

STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL IN LEWIS CARROLL ALICE'S ADVENTURE IN WONDERLAND

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Received: 09 October 2023

Accepted: 21 November 2023

Published: 23 November 2023

Abstract: In this study, the writer focuses the analysis about the survival because survival is related in human life. The important thing is the human need survive to struggle something in their life. When the people in a difficult situation, they can learn many things to face and solve the problem or obstacle in their life. They can get a motivation and idea what will they do to get the purpose. So, it can be useful for people to do the survival., To reveal Alice's obstacles in the adventure., To reveal Alice's efforts to overcome her obstacles for struggle survival., After doing the research, the writer expects the reader can understand the message of Alice in the wonderland Novel and learn about the adventure of survival in it. In conducting the research, the writer used qualitative research because the data are collected in the form of words. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data obtained are in the form of words or picture rather than number., In conducting this research, the writer divided the sources into two categories, the primary and secondary sources. Primary source is novel *The Alice's Adventure in the Wonderland* and secondary sources are the related books that support the study and the data from internet, In analysing the data, the writer used objective approach. This study will focuses on the work itself. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland represents the child's struggle to survive in the confusing world of adults. In this novel, Alice follows a talking White Rabbit, down a well, through a pool of tears, and into a garden where she encounters a Mad Hatter's tea party, a game of croquet played with living things, and a trial of the Knave of Hearts. Alice is a child entering a world of adults ranging from the neurotic White Rabbit, to the officious Duchess and psychopathic Queen of Hearts., While in Wonderland, Alice is confronted with more than the questioning of who she is and whether she is still the same person she was when she woke up in the morning.

Keywords: *Alice, Wonderland, Adventure, Survival, Novel, Struggle.*

INTRODUCTION

Every human in this world have some ways to survive, when they have to face any difficult things in their life. The human needs the ability and skill to stay alive from their critical condition (Rorintulus, 2023). People have to choose whether he or

she should survive or die. Survival is a person or living things that manage to continue or exist in spite of difficult circumstances such as an accident or an illness. Whatever the problems are, survival is the important thing in human life. Nobody can predict when it will come. In conducting the survival, every people need some strategies to save their life. One of the characters that deals with survival is Alice. The story centres on Alice, a young girl who falls asleep in a meadow and dreams that she follows the White Rabbit down a rabbit hole. She has many wondrous, often bizarre adventures with thoroughly illogical and very strange creatures, often changing size unexpectedly (she grows as tall as a house and shrinks to 3 inches).

In this study, the writer focuses the analysis about the survival because survival is related in human life. The important thing is the human need survive to struggle something in their life. When the people in a difficult situation, they can learn many things to face and solve the problem or obstacle in their life. They can get a motivation and idea what will they do to get the purpose. So, it can be useful for people to do the survival. The writer is interested in analyzing about the survival as revealed by Alice in the novel *Alice's Adventure in the Wonderland*. Survival is a struggle to stay alive. Alice is a character that focused on survival. In this story, Alice is responsible for saving some of her friends and she herself. The important thing in this story is when she has to sacrifice herself to take responsible for the survival of her friends. In the fact, not all of the woman in this world can be like what Alice did in this story. To save the people that she loved, she will do anything and willing sacrifice herself. These facts present about the survival aspects that would be the object of the study, and the writer focused in analyzing the adventure of survival in this story. How is Alice's struggle for survival revealed in Lewis Carol *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* Novel. In conducting the study, the writer delimits her study on the analysis of the adventure of survival seen in the character of Alice in the novel *Alice's Adventure in the Wonderland*.

RESEARCH METHOD

Many stories have been written on survival throughout the history of literature. Tales of survival can boost the spirit and encourage readers, whether it is the courageous hero surviving the terrible antagonist, the accident victim surviving a

plane crash, the cancer patient defying the odds, or the homeless youngster overcoming adversity (Stinson, 2013). It indicates that survival can motivate and encourage us to face a problem, sickness, impediment, or difficulty in our lives.

