

THE HERO JOURNEY OF ALICE IN “ALICE’S ADVENTURE IN WONDERLAND” BY LEWIS CARROL; ARCHETYPAL APPROACH

Nurdiana*, Winda Evyanto,**

*Student of English Department, Putera Batam University

**Lecturer of English Department, Putera Batam University

E-mail: 3006diana@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to figure out the hero’s journey stages of the character Alice in novel Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland by doing the archetypal study. The aims of this research are indicate the separation stage and return stage. Moreover, this research is a descriptive qualitative research and the data is collected through library research. The result will presented using informal method. As the result of this research, it is found that not all stages in separation and return stage that proposed by Joseph Campbell can be found in Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland. There are only three stages out of five separation stages and one stage out of six return stages that can be found in the novel. However, the novel can still be categorized as a hero’s journey story. Even though the hero’s journey stage is not complete, the story still reached it finish line and the reader can understand the story well.

Keywords: *Alice’s adventure in wonderland novel; hero journey theory; qualitative method; separation; return.*

INTRODUCTION

There are many kinds of approach used to criticize a literary work. One of them is archetypal approach. Hero’s journey is one of an archetypal approach theory. One of the experts is Joseph Campbell. He describes the evolution from a normal person to a hero. At first, Carl Gustav Jung applied the term archetype to literature. Joseph Campbell took Jung’s ideas and applied them to world mythologies. In the book *A Hero with a Thousand Faces*, among other works, he refines the concept of hero and the hero’s journey. According to Wellek & Warren in the book entitled *Theory of Literature* (as cited in Xandra, 2016), literature is the writing or study of books valued as works of arts which can be divided into three kinds, such as prose fiction, poetry and drama.

To analyze about myth, symbol, and adventure from the literary works archetypal approach is used often. And this approach used by Plato to refer to words like ideas or

forms, the word archetype is derived from the Greek word *arche* which means original and *typos* which means form. A famous and well known Psychologist, Carl Jung mentioned that archetypes are the contents of the collective unconscious. Dreams and myths are the parts of this collective unconscious of archetypal images. Dream and myths are happen to human beings since many times ago. The ancient called those myths and dream as the significance of the presence of Gods and Goddesses.

One of the literary works is novel. Novel is one of the eldest literary works and it has been known since eighteenth century in England. A human’s love and existence can be expressed well by a novel. Moreover novel talks about human activities and what happened in surrounding. However, a short story is a piece literary works that typically can be read in one sitting and only focused on lesser event than novel does. Thus, novel

in general has longer composition of narrative than short story.

One of the famous novelists is Lewis Carroll with his famous novel *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*. The protagonist and hero of the story is the young Alice. The idea of Alice being a hero may not be as obvious as other heroes in stories, but she goes about her journey in fearless manner and does not give up on her dream. Courage and determination are characteristic of a hero. Even a hero may have their downfalls, though. Alice is often impatient and unaccepting of the characters she comes across on her adventure. The antagonist of the story is the Wonderland itself. It is a nonsensical world that Alice cannot catch a break from. Whether she is experiencing rude characters such as Mad Hatter and the White Rabbit, or the challenges of her environment such as the cakes she finds make her grow or shrink, or the confusing roads with no sign.

Moreover, in *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* novel, the heroine who is Alice departs from her real world and goes to the wonderland. Besides, there is also the Queen of Hearts. She is the real power behind the wonderland. Her violent and outrageous temper describes her favorite color which is red. In archetype, red color is an image of anger or violence and danger. For instance, the Queen of Hearts she comes off as a very violent character. Therefore, the *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* novel suits the archetypal approach as Alice went through a journey and there is also a villain named Queen of Hearts.

