ego is due to the desire to fulfill one's own needs (id), however, it can still be controlled by the ego principle by adjusting the situation, so that it is still considered according to conditions and situations.

3. Superego

The superego represents the moral and ideological aspects of personality and is governed by moral and idealistic principles in contrast to the pleasure principle and reality principle from the ego, the superego develops from the ego. The superego works the opposite of how the id works. The id wants to satisfy individual needs, regardless of what society wants.

According to (Feist & Feist, 2010) says that the superego has two subsystems, namely conscience (conscience) and ego ideal. Conscience is born from experiences of getting punished for inappropriate behavior and teaching us about things not to do. The ego ideal develops from the experience of getting rewarded for appropriate behavior and directing us to the opposite.

The superego is irrational in demanding perfection, punishing the ego's faults, both past and

present in mind. There are 3 functions of the superego, namely (1) encouraging the ego to pursue more moralistic things than realistic, (2) controlling the impulses of the id, especially sexual and aggressive impulses that are contrary to societal values, and (3) the pursuit of perfection. .

The superego is formed because of factors that influence personality by regulating and directing human behavior with the aim of satisfying the urges of the id. Therefore, the emergence of factors that affect the superego, namely the existence of guilt, sadness and feelings of admiration, so that the superego can act according to moral values and can determine whether something is good or bad, appropriate or not to be done.

Moral Value

Moral values are instructions that are deliberately given by the author on various matters relating to life problems, such as attitudes, behavior and social manners, conveyed through stories or through the attitudes and behavior of the characters. Atar Semi in Djojoseuroto (2006) says that literary works are the most effective medium for fostering the morals and personality of a community group. Nurgiantoro (1998) states that the type and form of moral messages contained in literary works will depend on the beliefs, desires and interests of the author concerned.

This film has many lessons and moral values, especially in the character Olivia, which makes the writer review it using Magnis Suseno (1987) moral theory as a sociological approach in this study. This study uses a sociology of literature approach. In relation to the sociology of literature approach, a literary work includes three things:

- (a) The social context of the author, which concerns the social position of society and its relation to the reading community, including in the depth of social factors that can influence the author as an individual in addition to influencing his literary work.

(b) Literature as a mirror of society, what is studied is the extent to which literature is considered a reflection of the state of society.

(c) The social function of literature, in this case it is examined to what extent literary values are influenced by social values, and to what extent literature can function as a means of entertainment as well as education for the reading community. Based on some of the views of the experts that have been described, the researcher concludes that the sociology of literature is an approach used in a literary research that can influence the views of society in socializing, as well as in developing the values of education in society at large.

In human life, moral understanding is not only seen from one side, that things that lead to goodness are called morals, because morals in real life can be seen from two sides, namely morals that lead to goodness and morals that lead to ugliness. This statement is in accordance with (Puspoprodjo, 1999) opinion which states that morality includes an understanding of the good and bad of human actions.

The forms of moral values according to Suseno (1987), attitudes and actions related to moral values, are as follows: (1) Moral Value of Honesty, (2) Moral Values of Authentic, (3) Moral Value of Responsibility, (4) Moral Value of Independence, (5) Moral Value of Courage, (6) Moral Value of Humility, (7) Moral Value of Realistic and Critical.

METHOD

In this research, the author used a qualitative method, in which the researcher attempted to draw in as much detail as possible the data and facts that the author had collected in the field. qualitative research is carried out by not using numbers but using the depth of appreciation of the interactions between concepts that are being studied empirically (Sugiyono, 2010). This is in line with the opinion of (Biklen & Casella, 2007) which reveals the characteristics of qualitative research, namely: 1.

Use the natural environment as a direct data source, 2. Analytical descriptive, 3. Research is emphasized on the process, 4. Inductive, 5. Prioritize meaning.

In this technique of collecting data, this study uses primary data sources and secondary data sources. In the primary source, the data of this study were taken from observations through watching films, transcribing dialogue scripts, and paying attention to every expression and movement of the characters. The secondary source, sources of data obtained by author indirectly, such as reading journal articles, reading previous theses, reading many articles about figures, psychology of literature and moral values as reference material.

