

**PRUE'S IMAGINATION ABOUT IMPASSABLE
WILDERNESS ON COLIN MELOY'S NOVEL *WILDWOOD***

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ABSTRACT

Syairiyah, Marthalita N, and Fanani, Abu *Prue's Imagination for Impassable Wilderness on Colin Meloy's Novel of Wildwood.*

Keyword: Imagination, dream, and Impassable Wildernes

This article studies the imagination which appears in child's mind on the novel of *Wildwood* written by Colin Meloy. Sometimes the children like to imagine with what they see, hear, and read. In this novel, Prue is one of the children who experiences adventure by her imagination.

This study is conducted to enrich the topic about imagination. Imagination in the object is analyzed using dream theory by Sigmund Freud. This research is using qualitative method. The novel of *Wildwood* by Colin Meloy is the primary data source. While, the supporting data are taken from secondary data source.

The researchers find a result of this study; Prue's imagination before she entered the Impassable Wilderness. Her imagination sometimes seems real even though not all of their imagination become real. But, this novel makes one of the children becomes real when she faces the problem of that myth.

INTISARI

Fanani, Abu, dan Syairiyah, Marthalita N, *Prue's Imagination for Impassable Wilderness on Colin Meloy's Novel of Wildwood.*

Kata kunci: Imajinasi, mimpi, dan tempat yang tidak dapat dilewati

Artikel ini mempelajari imajinasi yang muncul di benak anak-anak tentang novel Wildwood yang ditulis oleh Colin Meloy. Terkadang anak-anak suka membayangkan dengan apa yang mereka lihat, dengar, dan baca. Dalam novel ini, Prue adalah salah satu anak yang mengalami petualangan dengan imajinasinya.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memperkaya topik tentang imajinasi. Imajinasi pada objek dianalisis menggunakan teori mimpi oleh Sigmund Freud. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Novel Wildwood oleh Colin Meloy adalah sumber data primer. Sedangkan data pendukung diambil dari sumber data sekunder.

Peneliti menemukan hasil utama dari penelitian ini; imajinasi Prue sebelum dia memasuki Impassable Wilderness. Imajinasi mereka kadang-kadang tampak nyata meskipun tidak semua imajinasi mereka menjadi nyata. Tapi di novel ini menjadikan imajinasi seorang anak menjadi nyata ketika dia menghadapi masalah tentang mitos tersebut.

Introduction

Literature is a creative work that is created by human which produces art. As the literature is a creative work, the thoughts and the personality of the creator may be conveyed through the products. Literature as a work of art may depict or represent the feeling and the experience of the writer (Makin, 2017: 1). Mostly, when the person is unable to express his or her feeling honestly, he will need some alternative way to express the feeling

and experience to tell the world, either it will be an art of melody, picture, or words. Art of words collection is called literature. Literature speaks the truth and beauty of life in this world (Sari, 2016: 1). Work of literature is something that serves certain pleasure to every art lover as the elements of fiction, creative and imaginative parts as the designs of literary work (Wellek and Warren, 1948: 18). Those elements are poured into one work within the right form of words and plot that will

create such beautiful work. The transmission from the writer's abstract thoughts into a solid joy people may enjoy, it will be felt in any form of art such as poetry, novel, short stories, and so on.

Prose can be seen in novel, magazine, letter, news and etc. The prose is a term to express a sentence that has no link or is not bound to a language arrangement, or it can be freed (Abrams, 2005: 288). The novel is a literary work consisting of prose which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements in long writing (Abrams, 2005: 226). The contents of the novel are longer and more complex than the contents of the short story, nor do they have structural limitations.

Here, the researchers use the novel from the genre children literature. The novel used by the researchers is *Wildwood*. *Wildwood* tells the story about the child who has the will to rescue a baby who is strangely brought by the big crows. Her will to rescue the baby leads her to a magical forest named Impassable Wilderness. Prue had to take her brother so she would not be

scolded by her parents. If he says that his sister was kidnapped by a big crow, then Prue will be punished because she only imagines. But if she asked for police assistance then the police did not believe her.