For this study, the writer will analyze separation stage and return stage in the story. First, separation stage. Separation stage divided into five stages, there are: the call of adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the crossing of first threshold, and belly of the whale. The call the adventure stage is the stage when the hero find the reason to start the when the hero refuses to depart because of his or her fear. Supernatural aid is the stage when the hero gets magical helper. Mostly the helper or mentor appear as an old wise man. Crossing the first threshold stage is the actual departing for the hero. The hero will step into this stage to moving forward next stage. The last stage of separation stage is belly of the whale. Belly of the whale is always describe as the lowest point of the

hero. The adventure is often symbolized by dark unknown and dangerous place to be in. However, in this stage the hero transform to be more potential.

The return stage is the last stage of hero's journey. There is six stages in return stage, there are: refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of two worlds, and freedom to live. The first stage in return stage is refusal of the return stage. In this stage sometimes the hero refuse to go back to the ordinary world because the hero is confident with the rewards that the hero gain in the journey. The magic flight stage is the stage when the hero hurries back to the ordinary world with the rewards that the hero gained in the ultimate boon. Rescue from without stage is the stage when the hero may need a guide or assistant especially when the magic flight stage ends in a disaster. The rescuer must be strong and powerful to save the hero from terrible fate. The crossing of return threshold is stage that the hero must pass to bring back what she or him gained in the adventure. Master of two worlds stage is the moment when the hero feel comfortable with both ordinary and unknown world. Freedom to live is the last stage of hero journey and return stage. By mastering the two worlds may bring the hero for freedom from fear and dead and no regret about the past.

In the study of literary, there are many kinds of literary works such as novel, poem, short story and drama. In this research, the writer use novel as the object of the study. Novel is one of literary works. Novel has been known since eighteenth century in England. By a novel, the author or the writer can express the feeling of human's love and existence. Mostly novel talk about what happened in surrounding and human's life. Thus in general, novel has longer narrative composition than a short story.

In this research, the writer will use Alice character in *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* novel as the object of the research. *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* is a famous novel by a well known author, Lewis Carroll. Lewis Carroll was born on January 27th 1832 in Daresbury, Cheshire, England. He wrote many literary works. *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* is one of his popular works that published in 1865.

The story of the novel is about a girl named Alice who was falling through a rabbit hole into a unknown place named Wonderland. Wonderland is a place that full with fantasy populated with peculiars. The story of the novel is very interesting, giving it a high and lasting popularity to the child and adults.

This novel is highly appreciated. Alice's Adventure in Wonderland has been adapted and inspired to many artists for forty nine times, according to Wikipedia. The story from the novel has been inspired to thirty two titles of cinema and televisions, six titles of comic and strip books, one title of parodies, and ten titles a live performance musical. All the works above is not related to the original version and sometimes those works merge with Alice Through the Looking Glass. Not only that, this novel has been analyzed by several researchers in many different ways.

As mentioned above, the writer analyze the separation stage and return stage of Alice in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland by Lewiss Carrol. The purpose of this research is the writer want to prove the theory of hero's journey from the expert can be find in the novel. Thus, the writer makes a research with the title The Hero Journey of Alice in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland by Lewiss Carrol; Archetypal Approach.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research takes a literary approach and the theory of hero's journey by Joseph Campbell. Hero's Journey theory is explored completely by Joseph Campbell on his book The Hero with a Thousand Faces that is released on 1949. Campbell thinks archetypal is about monomyth or hero's journey. "It is remarkable that in this dream the basic outline of the universal mythological formula of the adventure of the hero is reproduced, to the detail." (Campbell, 2004, p.20) In here Joseph Campbell means is basic of myth is made by dream and the best way to interpreted is using the adventure of hero. In the hero's adventure story, a hero does the adventure and must face many obstacles. This adventure can be described same as journey of person that want to get success in real life.

