

**DEFAMILIARIZATION, IMAGERY, AND PERCEPTION IN
CHILDREN'S FANTASY LITERATURE: A CASE STUDY OF THE
CHARACTER ALICE IN LEWIS CARROLL'S *ALICE'S
ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND* (1865)**

FINAL PROJECT

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FASYA SABILA ACHMAD

30802000015

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Prepared and Presented by:

Fasya Sabila Achmad

30802000015

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Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A
NIK. 21081118

Advisor

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Defended before the Board of Examiners

On 30 May 2024

And Declared Acceptable

Chairman : Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

Secretary : Destary Praptawati, S.S., M. Hum.

Secretary : Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum

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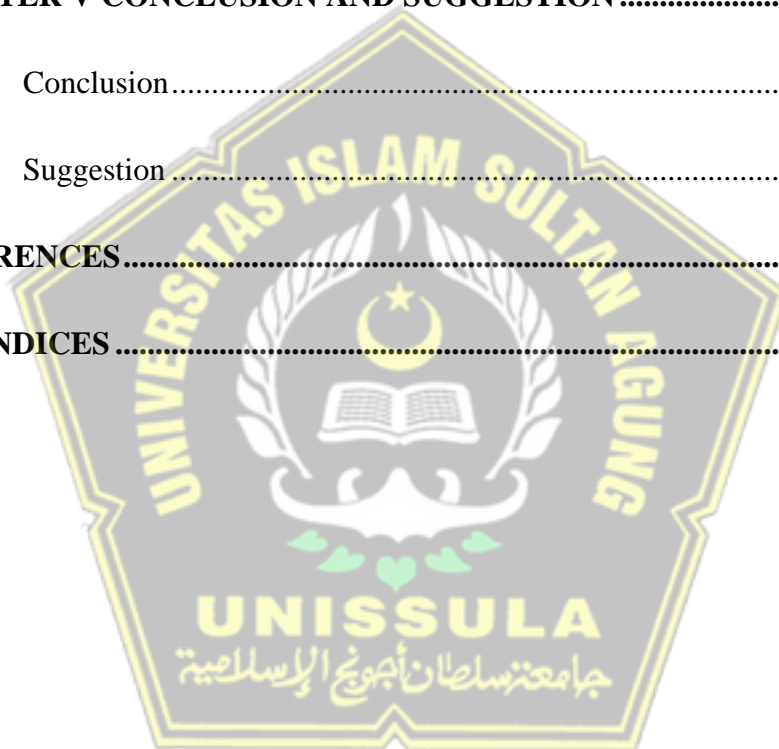
Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si.
NIK. 211109008

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STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY

Hereby, I declare that the thesis I wrote does not contain the written work of other people except as mentioned in the citation and bibliography. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

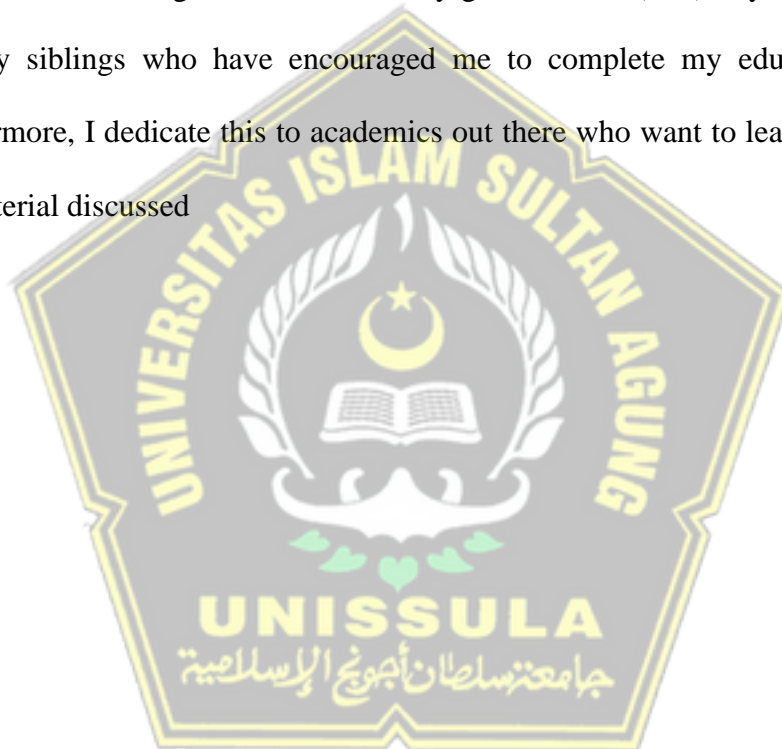


MOTTO

No one works harder than a girl who realized there's no one coming to save her in the future, and she has to be the one who's going to build her dream life

DEDICATION

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to my grandmother (umi), my mother, father, and my siblings who have encouraged me to complete my education so far. Furthermore, I dedicate this to academics out there who want to learn and deepen the material discussed



ABSTRACT

Sabila, Fasya, 30802000015. Defamiliarization, Imagery and Perception in Children's Fantasy Literature: A Case Study of the Character Alice in Lewis Carroll's *Alice Adventures in Wonderland* (1865). A final project of English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

The story of *Alice's Adventures in* is a legendary story in the history of world literature about the adventures of a little girl named Alice. The aim of this final project is to analyze how defamiliarization techniques are used in blurring the fantasy and reality in wonderland. The second aim in this final project is to describe Lewis Carroll's use of imagery and perception as a defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder in the character Alice in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865). This final project uses a descriptive qualitative method as a research method to find answers. The main data used comes from Lewis Carroll's book *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* and the second data involves book, international journals, research articles, commentaries, websites discussing defamiliarization technique theory by Viktor Skhlovsky. This final project finds out that: first, Carroll's use of imagery and perception of defamiliarization technique in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland " helps the reader to blur the lines between fantasy and reality, creating a sense of disorientation and confusion in the reader. This final project further reveals that the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) can be seen as a representation of perceptual disorder.

Key words: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865), defamiliarization, perceptual disorder, sensory deception, sensory distortion.

INTISARI

Sabila, Fasya, 30802000015. Defamiliarisasi, Citra dan Persepsi dalam Sastra Fantasi Anak: Studi Kasus Karakter Alice dalam karya Lewis Carroll *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*. Tugas akhir Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

Kisah Petualangan Alice di Negeri Ajaib merupakan kisah legendaris dalam sejarah sastra dunia tentang petualangan seorang gadis kecil bernama Alice. Tujuan dari tugas akhir ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana teknik defamiliarisasi digunakan dalam mengaburkan fantasi dan kenyataan di negeri ajaib. Tujuan kedua dari tugas akhir ini adalah mendeskripsikan penggunaan citra dan persepsi Lewis Carroll sebagai teknik defamiliarisasi untuk menggambarkan gangguan persepsi pada karakter Alice dalam *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*. Tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai metode penelitian untuk mencari jawabannya. Data utama yang digunakan berasal dari buku *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* karya Lewis Carroll dan data kedua meliputi buku, jurnal internasional, artikel penelitian, komentar, website yang membahas teori teknik defamiliarisasi oleh Viktor Skhlovsky. Tugas akhir ini menemukan bahwa: pertama, penggunaan teknik defamiliarisasi pencitraan dan persepsi yang dilakukan Carroll dalam "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" membantu pembaca untuk mengaburkan batas antara fantasi dan kenyataan, sehingga menimbulkan rasa disorientasi dan kebingungan pada diri pembaca. Tugas akhir ini lebih lanjut mengungkap bahwa novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)* dapat dilihat sebagai representasi dari gangguan persepsi.

