

**THE INFLUENCE OF DREAM ON
SANTIAGO'S LIFE IN *THE ALCHEMIST* BY
PAULO COELHO**

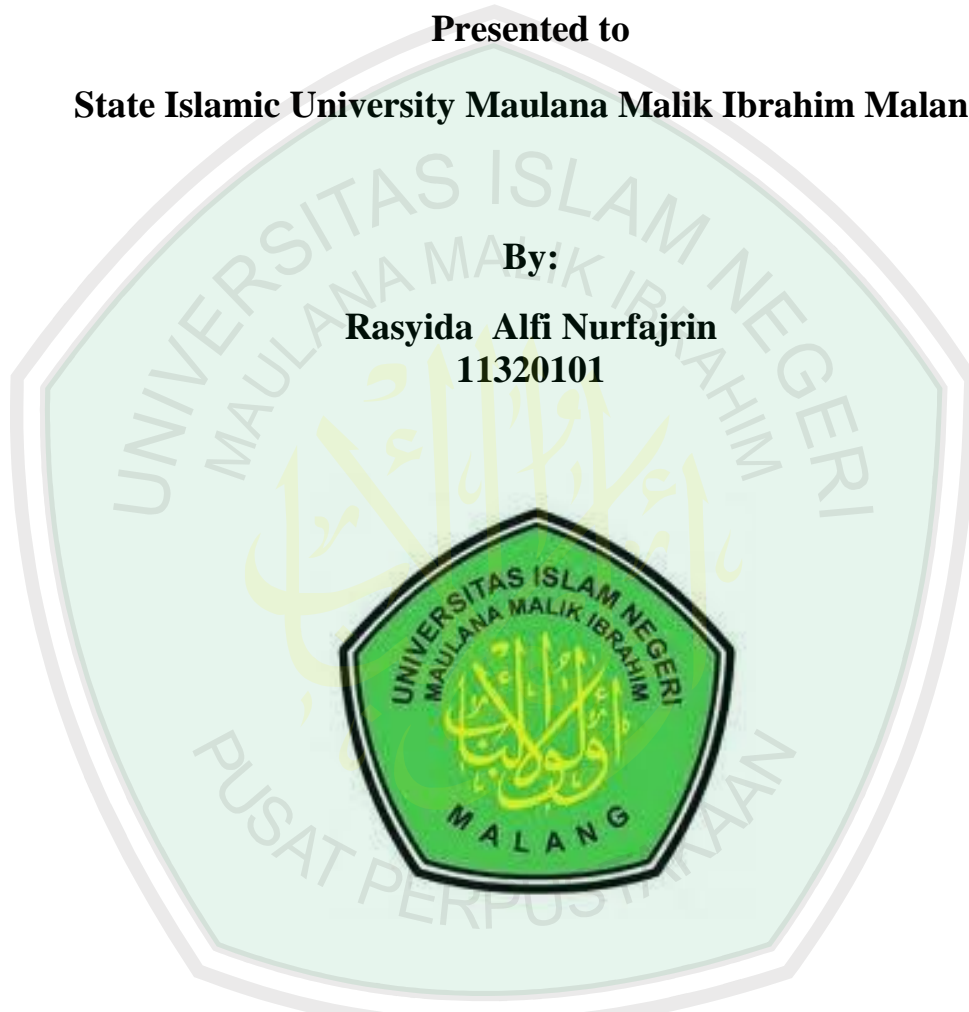
THESIS

Presented to

State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

By:

**Rasyida Alfi Nurfajrin
11320101**



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC

UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2015

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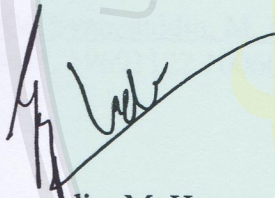
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Rasyida Alfi Nurfajrin's thesis entitled **The Influence of Dream on Santiago's Life in the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

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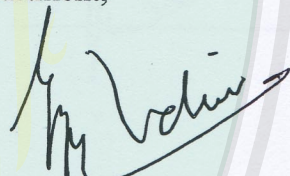


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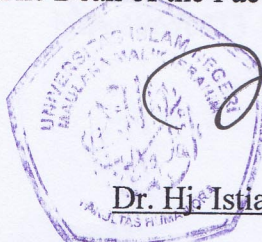
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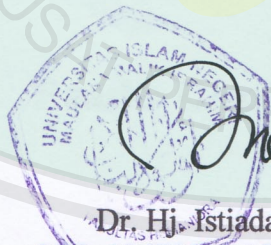
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Declares the content of this study is really from my own idea.
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Malang, November 12 2015


Rasyida Alfi Nurfajrin
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MOTTO

“When every day seems the same, it is because we have stopped noticing the good things that appear in our lives.”

The Alchemist

Paulo Coelho

“One day you will wake up and there won’t be any more time to do the things you’ve always wanted. Do it now.”

Paulo Coelho

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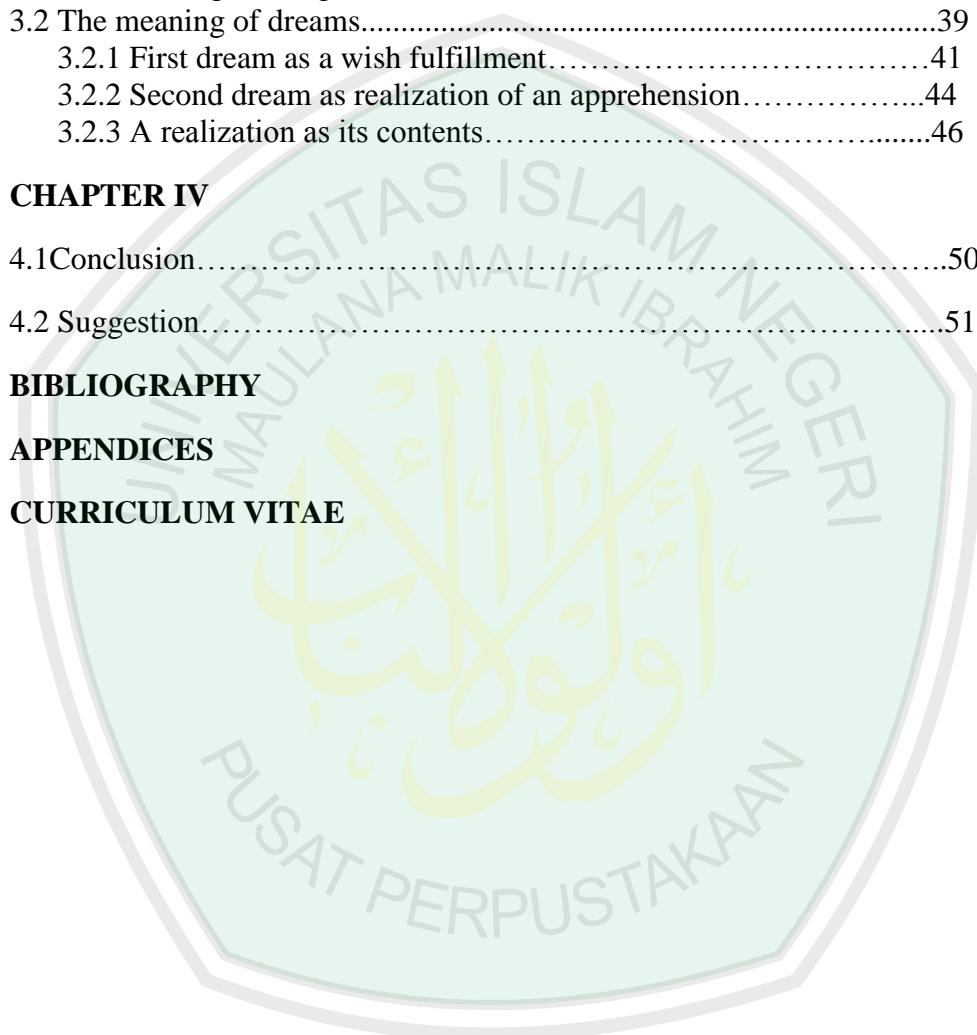
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CURRICULUM VITAE



