

# APPENDICES

**THE TABLE OF THE DATA FROM THE NOVEL (PROBLEM FORMULATION 1 AND PROBLEM FORMULATION 2)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Types of the Data</b>	<b>PF (Types of Analysis)</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Writer Comment</b>
1.	'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she said aloud.	Monologue	PF 1 (Reality Anxiety)	13	The reality anxiety begins when an individual is afraid of a danger outside. Then, the individual gets some physical sensation such as nervousness, worry, irritability, insecurity, even isolation from the	<i>'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she said aloud.</i>  The monologue above portrays the reality anxiety of Alice because she knows she just fell into a very deep hole. The hole is far enough from her home so Alice talks aloud because she is surprised. She just realized that the hole is very uncomfortable because

					individual's environment (Shri 101).	the frighten atmosphere. As the result, Alice is suffered the reality anxiety.
2.	'I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it'll seem to come out among the people that walk with their heads downwards! The antipaties, I think...'	Monologue	PF 2 (Isolation /Intellectualization)	14	A person may, in a very cavalier manner, acknowledge that they had been abused as a child, or may show a purely intellectual curiosity in their newly discovered their deep desires (Boeree 9)	<i>'I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it'll seem to come out among the people that walk with their heads downwards!</i>  The monologue shows us a purely intellectual curiosity of Alice to overcome her reality anxiety. When Alice looks kinds of strange things in the rabbit hole, she gets some physical sensations such as nervousness and worry. Then, Alice tries to overcome her

						anxiety. She tries to think positive and creates such intellectual curiosity in order that she can loss her anxiety.
3.	There were doors all around the hall, but they were all locked, and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other, trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle, wondering how she was ever to get out again.	Prologue	PF 1 (Reality Anxiety)	15	The reality anxiety begins when an individual is afraid of a danger outside. Then, the individual gets some physical sensation such as nervousness, worry, irritability, insecurity, even isolation from the individual's environment (Shri	<i>There were doors all around the hall, but they were all locked, and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other, trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle,...</i>  The prologue above is a representation of Alice's reality anxiety. Especially when Alice finds there are many doors in the dark hole. Then, Alice tries to open the doors one by one and those all

					101).	doors cannot be opened by her. Here Alice is very sad because she cannot do anything to get out from the hole. Finally, the worrying event becomes the main cause of Alice's anxiety.
4.	Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass, there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key, and Alice's first thought was that it might belong to one of the doors of the hall, but, alas! Either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but at any rate it would not open any of them. However, on the second time round, she came upon a low curtain she had not	Prologue	PF 1 (Reality Anxiety)	15	The reality anxiety begins when an individual is afraid of a danger outside. Then, the individual gets some physical sensation such as nervousness, worry, irritability, insecurity, even isolation from the	<i>Suddenly she came upon a little three-legged table, all made of solid glass, there was nothing on it except a tiny golden key, and Alice's first thought was that it might belong to one of the doors of the hall, but, alas! Either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but at any rate it would not open any of them...</i>  In this part, Alice finds three

	noticed before, and behind it was a little door about fifteen inches high : she tried the little golden key in the locks, and to her great delight it fitted!				individual's environment (Shri 101).	kinds of keys. Then, she use the keys to open all doors which are locked. Unfortunately, these keys cannot be used to open the doors. They are not fit with the doors which are locked. Here Alice is suffered the reality anxiety. She is placed in the danger condition and it is difficult to handle by Alice.
5.	There seemed to be no use in waiting by the door, so she went back to the table, half hoping, she might find another key on it, or any rate a book of rules for shutting people up like a telescope : this time she	Prologue	PF 2 (Isolation/ Intellectualization)	17	A person may, in a very cavalier manner, acknowledge that they had been abused as a child, or may show a	<i>She might find another key on it, or any rate a book of rules for shutting people up like a telescope : this time she found a little bottle on it, ('which certainly was not here before,' said Alice') and round the neck</i>