In analyzing this data, the author uses analytical techniques descriptive qualitative, where this technique the author uses to describe, tell, describe and describe qualitative data that the author has obtained from the results of data collection methods.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

1. Olivia Pullman's Characters

After watching this movie and analyzing the transcript, the author finds that Olivia Pullman's character in Wonder is a protagonist character. The protagonist characters shown by Olivia Pullman are as follows:

a. Loving

This part is told in the movie at 26:40 minutes when Olivia tells how much she loves her sister Auggie. Here's an excerpt of the dialogue:

Dialogue 1:

Olivia: I love my brother and I'm used to the way this universe works. My Mom says that on my fourth birthday, I wished for a little brother. And when he was born, it only took me a few seconds and I was all over him.

From the dialogue above, Olivia shows sincere affection for her sister.



b. Patient

This part is told in the movie at 23:29 minutes when Auggie, Mom and Dad leave the dinner table. And no one asked how Olivia's first day of school. Here's an excerpt of the dialogue:

Dialogue 2:

Olivia: Are they gonna ask about my day?

From this section, it can be seen that Olivia was actually very upset and disappointed because no one asked her about her first day of school. But she remained patient and did not get angry.

2. Personality of Olivia Pullman's Character

a. Id

Id Olivia's character appears when Olivia misses her grandmother and goes to Coney Island and cries. This part of the movie is told at 41:57 minutes while on Coney Island and Olivia remembers a conversation with her dead grandmother. Here's an excerpt of the dialogue:

Dialogue 3:

Grandma: I know you and I love you more than anything in the world.

Olivia : How about Auggie?

Grandma : I love your brother. But he has a lot of angels looking out of him. And you have me.

From this section, it can be seen that Olivia misses her grandmother very much, which is different from her parents. Her grandmother loves and cares more for Olivia than Auggie.

The next, Id Olivia's character appears when Olivia and her mother Isabel Pullman argue. This part is told in the minute 1:10:16 when her mother asks about the drama stage. The dialogue excerpt is as follows:

Dialogue 4:

Olivia: What's so wrong with me not telling you about a stupid play? I'm not even in it, I'm just doing the lights.

Mom: Well, your boyfriend is in it. And don't you think we would like to see him?

Olivia: No, I don't.

Dad : Look, let's all calm down for a second.

Olivia: You know; you've been really good at leaving me alone my whole life. So why are you suddenly so interested? Are you... Are you bored now that Auggie's in school? Your thesis not going well?

Mom : Nate, could you please excuse us?

Based on the excerpt of the dialogue, Olivia looks emotional and says rudely to her mother.

b. Ego

Ego Olivia's character appears when her father asks her how the first day at school. This part of the movie at 30:48 minutes when her father asks her the first day of school and Olivia pretends to say it was really good. Here's an excerpt from the dialogue:

Dialogue 5:

Dad : How was your first day?

Olivia: It was... It was really good.

Dad : It was good?

Olivia : Yeah.

Dad : Say hi to Miranda for us.

Olivia : I will.

Dad : Sweet dreams.

Olivia : Good night.

Based on the dialogue excerpt above, it can be seen that Olivia showed a strong attitude and did not want to tell her father that on the first day of school she felt very sad and upset to see her best friend Miranda no longer want to be friends with her.

The next, Ego Olivia's character appears when Olivia with her mother on Halloween. This part is told at minute 47:03 when suddenly the principal of Auggie's school called and told that Auggie was sick and her mother immediately left Olivia alone, even though one day before her mother asked Olivia

to leave school so she could spend time alone. Here's an excerpt of the dialogue:

Dialogue 6:

Mom: Honey, I have to go, your brother just threw up at school.

From this section, it can be seen that after her mother left Olivia alone, Olivia immediately threw the TV remote in her hand. The Ego that appears in this section can control the Id so that it doesn't get angry in front of its mother. Olivia is angry but not shown in front of her mother and controls it by throwing the TV remote.

c. Superego

The Superego in Olivia's character appears when Olivia talks to Justin when they first meet. This is in the movie section at 29:17 when Justin first greets Olivia. Here's an excerpt of the dialogue:

Dialogue 7:

Justin: Thinking about signing up?

Olivia: For what?

Justin: The Drama Club. They study theater in the fall and do a play in the spring.

Olivia: No, not really. I'm... I'm not a theater nerd.