DEDICATION

My thesis proudly dedicated to:

Allah *SubhanahuWaTa'alawho* gives me a health and chance. Therefore, I can finish my study.

Thanks to my parents, Ahmad Damiri and Drs. Suprapti for always supporting me and wish all the best for me.

My brothers and sisters, thanks for loving and supporting me.

Thanks to all of my teachers and lecturers who gave me many knowledge and attempted to be patient in teach me.

Thanks to all of my friends especially my “FRIENDSHIPHUT” who always loving, supporting and accompanying me from the first semester until now.

LOVE U ALL

ABSTRACT

Nurfajrin, Rasyida Alfi, 2015. *The Influence of Dream on Santiago's Life in the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Syamsuddin, M. Hum

Keywords: influence, dream, psychoanalysis, mind.

Almost all of people in this world have a dream when they are sleeping. A dream is shown as the real life or vagueness. It is a representation of someone's life. This study focuses on analyzing the influence of the dream on main character's mind using the theory of dream by Sigmund Freud. This study is conducted to reach understanding and detailed explanation about the influence of dream and the relation between dream and someone's life based on *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho. It is important to be analyzed because the theory of dream is seldom to be used because it consists of symbols which need a deep analysis to be interpreted and it is a phenomenal novel in 19's century and it consists of many of the meaning of life.

The first result of this study shows that there is influence of dream on main character's life such as remembering the dream, looking for the meaning, trying to make the dream true after he met people who have a relationship with him. They are the old woman, King of Salem, a new friend, the crystal merchant, an Englishman, Fatima and the Alchemist. His relationship brings him to his own treasure in pyramid. His mystery of his dream is solved and it comes true. The second result, there are also meanings of the dream such as the wish fulfillment, realization of an apprehension, and a reflection as its content. In conclusion, the emergence of the dream of Santiago is influenced by some events in his life. Hence, he attempts to make his dream comes true. It is proven that he has reached his dream.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method which consist of research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, and also definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

During 20th Century, the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud was often used to analyze a literary work. A fault and misunderstanding cannot be avoided in applying psychological theory in relating literature and psychological aspects. A literary work is appropriate to be analyzed by psychoanalysis because it shows the characterization of the characters. Although it is imaginative, it can show some psychological problems. Wellek and Warren (2011) stated that the psychology of literature can be described as psychological rules which are applied in literary work. A literary work not only shows the plot or characterization of characters, but also represents an emotion and psychology of the author.

Psychoanalysis theory is an appropriate theory used to analyze the novel because this theory especially that of dream by Sigmund Freud, is related to the topic being analyzed. The theory of dream is a method and result of dream-interpretation (Freud, 1900). By using psychoanalysis

theory, the writer tries to find the cause of the change of main character's life, and the reasons why the main character wants to make his dream come true through his consultation with an old female dream interpreter. Besides, the psychology theory is important because if the reader wants to understand the whole story, it is important to understand the psychological condition of the characters in the novel (Berry, 2000). The analysis using the theory of dream is different from others because the writer analyzes the influence of dreams, and explains the meanings of main character's dreams. In this novel, the relation between dream and a life is very strong. The aspects of psychology which are discussed in this novel are about dreams but also reveal the aspects inside dreams such as the symbols and meanings in dreams.

The writer analyzes *The Alchemist* novel using psychoanalysis theory. Psychoanalysis is one of the studies or ways to analyze literary work. It focuses on human psychology such as mind and feelings. It may also discuss about dreams. In Sigmund Freud's Theory, a theory of dream is part of psychoanalysis. This theory tries to associate a dream to someone's life. Freud stated that dreams can influence someone's behaviour. As conflict and stress cannot be finished in through daily life (conscious), they can appear in a dream (unconscious). A dream is shown by symbols and camouflage. Therefore, it needs deep analysis to understand (Minderop, 2013).

The Alchemist is the masterpiece of Paulo Coelho. It was released in 1988, which also became an international best seller at that time. It has been translated into 67 languages. The author, Paulo Coelho, has received some achievements due to this novel such as *Neilsen Gold Book Award British (2004)* and *Best Fiction Corine International Award Germany (2002)*. *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho is an inspiring novel. There are many lessons which can be learned from this novel. It also has inspired some people such as Bill Clinton, Will Smith, and Madonna (www.paulocoelho.com).

Paulo Coelho was born on August 24, 1947 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is a novelist, lyricist, and musician. In 1982, he published his first book *Hell Archives*. In 1986, he made *The Pilgrimage to the Santiago de Compostela*. After that, he wrote his novel *The Pilgrimage*. Then, he wrote his phenomenal masterpiece novel *The Alchemist* which was published in 1992. It was sold more than 65 million copies (www.paulocoelho.com).

This novel, *The Alchemist*, tells about a boy named Santiago. He is a sheep shepherd. He was born in a poor family. When he was a child, his parent sent him to a local school in Spanish. His parent hoped that he would be a pastor and make his parent proud. Unfortunately, he did not want to be a pastor. He told his father that he wanted to be a shepherd. His father was disappointed, but he could not force him to be a pastor. Then,

his father bought him 60 sheep. Every day he went to savannah to feed his sheep.