According to Campbell (2004), there are three steps for the theory of hero journey; the first is departure, the second is transformation and the last is return. The hero

that Campbell talks of can be either male or female. Campbell divides his theory into three sections or phases, which are departure, initiation, and return. It uses to describe the adventure of character known as the hero. The first section is departure of the hero. In this section the hero begins his adventure to new place that he never been before. Following in the second section is initiation. Initiation is when the hero faces many problem and trial in order to get what he has to come and claim. And the last section is return. In this stage, the hero starts his journey home bringing what he claim and find his goal. However in this study the writer focus on two stages, there are the separation stage and the return stage. For a better explanation, the step and element of hero archetype and the following element by Joseph Campbell should be briefly analyzed by the writer

As reference for this research, the writer takes some researches which are related to the title of this research. There are five researches. First research was done by Nouri (2017) did a study using the theory of hero's journey. The researcher journal titled On Damsels and Heroines: A Comparative Study of the Hero's Journey in Little Red Riding Hood and Freeway. The purpose of this previous research is to study compare the concept of Hero's Journey in the tale of Little Red Riding Hood and the movie Freeway. The result is Vanessa manages to survive meanwhile the little riding hood did not. The little red riding hood is not a changed person at the end of the tale. Vanessa is similar to the original oral tale heroines. She is resourceful and has a strong will. Vanessa brings it forth with all her power and by killing the wolf achieves the ultimate boon and completes her journey successfully, a journey which she was destined from start to win.

The second reference is from Johannessen (2011), he did a study based on Alice's identity which is entitled Alice in Wonderland: Development of Alice's Identity within Adaptations of English literature, from University of Tromso. With this study the researcher take three adaptations of Alice's story based from the book, there are: Tim Burton's movie, a video game based from Tim Burton's movie and American McGee's Alice. Discourse theory,

established by Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe, help the researcher to analyze Alice's identity, in the Alice books and in the adaptations, can be established through the development of her discourses. To understand how crossing over to and from Wonderland the researcher used border theory. The researcher founds that the course of Alice's adventure in Wonderland affected the changes Alice's identity. Although Alice changes often, those changes help her to develop her identity. Her hard time in Wonderland can be showed from how often she changes her sizes. In Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Alice's identity is not focused on independence from others, but rather on belonging.

Moreover, the adaptations of the novel show different result in the every stage of Alice's journey. The different are not affects the theme of the original story, which is the adventure in Wonderland. The thesis proves that the adaptations have to maintain the important elements of the story because the aim of the story might be change too. However, the adaptations, which the have analyzed, reveal that the power, which she attains over the course of her adventures, results in empowered independence from others. As the result, this thesis presents discourse and border theory as applicable tools, which can be used in order to analyze the development of identity in every adaptations.

The third research is of Jones (2014) entitled *An Exploration of Personality Development through Mythic Narratives*. In the journal, the researcher points out that narrative, particularly those with a mythic subtext, provide a milieu in which people can allegorically pursue the consequences of values and actions. Such stories can be useful for finding the way through lifes smaller trials, but mythic narratives also speak to a larger and more meaningful lifetime quest: personal development. Libraries and galleries are chambers where it might be asked, with senses ever more attuned, if something resonates with what is held dear inside.

Based on the second research above, there are similarity and difference. The differences are Jones mainly examines the ways in which story development in mythic narratives overlaps with personal development. Hence, the objective for her research is not only one.

Instead as she mentioned in abstract of the journal, she used examples from well-known stories to relates stages of the hero's journey to dynamisms and levels of development. Moreover, Jones used Dąbrowski's theory of positive disintegration and compared it with Joseph Campbell's myth structure. While, the similarity is that Jones proposed the theory of Joseph Campbell's monomyth purposely to discuss some ways that narratives can be resources for people pursuing personal development.

The fourth is from Rahman (2014) from Yogyakarta State University. Her study is about *The Archetypes of Hero and Hero's Journey in Five Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Her study is to analyze what archetypes of hero, what archetypes of hero's journey and how the archetypes of hero and hero's journey are presented in five Grimm's fairy tales. And in the conclusions, there are four kind archetypes of hero found in the novel, eleven out of twelve hero's journey stages and there are several methods used in five selected Grimm's fairy tales. As the result, the researcher found four archetypes of hero in five selected Grimm's fairy tales, they are: *The Story of the Youth Who Went Forth to Learn What Fear Was*, *The Devil with the Three Golden Hairs*, *The Golden Goose*, *The Water of Life*, and *The King's Son Who Feared Nothing*. The archetypes that found in those stories are: Innocence, the special environment of birth, single-parented hero, noble-hearted hero.