Kata kunci: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*, defamiliarisasi, gangguan persepsi, penipuan sensorik, distorsi sensorik.

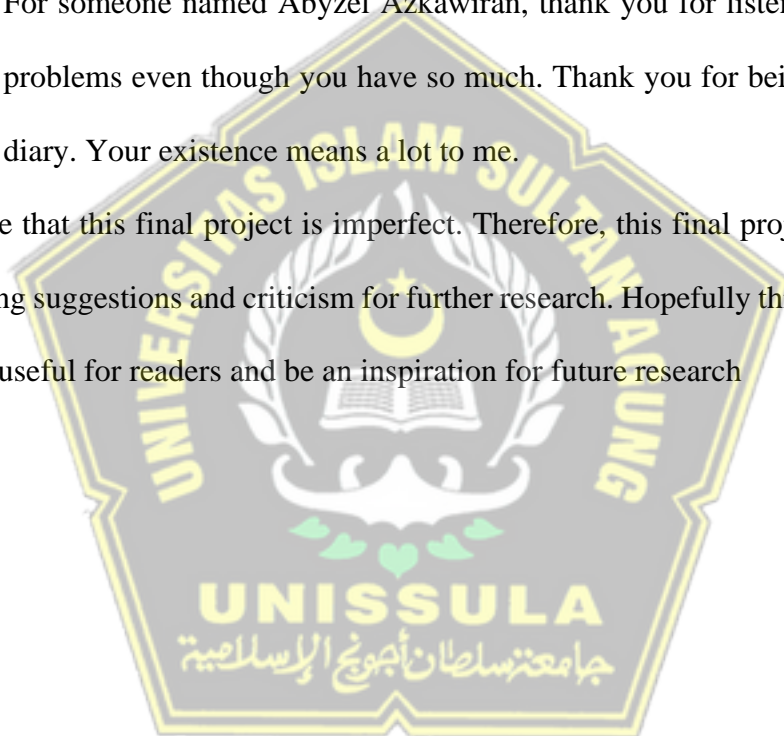
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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I offer my deepest thanks to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who has given me life until now, eased all my difficulties and affairs and given extraordinary blessings so that I can complete this final project. This final project cannot be completed without motivation, encouragement, support and guidance from many parties. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following parties:

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7. college life. Friends who are always there in difficult and happy situations.
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I realize that this final project is imperfect. Therefore, this final project is open to receiving suggestions and criticism for further research. Hopefully this final project can be useful for readers and be an inspiration for future research



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

This section explains the significance of the connection between writing technique, perception in psychology and literature. Literature that is intertwined across disciplines such as history, philosophy, sociology, and psychology is a field in which language functions as a vehicle for conveying insights about humanity, life, culture, individuality, and the diversity of human experience. Throughout history, thinkers, writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists, and psychiatrists have been involved in studying and discussing aspects of personality, differences between individuals, existence, and the dynamics of society. The relationship between literature and psychology is very strong because both literature and psychology focus on human beings, their responses, perceptions of the world, suffering, aspirations, longings, fears, clashes, and reconciliation. They explore individual and communal preoccupations using a variety of concepts, methodologies and perspectives. (Goksen, 250–257).

The concept of defamiliarization, also known as *ostranenie*, was first introduced by Russian Formalist critic Viktor Shklovsky in the early 20th century. It refers to the literary technique of making the familiar seem strange or unusual, thereby revealing new aspects of reality and challenging reader's perceptions. The technique of defamiliarization has been used by a variety of writers in different

genres and periods to create a sense of wonder, subvert expectations, and explore the human condition. (Shklovsky, 4)

This study argues that in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll uses the technique of defamiliarization to create a sense of disorientation and confusion, reflecting the perceptual disturbances Alice experiences as she navigates this strange new world. The use of illogical events, nonsensical characters, and nonsensical language in the story challenges the reader's perception of reality, and the rules of the real world that do not apply in Wonderland force the reader to question what is real and what is not.

This research aims to investigate how Carroll use the technique of defamiliarization to blur the boundaries between reality and fantasy in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." By analyzing the way Carroll use imagery structure to create a sense of disorientation and confusion, this research seeks to understand how the use of defamiliarization in the novel contributes to the exploration of human psychology and the nature of reality.

Carroll's excellence in utilizing writing technique has brought "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." as one of the most popular classical children's literature of all times that its influence permeates other disciplines. In 1955, Psychiatrist John Todd from England was inspired by Carroll's work that he provided a definition for the condition of patients who experience a perceptual disorder called Alice-in-Wonderland syndrome (AIWS). This syndrome involves a temporary illusion of one's own body image, in which the size, mass, or shape of the body appears distorted. He named the syndrome after the perceptual disorder

experienced by the main character. Todd documents six cases of perceptual disorder, all of which exhibit episodic body image distortions similar to those experienced by Alice.



Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, published in 1865 is the object of this study. This novel tells the story of a little girl named Alice who is sitting by a river with her sister when suddenly she sees a rabbit wearing a vest like a human not far from where she sits. As Alice was watching the white rabbit took out a watch from his pocket, and he called out that he was late. The white rabbit Alice saw opened a hole. Alice ran after the White Rabbit into the hole and arrived at a large passage lined with doors. Then Alice found a key which turned out to be the key to the door in the rabbit hole. She saw a very beautiful garden behind the door but she could not enter because her body size did not match the small door. As she was crying, she accidentally found a bottle marked "DRINK ME" and without thinking Alice drank the contents. From then on, Alice began her adventure in Wonderland, a world where many other strange characters were found.

This study aims to investigate how Carroll employs defamiliarization techniques to blur the boundaries between reality and fantasy in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. By analyzing the ways in which Carroll uses imagery and perception of Defamiliarization to create a sense of disorientation and confusion, this study seeks to understand how the novel's use of defamiliarization contributes to its exploration of the human psyche and the nature of reality. Multiple theses that share similarities with the one on "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*" have been found in the previous studies. Some of the examples are the thesis titled "*An Analysis The Characteristic of The Main Character in Lewis Carroll's Alice Adventures in Wonderland.*" Written by Liska Depita that published on 2021 which focuses on what Alice's character is like, for example being brave. There is another

thesis entitled "*Character analysis of "Mad hatter" in Alice's adventure in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll using deconstructive reading method*" written by Cahya Felicia that was published in 2022. This thesis focuses on one of the characters, namely the mad hatter. From these data it can be seen that Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is a very interesting literary work to be used as an object of study. However, this study takes a different theoretical approach to present a different perspective compared to the previously mentioned studies.

Based on the above explanation, this study chose the title "*Defamiliarization, Imagery and Perception in Children's Fantasy Literature: A Case Study of the Character Alice in Lewis Carroll's Alice Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*"

1.2 Problems Formulation

Based on the background of the study stated above, this study formulates several problem formulations as follows:

1. How does imagery and perception of defamiliarization technique blur the perspective of fantasy and reality in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*?
2. How does Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland's* characters?