One day, in a night he had a dream. On the following day, he got the same dream. In his dream, he felt that he was in a field with his sheep when a child appeared and began to play with the animals. The child went on playing with his sheep for quite a while, and the boy is a bit upset. Suddenly, the child took him by both hands and transported him to the Egyptian pyramids. He asked an old woman who can interpret the dream. She said that he had to go to the Pyramids in Egypt. If it was a child who showed them to him, they existed. There he would find a treasure that could make him a rich man. The story is started. From his dream, he changed his life. He did a long journey. Along with his journey, he got many experiences such as being tricked by a new friend, working in a small crystal shop for several months, meeting desert Arab girl, meeting an alchemist who helped him to the Egyptian pyramid (*The Alchemist*, 1992).

The writer is interested in this novel since the writer reads it and the novel could show that a dream and life have a strong relation although some people say that there are many other important things to do than only focusing on interpreting a dream. However, it does not mean that learning about dream is unimportant (Freud, 2009). It showed the boy struggle to reach his dream, life, and love. It is also included the best seller novel in 1992 and had some international achievements.

This study is different from the study of Siti Mawaddah, the student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, entitled *Main Character Analysis of the Alchemist by Paulo Coelho Using Hierarchy of Human Needs of Abraham Maslow's Theory*, since she only focused on analyzing the main character using Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow's theory. She argued that the main character, Santiago has the needs which must be fulfilled in his life. He needs a physiological need, love, and belonging when he met a desert girl, Fatima. It is shown when he made a journey to the Pyramid in Egypt.

Therefore, the theory of dream by Sigmund Freud is an appropriate theory to analyze the literary work, *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho because the theory is used as the therapy for someone's mind which has a problem with a dream. It is also suitable for the story in the novel.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the explanation in the background of the study above, this study is projected to answer the following problems:

1. What are the influences of dream on Santiago's life in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*?
2. What are the meanings of the main character's dream in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist* according to psychoanalysis?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the influences of dream on Santiago's life in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*.
2. To analyze the meaning of the main character's dream in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist* according to psychoanalysis.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the writer only discusses about the main character named Santiago who had a dream that he met a child playing with his sheep and took him to a treasure in Egyptian pyramid. The writer also focuses on the psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, especially on the theory of dream. The writer will identify the influence of the dream on Santiago's life and the meaning of the dream based on Coelho's *The Alchemist* and psychology theory of Sigmund Freud. This novel can also be analyzed using other theories such as structuralism, semiotics, or genetic structuralism. However, the writer only focuses on the main character and psychoanalysis theory.

1.5 Significance of the study

Practically, the writer expects that this study will give contribution to students majoring in literature, to novel's lovers, and to psychologists in analyzing the relation of somebody's dreams and lives. Theoretically, the writer hopes that it could give advantages to literature development in improving the knowledge about psychoanalysis.

1.6 Research Method

This part covers the description of the method used in this study. The descriptions are research design, which consists of literary criticism and the theory used in this study; data source which consists of data of the novel, data collection which consists of some steps taken by the writer in collecting data; and data analysis, which consists of the way the writer analyzes the data.

1.6.1 Research Design

The research design of this study is literary criticism. Literary criticism is a study or discussion of literary works which involves comment, judging, and explaining the significance or the meaning of literary works (Beatty, et. al, 2001). The writer uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud in analyzing the literary work. The writer takes the theory of dream of Freud's psychoanalysis. The theory of dream is a theory of psychoanalysis used as therapy method for psychological problems, such as mental deviation and other problems of human psyche.

1.6.2 Data Source

The data of this study are words and sentences. The data source is a 126 page novel of Paulo Coelho *The Alchemist* (translated by Alan R. Clarke). It published in 1993 in New York.

1.6.3 Data Collection

There are some steps in collecting the data. First, the writer read quickly the whole story in the novel. Second, the writer read the novel to identify the main character, event, and the certain issues in the novel dealing with the problem, to be analyzed. Third, the writer made some notes on the data in the novel related to the problems of the study. Fourth, the writer classified the data in the novel, the lives of the main character, the efforts of the main character to make his dream come true and the meaning of his dream. Along with the collecting process, the writer connected the data with the psychoanalysis theory of dream by Sigmund Freud.

1.6.4 Data analysis

After collecting the data, the data analysis is conducted based on the following steps. First, the writer categorized the data based on the research questions. The writer identified the influence between the main character's dream and his life, and the meaning of Santiago's dreams. Second, the writer carried out deep analysis on the data by referring to the writer's view and based on some references of psychoanalysis theory of dream by Sigmund Freud. Third, the writer explained the result of the interpretation and analysis about the influence of dream on the main character's mind in the novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. Fourth, the writer

made a conclusion which is appropriate to answer the research questions.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Dream: dream is a representation of conflict and stress in humans' real life; a series of events or images that happen in your mind when you are sleeping.

Psychoanalysis: the analysis of human psychology. A number of theories on humans' personality, which attempt to examine a person's unconscious mind to discover the hidden causes of their mental problems.

Main character is called hero protagonist. The hero does not mean someone who is brave or noble; heroes may be good and evil, low or high born.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will explain about psychology of literature, novel, character, main character, theory of dream consisting of a dream as a wish fulfillment, the material and source of dreams, infantile experience as the source of dream, the influence of dream, and previous study.

2.1 Psychology of Literature

In this modern era, a literary work, whether it is a novel, poem or drama, tends to have some elements of psychology such as the psychology of the writer or the characters. According to Minderop (as cited in Cuddon, 2010), psychological novel is a term used to describe a kind of fiction which concerns about emotion and mental of characters and the analysis on characters rather than on the plot.

Psychology of literature is a relation of psychology and literature. There are three ways to understand the relation between psychology and literature (Minderop, 2010):

- Understanding the elements of psychology of the author
- Understanding the elements of psychology of the characters in a literary work
- Understanding the elements of psychology of the reader

How the psychology of author can influence his or her work can be investigated based on the elements of literary work. Psychology of literature is a study about literary work which represents a process and activity of psychology. In understanding a work of psychology, it needs to pay attention to how far the involvement the psychology of the author and the ability of author in showing the characters who are involved in a psychological problem.

According to Minderop (2010) there are some aspects which influence psychology of literature:

- Literary work is a creation of psychological problem and thought of the author who is in the subconscious and it is written in the conscious form.
- The study of psychology of literature is the study to analyze the representation of psychology in the characters. Therefore, the readers are influenced by the psychological problem in the novel and they feel like being involved in the story.