The author of *Wildwood* is Colin Meloy who is a singer of *The Decemberists* and a children book writer. His full name is Colin Patrick Henry Meloy and he was born on October 5th, 1974 in Helena, Montana. Meloy in *The Decemberists* is not only as of the vocal singer, but also the leader of the band. He also writes some songs for Portland. Meloy starts to create a literary kid genre with the book entitle *Wildwood*. The illustration of the book is made by his wife, Carson Ellis (Meloy, 2011: 723).

There are many ways by the reader to recognize the presence of characters through a dramatic or narrative work. Characters are usually distinguished to a different tangle of certain moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities in presenting their performance and premise within the plot (Abrams, 1957: 42). The compilation of rising action,

exposition, conflict, falling action, alienation, climax, and resolution is defined as a plot. Action is performed by a particular character to exhibit their moral and distortion qualities to another character in the work of art (Abrams, 2005: 224).

Theory Used

The researchers analyze the character of the novel *Wildwood* written by Colin Meloy through the psychological approach. In the following research, psychoanalysis used to analyze the character of Prue in the novel *Wildwood*. The focus point of the theory is Freud's theory about dream within Psychoanalysis. Freud describes his approach to dream analysis that will explain the meaning of the certain hidden symbol that is unconsciously linked within the patient's psychodynamic of emotional repression. This psychological approach is led by the reestablished concept of dream interpretation in Freud's psychoanalytic system of thinking.

Further, the dream is a part of something that happens to a human being when people are sleeping. The dream is also a subconscious

experience that involves vision, hearing, thoughts, feelings, or other senses in sleep. Unconsciously, when we sleep, we will do something under our consciousness to express ourselves in order to convey things we want to do in real life but we cannot go through (Tyson, 2005: 18).

Method

In this study, the researchers use a qualitative method to collect the data and to answer the research problem. The researchers choose the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, in order to find the deepest analysis. The method used was the psychoanalysis to analyze the imagination of the main character in the novel. According to the statement above, this study uses a psychological approach as a literary work.

Analysis

Prue's Imagination

1. Prue Hears Dogs Howl Differently

Prue hears the dog barks very hard, until she is very afraid of that sound. She believes that Mac also hears it when he still four months. Exactly, she goes to her parent's room and she finds that Mac has slept. Her parent looks up far away and they just calm Prue down that it is just the same old dog barking. "Prue noticed then that the distant barking was different from the barking of the neighborhood dogs; it was more shrill, more disordered and angry." (Meloy, 2011: 17) The quotation shows that Prue pays attention to the howling which is different from the neighbor dogs howling: it is louder, more disorganized, and mad. Prue is really afraid because the sounds of the dogs are so strong, different from the dogs howl of their neighbor. She tries to hear the voice of dogs which is so scary. So that she goes to her parent's room to ask about the sounds. Her parent tells that it is the sound of the same old dog which shred trash and it is a neighborhood dog. Her parent asks Prue not to worry about it. Here, Prue's imagination seems real. But, her parent looks like they know

about the sound. It presents in the next quotes. "Her parents started when she spoke, and father said, 'Just some old dogs howling.'" (Meloy, 2011: 17) On the quotation above Prue's parent is calming her down that the sound is just the same old dog which is howling.

2. Prue Sees the Big Crows Fly in the Garden.

Before Prue sees the big crows in the garden. She goes out with her little brother, Mac, then she puts him in the Radio Flayer (the name of Prue's wagon). Prue goes to the library to search for a book about notes of betrayal by librarians. Here, Prue has imagined about Impassable Wilderness because that place is near to The Industrial Wastes. The company that builds factory beside Impassable Wilderness is called Industrial Wastes. So, they kill animals wildly, destroy their home, and cut down their trees to build Industrial Wastes. Those are the causes which make the animal angry and against human being especially in the Portland area, Prue's home. When she goes out of the library, the

wind becomes so cloudy. Because the sky is closed by the big crows. Recently, she reads an explanation about the shape of big crows. At the same time, Prue feels like it is just a dream or just her imagination after reads some book about it. She feels afraid of the appearance that she just has seen.