1.3 Limitation of the study

This research focuses on imagery and perception as a defamiliarization technique is limited to the character Alice with regards to defamiliarization technique, this study is limited only to imagery and perception technique which is used to represent the perceptual disorder in the character Alice.

1.4 Objective of the study

Based on the problem formulation that has been formulated above, this study formulates several objectives as follows:

1. To analyze the imagery and perception in defamiliarization techniques blur the perspective of fantasy and reality in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*?
2. To show how Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

1.5 Significance of the study

As explained above, this study contributes to the ongoing discussion of defamiliarization in literature, exploring its role in blurring the boundaries between reality and fantasy. It sheds light on the ways in which Carroll employs defamiliarization techniques to create a sense of disorientation and confusion, mirroring the perceptual disorder that Alice experiences in Wonderland. Things that may not be a problem so far, such as how characters are made in literary

works, it turns out that when we study it from the perspective of literary psychology, there are many interesting things that we can encounter, one of which is perceptual disorder. This study can also be useful for those who want to write further about perceptual disorder, whether it is in literature or real human life.

1.6 Organization of the study

This final project is divided into five chapters, each addressing a different subject. Chapter one includes an introduction, background of the study, problems formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter two focuses on a review of related literature, which encompasses research problem variables, relevant theories, and the hypothesis. Chapter three delves into the research methods, encompassing the types of research employed, as well as data organization and analysis. The data organizing section outlines the data collection methods, involving reading the novel, identifying data, classifying the data, reducing the data, and analyzing it. Chapter four consists of finding and discussion. Last, chapter five consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter includes reviews of related literature, divided into two subchapters. The first subchapter provides a synopsis of Lewis Carroll's 1865 novel "*Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*," which is the focus of this study. The second subchapter discusses related literature, specifically focusing on two main aspects: Defamiliarization Technique and Perceptual Disorder.

2.1 Synopsis of *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* 1865

The story begins with the first chapter entitled "Down the Rabbit-hole". Alice sat by her sister on the bank, and had nothing to do. After some contemplation, she was taken aback by the unexpected sight of a well-dressed White Rabbit scurrying past. The Rabbit, seemingly in a hurry, pulled out a pocket watch and revealed a rabbit hole. Fueled by her curiosity, Alice chased after the White Rabbit and entered the hole, finding herself in a spacious corridor filled with numerous doors. Among them, she discovered a tiny door and managed to unlock it with a key she had stumbled upon. She saw a very beautiful garden behind the door but she could not enter because her body size did not match the small door. As she was crying, she accidentally found a bottle marked "DRINK ME" and without thinking Alice drank the contents.

Alice rapidly diminished in size in order to fit through the door, but was unable to do so because she had inadvertently left the key on a table located

significantly higher than her. While surveying her surroundings, Alice stumbled upon a cake with the inscription "EAT ME" and consumed it, causing her to grow to an enormous height. Despite her increased stature, Alice experienced deep frustration as she remained unable to gain entry through the door. Subsequently, she encountered a mouse. Outside, the animals attempted to dislodge Alice from the house by throwing rocks, which inexplicably transformed into cakes upon landing inside. Alice ate one of the cakes and shrank to a tiny size. Wandering into the forest, she encountered a Caterpillar perched on a massive mushroom. The Caterpillar informed Alice that different parts of the mushroom could make her grow or shrink. Curiosity got the better of her, and she took a bite of the mushroom, elongating her neck to a towering length. Another nibble restored her to normal height.

Alice continued her journey through the forest until she stumbled upon the home of the Duchess. In the Duchess's absence, she entrusted her baby, which turned out to be a peculiar pig, to Alice. Alice released the pig and ventured back into the forest, where she encountered the enigmatic Cheshire Cat. The Cheshire Cat explained to Alice that everyone in Wonderland, including herself, was afflicted with madness. Following the Cat's cryptic advice, Alice proceeded to the March Hare's residence, where she discovered the March Hare, Mad Hatter, and Dormouse trapped in an eternal tea party. Returning to the forest, Alice discovered a tree with a door on its side, through which she reentered the grand hall. After finding the key, Alice shrinks back to small after eating the mushroom she brought and she enters

the garden door and meet the queen of hearts who is very strange. The queen invites Alice to play a game and the queen loses the game.

2.2 Related Literature

A. Defamiliarization

According to Viktor Shklovsky, defamiliarization is “unfamiliarity” used in the literary text in order to show the peculiarity, the uniqueness of a literary work. It involves presenting familiar things in a strange or unusual way to highlight their distinctiveness and uniqueness. This technique explores the differences between literature and reality by transforming everyday objects into something new, unique, or distinctive. The reader's perception of normal objects is altered, making them see things from a new and unfamiliar perspective. Originally used in poetry, defamiliarization was later applied to other forms of literature to differentiate literary works from everyday life or reality. The tendency was originally used only in poetry, but as time went by, they attempted to combine the defamiliarization element into other literary forms. (Cook, 1995, p. 138, as cited in Rukmi, 2008)

Defamiliarization is a concept involving presenting ordinary objects, concepts, or situations in an unfamiliar or startling way. It is a powerful technique that challenges our perceptions and forces us to see the world through a fresh and invigorating lens. For writers, defamiliarization becomes a vehicle to transport readers into uncharted territories, awakening their imagination and deepening their engagement with the written word. (Shklovsky, p. 16)

According to Shklovsky, the process of perception aims at aesthetics itself, we must increase the difficulty and duration of perception and make it more difficult (Shklovsky 2). By using defamiliarization, the text becomes more unclear and the process of comprehension becomes difficult, thereby allowing readers to generate fresh perspectives and new feelings about familiar and once overlooked things in their lives. It can mean drawing attention to something that is usually familiar, or else drawing attention to the act of writing itself and forcing readers to reckon with what makes something a work of art. Writers can use defamiliarization in several different ways, but the effect is generally the same: an unsettling change in perspective that makes readers ask questions and consider art in new ways. The key feature of defamiliarization is assessing the distinctness between reality and literature. Authors use this technique to identify their writings as works of art. d (Dobie, 2011, p. 35)

The goal of defamiliarization according to Shklovsky is to make readers question their perception of reality and, as a result, ultimately redefine that reality. As a pioneer of defamiliarization, he defined defamiliarization as a method or process that aims to make the familiar and everyday into foreign or foreign objects that function as art and create a renewal of perception, making the reader see the world in its entirety, in a new light and in an unexpected way. On the one hand, defamiliarization in literature is an unstable process.

According to Wall (2009), the purpose of the defamiliarization technique in literary works is to place the mind in a state of radical unpreparedness; to cultivate a deliberate suspension of disbelief. We see and hear things as if for the first time

and the conventionality of our perception is questioned. Through 'making strange' -ostranenie-, we force the mind to rethink its situation in the world. Shklovsky (1992, quoted in Eggins, 2005) states that art aims to provide a sensation of something as it is felt and not as it is already known. Art is a way of experiencing the artistry of an object; the object is not important. Therefore, a poet can achieve his goals through defamiliarization of readers' expectations.