The second result is there are eleven out of twelve stages of archetype of hero's journey found in five fairy tales. However only four of the stages that found in the five fairy tales, they are: ordinary world, call of adventure, the reward and return with the elixir stage. The last result is about how the archetypes of hero and hero's journey are presented in five Grimm's fairy tales. In five selected Grimm's fairy tales, there are several methods are used. To analyze the fairy tales, by using the characters is the most common method applied in the fairy tales. However, the methods used to declare the archetypes of the hero's journey are plot and setting. The story of the fairy tales continue forward as the hero of the story move from one stage to the next level. The context of the stories is given by the role of the setting in the story of the fairy tales.

The last previous study is by Zunianto (2016) from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta. This study is titled *The Stages to be Hero: The Analysis of Hercules Journey in Hercules (2014) Movie*. As the result, the researcher found two stage of hero journey, there are separation and initiation. The first stage of hero's journey is started not from the beginning of the movie, because the Young Hercules' story has been stated in brief in the beginning of the movie. The narration by Iolous in the movie can be said as the introduction of the movie. Moreover, the narration also becomes part of the story plot. However the return stage cannot be found in the story because of the limitation of the story made by the script write of the movie. The story is end without the scene of the main character, Hercules returning to his common life.

The differences of these five previous researches and this research are the approach and the object of the research and theory. First research uses same approach, hero's journey. The aim of first research is to compare the concept of Hero's Journey in the tale of Little Red Riding Hood and the movie *Freeway*. Even there is same approach with this research, but the object and the aim of the research is different. Second research based on Alice's identity which is entitled *Alice in Wonderland: Development of Alice's Identity within Adaptations*, from University of Tromso. Even the object of the research is the same, the approach of the research is different. A similar thing goes to third research. Third research is use different object but same approach to done analyze the novel. The fourth and fifth previous researches have same approach, hero's journey. Therefore, the objects of the researches are different. Moreover, with the same approach with previous study, does not mean will have the same result in every object of the result. Thus, the writer would like to analyze the separation and return stage of hero's journey from the novel *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*.

By reading literature work automatically we can develop our knowledge and science. Besides that, the writer can also get the author's feeling or experiences that we never felt before. *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* by Lewis Carrol may provide good example of the Hero's Journey. After reading and

studying this novel, the writer can give some information concerning with the novel through the way of play based on hero journey approach.

The writer is interested with the novel *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*, thus the writer would like to analyze the hero journey of the main character Alice. The literary approach which is related with the topic is Archetypal approach that proposed by Joseph Campbell theory in his book entitled *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Joseph Campbell is an American Mythologist wrote *Hero Journey* after he discovered that most myths and stories had a common pattern running in them. He had a theory that almost all heroes regardless of era and culture goes through this pattern in all stories. He divides the adventure of the hero into three stages, which are separation or departure, initiation/transformation, and return.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

To finish this research the writer must have the research design as the blueprint or strategy. This research uses qualitative research design because the data are words, phrases, sentences, expression that consists in the novel. Creswell (2014) stated that research designs are types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research design. Writer is able to finishes this research by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. The writer only describes the phenomena found in the objects of study without manipulating the data.

The next stage to complete this research is collecting the data. The data is collected after the writer decides the object of the research. According to Faruk (2014), the collecting data that is done by discovering of all sources associated with the object of research is called as library research. Therefore, basically this research is applying library research method. To support the library research, the writer uses the documentation as the technique to collect the data. As stated by Sugiyono (2012), the technique of documentation is used to search for the data concerning matters or the variable. They took the form of the note, inscription, transcript, book, agenda, newspaper, magazine, notes of a meeting,

etc. The data mostly take from book and journal.