The interactions between an individual and its natural surroundings can be used to define survival (Rorintulus et al., 2023); (Rorintulus, 2018); (Rorintulus, 2020). The environment determines how much a person is exposed to essential environmental variables such as temperature, water, food, or oxygen (Piantadosi, 1). In the novel *Alice in Wonderland*, is able to survive in terrible circumstances.

Her definition of survival is that "the general survival situation I talk about inside this book is the kind that no one chooses to to place themselves to into- in other words, this is not for hikers or mountaineers or skilled outdoorsmen" (Hawke, 28). In other words, It refers to survival as an action made by everyone in order to be able to survive in whatever vocation they pursue. Based on the foregoing description, the writer believes that survival is a condition in which a person or group of people is in critical condition and requires survival skills and tactics. Because the data is collected in the form of words, the writer used qualitative research to perform the investigation. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature. Rather than numbers, the data obtained is in the form of words or images. The written results of the investigation include data quotations to illustrate and substantiate the presentation (Bogdan and Biklen, 28). Because the data is in the novel and other associated sources, this study can be characterized as library research. The writer serves as the research instrument, collecting and analyzing data.

The writer took an objective approach to data analysis. This research will concentrate on the work itself. According to M. H. Abrams, the following is true: "The objective approach orientation which in principle regards the works of are in isolation from all the external points of references analysis it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its part in the internal relation, and sets out to judge its society by criteria intrinsic to its own ode of being." Abrams (26).

According to the passage above, Objective Theory concentrates on the novel's internal aspects, which include the elements: setting, story, character, and theme. These factors are linked. Thus, setting supports the character, story supports the

character, and theme supports the character. The writer employs an impartial technique for this research because the data to be studied is drawn entirely from the novel itself. The author was intrigued by Alice's survival revealed in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Novel.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland represents the child's struggle to survive in the confusing world of adults. To understand our adult world, Alice has to overcome the open-mindedness that is characteristic for children. Apparently, adults need rules to live by.

Struggle for Going Her Self Identity

Alice pursues a conversing White Rabbit into a well, traverses a pool of tears, and arrives at a garden where she encounters a tea party hosted by a Mad Hatter, a game of croquet involving animate objects, and a trial involving the Knave of Hearts. Alice is a youthful individual navigating a world of grown-ups, which includes the anxious White Rabbit, the unpleasant Duchess, and the mentally unstable Queen of Hearts. These irrational and absurd creatures attempt to exert authority on Alice, but she skillfully retaliates. Contrary to the Duchess' claim that "Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it" (Carroll, 1993, p.89), Alice fails to identify any moral in Wonderland, except for the notion that one must acquire self-reliance to confront personal challenges in a hazardous setting. Alice's encounters with characters such as the Cheshire Cat, the Caterpillar, the Hatter, and the Queen prompt her to scrutinize her own sense of self and authority.

Carroll initiates Alice's journey by portraying her deep contemplation of her profound boredom. Alice, feeling weary of her idle state, is enthusiastic about commencing the voyage. Alice is reclining by the riverbank, contemplating whether to rise and collect flowers, "when abruptly a White Rabbit with pink eyes dashed past her" (Carroll, 1993, p.17). She has a combination of boredom and a feeling of being mentally sluggish, which leads her to find it peculiar that she is able to perceive the Rabbit expressing dissatisfaction at being tardy. Alice quickly stands up, filled with

intense curiosity, as the Rabbit proceeds to remove a watch from its pocket located in its waistcoat (Carroll, 1993, p.18). Upon the rabbit's descent into the hole, Alice promptly and unquestioningly pursues, without any contemplation of her means of reemergence. Alice emerges from her long descent unscathed and effortlessly resumes her subterranean expedition. The narrator's description of Alice as a "curious child [who was] very fond of pretending to be two people" (Carroll, 1993, p.23) provides a clear justification for her choosing. Alice, a seven-year-old, possesses a propensity to actively search for meaning and importance in her environment. From the beginning, she has a sincere curiosity in the process of maturing and entering maturity. She glanced inside the book her sister was reading while sitting beside her on the bank and was let down to find no illustrations or dialogues within it. Her inquiry about the significance of an adult's book suggests her curiosity in the adult world, which she perceives as a separate and distinct cosmos from her own.