	<p>found a little bottle on it, ('which certainly was not here before,' said Alice') and round the neck of the bottle was a paper label, with the words 'DRINK ME', but the wise to do that in a hurry. However, the bottle was not maked 'poison', so Alice ventured to taste it,...</p>			<p>purely intellectual curiosity in their newly discovered their deep desires (Boeree 9)</p>	<p><i>of the bottle was a paper label, with the words 'DRINK ME', but the wise to do that in a hurry.</i></p> <p>The evidence depicts how Alice shows her intellectual curiosity to overcome her reality anxiety. People can see here, Alice finds a bottle which marked the words "DRINK ME". She finds the little bottle when she is confusing about where she will go. Here Alice shows the intellectual curiosity toward the little bottle but she does not want to drink it. However, when Alice makes sure it is not a poison,</p>
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						she tries to drink it . She expects something will happen after she drinks it so she can find escapes.
6.	And so it was indeed; she was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size far going through the little door into that lovely garden. First, however, she waited for a few minutes to see if she was going to shrink any further: she felt a little nervous about this; ‘for it might end, you know,’ said Alice to herself, ‘in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder what I should be like	Prologue	PF 1 (Reality Anxiety)	18	The reality anxiety begins when an individual is afraid of a danger outside. Then, the individual gets some physical sensation such as nervousness, worry, irritability, insecurity, even isolation from the individual’s environment (Shri	<i>And so it was indeed; she was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up at the thought that she was now the right size far going through the little door into that lovely garden. First, however, she waited for a few minutes to see if she was going to shrink any further: she felt a little nervous about this;</i>  The sentences above tells about the reality anxiety of Alice, particularly after she drinks a



	<p>then?’ And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle is like after the candle is blown out, for she could not remember ever having seen such a thing.</p> <p>After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she decides on going into the garden at once; but, alas for poor Alice! When she got to the door, she found she had forgotten the little golden key, and when she went back to the table for it, she found she could not possibly reach it:...</p>				101).	<p>bottle of water which is marked “DRINK ME” round the bottle’s neck. As a consequence, she is suffered physical alteration, her body shrinks to be very small Alice. For a moment, Alice is very glad because she can pass a small door in the dark hole. Moreover, she can go to the garden next the small door. Yet, a poor Alice forgets about the golden key which is placed on the table. She cannot reach the key because her body is too small, so she experiences the reality anxiety again.</p>
7.	‘Well, I’ll eat it,’ said Alice,	Monologue	PF 2	19	In displacement	The monologue depicts the

	‘and if it makes me grow larger, I can reach the key; and if it makes me grow smaller, I can creep under the door; so either way I’ll get into the garden, and I don’t care which happens!’		(Displacement)		defense mechanism, people can redirect their unacceptable urges onto a variety of people or objects so that the original impulse is disguised or concealed (Feist&Feist 42)	defense mechanism of Alice which is called as displacement.when Alice knows her body is too small to reach the golden key on the table, she tries to find another escapes. Alice feels scare, then she looks a very small cake into a small box and she decides to eat the cake. We can see here the form of the displacement defense mechanism. Alice displace or redirect her anxiety by eats the small cake and she hopes it will change her body size.
8.	‘Curiouser and curiouser!’ cried Alice (she was so much surprised, that for the moment	Monologue	PF 1 (Reality Anxiety)	21	The reality anxiety begins when an	<i>Good bye, feet! (for when she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of</i>

	<p>she quite forgot how to speak good English); ‘now I am opening out like the largest telescope that ever was! Good bye, feet! (for when she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of sight, they were getting so far off). ‘Oh my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dear?...’</p>				<p>individual is afraid of a danger outside. Then, the individual gets some physical sensation such as nervousness, worry, irritability, insecurity, even isolation from the individual’s environment (Shri 101).</p>	<p><i>sight, they were getting so far off). ‘Oh my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dear?...’</i></p> <p>From the monologue of Alice, it can be concluded that Alice gets her reality anxiety when her body grows larger than the previous time. She looks her feet so far from her sight because she also grows higher. It happens after Alice eats a small cake in a small box which is marked “EAT ME”.</p>
9.	<p>Poor Alice! It was as so much as she could do, lying down on</p>	<p>Prologue</p>	<p>PF 2 (Regression)</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>It is when the ego is threatened, a</p>	<p><i>...but to get through was more hopeless than ever; she sat</i></p>