According Schatzman and Strauss (as cited in Creswell, 2014), qualitative data analysis mainly includes classifying things, people, and events and the properties that characterize them. In this research, it also starts from the classification of data by looking at the compatibility of the characteristics of the data with the existing categories. Hence, this research is a part of qualitative data analysis. However, to do qualitative data analysis consist many kinds of method. Qualitative content analysis is one of them. According to Hsieh and Shannon (as cited in Hashemnezhad, 2015), qualitative content analysis is a research method for subjective interpretation of the content which is a text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns.

Writer shows how the procedure of analyzing the data. First is the writer reads the book several time. Second is after the writer reads the book, writer underlines the contents of the book which is use as a data for the research. Next writer collects it. Then writer types the data. Finally, writer is using theory of hero's journey to analyze the data by writer own words.

After choosing the suitable methods, the writer can make sure how the result can be presented. As mentioned before, this is qualitative research with is loaded with description and explanation. According to Sugiyono (2012), to present the result of qualitative research, the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using text. Therefore in this research, the writer will present the result only in the form of texts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Campbell (2004), the hero is someone who receives the call to adventure and then follows though one, several, or all stages of hero's journey.. From the statement could be concluded that a character can be called a hero if he or she have face the stages to become hero. The three stages are; Separation, Initiation, and Return. However, as mention above in this research the writer will analyze the separation and return stage that the writer has

found in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll.

Separation

The call of adventure

Call to adventure is the first stage of separation stage. In this stage the hero finds the reason or excuse to start the journey. The cause or reason to start the adventure can be from their own self or can be formed by other people .The call to adventure makes hero realizes that hero will leaving the familiar place to the unknown place if the hero accepts the call. The place where hero usually goes is described as a place that may give you a shiver, hurts, risky and seem too impossible to done. However, the reward in the end of the adventure is the lure for the hero.

Data 1

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister by the bank and having nothing to do.(Carrol, 1865, p. 1).

Data 2

"Oh dear! Oh dear! I should be late!" (Carrol, 1865, p. 2).

Data 3

But when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on. Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with waistcoat-pocket or watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.(Carrol, 1865, p. 2-3)

From the quotes above the writer finds that Alice was bored and she suddenly saw a waistcoat-pocket rabbit runs in front of her. The little Alice who is bored that time follows the waistcoat-pocket rabbit with her curiosity. The writer can assume that Alice's call to adventure comes when she ends up jump in a Rabbit hole after seeing the White Rabbit with watch and waistcoat-pocket jump in first.

The crossing of first threshold

The rules of the unknown world are very different from known world. The hero has to

understand them in order to survive and make a return. Here is where the adventure started. The crossing of the first threshold is the starting stage where the character depart and crosses into the field of adventure, leaving his or her familiar neighborhood, leaving the known limits of his or her world and take the risk by depart to an unknown and dangerous realm where the rules and limits are not know. The hero has to understand them in order to survive and make a return to the ordinary or known place.

Data 1

“ . . . she ran across the field after it, and was just in time to see it pop down to a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.” (Carrol, 1865, p. 3).

Data 2

Alice opened the door and found that it led into a small passage, not much larger than a rat-hole: she knelt down and looked along the passage into the loveliest garden you ever saw. (Carrol, 1865, p. 8).

Data 3

. . . and tied around the neck of the bottle was a paper label with the words “DRINK ME” beautifully printed on it in large letters. (Carrol, 1865, p. 9).

Data 4

And so it was indeed : she was now only the inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size for going through the little door into that lovely garden.(Carrol, 1865, p. 11).

From the quotes above, the writer found that Alice has arrived to the unknown place named Wonderland. Alice as the hero in this story must understand and fit into the Wonderland in order to survive and make a return to the ordinary or known place. Therefore, Alice was struggled in the first because she is not used to it. However, in the end Alice manage to solve her body size problem to fit in the Wonderland by eating and drinking the magic foods. Alice now has success the phase of facing the first threshold by find the new place and meet some troubles.