“She’d just been reading about them the night before, even from a distance, Prue was astounded by their size and the power of their every wing stroke.” (Meloy, 2011: 7)

The quote says that she has read about the shape of the big crows a moment ago. Even though Prue hasn’t already known about it, she has amazed by it. If she really sees the big crows, everybody will assume that she is just imagining. Common people will not believe about it because it is impossible in real life if the big crows exist, but it is true. Awhile after reading a book about the story of the librarian, she sees the big crows in the garden are flying.

“Waking from her reverie, Prue found she was standing on the top of the beach, shaking her first at the crows like an ineffectual comic book bystander, cursing some supervillain for the theft of a purse. The crows were quickly gaining altitude; they now topped the highest branches of the poplars. Mac could barely be seen amid the black, winged swarm.” (Meloy, 2011: 8)

The quote above tells that Prue wakes from her fantasy, while she finds herself standing on the beach, she messed up because of her first sight about the big crows she had just seen in a view moment ago. The crows fly fast into the highest and Mac cannot be seen because of the big black wings covered the sky. Prue realizes that if she explains it to the police, no one believes her, since it is just her imagination as same as if she reports it to her parents. Whereas, Sometimes the children likes to imagine with what they see, hear, and read. In this novel, Prue is one of the children who imagines

something after she hears, reads, and sees. Firstly, Prue hears about someone who lost and back after several years in a bad condition. It shows in the quotation below:

“Prue had been suspicious of the story from her first hearing; the identity of this ‘man’ seemed to change from telling to telling. It was someone’s father in one version, a wayward cousin in another. Also, the details shifted in each telling. A visiting high school kid told a group of Prue’s rapt classmates that the individual (in this version, the kid’s older brother) had returned from his weird sojourn in the Impassable Wilderness aged beyond belief, with a great white beard that stretched down to his tattered shoes.” (Meloy, 2011: 16)

The quotation above says that Prue has been suspicious about the story from the first hearing. She has heard about the man in the story. Everybody is telling about this man

differently. A student from junior high school comes to her school and tells Prue’s classmates that the man who lost in the Impassable Wilderness has back. He has got old with a white beard and in a bad condition. Secondly, she goes to the library to read something about the killing of crows or the other animals which live near the Industrial Wastes. Thirdly, her father explains about the initial of I.W.

3 Mac Brought by the Big Crows into Impassable Wilderness

After Prue reads about the shape of the big crows, her brother Mac is taken by big crows outside. She cannot imagine how to bring his brother back, or how she looks for help to bring her brother back which is taken by big crows into the deepest wood. She is confused about how to tell her parents about Mac which was taken by crows. “And so one can imagine Prue’s horror when she witnessed the black plume of crows disappear, her baby brother in tow, into the darkness of this Impassable Wilderness.” (Meloy, 2011: 18) In

this part shows that Prue imagines the big crow flicks his black feathers by bringing his little brother on his creepy body. And brought him into Impassable Wilderness. It is impossible to explain about her little brother Mac being brought by big crows into I.W to her parent. They will not believe what happened to the Mac.

4 Prue Sees the Crows Enter into the Deepest Wood

When Prue sees her brother Mac was brought by crows, the crows fly into Impassable Wilderness. It shows in the conversation between Prue and Curtis in the I.W. "I saw them dive into the woods in the hills above the Railroads Bridge and I didn't see them fly back out, so I have to assume they'd be around here somewhere." (Meloy, 2011: 48) According to the quotation shows that Prue sees the big crows fly into the deepest of Impassable Wilderness in the hills on Railroad Bridge and she does not see the big crows flying back out from wood. Whereas, she

thinks that her brother is near the place she stands.