During 20th Century, the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud was often used to analyze literary works. A fault and misunderstanding cannot be avoided in applying psychological theory in relating literature and psychological aspects. A literary work is appropriate to be analyzed by psychoanalysis because it shows the characterization of the characters. Although it is imaginative, it can show some psychological problems.

According to Minderop (2010) there are some misunderstandings which often happen in connecting psychology and literature. First, people who use psychological theory often enthusiastically make the analysis of literary work become an analysis about psychology. Second, sometimes the literary critics and the extremists of psychoanalysis are very sure on their belief and opinion. Third, the researchers of literary work do not understand about psychology perfectly. According to Wellek and Warren (1949) psychology of literature can be described as psychological rules which are applied in literary work.

Max Milner in his book *Freud dan Interpretasi Sastra* (1992) stated that literature gives an important role in understanding the theory of Freud. Therefore, some psychiatrists often take an example about psyche deviation through a literary work.

The fascination of psychology of literature is in human's problem which represents the portrait of psyche (Endraswara, 2008). It is not only about someone's psyche, but also about other's psyche. A writer often engages his or her experience and other's experience in the literary work.

Besides, there are three steps in understanding psychological literature theory:

1. Understanding the psychological theory. Then, doing an analysis to a literary work.

2. Deciding a literary work as the object. Then, deciding the psychological theory which is relevant with the literary work.
3. Finding the theory and literary work simultaneously.

The absence of psychological literature with variety of psychological aspects may make the understanding of literature imbalance. The perspicacity of poets or authors which pass by the boundaries can be detected through psychological literature. Thus, the existence of psychology of literature must be welcomed. The other side of literature can be understood by analyzing psychology of literature. According to Endraswara (2008) literature includes fantasy, dream, sexuality encouragement, or other reasons.

2.2 Novel

Novel is a long story about imaginary characters and event. It is also called fiction. A novel represents human life. It tells about events which happen in our daily life. It presents some backgrounds in the real life such as social, economy, culture, geography, psychology, and others. Novelists write based on their experiences, whether it is about what they see around them or what they feel in their life. Peck and Coyle (1984) argued that the story in the novel is almost a parable, a tale that makes a point, but in producing a novel the writer complicates the basic story by the addition of a great deal of detail.

According to Peck and Coyle (1984) novelists frequently focus on the tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters who are at odds with that society. A novel is not only written to develop the hobby in writing or entertain the readers, but there are some important things that must be taken in. One of them is the message which is conveyed by the writer through the novel. Readers must pay attention how the novel conveys a message. The important thing about their novel is the message they preach (Peck and Coyle, 1984)

2.3 Character

Character is a portrait of person or people appeared in the novel. When we are talking about novel, we will find some character within. It is an exemplified attendance in a work of fiction. Beaty et.al (2002) stated that character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work.

There are some terms in characters which are often found. A good guy or person in the story is called hero or heroine. Hero is a good guy for male, while heroine is for female. The hero and heroine are characters, stronger or more powerful than ordinary human being. Besides, there is also a character called antihero. Antihero is not a character which opposes a hero, but he does not seem heroic. The other common terms in talking about character are protagonist, antagonist, major and minor character.

Sometimes, when an author writes a novel, he or she makes a character based on his or her own experiences such as people around him or her. In understanding a character in the novel, readers need to observe their action, to listen to what they say and how they say it, to notice how they relate to other characters and how other characters respond to them, especially to what they say about each other (DiYanni, 2000).

2.3.1 Main Character

Main character is also called major character. Main character is a character which often appears in a literary work. According to DiYanni (2000) major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. A major character sometimes is called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may speak the story's conflict.

Protagonist is a character which has a good side or it is always in a good ways. Major or main character can be protagonist or antagonist.

Antagonist is a character which has a bad side. It always becomes an evil figure. Most literary works use a protagonist as the major character, but it is still possible if use the antagonist. According to Beaty, et.al (2002), major or main characters are those we see more or over a longer in a period of time. In a story, a protagonist or antagonist may be identified by paying attention at the physical traits, habitual action, and ways of speaking.

2.4 Theory of Dream

Dream is one or more events which happen in people's mind when they are sleeping. In their dream, there are many events which appear during sleep. They can be an event in our real life, experiences, an impossible or screwy thing. Many people believe that a dream has a certain meaning. They will ask to a dream interpreter or oracle if they get an uncommon dream.

In interpreting a dream, people need a long time because there are many symbols in the dream that must be understood. A dream and a real life have a certain relationship. Freud (1990) argued that all materials composing the content of a dream are derived from experience that it is reproduced or remembered in the dream -this at least may be accepted as an incontestable fact. Yet it would be wrong to assume that such a connection between the dream-content and reality will be easily obvious from a comparison between the two.

People remember or forget their dream when they have been waken up from their sleep. They used to remember the dream incompletely and forget it because a dream is believed as an unimportant unreal event. In the waking state a reader commonly forget a great many sensations and perceptions very soon because they are too slight to remember, and because they are charged with only a slight amount of emotional feeling (Freud, 1990). People often find some unusual things or events which do not have any relationship between them. However, there

are some people thinking that dream cannot be interpreted, but there are some people who interpret a dream (dream interpreter).

2.4.1 Dream as a wish-fulfillment

A dream is not only an unreal event in our sleeping, but also a wish fulfillment. When people wants or thinks something such as a wish or problem happening in the waking state, it will appear in their dream especially if they think it before they sleep. Freud (1990) argued that it is a perfectly valid psychic phenomenon, or a wish-fulfillment; it may be enrolled in the continuity of the intelligible psychic activities of the waking state.

Almost in every sleep people can get different dreams every day. Every dream has different meaning. Freud stated in his *The Interpretation of Dream* (1990) that even if every dream has a meaning and psychic value, the possibility of its meaning may not be the same for every dream.

- The first dream is the fulfillment of a wish;
- Another may turn out to be the realization of an apprehension;
- The third may have a reflection as its content;

2.4.2 The material and sources of dreams

There are some abnormalities of a memory of dream according to Freud (1990):

1. That the dream clearly prefers the impressions of the last few days

2. That it makes a selection in accordance with principles other than those governing our waking memory, in that it recalls not essential and important, but subordinate and disregarded things;
3. That it has at its disposal the earliest impressions of our childhood, and brings to light details from this period of life, which, again, seem trivial to us, and which in waking life were believed to have been long since forgotten.