Belly of the whale

Belly of the whale is always described to be the lowest point of the hero. However this stage is the time when the hero transforms to be more potential. In this novel writer find that Alice’s time in belly of the whale is when she cries. She cries because she very confused and does not know what to do. At first, she cried because she cannot reach the golden key on the table because her body is shrinking.

Data 1

“ . . . and when she had tried herself out with trying the poor little thing sat down and cried.” (Carrol, 1865, p. 12).

Data 2

Poor Alice! It was as much as she could do, lying down on one side, to look through into the garden with one eye; but to get through was more hopeless than ever: she sat down and began to cry again. (Carrol, 1865, p. 17).

Data 3

“You ought to be ashamed of yourself,” said Alice, “a great girl like you,” (she might well say this,) “to go on crying this way! Stop this moment, I tell you!” But she went on all the same, shedding gallons of tears, until there was a large pool all round her, about four inches deep and reaching half down the hall. (Carrol, 1865, p. 17).

From the quotations above, the writer found that Alice is in her lowest point and crying when she was confused of what happened to her. Alice feel very down and she start blaming herself. She was feeling very sad because she confused and did not know what to do. She does not understand why she keeps changing her body size.

Return

Master of two worlds

The next stage is master of two worlds. This stage can be done if the hero has completed the journey. Once the hero managed to back to the known or ordinary world safely with the treasure or ultimate boon from the unknown world means the hero has pass the return threshold. Moreover, by gained the ultimate boon, the hero might mastering both two worlds and achieved material and spiritual needs. By completed the journey out and back in, the hero is now

competent and comfortable in both worlds. Now the hero can easily pass over the two worlds without further trials.

Data 1

“Who cares for you ?” said Alice, (she had grown to her full size by this time.) “You’re nothing but a pack of cards !” At this the whole pack rose up into the air, and came flying down upon her ; she gave a little scream, half of fright and half of anger, and tried to beat them off, and found herself lying on the bank, with her head in the lap of her sister, who was gently brushing away some dead leaves that had fluttered down from the trees upon her face. (Carrol, 1865, p. 187-189)

Based from the quotes above, the writer can conclude that in the end Alice can control herself by grow full size without tricks. In this stage too finally Alice can finally bring herself wake up and realize all the adventure in wonderland is a dream.

After analyze the novel above, the writer found that not all of the hero’s journey stages

can be found in the Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland novel. There are only three stages from separation stage and one stage from return stage that can be found from the novel. The condition of the plot is not every part of hero’s journey stage appear in the story. It can be conclude that hero’s journey of Alice in Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland is the sample of imperfect form of hero’s journey.

From the table provide above, it can be seen that not all of the steps in the separation and return stage are depicted in the novel Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland. The writer can show the stage of hero’s journey theory that appeared in the novel. There are the call to adventure, the crossing of the first threshold, belly of the whale and master of two worlds. With the discovery of the hero’s journey theory that is applied in the story, the imperfect stages can be seen. Nevertheless, the story novel still has it finish line even there is lack of hero’s journey stage.

Table 1. The Hero Journey’s Stages in the Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland Novel

The Hero Journey Stages		Description
Separation	The Call to Adventure	Alice jump into a rabbit hole
	Refusal of the Call	-
	Supernatural Aid	-
	The Crossing of the First Threshold	Alice drink a potion to make herself small
	Belly of the Whale	Alice cries out loud because she does not know what to do
Return	The Refusal of the Return	-
	The Magic Flight	-
	Rescue from Without	-
	The Crossing of the Return Threshold	-
	Master of Two Wolds	Alice able to control her body size and wake up without tricks or magic food
	Freedom to Live	-