5 Prue Enters the Impassable Wilderness

Prue's father told her that it is a place with just a wide green wood as same as the other wood. But the differences with the other wood are whoever enters this wood will die because the wood is so cold and the mountain is too steep to climb. It presents in the quotation below:

"There are places in the world where people just don't end up living. Maybe it's too cold or there are too many trees and mountains are steep to climb. But whatever the reason, no one has thought to build a road there and without roads, there are no houses, no cities (Meloy, 2011: 23)."

The explanation of her father about I.W above states that there is a place in the world where the people are dying because the wood is very dangerous. It is caused by the environment of the wood that is too

cool or so many trees and the mountain that are very high to climb. That is why no one will build their house there. But, the reality is different when Prue enters the Impassable Wilderness. Prue hears the conversation between coyotes who are talking about Wildwood. "She'd cast you out of Wildwood, is what she'd do, and we'd see how you fared without your packed." (Meloy, 2011: 54) The quotation shows the coyotes conversation that the woman will drive out away from Wildwood, she will do it to the coyote, and the other coyote will see the coyote drives out by her without his stuff. On the quotation above is the Dowager Governess, the woman who takes baby Mac by the big crows in the Portland. Her name is Alexandra the Governor of Wildwood. The conversation above shows how cruel Alexandra is if they do not obey the rules. The statement above also shows some part of the country which is covered by Periphery. The first country which explains in the novel is Wildwood, the second is South Wood which is told by

Richard the old man who lives in the Wildwood as a postman.

"I've never seen these coyote soldiers you're talking about, but I've heard about 'em, and believe me, your friend is beyond help at this point. No sense in us getting killed as well over it. No, best we get back to South Wood and report this to the Governor-Regent." (Meloy, 2011: 65)

Based on the statement above, Richard warns Prue about the coyotes soldiers who take Curtis (Prue's friend) into Alexandra. Richard never saw or heard about it but if it really happens to Prue's friend, he needs help right now or he will be killed by them. Richard recommends her to inform it to the Governor in South Wood. Prue feels confused about I.W which has a Governor and the structure of government. So, Richard illustrates about Wildwood. Wildwood is an uncivilized country. There are four countries in the Impassable Wilderness including Avian Principality, North Wood, South

Wood, and Wildwood. Prue never imagines that Impassable Wilderness is a country as same as the country outside where they have the government system.

“It stretches from the northernmost border of the Avian Principality all the way to the border of North Wood. I found you about halfway in the middle of nowhere, right smack in the center of Wildwood where there ain’t nothing nut wolves and coyotes and thieves living off what they can scavenge from the ground or loot from the occasional passing supply truck. Or mail truck—which is why I carry that piece of iron down there.” He pointed to the shotgun. “Being the postmaster general, it’s my job to deliver mail and supplies and whatnot from the folks in South Wood to the country folks in North Wood and vice versa, and I do that by driving this blasted road—its called the Long Road, which is no-brainer of

a name—back and forth between place the two places, braving this madness and putting my life and limb at great risk every week. And I tell you one thing, Port-Land Prue, being a state employee is not a pathway to wealth and riches.” (Meloy, 2011: 67)

On the statement above, Richard says to Prue that he found her in the north border of Avian Principality until the border of North Wood. When she find her in the middle of the street, but he does not find any wolf or coyotes in the place near he found Prue. He says that he becomes the chief of the general post, and his job description is sending the letter and sending the stuff which it does not exist in the South Wood or the stuff which does not exist in the North Wood and vice versa. He said that it is a not good job because he must through the broken street to send something from the city to the other city. Richard tells that to be a public servant is not the way to be rich because he always positions himself in danger condition. In the other

hand, Prue imagines the place namely Impassable Wilderness or with initial I.W that she wants to bring her brother back. In fact, it is not only a wood that she has imagined before.