Her dissatisfaction with her mundane environment fuels her desire for excitement, prompting her to avidly pursue a white rabbit with pink eyes that passes nearby. Without considering the consequences of her actions, she impulsively pursues the bunny into a rabbit hole, without to contemplate her means of escape. Alice's inquisitiveness is apparent throughout her escapade in Wonderland. Upon reaching the bottom of the hole, Alice discovers that she is in a lengthy and horizontally positioned corridor. The hallway is adorned with a multitude of secured doors. She encounters an unfamiliar tiny door, which grants access to a delightful garden adorned with a fountain and an array of flowers. Alice's perception of the adult world is represented by the most exquisite garden she has ever encountered. Her inquisitiveness compels her to explore the garden. Subsequently, Alice encounters a diminutive table adorned with a minuscule golden key, which she perceives as the means to unlock the door to the exquisite garden. Alice's primary objective is to get entry to this garden.

Alice takes pleasure in leisurely strolling across the splendid garden of Wonderland. The garden holds the potential to bring Alice happiness and organization, and it serves as the gateway to a beautiful realm that contains the knowledge Alice desires. Alice expressed a strong desire to explore and roam freely

amidst the vibrant flower gardens and refreshing waters (Carroll, 1993, p.21). However, the garden remains elusive until she effectively controls her physical size. During her initial endeavors to enter the garden, Alice consumes the "Drink Me" potion, causing her to shrink to a size that allows her to pass through the door. However, over the course of her actions, she accidentally lets go of the golden key, which now appears more prominent and significant in comparison to her. Swiftly, she composes herself and discerns a diminutive box beneath the table containing a petite cake labeled "Consume Me". She adheres to the instructions, but instead of the desired outcome, she experiences a contrary effect—she obediently follows and experiences a significant increase in height, reaching a towering nine feet. Consequently, her enlarged stature renders it impracticable for her to gain access to the garden through the diminutive door. She currently has the key, but her size prevents her from entering the garden. She assumes a seated position and weeps uncontrollably as circumstances escalate beyond her influence.

"I am curious if I have undergone any alterations during the night." Alice contemplates her sense of self. Allow me to contemplate: was I identical to my previous state upon awakening this morning? I vaguely recall experiencing a slight variation in my emotions. However, if I am not identical, the subsequent inquiry arises: "Who am I?" Page 26, as referenced by Carroll in 1993.

She contemplates the possibility of being substituted by Mabel, a situation that would be disheartening since Mabel lacks intellectual prowess in her academic pursuits. Consequently, Alice would be compelled to reside in Mabel's cramped and under-equipped dwelling, devoid of adequate playthings. She firmly decides that if she is indeed Mabel, she will not go back through the rabbit hole. "It will be futile for them to lower their heads and suggest 'Rise again, dear!'" she envisions a confrontation with parents or other figures of authority. She will claim that she will remain there till she transforms into a different person. However, during another outpouring of sorrow, Alice expresses her strong desire for them to lower their heads. I am fatigued and disheartened by my solitude in this place! Carroll (1993), page 28.