There are several terms and the definitions according to Purbo (2022) used as the tool to analyze the novel:

1. **Form/structure:** The way that the story is structured of form, this technique challenges readers' conventional understanding of both objects and language.
2. **Imagery.** Faculty for visualization: There are four main imageries, the first one is organic imagery focuses on what the characters feel. Second, visual imagery determines what the readers "see" through the texts. Third, audio imagery implies the sound that is "heard" through texts. Last, kinesthetic imagery implies what the characters do.
3. **Point of view:** point of view according to stories narrated in first person, which limits the reader's view to the thoughts and feelings of the main character in a literary work. This limited perspective creates the illusion that the reader is not only experiencing the story through the eyes of the main character but also experiencing it directly as if they were the main character themselves.

4. **Tension:** tension is often in irony and paradox: contradictive logics and thus making these instances ironic on the main character.
5. **Metaphor:** The use of language in which compares two or more things implicitly. There is only one metaphor said in the story that is the moment when the main character reveals their self.
6. **Defamiliarization in perception:** an art skill in which making objects strange, difficult in form, and increase the feeling of difficulty and time length. Defamiliarization at the level of perception involves presenting common objects, events, or situations in a way that makes them appear strange or new to the reader, challenging their usual perceptions and habits of thought.
7. **Parallelism:** The repetition of similar words, sentences, or phrases in a text. In this final project the researcher only focus on defamiliarization in imagery and defamiliarization in perception.

B. Perceptual Disorder

Perception is the power to recognize qualities, relationships and differences in an object through the process of observing, know and interpreting, after the five senses get stimulated. The perceptual process requires an external object, stimulation and senses (receptors). Perception is a cognitive process used by individuals to interpret and understand the world around them. Gibson explains that perception is a process of giving meaning to the environment by individuals. Perception is the process of transferring physical stimuli into information

psychological; mental processes that bring sensory stimuli to consciousness. (Gibson, 44-45)

Perception is an active process that relies on top-down processing, which involves using prior knowledge and higher cognitive information to make sense of ambiguous stimuli from our environment. Perception can be seen as a hypothesis based on our past experiences and information stored in the brain. In other words, Gregory argued that our perception of reality is actively constructed, taking into account our environment and internal knowledge. This challenges the constructivist approach, which emphasizes the role of knowledge in perception and opposes the nativist approach to the development of perception. Evidence supporting a nativist approach has accumulated. For example, newborns show constancy of shape, show or recognize a preference for their mother's voice, and show a preference for normal features over random features soon after they are born. These findings suggest that some aspects of perception are innate and not solely dependent on individual constructs. (Gregory 622-629)

One major criticism of constructivists is that they underestimate the wealth of sensory evidence available in the real world compared to the controlled laboratory settings where much of their evidence is derived. Constructivists often use examples of constancy of size to support their claims, arguing that additional sensory evidence is needed to accurately understand the size of objects despite changes in the retinal image as objects move away. However, in real-world situations, retinal images are not viewed in isolation. Many sensory information, such as other objects, background context, distant horizons, and motion, contribute

to our perception. This emphasizes the importance of the second perceptual approach, known as the direct approach, advocated by Gibson.

Although psychiatrists regularly inquire about abnormal perception in their patients, it is rare for us to pause and reflect on the actual factors that differentiate normal perception from distorted or deceptive perception. Recent research in psychology, neuroscience, and computer science is providing insight into the nature of normal perception, emphasizing its strong connection with pre-existing expectations about the world. Perception depends on the delicate balance between the sensory information we receive and the expectations we hold. When the balance is disturbed, it can interfere with the process of accurate and precise perception. As a result, people who experience this perceptual disorder cannot distinguish the boundaries or differences between accurate perceptions and distorted or deceptive perceptions. This makes not a clear qualitative difference, but a nuanced one. (Gregory 51-52). In its conclusion, Gibson's theory refers more to perception in the real world, while Gregory's theory explains how perception is influenced by illusions.

The conditions for perception to occur are:

- Objects, stimuli that come from outside the individual and which have five senses (The stimulus directly affects the sensory nerves which work as receptors).
- Attention is the first step in creating perception.

The three perception processes:

- a. Physical process – object → stimulus → receptor or sensory organ

- b. Physiological processes – stimulus → sensory nerves → brain
- c. Psychological processes – Processes in the brain so that an individual becomes aware of a stimulus accepted. (McLeod, S. 1-18)

Based on psychopathology, perceptual disorders can be divided into two forms, namely, sensory distortion and sensory deception.

C. Sensory Deception

Sensory Deception refers to the misinterpretation of sensory information or a false perception of reality or a distorted reality. Sensory deception involves the brain's misprocessing or misinterpretation of sensory input that causes individuals to perceive things that are not actually there or are false. Sensory deception can manifest in various ways, such as hallucinations, illusions, depersonalization and derealization. (Sadock et al. 276) Each of the sensory deception will be elaborated as follows:

1. Hallucinations

Among all types of perception disorders, hallucinations are the most frequently experienced. Hallucinations are the emergence of new perceptions (false perceptions) without external objects. Hallucinations are false sensory perceptions that are not related to real external stimuli; there may or may not be a delusional interpretation of the hallucinatory experience. For example, hearing people's voices or whispers, without anyone speaking (the source of the sound). Hallucinations are also influenced by mental images which are then projected outward so that they appear to come from outside the person. (Blom, 13-14)

2. Illusion

Illusion is a wrong perception or misinterpretation of a real external sensory stimulus. In another sense, an illusion is a five-sensory perception caused by sensory stimulation that is interpreted incorrectly or a wrong interpretation of a stimulus to the five senses. For example, a sufferer with feelings of guilt may interpret the sound of rustling leaves as a sound approaching him. Illusions occur in various forms, namely visual (sight), acoustic (hearing), olfactory (smell), gustatory (taste) and tactile (touch) illusions. (Lisa M, 1)

3. Depersonalization

Depersonalization refers to the sensation of being separate from oneself, perceiving one's actions, emotions, or thoughts as if observing them from afar. It entails a sense of disconnection from one's own identity. Depersonalization may involve a sense of detachment within oneself, relating to one's mind or body, or the experience of observing oneself from a detached perspective. (Mauricio S, 2009)

4. Derealization

One of the symptoms of Perceptual Disorders Associated with Conversion and Dissociation Phenomena is Derealization. Derealization (DR) are symptoms characterized by, respectively, feelings of unreality and detachment from one's self and one's surroundings. Derealization is defined as a subjective feeling that the environment becomes foreign, as if it is not real. Derealization is an unreal or felt experience detached from its own thinking as if it were in an unfamiliar environment (e.g., an individual or object felt unreal, like a foggy dream, nothing life, or distorted views). Derealization is a condition when a person feels that the

environment or other people are not real. Simply put, people with depersonalization disorder feel like they are living in a dream. They believe that the things that happen around them are not real. This makes it difficult to distinguish which is reality and which is just a dream (American Psychiatric Association 87-122).