	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.				person may return to an earlier, more infantile form of behaviour as means of coping with the disorder (Ryckman 43)	<i>down and began to cry again.</i>  The prologue above shows people the form of regression defense mechanism by Alice. Here, we can see Alice shows her childish behaviour to cope her anxiety because she feels uncomfortable with her physical changes.
10.	'I wish I hadn't cried so much!' said Alice, as she swam about, trying to find her way out. "I shall be punished for it now, I suppose, by being drowned in my own tears! that	Monologue	PF 1 (Moral Anxiety)	27	This is what somebody feels when the threat comes not from the outer, physical world, but from the internalized social world of the superego. It is,	In the monologue above, the moral anxiety depicted in the main character Alice. The moral anxiety is suffered by Alice since she just realized that she should not enters into Wonderland. The sentence <i>'I wish I hadn't cried so much!'</i> here shows that Alice cries

	<p>will be a queer thing, to be sure! However, everything is queer to-day' (Caroll 27).</p>			<p>in fact, just another word for feelings like shame and guilt and the fear of punishment. (Boeree 7)</p>	<p>because of herself. She feels regret about what she has decided to enters Wonderland that actually it is just a moment wish of her. Alice does a mistake because she has over expectation toward all things she will find in the peculiar world. She thinks that she will get what she imagines before, all about great things which actually out of the normal children's logic. As the result, she is punished by her own tears and drowned in the pool of tears. It is reflected in the monologue <i>"I shall be punished for it now, I suppose, by being drowned in my own</i></p>
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						tears..”. These sentence of Alice clearly shows that she suffers the moral anxiety when she feels that she is punished for violating the children’s normal thinking
11.	I’m sure those are not the right words,’ said poor Alice, and her eyes filled with tears again as she went on. ‘I must be Mabel after all, and I shall have to go and live in that poky little house, and have next to no toys to play with, and oh! Ever so many lessons to learn! No, I’ve made up my mind about it; if I’m Mabel, I’ll stay down here! It’ll be no use their putting their heads down and saying “Come	Monologue	PF 2 (Regression)	25-26	It is when the ego is threatened, a person may return to an earlier, more infantile form of behaviour as means of coping with the disorder (Ryckman 43)	The monologue of the main character Alice here refers to regression defense mechanism. This kind of defense mechanism did by Alice after she suffers a moral anxiety so Alice feels guilty for everything has happened to herself. Then, she does the regression defense mechanism to omit her guilty feeling. Here the readers can see when Alice who always pretend to be

	<p>up again, dear!” I shall only look up and say “Who am I then? Tell me that first, and then, if I like being that person, I’ll come up: if not, I’ll stay down here till I’m somebody else”_ but, oh dear!’cried Alice, with a sudden burst of tears, ‘I do wish they would put their heads down! I am so very tired of being all alone here!’</p>					<p>mature person to coper her own anxieties, now she becomes immature person again. She just cried for many times to release herself from all of her anxieties.</p>
12.	<p>‘Only a thimble,’ said Alice sadly.  ‘Hand it over here,’ said the Dodo.  Then they all crowded round her once more, while the Dodo solemnly presented the thimble,</p>	<p>Dialogue and Prologue</p>	<p>PF 1  (Moral Anxiety)</p>	<p>35-36</p>	<p>This is what somebody feels when the threat comes not from the outer, physical world, but from the internalized social world of</p>	<p>The dialogue and prologue show the readers that Alice experiences the form of moral anxiety again, especially when she joins together with Wonderland’s people after she is drowned in her own tears. From the sentence the readers</p>