Shortly thereafter, she becomes aware of her shrinking once more and realizes that the reason behind it is the White Rabbit's fan that she is holding. She promptly discards it. Although she is afraid, she feels a sense of relief knowing that she has not fully disappeared. Alice has a series of physical metamorphoses in Wonderland. Remarkably, nearly all of the alterations are linked to the use of food and beverages. Food is intricately connected to children's everyday routines, and their notable fascination with food leads them to give it more focus. Undoubtedly, eating is crucial for the growth and development of children, and children may encounter challenges when attempting to decline. Upon Alice's arrival at the Rabbit's house, she observes a bottle adjacent to the looking-glass and instinctively surmises that consuming its contents will result in an unusual occurrence. The beverage profoundly alters her state, resulting in her being restricted within the limited confines of the house, rendering her immobile. Subsequently, the stones that transform into cakes capture her focus, prompting her immediate consumption of them, resulting in her diminishment to the dimensions of a puppy.

The fluctuations in her physical dimensions consistently puzzle her, leading to significant distress regarding her identity and whether she remains the same individual she was upon awakening. The Caterpillar serves as the most prominent illustration of her overwhelming feeling of frustration and loss. Alice is further bewildered when the drowsy Caterpillar, perched on a mushroom and emitting smoke, impertinently inquires, "Who are you?" "Currently, I possess limited knowledge, Sir. Initially, I was aware of my identity when I woke up this morning. However, I believe that I have undergone multiple transformations since that time," she elucidates (Carroll, 1993, p.49).

The Caterpillar, feeling dissatisfied, issues a firm command to Alice, demanding an explanation. However, Alice declines to comply, stating that she is unable to do so due to the fact that she is not in her usual state of being. The source citation is Carroll, p.50, 1993. Undoubtedly, the Caterpillar is unable to perceive this phenomenon because to the absence of a previous iteration of Alice for comparison. Due to the caterpillar's inherent nature of constant transformation, Alice, unfortunately, encounters the one species in the universe that lacks the ability to

understand and relate to her numerous fluctuations in size and shape, as physiological metamorphosis is a normal occurrence for caterpillars. The Caterpillar objects, asserting that undergoing frequent shape changes within a single day is unsettling. Alice endeavors to convey her viewpoint to the caterpillar: after he undergoes metamorphosis into a chrysalis and subsequently emerges as a butterfly, he will undoubtedly experience a sensation of being slightly unusual. Conversely, he adamantly refuses to do so. "While your emotions may vary, I can only assert that it would be highly peculiar to me," Alice declares. The Caterpillar dismisses even this well-founded accusation with a simple response: "You!" May I inquire about your name?" Carroll (1993), page 50. Alice is unable to make progress since the question itself confuses her. Prior to inquiring about Alice's desired size, the creature states that she is not particular about size. However, she expresses her reluctance to change frequently. In response, the Caterpillar curtly states that he is unaware of such sentiments. Experiencing a reminder of one's uniqueness and individuality can be an uncomfortable and frightening feeling. Alice experiences this sensation again when she is assaulted by a pigeon in the form of a serpent.

The Caterpillar informs Alice that consuming one side of a mushroom in close proximity will result in her experiencing an increase in height, whilst consuming the other side will lead to a reduction in her physical dimensions. She employs this advice to alter her body size and achieve her desired outcome. A pigeon mistakes Alice, who has an elongated neck due to her telescopic abilities, for a snake that is searching for eggs in the trees. Despite Alice's attempt to refute the pigeon's allegation by presenting evidence that she is a young girl who does not consume raw eggs, the pigeon remains adamant, asserting that her physical appearance, particularly her slender neck, is characteristic of a serpent. The Pigeon vehemently rejects Alice's refusal to consume her eggs, and it vociferously berates her while demanding her immediate departure.

Alice's frustration and perplexity intensify. Alice comprehends the fact that her home was significantly more enjoyable, as stated by Carroll (1993, p.41). Moreover, she is weary of her alone at that place. Due to her lack of self-identity, she experiences a sense of seclusion and solitude in an unfamiliar and unfriendly setting,

where she is unfamiliar with everyone and no one has a genuine concern for her well-being. Despite Alice's successful manipulation of her size with the mushroom, she is disheartened to realize that the seemingly splendid garden, adorned with vibrant flower-beds and refreshing fountains, is really a deceptive mirage. The garden, instead of being the idyllic paradise she envisioned, proves to be a deceptive utopia.