“ ‘In these woods. Where I come from, this place is called the Impassable Wilderness.’ This made Richard laugh so hard his cigar flew out of his mouth, and he had to fumble around at his feet to find it again. ‘Impassable Wilderness? oh boy, would that it was. I might have a little more time at home. Nah I don’t know who told you that, but you Outside folk have got it all wrong. ‘Course, you’re the first of your kind I’ve ever seen here, so it stands to reason that no one ever made an effort to find out about the Wood—Wild, North, or South.’ He looked at Prue and smiled. ‘Seemed like you just be our first pioneer Porth-Land Prue.’(Meloy, 2011: 64) ”

On the quotation above, Prue says that the place she stands on is called Impassable Wilderness by the outsider. Absolutely, Richard laughs loudly with his cigarette. He says that he may spend his time at home because of its names. Ricard said that it is wrong about the wood. But it may happen because Prue is the first people who can enter the Wood. Nobody is looking for information about the Wood. And the reason why the human called it Impassable Wilderness is because the rumor about whoever enters the wood they will die, or never come back to their home. On the way, when Prue is taken by Richard to go to South Wood, Prue sees a bird such as in the next quotation: “Prue thought she saw birds, though her vision was too foggy from sleep to be sure.” (Meloy, 2011: 80) When Prue in her journey into South Wood with Richard, the bird checks the postman stuff before entering the South Wood. Prue feels upset because she is sleeping in Richard’s van. Prue wakes and shocks because she sees the giant golden eagle looks into the car until she screams and falls from

the chair. She never imagines to see the big eagle before. That is why she is very afraid. She thought it is just her dream.

6 Impassable Wilderness is the Country Covered by Periphery

When the outsider people cannot enter the Impassable Wilderness, it is because the wood is covered by the magic calls periphery. The government has protected the wood using the magic from the outsider people.

“The Outsider girl’s presence here is *unprecedented*. Under subsection 132C in the Boundary Law Code, it clearly states that Outsiders are not legally allowed to cross over from the Outside without proper permit in the event that the boundary magic, the Periphery Bind, is somehow compromised, which I can only assume (Meloy, 2011: 126)”

The quotation above is one of the netizens of South Wood who said

that there had never been an incident of the outsiders who could enter the Wood. That is in the section 132C of the law on the boundary codes which states that the outsiders cannot enter the Wood without permission, or should not happen because the Wood has already covered by periphery magic. So, how could Prue as an outsider is able to cross the periphery safely? The citizens of South Wood are curious about how the outsider people are able to cross periphery. The periphery cover includes North Wood, South Wood, Avian Principality, and Wildwood. The government makes periphery to cover the Wood to protect the animal kingdom from the outsider people who want to damage the environment. In the first chapter, it is described how brutally outsider people kills the crows massively. On the border between Railroad Bridge and Impassable Wilderness, there is the Industrial Wastes which damage the environment of the Wood. That is why the government makes the periphery to save the wood. Prue still unbelieve because she is an outsider people but why she can pass the

periphery safely. The regulation of the Wood tells that whoever enters this wood will stray or expelled from the wood by periphery magic.

7 Prue Fly on the Back Gold Eagle

When Prue goes to prince home, the prince is incarcerated by the police of Wildwood because of hiding Prue. Prince instructs Prue to go to North Wood to get help. In the same time, the General sees Prue. While he proposes her to accompany Prue flies into North Wood. In fact, the General federates with the prince of Wildwood.

“Prue was flying. The feeling was *incredible*. She’s flown in planes, but that had been a sterile sensation, a mediated experience that gave the illusion of flying—replete with the jarring complaints of gravity and the television-scee-sized windows broadcasting pictures of fluffy clouds and miniaturized cities.” (Meloy, 2011: 269)

On the quotation shows Prue’s experience in the Wood when she tries to find help in the North Wood. Prue is flying and she is really amazed by it. It is different sensation between flies in the plane and flies on the back eagle. Prue feels it is like an imagination when she flies on the General back. Prue feels it is illogical, she feels truly imagination that she flies. It is like she sees the view of the Wood in the windows of the big television which shows smooth cloud and small city. She really enjoys her journey through Avian Principality.