Justin: Well, that's too bad. I am. I'm Justin, by the way.

Olivia: Sorry, that was... That was rude.

Based on the dialogue excerpt above, it can be seen that Olivia felt guilty for her impolite remark for saying that people who attended the theater were strange, so Olivia immediately apologized to Justin.

The next Superego in Olivia's character appears while trying to comfort Auggie who is crying because his friend Jackwill is talking about him behind his back. This section can be seen at 49:40 minutes. Here's the dialogue:

Dialogue 8:

Olivia: So let's go trick-or-treating. Okay? Because right now we're each other's best friends.

Auggie: Really?

Olivia: Yes. So... come on. I'll let you have all my Halloween candy.

Based on the dialogue excerpt above, Olivia tries to make Auggie's mood not be sad because of Jackwill's words.

3. Moral Value Contained in The Characterization of Olivia Pullman

Based on Franz Magnis Suseno's moral theory about the forms of moral values, the author will discuss 3 moral values found in the Wonder Movie.

a. Moral Value of Honesty

The moral value of honesty in Olivia Pullman's character is shown when Olivia admits she lied to Justin for saying that she was an only child. This section is in the movie at 57:00 minutes, here is the dialogue:

Dialogue 9:

Justin: What's wrong?

Olivia: I'm not an only child.

From the dialogue excerpt above, it can be seen that Olivia feels sorry for lying to Justin and finally admits her lie and apologizes to Justin. Even though she had lied, in the end Olivia admitted her lie and apologized to Justin. This shows Olivia's honesty.

b. Moral Value of Independence

The moral value of independence in Olivia Pullman's character is shown during a monologue in the movie at 27:18 minutes. Here's the dialogue:

Dialogue 10:

Olivia: I've never asked my mom for help with my homework. I never needed my dad to remind me to study for a test. I just did most of my studying in waiting rooms and hospitals. Mom



and Dad would always say I was the most understanding girl in the world.

From the data above, it can be explained that Olivia is used to doing everything by herself without the help of others. And Olivia is not a spoiled child. This shows the independence that exists in Olivia.

c. Moral Value of Courage

The moral value of courage in Olivia Pullman's character is shown when Olivia tries to join the drama club at her school. This part is in the movie at 32:44 minutes. Here's the dialogue:

Dialogue 11:

Miranda: Via? What are you doing here?

Olivia : Just trying something new. You?

Miranda: Same.

Based on the dialogue excerpt above, it can be seen that Olivia, who is quiet, dares to try new things. This new thing was against her but Olivia dared to try it. This shows Olivia's courage.

Discussions

1. Character of Olivia Pullman

a. Loving

From dialogue 1, it can be seen that Olivia has shown affection for her brother since he was born. In accordance with Aminuddin's opinion (Siswanto, 2008) one example of a protagonist is loving.

This loving character is shown by Olivia when she wants to take Auggie to school on her first day of school and is never angry with her brother even though he is sometimes annoyed. In nowadays, there are many older siblings who are indifferent to their younger siblings and it is rarely to find a older siblings who sincerely loves his/her siblings like Olivia.

b. Patient

From dialogue 2 shows Olivia's patience because her parents care more about Auggie than her. In line

with Aminuddin's opinion (Siswanto, 2008) that patience is included in the protagonist. And that patience was shown by Olivia.

Olivia's patient character is shown in several scenes in the movie, such as when all her family leaves the dinner table without asking how her first day at school. Olivia who is annoyed remains patient and not angry with her parents because she understands that Auggie has flaws and should get more attention from her parents. It is very different from life now when a child who is less attentive or their parents are more concerned with his/her younger sibling will be angry and feel jealous.

2. Personality of Olivia Pullman's Character

a. Id

From the data above in dialogue 3, it can be seen that this is in line with Freud's view (Alwisol, 2019) that the Id is the desire to satisfy individual needs, no matter what the dark, inaccessible areas want, live with instinctive desires. and the only reality is one's own selfish needs. Therefore, Id's personality is seen when Olivia wants to meet her grandmother so much that she comes to Coney Island to remember her grandmother. Olivia wants to fulfill the needs of individual Id.

