

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The word 'literature' derives from the Latin which 'letter' which primarily refers to the written or printed words. According to Klarer(2004:1), literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature then can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art. Literature as a writing form differentiates its form from other art products, and its aesthetic or artistic values make it different from other writings.

According to Guerin, (2005) in the theory of literature, there are some approaches such as structural approaches, psychological approach, historical biographical approach, moral philosophical approach, sociological approach, archetypal approach, post colonial approach, and feminism approach. Structural approach is an approach that only analyzes the major element of fiction, for example; plot, theme, setting, and characters analysis. Psychological approach can be applied if the story contain psychological aspect which influence the character

to do act protagonist and antagonist character, for example; envy, jealousy, and cruel. Historical approach can be used if the literary work records historical event; the story may be vision but the differences are truly happen; and biographical approach can be used if the author as the main character. Moral philosophical approach can be used if the story is morality and investigate philosophical issue. Archetypal approach can be used if the story concern about mysterious element, fantasy, magic, and adventure. Post colonial approach can be used for the story with two different countries and cultures, for example; Indian and British. And the last is feminism approach can be used when the story talking about gender problems, for example; sexual disorder, gay, and lesbian.

In this research, the writer analyzes the theory of archetypal approach and uses the hero journey. According to Campbell (2004), there are three steps for the theory of hero journey; the first is departure (Departure), the second is transformation (intention), and the last is return. Separation (Separation) is the first step in hero journey when the main character starts the adventure. Transformation (initiation) is when the hero might fight enemy in some other way prove his courage, wisdom, maturity and when encounters many obstacle and danger. Return is the result of the journey when the hero comes back to his society or passing the death.

Separation is divided into five stages, the call of the adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, crossing of the first threshold, and the belly of the whale. The call of the adventure is the point when the hero notices the situation is change and makes consideration whether to start the journey or not. Refusal of the call is

the moment when the hero refuses to face the journey because of his/her fear and insecurity. Supernatural aid is when the hero has committed the journey and gets the magical helper. Crossing of the first threshold is the first step taking by the hero in starting the journey which becomes final separation. The belly of the whale is the lowest point of the hero after separation which is dark and frightened.

Initiation is divided into six, the road of the trials, meeting with the goddess, women as a temptress, atonement, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon. The road of the trials is the series of task and test undergo by the hero after separation. Meeting with the goddess is when the hero experiences a significant unconditional love by a mother or women character. Women as a temptress if there any women character that distract the hero from her current mission. Atonement with the father is the step when the hero meets a wise old man or father figure. Apotheosis means to deify; the hero has defined knowledge. The ultimate boon is the real achievement or the goal of the entire journey.

Return is divided into six, refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, crossing of the return threshold, master of two worlds, and freedom to life. Refusal of the return is when the hero is not eager to come back to his/her normal life. The magic flight is the moment when the hero escapes with the boon by a magical helper. Rescue from without is the hero gets the guide and assistance to make her power back to run the everyday life. Crossing of the return threshold is the first step taken by the hero to get back to his/her former society. Master of two worlds is the moment when the hero feels comfortable with both his journey land

and his home land (inner and outer world). Freedom to life is when the hero is already living the moment as a new person without regretting the past.

In the study of literature, there are some kinds of literary works such as novel, poem, short story and drama. In this research, the research discussed about novel. In this research, the research chooses Lewis Carroll as the authors of the novel to analyse. Lewis Carroll was born on January 27, 1832 in Daresbury, Cheshire, England. He wrote and created games as a child. At age 20, he received a studentship at Christ Church and was appointed a lecturer in mathematics. Dodgson was shy but enjoyed creating stories for children. He has written a famous novel, His novels including *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* were published under the pen name Lewis Carroll. Novel *Alice's and Adventure in Wonderland* was published in 1865. The novel is very unique. It is considered to be one of the best examples of the literary nonsense genre. Its narrative course and structure, characters and imagery have been enormously influential in both popular culture and literature, especially in the unique transformation and fantasy genre. In the novel *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, the story tells about a girl named Alice who was falling through a rabbit hole into a fantasy world populated by peculiar. The tale plays with logic, giving the story lasting popularity with adults as well as with children.

In the novel, is an element of fiction which build the story from within.. According to Lukens (2003:6), plot as the sequence of events which is showing the characters in action. In another book, Gordon (1975:1) defines plot as an author careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desired effect. In short,

the researcher can conclude that the plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. In the other hand, Jones (1968:63) states that the plot is the sequences of events involving the characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of characters, the story deals with one, takes up another, return to the first, then takes up another.

In this research, the researcher talks about unusual transformation in “*Alice in Wonderland*” by Lewis Carroll. According Campbell (2004), the unique fact about transformation such the hero might fight enemy in some other way rove his courage, wisdom, maturity and when encounters many obstacle and danger. It is divided into six; the road of the trials, meeting with the goddess, women as a temptress, atonement, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the hero journey especially on the transformation step in the novel *Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll. The researcher’s reason to take this title is because the researcher wants to improve the knowledge about the hero journey scientifically. Thus, the researcher makes a research with the title “Unusual Transformation in *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll; An Analysis of Hero Journey”.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the identification of the problem in this research are as the following;

- 1) Unusual transformation found in *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll;
- 2) The fantasy found in *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll;
- 3) The magic found in *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the limitation of the problem in the research is:

- 1) Unusual transformation found in *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

In this research, the researcher focuses on finding the transformation stages and reveals the unusual things in it. Meanwhile, the researcher does not focus on fantasy and magic.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Formulation of the problem in the research is:

- 1) How is the unusual transformation found in *Alice and Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research determines the objective of the research into:

- 1) To analyze the unusual transformation found in *Alice and Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

1.6. Significance of the Research

There are two major things related to the significance of the research. The first thing is, theoretically, for the researcher, this research is important to apply the theory into the data. For common people, this research introduces the hero journey theory; especially about transformation in the novel *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

The second thing is, practically, for the research, this research is composed to complete the final thesis. For common people, the research may help them to understand and appreciate the use of hero journey theory; especially about transformation in the novel *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

1. *Alice in Wonderland* is a novel written by Lewis Carroll which published in 1865. It is considered to be one of the best examples of the literary nonsense genre. Its narrative course and structure, characters and imagery have been enormously influential in both popular culture and literature, especially in the unique transformation and fantasy genre. In the novel *Alice in Wonderland* by

Lewis Carroll, the story tells about a girl named Alice who was falling through a rabbit hole into a fantasy world populated by peculiar. The tale plays with logic, giving the story lasting popularity with adults as well as with children.

2. Archetypal approach is the literary approach that can be used if the story concern about mysterious element, fantasy, magic, and adventure.
3. Hero journey is the theory in archetypal approach which including three steps; departure (separation), transformation (intention), and return(Campbell 2004).
4. Lewis Carroll is a pen name of an English author, Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, who was born on January 27, 1832 in Daresbury, Cheshire, England, who wrote a famous novel, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.
5. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word (Klarer, 2004:11).Novel is a kind of literary work which can be analyzed in literature.
6. Unusual Transformation or initiation is the stage of hero journey when the hero might fight enemy in some other way rove his courage, wisdom, maturity and when encounters many obstacle and danger.
7. Unusual Transformation is the extraordinary trials that the hero passed during the initiation stage.