D. Sensory Distortion

Sensory distortion is a perceptual phenomenon in which information received by the senses is altered or distorted. Sensory distortion is perceiving a real object in a distorted way. This means that even if objects are correctly recognized and identified, their appearance is different from normal or is said to be distorted. Visual modalities that are affected by sensory distortion generally cause changes in the color and shape of the person's vision. In the case of sensory distortion, an actual object that we perceive appears altered or distorted. (Casey P. et al 14-31)

Quantitative changes can make sufferers perceive an object. In addition, different types of sensory distortion can affect different aspects of perception such as size, shape, color, location, motion or overall quality. In sensory distortion, there can be an increase or decrease in the intensity of a perception, as well as qualitative changes. Quantitative changes refer to the perception of objects. (Midena et al. 26)

Distortion of the shape of an object appears altered that affects how we perceive visual information. It is a condition where objects appear distorted or altered when viewed. This phenomenon involves perceiving things in strange ways, including distorted body images, as well as peculiar distortions in the perception of form, size, movement, or color. According to Dr. John Todd 1955, his discovery named "The Syndrome of Alice in Wonderland " was obtained while studying his

patients who had migraines and epilepsy. There is an illusory change in the size, distance, or position of a stationary object in the visual field they experience. Todd likened the patient's experience to that experienced by Alice in Lewis Carroll's Wonderland knowing as Alice in Wonderland Syndrome, where she experienced a change in size after consuming certain foods or drinks (Todd, 701–704). There are 4 categories of sensory distortion According to Dr. John Todd:

Distorted changes refer to the perception of size, shapes, and objects:

1. Porropsia: Objects seem like they're moving away from you when they're stationary
2. Pelopsia: Objects seem a lot closer to you than they are
3. Teleopsia: The object appears farther away than it actually is.
4. Micropsia: Objects seem smaller than actually are
5. Macropsia: Objects look bigger than actually are
6. Dymorphopsia: Straight lines look wavy
7. Dymegalopsia: Having altered shapes
8. Hyperchromatopsia: Colors seemingly look much more vivid than usual
9. Hemimicropsia: perceived reduction in vision in one half of the visual field

Distorted changes refer to the perception of Self-Perception:

1. Macrosomatognosia: Feels that body or growing taller compared to their actual size
2. Microsomatognosia: Feels that body is shrinking to a smaller or shorter size
3. Levitation: A person may feel as if they're hovering over the ground, floating
4. Somatopsychic Duality: Feeling like your body has been split into two parts

Todd also documented one case of his patient a middle-aged man with an anxiety disorder who reported experiencing full-body micro- and macrosomatognosia, ranging from feeling eight feet to three feet tall.

Distorted changes refer to the perception of Colors:

It can also be affected in various ways, including changes in color intensity (visual hyperaesthesia), actual hue, and quality of color. Such perceptual distortions of color are observed in schizophrenia. In organic conditions, achromatopsia, which is the complete absence of color, can occur following damage to the occipital region of the brain. Dyschromatopsia refers to the distortion of color perception and is seen after unilateral posterior brain lesions.

Distorted changes refer to the perception of location perceived object:

1. Alliesthesia: The perceived object is in a different position from what is expected. For example, objects may appear transposed from left to right.
2. Akinetopsia: rare condition where the individual is unable to perceive the motion of objects.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Types of Research

The type of research used for this study is qualitative. Qualitative study focuses on describing and analyzing a phenomenon, social activity, perception, belief, individual and thought. Then, this research can be categorized as library research in the way of collecting data taken from a variety of literatures. Literature meant here are not only the books, but also materials taken from journals, magazines, newspapers, internet, etc. Qualitative data is predominantly composed of language-based elements, such as words instead of numerical values. Qualitative data serves as a valuable resource for offering detailed and substantiated insights into processes within specific contexts through textual elements like words, sentences, spoken expressions, and conversations (Miles et al. 14). The research design in this study can be described as an arrangement condition for collecting and analyzing data which are taken from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel originally written by Lewis Carroll. Defamiliarization technique and perceptual disorder theory was used to analyze the research formulations.

The data in this qualitative study serve the purpose of exploring and developing a research topic, without involving numerical or statistical analysis. The qualitative research process includes data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report writing. Therefore, a qualitative approach is an appropriate research method for analyzing literary texts, including examining the conflicts in *Alice's Adventures*

in Wonderland (1865). It also can be concluded that qualitative research involves the use of methods to collect data in the form of words as the basis for analysis. Qualitative data is a source of reasoned explanations, rich in descriptions and processes in the context of words, sentences, utterances and dialogues that can be identified in literary works. In qualitative research, research findings are not the result of one data collection activity and one data analysis activity, but are the gradual results of interim results until the end of several data collection and data analysis activities taken from the novel.

3.2 Data Organizing

A. Data Collecting Method

In the data collection method, there is a data collection process that will be analyzed with information and several ways related to research. The initial and essential stage in research is the process of collecting data, because the main objective of research is to obtain data. There are several steps used for this research in collecting data. Here are the steps:

1. Reading the Novel

In this final project, the author reads *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)* several times. The first one is to find out the story line and understand the content of the novel. Second, to find a suitable topic according to the novel. Third, analyze the correlation of the topic with data in the form of words, sentences, dialogues, or terms contained within the content of the novel. The last one is to conclude data analysis in order to answer the statement of the research problems.

2. Identifying the data

After read the book for several times, the next stage is to identify specific data extracted from the novel. The aim of this stage is to collect important data relevant to the research topic, including dialogue, monologue and related sentences. Next, the author carefully underlines quotes and pages from the novel to facilitate data identification and provide further explanation for researchers in identifying relevant evidence.

3. Classifying the data

All identified data will be classified into tables called appendix. The purpose of this step is to facilitate data analysis by the researcher once all the data has been collected. The appendix will provide several columns such as numbers, quotes from text, pages, type of analysis, references and comments.

4. Reducing the data

All identified data will be reduced to a smaller number because of the relevance of the data in answering the problem formulation. The data will be discussed in chapter four as the findings of this study. In this last process, all identified data will be summarized into a smaller scale according to the interests of the data that need to be determined and also attach substantial evidence that can assist researchers in answering questions related to the formulation of the problem.

B. Types of the Data

Primary data refers to data that is collected for the first time by a researcher. It is considered as an original source. It can be quantitative (numerical) or qualitative (descriptive). In the context of English Literature, primary sources

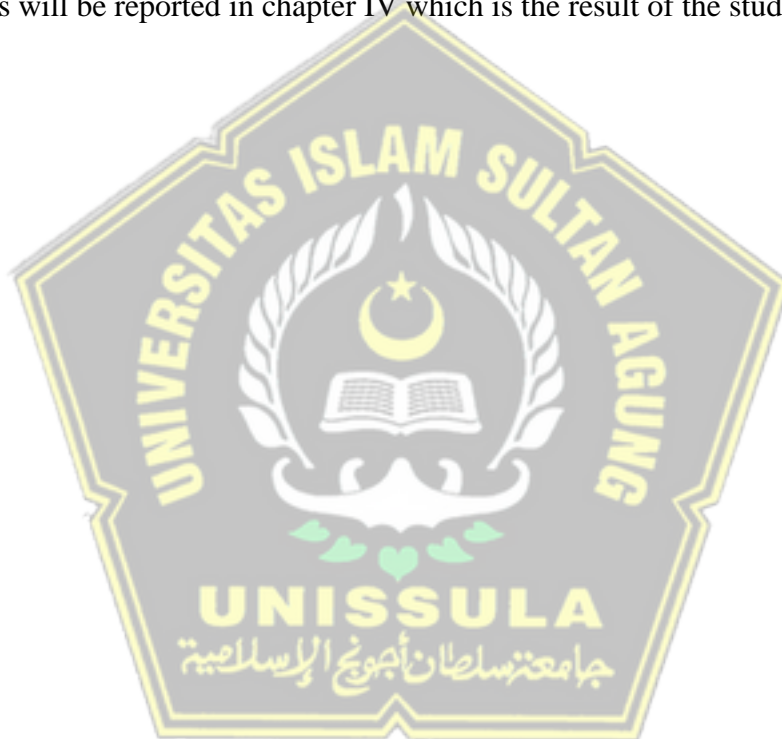
include original manuscripts like hand-written notes, novel, records, letters, diaries, documents, journals, memoirs; literary works/texts i.e. original works, interviews, testimony, speeches, numerical data, surveys, official documents, the video performance of a play, photographs, paintings, transcripts, government documents, empirical studies and court records etc.