After a dreamer had been woken up from his or her sleep, he or she used to remember his or her dream up to several days. If it is a beautiful dream, the dreamer wishes to get the same dream or a similar dream like before. Freud (1990) argued that he or she will always remember the dream everywhere. Sometimes, a dreamer also disparages and ignores the dream that have been gotten by the dreamer due to the vagueness of the dream itself (Freud, 1990). Disparaging a dream is natural because many people think that dream is only an imagination in the sleep and it could be either told or not. The dreamers tend to remember or tell their dream if they get interesting, beautiful and bad dream (nightmare). When somebody gets a customary dream, it will be forgotten easily.

Why people who get an interesting (beautiful or bad) dream tend to tell it to others? There are some people arguing that “sometimes, a dream seems true”. This statement proved that a dreamer feels he or she did something in the dreamland and it influences his or her life because indirectly, a dreamer will always want to get the beautiful dream and forget the nightmare. The content of the dream can be influenced by life experience as there are some sources of dream according to Freud (1990):

1. A recent and psychologically significant event which is directly represented in the dream.

2. Several recent and significant events, which are combined by the dream in a single whole.
3. One or more recent and significant events, which are represented in the dream-content by allusion to a contemporary but indifferent event.
4. A subjectively significant experience (recollection, train of thought), which is constantly represented in the dream by allusion to a recent but in different impression.

2.4.3 Infantile Experience as the Source of Dream

Freud (1900) stated that the impression from childhood may come out in a dream, which do not seem to be a removal of the waking memory.

You are all familiar from actual experience with the amnesia of childhood to which we are subject. I mean that the first year of life, up to the age of five, six, or eight have not left the same traces in memory as our later experiences. According to Freud (1915) stated that true, we come across individuals who can boast of continuous recollection from early infancy to the present time, but it is incomparably more common for the opposite, a blank memory, to be found.

2.4.4 The Influence of Dream

A dream can influence the dreamers after they got a dream. There are some influences of dream (Freud, 1900):

1. The dreamer always remember the dream

According to Freud (1990), dream and life have a close relation which can influence the life and mind of the dreamers.

Sometimes, they still remember their dreams until several days later after the night they dreamed. Dream and mind can interplay in the dreamers' lives.

2. The dreamer looks for the meaning of the dream

The dreamers tend to be curious because of a dream. They will look for the meaning if the dreams have some symbols which cannot be interpreted easily (Freud, 1990)

3. The dreamer makes it true

Some dreams may be a good dream which can make dreamers want to make it real. For example, in a dream, a dreamer becomes a success people after trying and working hard. Then, the dreamer feels motivated due to the dream that he got, and he or she attempted to be success like in the dream (Freud, 1990)

2.5 Previous studies

This study is almost the same as Dini Herawaty's (2010) the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang entitled *Psychological Dilema of the Major Characters in Jodi Picoult's My Sister Keeper*.

In her study, Dini used psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. Nevertheless, there is also the difference between this study and hers. Beside the difference of the objects of analysis, in her study she focused on the conflict of id, ego, and super ego from the major characters. On the

other hand, this study focuses on the dream mechanism by Sigmund Freud.

The other previous study is Vina Laila Maulidah (2013) the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang entitled *An Analysis of Self Defense Mechanism Used by Three Main Characters in Heather Gudenkauf's the Weight of Silence*. She analyzed about the three main character's behaviors and feeling which closely attached to their psyche condition using psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud. Her study is focused on the main character. Although, this study is also focused on the main character like Vina's, she used the defense mechanism theory in analyzing the Heather Gudenkauf's.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

The discussion is focused on the aspects of the two sub-topics. The first sub-topic is the influence of dream on the main Santiago's life in *The Alchemist* novel. The second sub-topic is the meanings of the Santiago's dream according to psychoanalysis.

3.1 The Influence of the Dream on Main Character's Life

Santiago is the main character in *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho. He is a shepherd in a small village in Europe. He is a smart boy. He was born from the quiet poor farmer family. Due to the poorness of his family, his father wanted him to become a success person in order to boost the prestige of his family by becoming a Pastor. He studied Latin, Spanish, and Theology at school. Unfortunately, he did not want to be a Pastor. He told his father that he wanted to be a shepherd. Due to his confession, his father was very disappointed. However, he had been permitted by his father to be a shepherd. His father also gave him some money for buying some sheep. It is proven by quotations below:

"I found these one day in the fields. I wanted them to be a part of your inheritance. But use them to buy your flock. Take to the fields, and someday you'll learn that our countryside is the best, and our women the most beautiful."
(p. 5)

3.1.1 Santiago always remembers about his dream.

The first influence of the dream is that the dreamer always remembered about it. Santiago always remembers his dream several days ago. He thought about the meaning of his dream all day long. Although, he felt that his dream was not important, he was still curious why he got dream like them twice. Along before he got a dream, when he had a chance to visit his family, the little Santiago was having a small conversation with his father. He said that he wants to wander somewhere because he has learned about world. His father explained that there are many people visit the village where they lived. He said that his village is the best place to be lived, and only a rich person can wander everywhere. In that village, only a shepherd can be a wanderer. They can find some castles in the other hemisphere. The little Santiago was very amazed when he heard the explanation of his father. He wanted to visit many castle in the world. Finally, he determined to be a shepherd.

His father: "The people who come here have a lot of money to spend, so they can afford to travel," his father said. "Amongst us, the only ones who travel are the shepherds."

Santiago: "Well, then I'll be a shepherd!"
(p. 4)

His father gave him some three ancient Spanish gold coins which he found in the fields as the part of inheritance of little Santiago. His father allowed him to wander and asked him to buy flocks of sheep using those moneys. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"I found these one day in the fields. I wanted them to be a part of your inheritance. But use them to buy your flock. Take to the fields, and someday you'll learn that our countryside is the best, and our women the most beautiful."(p. 4)

The determination of the main character to be a shepherd is the beginning of his life which brings him to the new life where he spends his childhood and become a teenager. He spends his life with his flocks. Wandering to the castles in the other countries as far as he wants. This is the beginning of a dream which cannot be expected and change his life.