	<p>saying ‘We beg your acceptance of this elegant thimble’; and, when it had finished this short speech, they all cheered.</p> <p>Alice thought the whole thing very absurd, but they all looked so grave that she did not dare to laugh, and, as she could not think of anything to say, she simply bowed, and took the thimble, looking as solemn as she could. (Caroll 35-36).</p>				<p>the superego. It is, in fact, just another word for feelings like shame and guilt and the fear of punishment. (Boeree 7)</p>	<p>can see the id of Alice in the beginning is she hopes that can enjoy the togetherness with Wonderland’s people, it can be found in the prologue “<i>Then they all crowded round her once more, while the Dodo solemnly presented the thimble, saying ‘We beg your acceptance of this elegant thimble’; and, when it had finished this short speech, they all cheered</i>”. Here the readers will think that the atmosphere can make Alice enjoy the chitchat. Yet, her superego such directs Alice to get uncomfortable feeling so Alice cannot enjoy the atmosphere at</p>
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						<p>all. It can be seen in the monologue <i>“Alice thought the whole thing very absurd, but they all looked so grave that she did not dare to laugh, and, as she could not think of anything to say...”</i>. Again, the poor Alice is punished by the unexpected bad condition. Even Alice does not brave to laugh. It shows that Alice is punished for violating the Wonderland society’s code which actually Wonderland is a world for someone who ready to get maturity, whereas Alice is not ready yet to enter maturity world.</p>
13.	In a little while, however,	Prologue	PF 2	40	Reaction	This is representation of

	<p>she again heard a little pattering of footsteps in the distance, and she looked up eagerly, half hoping that the Mouse had changed his mind, and was coming back to finish his story (Caroll 40).</p>		<p>(Reaction-Formation)</p>		<p>formation is “changing an unacceptable impulse into its opposite” (qtd. In Boeree 10).</p>	<p>reaction-formation defense mechanism by Alice. It is acted by the main character when she experiences more moral anxiety, especially when she cries again and she feels that she is lonely and the poor Alice gets very low spirit. Then, she tries to dry her tears when she hears something from far distance. Here Alice hopes that the Mouse will come and helps herself so she can stop her tears. Alice tries to think something in positive way. Moreover, she also try to comfort herself from a negative impulse of doubting that there is no one will help her from</p>
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						danger.
14.	<p>...everything seemed to have changed since her swim in the pool, and the great hall, with the glass table and the little door, had vanished completely. Very soon the Rabbit noticed Alice, as she went hunting about, and called out to her in an angry tone, ‘Why, Mary Ann, What are you doing out here? Run home. This moment, and fetch me a pair of gloves and a fan! Quick, now!’</p>	Prologue	PF 1 (Moral Anxiety)	41	<p>This is what somebody feels when the threat comes not from the outer, physical world, but from the internalized social world of the superego. It is, in fact, just another word for feelings like shame and guilt and the fear of punishment. (Boeree 7)</p>	<p>The advice by the Rabbit to Alice reflects how Alice is punished by the confusing atmosphere in Wonderland. Here the readers can see the id of Alice who expects the Wonderland has many great things for her. It can be depicted in the sentence “ <i>...everything seemed to have changed since her swim in the pool, and the great hall, with the glass table and the little</i></p>

	<p>and Alice was so much frightened that she ran off at once in the direction it pointed to, without trying to explain the mistake it had made (Carroll 41).</p>				<p><i>door, had vanished completely</i>". It explain when Alice has high expectation toward Wonderland and she hopes everything will be good to enjoy. Yet, everything just changed. Again, the Wonderland present a line of difficulties for Alice so she has to confronts it. Here Alice is punished for violating children moral code. Actually she is still a child, but since she decides to enter the Wonderland and gets</p>
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						<p>confusion, she realizes she cannot handle her confusion. It can be seen when the white Rabbit such angry and ask herself to come back home and it makes the poor Alice is so much frightened as representation how punished herself.</p>
15.	<p>‘It was much pleasanter at home,’ thought poor Alice, ‘when one wasn’t always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits. I almost wish I</p>	<p>Monologue</p>	<p>PF 2 (Reaction-Formation)</p>	<p>43-44</p>	<p>Reaction formation is “changing an unacceptable impulse into its opposite” (qtd. In</p>	<p>The monologue presents the form reaction-formation defense mechanism did by Alice after she is already experienced a moral anxiety. Here Alice thinks that she feels</p>