CONCLUSION

An adventure novel like Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland is suitable with the archetypal approach by using the hero journey theory proposed by Joseph Campbell. Based from the research there is only four steps of separation and return stages that found in the novel. There are the

conclusions of this research that the writer can conclude:

The first is the separation stage. From five stages, the writer found three of them. They are the call of the adventure, the crossing of the first threshold and belly of the whale. Alice got the call of the adventure when she bored and saw a waistcoat-pocket

rabbit run and jump into a hole. The little Alice follows the rabbit and jump into the rabbit hole too. After reach the bottom of the hole, not like other hero journey novel, Alice never tries to refuse the call and meet a supernatural aid. The next step is the crossing of first threshold. Alice finds a small door, but unfortunately the door is not bigger than a rat hole. Alice cannot fit in to the door. The little young girl found a bottle that has a "DRINK ME" labeled on it. After she makes sure there is no poison labeled on the bottle, she drank it and her body become small. With that size, she finally can fit into the door with lovely garden behind it. When she is happy with her new body size, she encounters another problem. This is when the belly of the whale stage occurs. Alice is in her lowest point. The small size of Alice cannot reach the golden key. Alice starts crying and she does not know what to do. After that she find a cake labeled "EAT ME". She eats it and her body getting bigger. Way too big and makes her cry again. She cries until there is a large pool made from her tears.

The second is return stage. There are six stages of return stage, but only one stage that the writer finds in the novel, which is master of two worlds. As the writer analyze, in Alice's Adventure in Wonderland novel Alice does not refuse the return. She start the journey because she was bored and nothing to do. Alice does not have goals on her adventure that makes her want to stay forever in the wonderland. The next stage is the magic flight. Alice does not need to be home fast, because since the first she does not have any goal to achieve. The rescue from without and the crossing of the return threshold stage also cannot be find in the novel. Alice never meets and rescue by another character. The only one person who can rescue her is herself. She does not meet any threshold because she can simply wake up to realize that wonderland is a dream. Next is the master of two worlds stage. In the story Alice finally control the size of her body without tricks or food. In that time too she finally bring herself wake up and realize all she went through in wonderland is a dream.

There are two stages of separation stage and five stages of return stage which are not found in the novel, which are Refusal of the Call, Supernatural Aid, the Refusal of the

Return, the Magic Flight, Rescue from Without, the Crossing of the Return Threshold and Freedom to live. Even though there is in total seven stages are not found in the novel, the story still can proceed from the beginning till the end of the story. The missing parts will not affect the plot of the story because the seven stages is not the main point of the story.

It can be conclude that not all of the hero journey stages should be in the story to write an adventure novel plot. The story of the adventure still can be proceeding if the stages are not the main point of the whole story.

REFERENCES

- Campbell, J. (2004). *The Hero With A Thousand Faces*. United States of America: Princeton University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Inc.
- Faruk. (2014). *Metode penelitian sastra; Sebuah penjelajahan awal* (2nd Ed.). Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hashemnezhad, H. (2015). Qualitative content analysis research: A review article. *Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics*, 3(1).
- Johannessen, F. H. (2011). *Alice in Wonderland: Development of Alice's identity within adaptations*. University of Tromso, Tromso, Norway.
- Jones, K. (2014). An Exploration of Personality Development through Mythic Narratives. *Advanced Development Journal*, 14.
- Nouri, Y. (2017). On damsels and heroines: A comparative study of the hero's journey in Little Red Riding Hood and Freeway. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 5(2), 79–85. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15640/ijll.v5n2a8>
- Rahman, G. (2014). *The archetypes of hero and hero's journey in Five Grimm's fairy tales*. Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung, Indonesia: Alfabeta..
- Xandra, E. (2016). *The hero journey of Jim*

*Hawknins in Treasure Island by R.L
Stevenson; Archetypal approach.*
Putera Batam university.

Zunianto, T. (2016). *The stages to be hero:
The analysis of hercules journey in
hercules (2014) movie.* Sunan Kalijaga
State Islamic University, Yogyakarta,
Indonesia.