The primary data can be obtained from the quote of the text, while the secondary data is not original but it is second-hand information. It is data which already exists. Secondary sources in literature encompass biographies, research articles, commentaries, websites etc. The summaries given in textbooks, magazines, journals, newspapers, and blogs can be secondary sources. In this final project, the primary data as the main source are taken from the object itself, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*. There are some kinds of the data which is found in the book such as words, dialogues, and terms related to the research topic. However, secondary data as the supporting data are taken from international journals, articles, sites, essays, and books which have relation to the topic of the study. Secondary data also could help to find out the information of the topic or theory that related to the study (Shirke, 30-32).

C. Analyzing the Data

In this final project, the data will be analyzed, and drawn using descriptive techniques. According to Moleong (2007: 11) descriptive research emphasizes data in the form of words, images, and not numbers caused by the application of qualitative methods. Moleong also define qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from

people and the observed behavior of phenomena that occur. In conducting the analysis, the writer uses qualitative research with qualitative data in the form of description and identification of the text, such as sentences and dialogues. This step requires the collected data taken from the previous step. By using descriptive techniques, the researcher analyzed the perceptual disorder. It could be described that perceptual disorder was represented in this novel. In addition, the theory of perceptual disorder was used to analyze the research formulations. The complete analysis will be reported in chapter IV which is the result of the study.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes and discusses defamiliarization technique in portray perceptual disorder in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel to answer the question of the problem formulation mentioned in chapter one. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about how organic imagery as type of defamiliarization techniques contribute to blur the perspective of fantasy and reality in the novel. The Second part is how Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland's* characters.

4.1 Defamiliarization technique in the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll

Defamiliarization is a literary technique created by Russian Formalist Viktor Shklovsky, involving presenting familiar things in an unfamiliar way. This technique is especially effective in "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*", where Carroll uses it to create a sense of disorientation and confusion in the reader in his novel. By presenting familiar things in an unfamiliar light, Carroll forces readers to re-examine their assumptions about the world and challenges their perceptions. This blurring is exemplified in the character of Alice, who finds herself constantly questioning her own perceptions and the reality of the world around her.

4.1.1 Defamiliarization in Imagery

Defamiliarization in imagery can be categorized into 4 types the first one is organic imagery focusing on what the characters feel. Second, visual imagery determines what the reader "sees" through the texts. Third, audio imagery implies the sound that is "heard" through texts. Lastly, kinesthetic imagery implies what the characters do (Parbo et. al 2-8). This study find a type of organic imagery use by Lewis Carroll.

“She felt that she was dozing off, and had just begun to dream that she was walking hand in hand with Dinah, and was saying to her very earnestly, “Now, Dinah, tell me the truth: did you ever eat a bat?” when suddenly, thump ! thump! down she came upon a heap of sticks and dry leaves, and the fall was over” [Datum 1]

The organic imagery is used to depict Alice's feelings of sleepiness and her growing worry about them. The phrase "He felt asleep" directly conveys his physical sensations and emotional state. The description of “dreaming that they were falling” clearly depicts her feelings of disorientation and fear, as if her body was losing control and she was falling into the unknown. This imagery effectively defamiliarizes the reader's experience by presenting a world where the boundaries between reality and dreams are blurred, drawing them into the real world of Wonderland. This quote also introduces the reader to a new world, namely Wonderland.

““Curiouser and curiouser !” cried Alice (she was so much surprised, that for the moment she quite forgot how to speak good English) ; “ 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? I’m sure I shan’t be able! **I shall be a great deal too far off to trouble myself about you:** 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.” [Datum 2]

In the novel quote, the organic imagery is used to describe Alice's feelings of surprise and wonder. The phrase "Curiouser and curiouser!" captures her sense of awe and amazement as she experiences the fantastical world of Wonderland. The image of her body "opening out like the largest telescope that ever was" vividly conveys her sense of expansion and growth, as if her body is adapting to the new and unfamiliar surroundings. The phrase "Goodbye, feet!" further emphasizes her disorientation and the loss of her sense of self as she navigates this strange world. This imagery effectively defamiliarizes the reader's experience by presenting a world that is both fantastical and unsettling, drawing them into the world of Wonderland. "Oh, my poor little feet" also shows how Alice feels when she represents macromatognosia or the feeling that her body is larger than usual.

4.1.2 Defamiliarization in Perception

Defamiliarization in perception: an art skill in which making objects strange, difficult in form, and increase the feeling of difficulty and time length. Defamiliarization at the level of perception involves presenting common objects, events, or situations in a way that makes them appear strange or new to the reader, challenging their usual perceptions and habits of thought. (Dai, 2020)

However, the Multiplication Table don't signify:

let's try Geography. London is the capital of Paris, and Paris is the capital of Rome, and Rome—no, that's all wrong, I'm certain! [Datum 3]

Defamiliarization in perception appear strange or new to the reader, challenging their usual perceptions and habits of thought involves presenting a familiar concept or situation in an unfamiliar or unexpected way, thereby challenging readers' assumptions and forcing them to reevaluate their understanding of the world. In this particular passage, Carroll uses defamiliarization to subvert the reader's expectations of geographic knowledge and the way it is presented.

This section begins with Alice trying to understand the geography of wonderland written by Lewis Carroll. The geography in wonderland states that London is the capital of Paris, which is not true; Paris is the capital of France, not London. Likewise, she incorrectly stated that Paris was the capital of Rome, and that is also incorrect. In the real world, Rome is the capital of Italy, not Paris. This novel challenges readers' assumptions about geographical knowledge and the way

it is presented. Defamiliarization presents unfamiliar things from facts that challenge readers' assumptions about geographical knowledge and the way it is presented by Lewis Carroll.

4.2 How defamiliarization technique portrays perceptual disorder in the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865)*

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes and discusses how Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization of imagery and perception technique to portray perceptual disorder in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel to answer the question of the problem formulation mentioned in chapter one. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about how sensory deception as a sign of perceptual disorder is portrayed in this novel by the character Alice. The second part discusses sensory deception is portrayed in other characters from Alice's perception.

In this part, the theory of perceptual disorder used by the researcher analyzes perceptual disorder in the character Alice. Perceptual Disorder is defined by Dr. John Todd 1955 refers to disturbance of the wrong perception of the human brain or a disturbance of the normal functioning of the mind or body.