	<p>hadn't gone down that rabbit-hole – and yet – and yet – it's rather curious, you know, this sort of life! I do wonder what can have happened to me! When I used to read fairy-tales, I fancied that kind of thing never happened, and now here I am in the middle of one!...</p>				Boeree 10).	<p>pleasanter at home, playing as normal as the other children in the same age. It shows that Alice tries to think anything which gives her positive spirit to cope her anxiety. She is tired because of she always haunted by guilty feeling almost all the times so she chooses to think positive things in order that she can lose her guilty feeling for everything which has happened.</p>
16.	<p>'Come, there's no use in crying like that!' said Alice to herself, rather sharply; 'I advise you to leave off this minute!' she generally gave herself very good advice, . . .</p>	Monologue	PF 1 (Neurotic anxiety)	19	<p>This is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If you have ever</p>	<p>Alice loses control and cries. Yet, a few times later, she thinks something. Alice thinks if she wants to find a line of great ways to overcome her fear. Then she has to try</p>

					<p>felt like you were about to "lose it," lose control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind, you have felt neurotic anxiety (Boeree 7)</p>	<p>becomes a calm child and she gives a positive advise toward her deep heart. Here people know that Alice is cry for a moment, but then she can handle herself well enough and stop to cry.</p>
17.	<p>...Sometimes she scolded herself so serevely as to bring tears into her eyes; and once she remembered trying to box her own ears for having cheated herself in a game of croquet she was playing against herself, for this curious child was very fond of pretending to</p>	Prologue	PF 2 (Introjection)	19	<p>Introjection sometimes called as identification, involves taking into your own personality characteristics of someone else, because doing so</p>	<p>From the prologue readers can understand that the main character Alice also does introjection defense mechanism to cope her neurotic anxiety. As the readers know that in the story Alice always try to become a mature person although she is</p>

	be to people (Caroll 19)				solves some emotional difficulties (Boeree 10)	still a child. Yet, Alice pretends to be a mature person because she hopes it can help herself to get out from her anxiety which are suffered by her since she just arrived in Wonderland.
18.	. . . ‘now I’m opening out like the largest telescope that ever was! Good-bye, feet!’ (for when she looked down at her feet, they seemed to be almost out of sight, they were getting so far off). ‘Oh, my poor little feet, I wonder who will put on your shoes and stockings for you now, dears? . . .	Monologue	PF 1 (Neurotic Anxiety)	21	This is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If you have ever felt like you were about to "lose it," lose control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind,	Again, here Alice comes out from her control. She is more anxious about her very big body change. She just surprised by her very fast physical alteration at that moment. Alice is scare more, especially when she looks her feet are far enough from her sight and it is very annoying for her. She is near-panic here and confuse with what she has



					you have felt neurotic anxiety (Boeree 7)	to do next.
19.	<p>...You must manage the best way you can;- but I must be kind to them,' thought Alice,'or perhaps they won't walk the way I want to go! Let me see: I'll give them a new pair of boots every christmas.'</p> <p>And she went on planning to herself how she would manage it. 'They must go by the carrier' she thought; 'and how funny it'll seem, sending presents to one's own feet! And how odd the directions will</p>	Monologue	PF 2 (Repression)	22	<p>Anna Freud also called it as "motivated forgetting" (Boeree 8). It means that an individual here just not being able to remember threatening situations, person, or certain bad events (8) because the individual think</p>	<p>The monologue of Alice shows people that she does the repression defense mechanism after she experiences a neurotic anxiety when her body grows to very big Alice. Here Alice such tries to forget the negative event she has suffered by making a nonsense idea. She is motivated to forget the painful situation because the event makes her cannot do anything.</p>

	look! O dear, what nonsense I'm talking!'				the threatening situations are too danger.	
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