3.1.2 Santiago was looking for the meaning of his dream

The second meaning of the dream is the dreamer looked for the meaning of his dream. Santiago did some ways to understand his dream. He also got some experience after he became a shepherd. He always took his flocks to the field in every morning until the twilight comes. He always took them to the different fields which he had never known before. Moreover, he also brought and read a book when he looked after the flocks. After he finished his reading, he exchanged it to the seller of second-hand book with the thick ones. He learned to reading and writing when he was studying in the school. It is shown by the quotations below:

*"How did you learn to read?" the girl asked at one point.
"Like everybody learns," he said. "In school." (p.3)*

The quotations above showed that there is no poor family who the children can read at that time. Santiago is different. He is a smart boy. He can read, write, and he always wants to know about the new information and knowledge that he does not know. He learned Spanish, theology, geography, and other knowledge. Every day, he has a new spirit along with his new thick book that he got. It is shown by the following quotation:

“He swept the floor with his jacket and lay down, using the book he had just finished reading as a pillow. He told himself that he would have to start reading thicker books: they lasted longer, and made more comfortable pillows.” (p. 1)

Because he liked wandering to the some places in the Andalusia, he could be acquainted with many people there. That is the cause he likes wandering very much. He met a new people, introduced his self, and found some new friends with the different characteristics. According to him, meeting same people every day is such a boring thing. Because meeting a new friend is the ways he learned his own and other's life. It is shown by this following quotation:

“The boy knew a lot of people in the city. That was what made traveling appeal to him—he always made new friends, and he didn't need to spend all of his time with them. When someone sees the same people every day, as had happened with him at the seminary, they wind up

becoming a part of that person's life. And then they want the person to change. If someone isn't what others want them to be, the others become angry. Everyone seems to have a clear idea of how other people should lead their lives, but none about his or her own." (p. 8)

Besides, the main character met some people who helped him to the pyramid until he met an alchemist in the desert who becomes a principal guide to take Santiago to the Pyramid for finding the treasure.

There are some strange events which happened in his life after he got a same dream in one after the other until two weeks. He met some people who could take him to the pyramid. These characters always give a surprise in every story in this novel. They also helped the main character "Santiago" to understand the meaning of his dream and make sure that there is a relationship between his dream and the events which happens in his life.

1. The old woman (dream interpreter)

The old woman who did not mention the name is a dream interpreter in a small district in Tarifa. Tarifa is a small town in the province in Andalusia, in the south area of Spain. This woman is a person who interpreted dream of Santiago. She induced him to believe in his dream and make his dream comes true. The evidence is in the following quotation:

"He had suddenly remembered that, in Tarifa, there was an old woman who interpreted dreams."

According to Santiago, the old woman is a Gypsy because he had an experience that he had ever road with the Gypsies. He had ever heard a pray of Gypsy. Gypsy is a member of a race of people originally from northern India who typically used to travel from place to place, and now live especially in Europe and North America. Based on his understanding, Gypsies are cruel people because they often kidnap children, deceive other people and deal with devils. However, they make children terrify when the children meet Gypsy.

“It sounded like a Gypsy prayer. The boy had already had experience on the road with Gypsies; they also traveled, but they had no flocks of sheep. People said that Gypsies spent their lives tricking others. It was also said that they had a pact with the devil, and that they kidnapped children and, taking them away to their mysterious camps, made them their slaves. As a child, the boy had always been frightened to death that he would be captured by Gypsies, and this childhood fear returned when the old woman took his hands in hers.” (P.6)

The long quotation above shows that what a fear a boy is, when he met the Gypsy. After she interpreted his dream, she said that he must go to the Pyramid in Egypt to make it comes true, but he did not believe in the old woman. He thought that she just tricked him in order to getting some money after he finds a treasure in Egypt. He regret and felt that it was wasting his time.

2. The old man from Salem (King Melchidezek)

King Melchidezek is an old man who is sitting beside Santiago when he was at plaza. This old man accosted him when Santiago was sitting and reading in a bench at the plaza. He initiated a conversation and asked what Santiago brought. He asked Santiago about a book that he read. Santiago gave his book to the old man because he thought that an old man does not know how to pronounce a word and read. In fact, he knew the content of that book. Santiago was little bit shocked at that time. Then, he introduced his self. He said that he is an old man from Salem. He claimed that he is a king of Salem but Santiago did not believe it. His clothing is like an Arab. It is proven by these long quotations:

"But the old man wanted to talk, and he asked the boy what book he was reading. The boy was tempted to be rude, and move to another bench, but his father had taught him to be respectful of the elderly. So he held out the book to the man—for two reasons: first, that he, himself, wasn't sure how to pronounce the title; and second, that if the old man didn't know how to read, he would probably feel ashamed and decide of his own accord to change benches."

"Hmm..." said the old man, looking at all sides of the book, as if it were some strange object. "This is an important book, but it's really irritating."

The boy was shocked. The old man knew how to read, and had already read the book. And if the book was irritating, as

the old man had said, the boy still had time to change it for another. (P. 9)

"What do I do in Salem?" The old man laughed. "Well, I'm the king of Salem!"

The quotations above are the conversation between Santiago and the king. That is the process of the first time they met each other.

Based on the story of Christians, King Melchidezek is a king in Jerusalem (Salem), Israel. According to *Hebrew and Genesis* book, Melchidezek is a person who was commanded by Jesus to be a King. He know the events of the future like in the *Alchemist* novel. He also asked the ten per cent of Santiago's wealth. In the Bible, he also asked them to the Abraham. Abraham is a prophet whether in Christian or Islam. In Islam, he is known as Ibrahim. These are the evidence:

"Then Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine. He was priest of God Most High, and he blessed Abram, saying "Blessed be Abram by God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth. And blessed be God Most High, who delivered your enemies into your hand." Then Abram gave him a tenth of everything." (Genesis 14:18-20)

And

"For this Melchizedek, King of Salem, priest of the most high God, who met Abraham returning of the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him; to whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace." (Hebrew 7: 1-2)

The old man gave Santiago 2 kind of stones, white and black. The white one is Urim which means YES and the black one is Thummim which means NO. According to Jewish Encyclopedia Urim and Thumim are used by the Israelis to decide between answer yes or no. They can help him to decide something which does not he know. However, he must take his own decisions. The old man asked him six sheep as the payment. It is shown in the following quotations:

"Take these," said the old man, holding out a white stone and a black stone that had been embedded at the center of the breastplate. "They are called Urim and Thummim. The black signifies 'yes,' and the white 'no.' When you are unable to read the omens, they will help you to do so. Always ask an objective question. "But, if you can, try to make your own decisions. The treasure is at the Pyramids; that you already knew. But I had to insist on the payment of six sheep because I helped you to make your decision." (P. 17)

3.1.3 Santiago attempted to make his dream comes true

After he went to the dream interpreter and met king of Salem, he believed that he could reach his dream by wandering to the other places. There are some people that he met and experiences when he was wandering.

1. A new friend

When Santiago was in Africa, he met a boy which did not mention his name in a bar near Tangier. Tangier is one of cities

in Morocco. The boy tried to save Santiago from some old men who wanted to ask the money of Santiago in the bar. Santiago trusted him and gave him all of his money as the payment because he promised that he will show him they way go to Pyramid. However, when they were looking at the beautiful sword, he left Santiago alone. He deceived him and took all of his money.