Struggle for Survive Freedom in Wonderland

Alice is faced with not only the question of her identity, but also the question of whether she remains the same person she was upon awakening in Wonderland. Alice is faced with a world where the majority of the creatures she encounters display adult traits. Alice seems to be the sole child in Wonderland, with the exception of the Duchess's infant. The adult characters in the underground world, whether human or animal, living or non-living, strive to assert dominance and influence over Alice. An attempt is made to marginalize Alice by placing her in a low role under their supervision. The occupants present a bewilderingly dreadful sight to Alice, exhibiting rudeness, cruelty, and excessive unhelpfulness.

In reality, a young individual develops accustomed to obeying the directives of parental figures. The Victorian upper class's well-mannered, polite, and compliant little girl is no different. During the Caucus-Race, Alice and the Lory engage in a dispute on the most effective method to dry themselves after being soaked by Alice's tears. Lory disregards her proposal and rudely interrupts her, asserting, "I possess greater age and therefore possess superior knowledge" (Carroll, 1993, p.32). Lory disregards Alice's advice as insignificant due to her immaturity. Due to his seniority, he possesses greater authority, and Alice ought to yield to his power. Ultimately, Alice and the animals agree to the Dodo's proposition, recognizing it as the most ancient and influential authority. After the race concludes, the animals interrogate the Dodo regarding the victor and the reward. The Dodo asserts earnestly that all individuals have become victorious and so, all individuals must be bestowed with accolades.

In addition, he designates Alice as the giver of the prize, resulting in the entire gathering of animals converging around her and vociferously clamoring for rewards.

Alice retrieves a box of candy from her pocket and dispenses it to everyone, excluding herself. Subsequently, she is compelled to relinquish her own diminutive thimble to the Dodo as a prize for winning the race. The absurdity lies in the fact that the thimble is presented to Alice during a solemn award ceremony. The adults should provide the prize for the race, however, Alice selflessly gives up her own belongings for the benefit of the entire group, which is evidently unjust to the young kid. In reality, the relationship between adults and children is rarely characterized by equality, and this disparity is particularly pronounced in the underground context.

Within a milieu predominantly controlled by adults, the vulnerable youngster is compelled to acquiesce to every act of injustice. The adult characters Alice encounters in Wonderland are rather unpleasant. Alice is faced with a majority of individuals who display rudeness, apathy, and hostile behavior. Alice is subjected to mistreatment and belittlement occasionally. The White Rabbit employs her as a domestic worker and assigns her various tasks. The Frog Footman displays a haughty demeanor towards Alice and dismisses her inquiry on the method of entering the house by consistently diverting his gaze towards the sky. The Caterpillar, who is widely disliked, questions her identity, instructs her to recite nursery rhymes, and subsequently condemns her for her incorrect rendition. During the tea party, the March Hare and Hatter refuse to accommodate Alice, scrutinizing her hair and manners and accusing her of being disagreeable, despite their own impoliteness. The Pigeon erroneously perceives Alice as a serpent and assaults her, disregarding her objections and clarifications. The Mock Turtle perches on a rocky ledge to deliver his narration, while Alice sits before him, much to a teacher positioning themselves at the front of a classroom to impart knowledge.