“Prue squinted and scanned the crowns of the trees; here, the forest seemed wilder, untarned by any single colony. In the understory, deciduous maple and alder trees fought for dominance of the canopy alongside their larger coniferous cousin, the hemlock, fir, and cedar trees. They seemed packed closer together, their growth unhindered in this wild country; indeed, trees were not only vegetation that

sought the concentrated light at this height—fantastic vines of ivy had clambered to the top of clambered to the top of several unfortunate maple trees, seemingly suffocating their hosts in the attempt to reach the blue of the sky.” (Meloy, 2011: 273)

This also shows that Prue really admires the beauty of the Avian Principality. But, her imagination is beyond the limits. Prue sees the wood detailly and asks her self “How can a tree have a crown?”. The tree in Avian Principality seems very alive. Ivy tree looks like climbs another tree as if it wants to reach the sky. Prue is followed by the coyotes who know about the presence of Prue with Curtis, her friend who is incarcerated by Alexandra. The General flies higher to avoid the coyotes who follow him and Prue. The coyotes shot the General while the General does not strong enough to fly higher. Finally, he gets shot, falls down on the earth, and die. At the same time, her imagination disappears and she is

arrested by the Dowager Governors soldier.

8 Prue Opens Gosh Bridge

When she knows about the truth that she comes from I.W, she takes the runes quietly from her parent to open the Gosh Bridge. She cannot imagine anything but taking Mac from Alexandra. Prue ignores her parents’ advice and is ready to go to I.W. It shows on the next conversation: “‘I’m going to go get my brother back,’ continued Prue, her voice now loud and commanding, ‘And that’s that’” (Meloy, 2011: 337) After a long debate, Prue directly go to Gosh Bridge. Prue throws the runes in the river and the Gosh Bridge begins to open. The Gosh Bridge opens, she imagines in several years ago her parent goes there and ringing the bell to meet Alexandra and ask her a baby.

“Prue instinctively reached up and put her hand around the cord. She imagined her parents standing there, some thirteen years before, their

hearts burning with fear and curiosity and wistfulness. She imagined her father's hand grasping the same cord, the look he must've given her mother before he gave the bell a few peeling rings. At that moment, she felt a surge of sympathy for her parents, for all that they'd risked for their two children. Would she have done the same in their shoes? Overcome by a sudden boldness, Prue flicked her wrist and sounded the bell; three firm tones rang from the brass of the bell. The sound pierced the soft, misty air and echoed against the wall of trees on the other side of the bridge.

'I'm coming, witch', thought Prue. 'I'm coming for my brother.'”(Meloy, 2011: 349)

Based on the quotation above, when she opens a gosh bridge, she automatically holds the rope bridge while imagining her parents. Thirteen years ago, her parents stand there fearfully and hopefully to get a

baby. She also imagines her mother's feelings when she sees Prue leaves home before she rings the bell to call Alexandra. At that time, she feels sad because Prue takes a big risk. Her parents are afraid to lose Prue. Whereas, her brother, Mac, had been taken by Alexandra. Suddenly, her courage appears then Prue rings the bell. Prue says that she comes to take her brother, Mac, who was taken by Alexandra. Prue's mind is so distracted until she rings the bell to call Alexandra. She knows that Alexandra is a witch who takes baby Mac from her hand. Besides, she just tells Prue to come back to her home. “She was already beginning to regret her own impudences at ringing the bells.” (Meloy, 2011: 359) On a tiring day, Prue dreams such as the quotation below:

“Prue woke with a star. She'd had a dream: A low bell tone sounded and she found herself standing on the great bridge. She tried to run across, but the wooden surface disappeared below her feet, and she fell to the rushing river water below.