"Suddenly, there in the midst of all that confusion, he saw the most beautiful sword he had ever seen. The scabbard was embossed in silver, and the handle was black and encrusted with precious stones. The boy promised himself that, when he returned from Egypt, he would buy that sword.

"Ask the owner of that stall how much the sword costs," he said to his friend. Then he realized that he had been distracted for a few moments, looking at the sword. His heart squeezed, as if his chest had suddenly compressed it. He was afraid to look around, because he knew what he would find. He continued to look at the beautiful sword for a bit longer, until he summoned the courage to turn around.

All around him was the market, with people coming and going, shouting and buying, and the aroma of strange foods... but nowhere could he find his new companion. (P. 21)

The quotation above is the evidence of the process how Santiago lost his money because it was stolen by his new friend. That was also the time when Santiago was very disappointed, regretted, angry and hopeless.

2. A Crystal merchant

A crystal merchant is an old Moslem man who gave a job for Santiago after he cleaned the crystals of the merchant. He saw a lucky in Santiago's self because there are two persons who bought some crystal after the boy cleaned them. He believes that it is a good direction. He asked him to work at his shop. Santiago agreed with his offer because he needed some money to continue his journey. The boy told him that he wanted to go to Pyramid using the money, but the seller said that it does not enough. He told the boy that he wanted to go to Mecca for doing a pilgrimage, but he did not go there yet until now. However, the boy did not give up until he earned enough money to go there. It is shown in the following quotations:

"I can work for the rest of today," the boy answered. "I'll work all night, until dawn, and I'll clean every piece of crystal in your shop. In return, I need money to get to Egypt tomorrow."

The merchant laughed. "Even if you cleaned my crystal for an entire year...even if you earned a good commission selling every piece, you would still have to borrow money to get to Egypt. There are thousands of kilometers of desert between here and there." (P. 26)

There were some changes in the shop after Santiago worked there. The old merchant had many customers. The boy often gave

some suggestions to improve the look and the quality of the shop. He suggested the merchant to sell tea in his crystal cups and buy a display case. In the eleventh month he worked there, the merchant became a rich people. He employed 2 employers more in his shop. The boy has enough money to buy new flocks, back to his hometown and forget the Egypt, Pyramid and treasure. He worked there almost one year. These are the quotations:

He left without saying good-bye to the crystal merchant. He didn't want to cry with the other people there. He was going to miss the place and all the good things he had learned. He was more confident in himself, though, and felt as though he could conquer the world. "But I'm going back to the fields that I know, to take care of my flock again." He said that to himself with certainty, but he was no longer happy with his decision. He had worked for an entire year to make a dream come true, and that dream, minute by minute, was becoming less important. Maybe because that wasn't really his dream. (P. 34)

3. An Englishman

He is a person who likes make an experiment and research. He wanted to be an alchemist and spent his time to seek the true language in the world. He learns Esperanto, major world's religion and omens. When he attempted to make a relationship with some alchemists, they did not mind to help him. He was very amazed when he heard that there is a story about an alchemist who lived for two hundred years. His friend said that

the alchemist lives in Al-Fayoum oasis. Al Fayoum is one of the valleys in the desert to the west of the Nile River, south of Cairo. He wanted to go there with many people through the desert. After met him, Santiago remember that he wantd to go to Egypt. He prepared to go there with Santiago and others. They gathered and prayed to their each God, Jesus or Allah before they go.

"There are a lot of different people here, and each has his own God. But the only God I serve is Allah, and in his name I swear that I will do everything possible once again to win out over the desert. But I want each and every one of you to swear by the God you believe in that you will follow my orders no matter what. In the desert, disobedience means death."

"There was a murmur from the crowd. Each was swearing quietly to his or her own God. The boy swore to Jesus Christ. The Englishman said nothing. And the murmur lasted longer than a simple vow would have. The people were also praying to heaven for protection. A long note was sounded on a bugle, and everyone mounted up. The boy and the Englishman had bought camels, and climbed uncertainly onto their backs. The boy felt sorry for the Englishman's camel, loaded down as he was with the cases of books. (P. 39)

Several days after he met Santiago, they became a friend, and they shared their experience. He told about his knowledge about alchemy and Santiago told about his journey when he met a King and crystal merchant.

The Englishman was unable to sleep one night. He called to the boy, and they took a walk along the dunes surrounding the encampment. There was a full moon, and the boy told the Englishman the story of his life.

The Englishman was fascinated with the part about the progress achieved at the crystal shop after the boy began working there. (P. 42)

They walked through the desert for days. When they were arriving at the oasis, they felt excited because they did not know that the oasis is very beautiful with their palm trees, tents, well and many people there. It is proven in this following quotation:

The boy couldn't believe what he was seeing: the oasis, rather than being just a well surrounded by a few palm trees—as he had seen once in a geography book—was much larger than many towns back in Spain. There were three hundred wells, fifty thousand date trees, and innumerable colored tents spread among them. (P. 48)

There are many Arabs in the oasis. They asked women who wear black clothes about where there an alchemist lived, but they did not answer them because in Arab tradition a man is not allowed to talk with black clothes women because they have been married. That is the way to respect a woman.

4. Fatima

Fatima is a girl in the oasis who was asked by Santiago about an alchemist when she would take water in the container. She is a beautiful girl. Her beautiful smile and eyes make Santiago felt in love. In this place he found his love and it made him always think about her. Fortunately, she wanted to show him and Englishman the place of alchemist. Almost every day Santiago met Fatima. They shared their each experience. Unpredictably, he explained all about his feeling to Fatima. Santiago promised that he will back to her after he found the treasure. She had a kindness to waiting for him.

At that moment, it seemed to him that time stood still, and the Soul of the World surged within him. When he looked into her dark eyes, and saw that her lips were poised between a laugh and silence, he learned the most important part of the language that all the world spoke—the language that everyone on earth was capable of understanding in their heart. It was love. (P. 51)

"That's why I want you to continue toward your goal. If you have to wait until the war is over, then wait. But if you have to go before then, go on in pursuit of your dream. The dunes are changed by the wind, but the desert never changes. That's the way it will be with our love for each other. (P. 54)

5. The Alchemist

Alchemist is a person who becomes a main key for Santiago to go to the pyramid. According to Englishman, he is

two hundred years old. He met alchemist when he was in the oasis, and a war is happened. He visited him in his tend. The alchemist asked him to enter there. He is a very smart person who knows about omens. He wanted to show the way to go to the pyramid. It is shown in the following quotation:

"No. You already know all you need to know. I am only going to point you in the direction of your treasure." (P. 64)

In that night, the alchemist asked Santiago and Englishman to chat in his tent and eat some delicious foods and wines. He commanded Santiago to sell his camel and buy a new horse in order to go to pyramid with no obstacle. In the next night, they went to continue their journey to the pyramid. They stopped their journey for a while at night, because they needed to take a rest in order to continue their journey. They spent their time for seven nights to go to the pyramid.