The Turtle reprimands Alice vehemently for her inquiry, stating, "Truly, you exhibit a remarkable lack of intelligence"; simultaneously, the Gryphon comments, "You should feel a sense of disgrace for posing such an uncomplicated query" (Carroll, 1993, p.95). Alice is subjected to a hostile and disapproving silence, which results in her being assigned a menial role and instructed to recite didactic poems. Regardless of her dissatisfaction, Alice is compelled to acknowledge and abide by the authority of the adults and refrain from challenging it. The adults are endeavoring

to suppress Alice, the young individual, in order to secure their own authority. To accomplish this objective, they may employ violent threats to terrify the young individual into compliance. The Duchess and Queen of Red Hearts serve as exemplary illustrations. The Duchess, who serves as a maternal figure, is currently experiencing a state of intense mental disturbance and subjecting her kid to acts of physical and emotional harm. Upon entering the Duchess's residence, Alice discovers her seated in the kitchen, cradling a baby. Amidst the presence of pepper in the air, the audible disturbances caused by the cook, and the incessant crying of the baby, the Duchess experiences a sense of unease and becomes unable to maintain her composure. Alice, upon observing the Cheshire-Cat, proceeds to approach the Duchess and inquires about the reason behind the cat's smile. The enraged Duchess asserts that if Alice is unaware of the fact that all Cheshire-Cats exhibit a smiling expression, she possesses a limited understanding of several matters.

Nevertheless, due to the fact that there is only a single one in existence, the response of the Duchess catches Alice by surprise. In a derisive and belittling manner, the Duchess refers to Alice as a "pig!" The reference is Carroll (1993) and the number is 62. The Duchess admonishes Alice to attend to her own affairs and exclaims vehemently, "Sever her head!" Alice cautions the chef to exercise caution with her culinary utensils in the event that the infant sustains an injury. However, the Duchess rebukes Alice, instructing her to focus on her own affairs and yells vehemently, "Sever her head!" The source cited is Carroll (1993) with the page number 63. The verbal threat aims to intimidate the innocent child Alice and deter her from approaching the adults while they are preoccupied.

Seeking to soothe the baby, the Duchess serenades it with a lullaby, reciting the following lines: "Address your young son harshly, / and strike him when he sneezes: / He engages in this behavior solely to provoke, / as he is aware it brings amusement..." Carroll (1993), page 64. Meanwhile, she vigorously rattles the baby and ultimately throws it forcefully up and down to intimidate it into quietness and obedience. As per the Duchess, if the baby defies the parents' control by causing distress and crying loudly, he should be subjected to punishment. Children are required to submit to the authority and desires of adults due to their limited capacity

to contend with the more powerful and physically superior adults. Should they attempt to defy adult authority, they will be subjected to menacing and horrifying death threats. The Queen of Hearts is a perilous adult figure in Wonderland. Upon Alice's refusal to disclose the identities of the cards, the Queen grows infuriated and issues a menacing warning to decapitate her.

In addition, she regularly commands the execution of her subjects and issues instructions with the phrase "off with his head!" Subsequently, during the trial scenario, Alice expresses disapproval of the Queen's approach to justice, including her statement "Sentence first, verdict afterwards" (Carroll, 1993, p.121). When the Queen's command is not followed, she angrily shouts at her and orders, "Execute her!" in an effort to force her to give up. Alice is subjected to orders, neglect, or condescension from the adult figures of Wonderland. Alice is subjected to the same treatment as youngsters receive from adults in the real world. Upon entering the Hatter's residence, Alice observes a sizable table that is now being used by the March Hare and the Hatter. Positioned between them is a Dormouse. Although the table is very large, the three individuals are squeezed into one corner of it. Upon sighting Alice, the March Hare and the Hatter adamantly decline to provide her with a seat and vociferously exclaim, "There is no available space! There is no available space. Carroll's work from 1993 may be seen on page 70. As Alice takes a seat with a sense of anger in a large armchair positioned at the far end of the table, the Hatter accuses her of having dreadful etiquette before making a remark on her hair. The Hatter presents Alice with a perplexing question, "why is a raven like a writing desk," that remains unsolvable by anyone.