4.2.1 How sensory deception is show in the *Alice's Adventures in wonderland (1865)*

The first type of perceptual disorder portrayed in Alice is sensory deception. Sensory deception is Sensory Deception refers to the misinterpretation of sensory information or a false perception of reality or a distorted reality. Sensory deception can manifest in various ways, such as hallucinations, illusions, depersonalization and derealization.

Derealization is an unreal or felt experience detached from its own thinking as if it were in an unfamiliar environment. There are several characteristics of derealization, for example individuals or objects feel unreal, like a foggy dream, no life, or distorted views. Derealization is a condition when a person feels that the environment or other people are not real. (American Psychiatric Association 87-122).

“I ’m sure those are not the right world,” said poor Alice, and her eyes filledz 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 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 !”” **[Datum Number 4]**

The quotation above has informed the explanation above describing the perceptual disorder (Derealization) portrayed by Alice. Alice, who was sitting in the garden, suddenly experienced a distorted view that made the environment around her feel strange. The mismatch between Alice's expectations of the world and the strange reality she encounters contributes to her derealization. Wonderland operates by its own set of rules and language, defying the conventions of the known

world. The environment she usually saw in the real world suddenly became distorted and the distorted world was called Wonderland. As Alice grapples with these surreal experiences, her perception of reality becomes increasingly distorted, and she begins to doubt the accuracy and stability of the world she lives in. As explained by the American Psychological Association, a person's condition when experiencing derealization disorder will suddenly experience a change in vision from previously normal to distorted as in the Alice section above.

“So she sat on, with closed eyes, **and half believed herself in Wonderland, though she knew she had but to open them again and all would change to dull reality**—the grass would be only rustling in the wind, and the pool rippling to the waving of the reeds—the rattling teacups would change to tinkling sheep-bells, and the Queen’s shrill cries to the voice of the shepherd boy—and the sneeze of the baby, the shriek of the Gryphon, and all the other queer noises, would change (she knew) to the confused clamour of the busy farm-yard—while the lowing of the cattle in the distance would take the place of the Mock Turtle’s heavy sobs.” [Datum Number 5]

The quote above shows the derealization portrayed by Alice, described by the quote "**half believed herself in Wonderland, though she knew she had but to open them again and all would change to dull reality**" when Alice's perception returns to the real world where she sees her environment as which should. Derealization is a state characterized by a reduced sense of reality or a change in

perception or cognitive characterization of external reality so that it appears strange or unreal (“This can't be happening”), as described by Alice.

In conclusion, the quote given highlights Alice's portrayed of derealization in the context of her adventures in Wonderland. Derealization is described as a disturbance of perception, where Alice represented a shift in her perception of reality, causing the world around her to feel unreal, distorted and strange and change into "wonderland". This phenomenon corresponds to the characteristics of derealization described by the American Psychiatric Association, where individuals may feel that their environment or other people are not real.

Alice's encounter with Wonderland disrupts her expectations of the world, causing her peripheral vision to become distorted and confusing. The mismatch between ordinary reality and the specifics of Wonderland contributes to the feeling of unreality. The narrative captures Alice's struggle with this surreal experience, as she questions the nature of her identity and the reality of the world in which she lives. Furthermore, the passages describe how Alice's perceptions fluctuate between Wonderland and "boring reality." The novel's quote about her sitting with her eyes closed, half-believing herself in Wonderland, reflects the temporary nature of derealization. The conflict between different realities adds complexity to Alice's represented perceptual disorders. Overall, the narrative of Alice's adventures is a clear representation of derealization, emphasizing the impact of impaired perception on one's sense of reality. Through Alice's journey in Wonderland, this text explores the subjective nature of perception and the challenges of navigating a world that defies conventional understanding.

4.2.2 How sensory distortions is shown from Alice character

Sensory distortions as another sign of Alice's perceptual disorder. In this novel, sensory distortions not only portrayed by Alice but we can see it affect other characters. In 1955, Dr. John Todd discovery named "The Syndrome of Alice in Wonderland " was obtained while studying his patients who had migraines and epilepsy. There is an illusory change in the size, distance, or position of a stationary object in the visual field they experience. (Todd, 701–704)

A. Distorted Self-Perception in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel

As we know, the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is very synonymous with Alice who likes to change sizes. In psychology, this condition is part of sensory distortion, namely Distorted changes refer to the perception of Self-Perception or micro and macro monogtasia. The term macrosomatognosia comes from the Greek words *makros* (large), *soma* (body), and *gnosis* (insight). It translates roughly to experiencing the body as larger'. Macrosomatognosia is a feeling that the body or growing taller compared to their actual size while Microsomatognosia is a feeling that the body is shrinking to a smaller or shorter size. (John Todd, 1955)

“How can I have done that?” she thought. “**I must be growing small again.**” She got up and went to the table to measure herself by it, and found that, as nearly as she could guess, **she was now about two feet high, and was going on shrinking rapidly:** she soon found out that the cause of this was the fan she was holding, and she dropped it hastily,

just in time to save herself from shrinking away altogether.” [Datum number 6]

In the section she is now about two feet tall, and continues to shrink rapidly: "This section indicates a type of metamorphopsia; micromatognosia where Alice experiences a "feeling of body shrinking" or feels her body is getting smaller, namely she is only two feet or only 24 inches tall. This is a representation stated by the American Psychiatric Association, 2013, that someone who experiences sensory micromatognosia will feel as if their body is shorter than actually are.

“(Alice had been to the seaside once in her life, and had come to the general conclusion, that wherever you go to on the English coast you find a number of bathing machines in the sea, some children digging in the sand with wooden spades, then a row of lodging houses, and behind them a railway station.) However, she soon made out that she was in the pool of tears which she had wept **when she was nine feet high.**”

[Datum Number 4]



Picture 3. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) page 45. illustration of macro-monogtostia

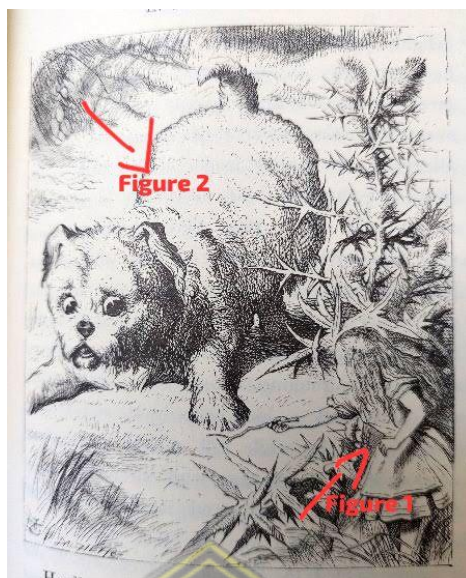
The attached image is an illustration of macro-matognosia which we can see from the first figure, namely Alice. This section shows there is a sensory distortion type of macro-macromatognosia where Alice described a "feel body shrink" to a very large size where Alice's body is nine feet high or about 108 inches. In this part, Alice experiences the same thing as Dr. John Todd's patient feels that he has grown very tall because of the effects of perceptual disorder. In particular, the similarities between Alice and Dr. Todd highlights the complexity of macro-macromatognosia and its varied impacts on individuals, as they grapple with perceptual distortions that redefine the scale and proportions of their bodies.

B. Distorted size in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel

There are several types of sensory distortions mentioned by Dr. John Todd. However, in this part we will focus on what Alice experienced. The type of perception disorder that is very dominant seen in the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is Distorted changes refer to the perception of size by Alice herself and other characters.