As well as from the data in dialogue 4, it can be seen that this is in line with Freud's (Alwisol, 2019) view that the Id is the only component of personality that is brought from birth, its personality aspects are conscious and include instinctive and primitive behavior. Olivia's spontaneity in speaking harshly was due to emotion with her mother, who always didn't care about her and now wants to join in watching the drama, even though Olivia is only as a main role substitute.

b. Ego

The ego in dialogue 5 is in line with Freud's view (Alwisol, 2019) regarding the principle of the Ego, which is that it can adjust to circumstances, the Ego meets the needs of the Id, but still considers conditions and situations.

From dialogue 6 shows the Ego is a personality system that acts as an individual guide to the object of reality and carries out its functions based on reality. The Ego in Olivia performs its function according to the reality that is needed, and can control the Id that is in her when she is angry.

c. Superego

Dialogue 7 shows that this is in line with Freud's (Alwisol, 2019) view that the Superego is a moral or ethical part of personality and a personality system that contains evaluative values or rules regarding good and bad.

Meanwhile, from dialogue 8, it can be seen that this is in line with Freud's view in (Feist & Feist, 2010) regarding the Superego which can help a person by helping the Ego against the impulses of the Id. The superego is a moral aspect of personality because its main function is to determine whether something is good or bad, appropriate or not so that a person can act morally.

3. Moral Value Contained in The Characterization of Olivia Pullman

a. Moral Value of Honesty

Honesty namely being open and being fair (Suseno, 1987), can also be interpreted as admitting, saying or providing information that is in accordance with reality and the truth. If someone says that is not in accordance with the truth, then that person can be judged that he is not honest. From dialogue 9 shows that Olivia has a moral honesty. The moral of honesty is shown by Olivia when she admits and tells the truth.

Olivia who lied to Justin in the end admitted it because the lies she did was against of her. Moral of honesty is very important in today's life because honesty is everything. And nowadays many people who have lied will continue to lie to cover up the previous lies. So honesty is very important.

b. Moral Value of Independence

Moral independence is having one's own opinion and acting according to one's conscience, not joining in with various moral views in one's own environment (Suseno, 1987). From dialogue 10, it shows that Olivia has a moral independence, which is to have her own opinion and act according to her conscience.

Olivia is always doing and going anywhere herself. He never depended on others including his parents. Moral of independence is very necessary in today's life. Because at this time many children are spoiled and very dependent on their parents so that this moral needs to be applied by children in today's life.

c. Moral Value of Courage

Moral courage is showing oneself in the determination to maintain the attitude that has been believed and loyalty to the conscience that expresses itself in a willingness to take risks (Suseno, 1987). Morally courageous people will make for an interesting experience. dialogue 11 shows Olivia's moral courage when she dared to try to take a theater class.

Olivia who has a taciturn and shy nature finally dares to try something she didn't like before. Even with the support of her family, friends and boyfriend, Olivia was able to show and give very good results in the drama performances held by the theater class. The moral value of courage is very good if applied to today's life, which is daring to try new things that we don't like because maybe we can give our best in it.

CONCLUSIONS

The author will draw conclusions about Olivia Pullman's character and the moral values contained in Olivia Pullman's character in the Wonder movie. From this analysis, the author finds that Olivia Pullman's character in Wonder movie is included as the protagonist. Then according to the psychological theory the author finds Id, Ego and



Superego in Olivia's character and the moral values contained in Olivia's character.

Olivia has a loving and patient nature. Not all sisters are like Olivia who sincerely loves her brother, never gets angry and is not ashamed to have a brother with such shortcomings. Olivia also has a patient nature, Olivia's patience teaches us to always succumb to younger siblings, especially for older siblings who have younger siblings with shortcomings.

Id personality appears because Olivia misses her grandmother and is emotional with her mother and then says rudely to her mother, so she does everything she can to fulfill her own satisfaction and desires. Olivia's ego appears when Olivia says her first day of school was great and throws the TV remote when her mother left alone. The Superego personality appears when Olivia apologizes to Justin for her harsh words and when she tries to help comfort Auggie when he is sad.

The moral values contained in the characterization of Olivia Pullman are: The moral value of honesty is shown when Olivia admits her lies to Justin. Then the moral value of independence is shown when Olivia can do everything herself without the help of others. And the last, the moral value of courage is shown when Olivia dares to try to join the drama club class which is the opposite of her.

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