In addition, he adorns himself with a timepiece that displays the date rather than the precise time. He advises Alice to harmonize with Time and refrain from squandering it, lest she face retribution. During Dormouse's peculiar monologue, Alice poses multiple inquiries that receive no answer, resulting in her being branded as dumb. Acknowledging the utter foolishness of the tea party she is now attending, Alice summons the courage to depart and make a firm commitment to never come back. She has gained comprehension as to why the Cheshire-Cat made the statement that the inhabitants of that place are all mentally deranged. Upon noticing

the Cheshire-Cat sitting on a tree branch, displaying his perpetually enigmatic smiles and detached observation of the surroundings and its residents, she approaches him with deference to seek guidance: "Could you kindly inform me of the correct path to take from this point?" The Cheshire-Cat responded in a vague manner, stating, "That is contingent upon your desired destination" (Carroll, 1993, p.67).

Upon Alice expressing her reluctance to associate with individuals of unsound mind such as the Hatter or the Hare, the Cheshire-Cat retorts that it is inevitable for her to be in the same state, since "we're all mad here..." The cat implies that Alice must also be insane if she finds herself in that place. When comparing the cat to a dog, which is inherently not insane, it can be concluded that the cat must be insane. The Cat provides tutelage to Alice, the protagonist, in order to equip her for the increasingly strange and nonsensical events that she will encounter on her voyage. Undoubtedly, regardless of the road she selects, she will encounter nothing but madness. The creatures exhibit signs of insanity, including the cat. The cat herself is also displaying signs of insanity, otherwise she would not be there in that location. Only through acknowledging this truth would she be capable of comprehending and liberating herself from the irrational realm, reclaiming her identity, and effectively reintegrating into her original universe. Auden also asserts that Lewis Carroll believes a child's foremost ambition is for the world they encounter to be comprehensible.

The reference is from Auden's work, specifically page 11 of his book published in 1962. An illogical universe can be bothersome, but if this reality is acknowledged and retained, it may not be impossible to overcome. Alice undergoes a gradual transformation from being a victim of the irrational adult world to being an independent and capable young woman. She experiences a transition in her emotions, moving from a state of frustration to a one of confidence. The unhelpfulness of the Hatter and Hare seemed to enhance Alice's resolve. Eventually, she discovers the very thing she had anticipated her two tea friends would provide: a pathway within the garden. She promptly uncovers a door amidst the trees that leads to the well-known elongated corridor featuring the three-legged table and the golden key. Alice proceeds to acquire the key, unlock the door, and consume a sufficient amount of the mushroom she had set aside in order to traverse the narrow

passage, certain that she will "handle the situation more effectively this time" (Carroll, 1993, p.78).

Alice exhibits improved performance in the upcoming episodes. She ceases to depend on others for guidance and instead assumes control of her fantasy-quest. Victorian fantasy novels emphasize the child's ability to survive and assert their autonomy and independence, instead than offering a moralistic ending. Within the realm of fantasy literature, authors started depicting young girls who were given the freedom to express their hatred without the previous restrictions on female defiance that were present in earlier works of children's literature (Knoepflmacher, 1983, p.14). Alice's encounter with Wonderland enables her to engage in mischievous behavior, interact with and even challenge adult beings, independently explore unfamiliar places, and, above all, confidently establish herself. Alice's fantastical journey, with changes in size and interactions with animals and animated playing cards, symbolizes the universal patterns of initiation and transition into adolescence. This narrative reflects the process of a teenager preparing for adulthood by exploring and testing their independence. Alice, a seven-year-old girl in the pre-adolescent stage, interprets her dream journey as a glimpse into her future identity.

The dream signifies the forthcoming conflicts in her journey of personal growth, equipping her to navigate the emotional transformations that take place during puberty. The profundity of her inquiry into her identity, encapsulated by the question "Who am I?", is remarkable. Alice acquires the ability to embody her desired identity in Wonderland, while also recognizing the significance of decision-making, independent thinking, and self-awareness. Alice's accomplishment is highlighted with the statement "You're nothing but a pack of cards" (Carroll, 1993, p.121), which sets her apart as a defiant, independent, and brave young woman who defies the traditional Victorian female archetype.

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