“An enormous puppy was looking down at her with large round eyes, and feebly stretching out one paw, trying to touch her.” **[Datum**

Number 8]

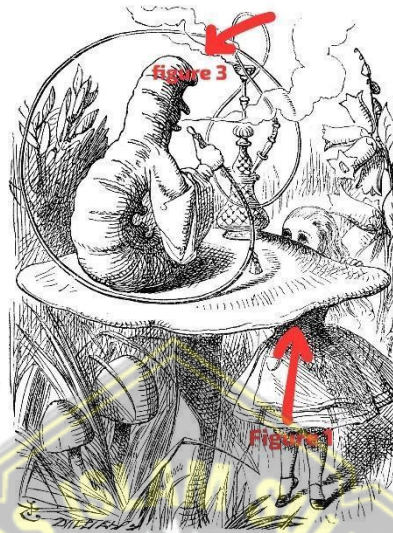


Picture 1. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) page 55. illustration of macropsia.

The attached image is an illustration of macropsia which we can see from the first figure, namely Alice, and the second figure, namely puppy. In the section "An enormous puppy" it shows that there is a type of sensory deception named macropsia which we can see in the word "enormous" which means enormous and we can also see in the illustration in the book on page 55 where that "puppy" is much bigger than Alice. The size and proportions of characters and objects frequently change. Related to derealization, here Alice experiences two signs of perceptual disorder at the same time, namely derealization and distorted size or macropsia. Here Alice experiences a distorted view (wonderland) and also like the case of Dr. John Todd experienced sensory distortion, namely an unnatural distortion of the size of objects like what Alice experienced.

“There was a large mushroom growing near her, about the same height as herself, and when she had looked under it, and on both sides

of it, and behind it, it occurred to her that she might as well look and see what was on the top of it.' '[Datum Number 9]



Picture 2. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) page 59. Illustration of macropsia

The attached picture is an illustration of macropsia which we can see from the first figure, namely Alice, and the third figure, namely the caterpillar. The quote above is another proof that Alice experienced a distorted view as well as sensory distortion where the environment around Alice before (the garden) became distorted into various unusual sizes such as the mushrooms and caterpillars in the image quote. in the quote ""There was a large mushroom growing near her, about the same height as herself" in the text there are two possibilities that occur, the first is that the fungus and its caterpillar become a larger object like a human (Alice) or what could be called macropsia namely a condition where objects appear larger than their actual size or Micro-matomanogsia, namely Alice whose body shrinks so that the size of the mushrooms and caterpillars can be equivalent to her.

Based on the information provided, it can be concluded that the novel *"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"* portrayed sensory distortions, which includes macropsia (objects appear larger than their actual size) and microsomatognosia (feeling her body shrinks to a smaller size). The illustration in the attached image supports this conclusion, showing Alice in different sizes.

The quote that mentions the large mushroom near Alice and its ability to change size further emphasizes the theme of distorted perception. The concept of macro-macromatognosia is introduced, where Alice feels her body shrink to an incredibly large size, similar to the perceptual disorder experienced by Dr. John Todd. The complexity in depicting these sensory distortions highlights the diverse impact on individuals as they grapple with changes in the scale and proportions of their bodies.

The novel represents the psychological aspects of self-perception through Alice's experiences of distorted vision, changes in size, and the complex nature of perceptual disorders such as macro-macromatognosia. Dr. John Todd adds depth to the exploration of how sensory distortions redefine a person's understanding of the body and the surrounding environment. In Alice's case, it can be interpreted that Wonderland presents the sensory distortions described by Dr. John Todd.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter concludes the explanation of the analysis result described in chapter four and suggestion for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

In this study, we have explored the concept of imagery and perception of defamiliarization as a literary technique used by Lewis Carroll in his iconic work, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" to represent perceptual disorder. Defamiliarization, which involves the manipulation of familiar elements to create a sense of strangeness, is achieved through various means such as imagery and perception. The use of these techniques serves to strip readers of their understanding of the world, allowing them to experience fantastical events and characters in a new and unfamiliar light. The character of Alice, in particular, is a prime example of how defamiliarization can be used to represent perceptual disorders.

In the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, Imagery technique in defamiliarization focuses on what the characters feel and Defamiliarization in perception as an art skill in which makes objects strange, difficult in form, and increases the feeling of difficulty and time length. The novel also shown defamiliarization at the level of perception involves presenting common objects, events, or situations in a way that makes them appear strange or new to the reader. Used by Lewis Carroll to describe perceptual disorder through what the main character (Alice) feels and represents the perceptual disorder. Defamiliarization of

perception was also used by Lewis Carroll to blur the boundaries between reality and fantasy in this novel.

Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and portrayed of derealization in the context of her adventures in Wonderland. Derealization is described as a disturbance of perception, where Alice represented a shift in her perception of reality, causing the world around her to feel unreal, distorted and strange and change into "wonderland". This phenomenon corresponds to the characteristics of derealization described by the American Psychiatric Association, where individuals may feel that their environment or other people are not real. Derealization, a common symptom of perceptual disorders, is evident in Alice's sense of disconnection from her environment. As she explores the fantastical world of Wonderland, she often finds herself in situations that conflict with her understanding of the world, leading to feelings of detachment and disorientation. Alice also often questions.

Micro and Macrotognosia, which involve distortions of self perception, are also portrayed by Lewis Carroll in Alice's novels. For example, when experiences a sudden and drastic reduction in her body size, which illustrates the concept of micromanogtasia. Likewise, when she ate a growing cake, she grew very large, indicating macromanogtasia. Alice also saw other characters in Wonderland with inappropriate sizes, such as puppies and caterpillars that had size distortion.

Micropsia and macropsia, involving distortions of size perception, are also seen in the novel. Alice's experiences in Wonderland, such as navigating through a maze of corridors or finding herself in a room full of doors leading to different worlds,

demonstrate her difficulty in understanding spatial relationships and her sense of disorientation. Alice also portrayed distorted self-perception which makes her body feel shorter and taller. These events further blur the lines between reality and fantasy, creating a sense of disorientation and confusion that is characteristic of perceptual disorders.

This study found the important discoveries. First, Lewis Carroll succeeded in blur the boundaries between reality and fantasy in his work, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* using defamiliarization technique. By blur the fantasy, Lewis Carroll use defamiliarization technique to portray perceptual disorder with various signs of derealization, micropsia, macropsia, micromanogtosia, and micromanogtosia using defamiliarization techniques. The use of absurd and illogical events in the novel, combined with Alice's experiences of disorientation and disconnection from reality, creates a narrative that effectively depicts the challenges and confusion experienced by individuals with perceptual disorders.

5.2 Suggestion

This final project uses imagery and perception of defamiliarization techniques to blur the perspective of fantasy and reality in the novel. This final project also specific to derealization, micromatognosia, macromatognosia, micropsial and macropsia as representations of perceptual disorders in the main character. The author suggests that further research can analyze this novel using other signs of perceptual disorders using defamiliarization techniques. Interestingly, the novel *Alice's in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll is a very famous work and has never faded over time. Researchers also hope that future writers can

use the theory of perceptual disorders in other fantasy literary works. The author hopes that subsequent research will produce more refined results or findings by applying this perspective.



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