The sensation dragged her from her deep slumber. A bunched stand from the cold dew that that spangled the meadow. It was pitch-black. The moon's glow shone from beneath a wide curtain of clouds, and shades of mist clung to the high treetops at the meadow, and they cast flickering shadows on the ground. By the tree, one of the Mystics had stood and was running a wooden striker around the bowled interior of brass bell, creating a long, sustained peal that covered the entire meadow—the very sound from Prue's dream. At the sound, the mystics began to move from their seated positions. ” (Meloy, 2011: 405-406)

Based on the quotation above, Prue rings the bell and across the Gosh Bridge and tries to run. But the wood slowly disappearing then she falls into the river. She feels cold and the water is wetting her clothes. While looking at the forest, she begins to cry. She wipes her watery eyes and

sees a tall tree in the Wood. Beside the tall tree, she sees the Mystic stands. After Prue opens the Gosh Bridge, she meets mystics and mystics tells Prue that the place is called North Wood. It is known that Gosh bridge connects Portland and North Wood. Owl rex or prince tells Prue to ask help in North Wood and meets Mystics. North Wood is different with South Wood. South Wood seems like the city and North Wood is just rural. The atmosphere is so pure, no luxury building, just a small shed. “The air was clear and lightly tinged by the smell of burning leaves and peat.” (Meloy, 2011: 373) The quotation describes the beauty of the North Wood looks. The nature in North Wood is still pure and the air is so fresh. It is also shown in their style in using dress. “As she grows closer, she saw that the figures were her size, animals, and humans, they were dressed in simple, flaxen gowns.” (Meloy, 2011: 377) When Prue gets closer into the North Wood, she sees the society has the same size between animals and humans, they wear simple dresses. The quotation shows the simplicity

of their life. She arrives in the North Wood, and she begins to look for Mystic to help her. When she comes, exactly, Mystics knows that she is a half-caste. Without thinking much, the Mystic comes near to Prue and asks her about her coming. Prue says she needs help from Mystics to find her brother who is taken by Alexandra. Actually, the Mystics introduce her self. "I am the Elder Mystics. My name is Iphigenia." (Meloy, 2011: 378) She is a mystic from North wood. Mystics are able to control the plants in the wood because of their blood. Prue feels different when she goes to South Wood. No one knows that Prue comes from Wood, but when she arrives in the North Wood the people exactly knows that Prue is a half-caste of Wood and she is also a mystic. Prue tells everything about her and her parent, with Alexandra. But Mystic is not sure she can help Prue to bring her brother back. She just says that Prue is the part of the Wood. Such as in the next quotation. "It means that you belong here," said Iphigenia It's nothing you've done. It's something that you *are*'."

The Mystics had said that she, Prue, is part of Woods Magic, or at least partly. She thinks why should not she is able to make the grass do her bidding. Prue cannot give the instruction to the grass even though she is a part of Wood magic. To do the instruction, the Mystics must do meditation before. Prue has done but she fails.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion refers to Prue's imagination; the first imagination that appears in Prue's mind is when Prue hears the dog's howling differently. The sounds of the dog she heard were so strong, deep and very scary than the neighbor dogs. The second is she sees the big crows fly in the garden. When she sees the sky becomes so cloudy because it is covered by the crow's wing in the Portland city near the library. The third is her brother Mac was brought by the big crows into Impassable Wilderness. The fourth is Prue enters the Impassable Wilderness. The fifth is the initial I.W from the map of Rusia known by

the outsider is covered by periphery magic, that is why the outsider cannot enter the Impassable Wilderness. The seventh is Prue flies on the back eagle. When Prue asks help in the North Wood to take her little brother Mac, she flies on the eagle's back. The last is Prue opens gosh bridge after she knows that she has a mystics blood. Those all the imagination that appear before she enters Impassable Wilderness and her imagination becomes real after she enters it.

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