They enjoyed the journey very much by chatting every time. There were many omens that they found during the trip such as meeting a cobra and passing the war area. They also met a tribe there. Santiago learned all about alchemy in his journey and the alchemist helped him to learn it. The chief of the tribe asked them to prove that they are not the enemies of that tribe. The alchemist said that Santiago is also an alchemist. It can be proven if Santiago can break down their tents by

becoming a wind. He attempted to pray to God, talked to desert, and the wind. He wished and saw the omens that there would be a wind which can help him. After the high wind blew, that tribe asked him to stop it. Therefore, they believe that Santiago is a great alchemist. It is shown in the following quotation:

"It's a man who understands nature and the world. If he wanted to, he could destroy this camp just with the force of the wind." (P.79)

And

"Let's stop this," another commander said.

"I want to see the greatness of Allah," the chief said, with respect. "I want to see how a man turns himself into the wind."

But he made a mental note of the names of the two men who had expressed their fear. As soon as the wind stopped, he was going to remove them from their commands, because true men of the desert are not afraid. (P.84)

From the first quotation, it is be able to know that the alchemist attempted to help Santiago by saying that he can be a wind. In the next quotation, some of the members of the tribe wanted him to stop the wind, whereas the chief still wanted to see the wind. Some other members are scared due to the high wind. After that, the wind was stopped.

After that, the members of the tribe called Santiago as an alchemist who knows about the omens from God and nature. That was also the place where the alchemist accompanied Santiago to the Pyramid, founding his treasure and destiny. It is shown by the following quotation:

"From here on, you will be alone," the alchemist said. "You are only three hours from the Pyramids." (P. 87)

3.2 The Meaning of the Dreams

The main character, Santiago got a same dream in his sleep twice. His dream made him worried very much. He always thought about his dream until he looked for the answer of the mystery of his dream by asking to a dream interpreter. His dreams may seem common as other dream, but he attempted to solve the mystery. The following quotations are the dream of Santiago:

"I dreamed that I was in a field with my sheep, when a child appeared and began to play with the animals. I don't like people to do that, because the sheep are afraid of strangers. But children always seem to be able to play with them without frightening them. I don't know why. I don't know how animals know the age of human beings."

"The child went on playing with my sheep for quite a while,"

"And suddenly, the child took me by both hands and transported me to the Egyptian pyramids."

"The child said to me, If you come here, you will find a hidden treasure.' And, just as she was about to show me the exact location, I woke up. Both times."

According to Freud (1990), dream and life have a close relation which can influence the life and mind of the dreamers. Sometimes, they still remember their dreams until several days later after the night they dreamed. Dream and mind can interplay in the dreamers' lives. A dream is not an unreal event in our sleep. However, a dream can appear in a sleep due to the dreamers they selves whether their mind or life. There are some things which can influence the emergence of the dream such as the wish fulfillment, realization of an apprehension, and a reflection as its content. Every dream of Santiago has different causes.

3.2.1 First dream as a wish fulfilment

Dream is an unreal event which emerges in our sleep. Dream which comes in our sleep brings us to a fantasy. The dreamers feel like doing an adventure while we are sleeping. They met anybody in their dream. It can be family, teachers, friends, idol or someone else who does not know before. Unconsciously, some things or events which emerge in our dream can be a wish fulfillment. When we want to something

which does not fulfilled yet, it is be able to comes in our dream, whether it is a wish in now days or past.

In the novel of Paulo Coelho *The Alchemist*, the main character, Santiago got a same dream twice. The dream influenced him and his life changed due to the dream. He does not know the meaning of the dream and why he got a dream like that. According to Freud (1990), one of things which can influence the emergence of dream is a wish fulfillment. It is also be able to influence the dream of Santiago. It is shown in the following quotations:

"His purpose in life was to travel, and, after two years of walking the Andalusian terrain, he knew all the cities of the region." (P. 4)

"One afternoon, on a visit to his family, he had summoned up the courage to tell his father that he didn't want to become a priest. That he wanted to travel." (P. 4)

In the first quotation, Santiago had a choice in his life that he wanted to wander to the places or countries which he does not know before. He is a boy who studied at school in Andalusia in order to be a pastor like his parents wanted. However, he has had a purpose in his life. It was long time before he decided to be a shepherd and got a same dream twice.

In his dream, he traveled to some places which he did not know before. It is possible if his dream emerged because of his wish in the

past to travel in other place. He went to school because he complied with his parents who wanted him to be a priest. However, he did not want to be a priest actually. He wanted to go around the world, through every city in every country.

In the second quotation, he visited his parent in the afternoon, in an occasion. He has thought and hideaway his wish to not to be a priest. He took upon to say to his father that wanted to wander. It is the continuance of his statement in the first quotation. He just told his father about that after he finished his study in the school.

That was the wish which is well kept for a long time before his father gave an excuse to him. His wish did not fill yet, until he became a shepherd. He did not go around the world yet. He also did not have enough money to go around the world until he got that dream twice. Unconsciously, his expectations came to his sleep as a dream. It was reminding him that he had a big expectation in his life. The other evidence is in the following quotation:

"But I'd like to see the castles in the towns where they live," the boy explained.

"Well, I'd like to see their land, and see how they live," said his son. (P.4)

The quotation above proven that the little Santiago wanted to wander very much, because during his small conversation with his father, he looked like very amazed and wondered about other regions.

He wanted to know about the other castles in the world. As a boy from unlucky enough family who did not have enough money to go around the city, he always wondered the atmosphere in the capital cities. He also imagined how they lived. In his mind, people who lived in the town are rich people. His requirements can be filled if somebody lives in the town. He thought that there were many job vacancies there, and he could get a job easily. The quotation below also shows the evidence:

"The people who come here have a lot of money to spend, so they can afford to travel," his father said. "Among us, the only ones who travel are the shepherds."

"Well, then I'll be a shepherd!" (P. 5)

In the quotation above, his father told him, that people who travels is a people who have a lot of money. Those words mean that they did not have a lot of money. Therefore, he could not go anywhere he wanted because he did not have enough money to go to the city. His father wanted to remind him if he did not need to go there and bring him back to reality that he is a poor boy. His father also told him that only a shepherd who could go to the other cities and spend a lot of money. A shepherd could go to some places he wants. Although, his father has attempted to remind him, he still wanted to reach his dream. He said to his father that he wanted to be a shepherd. He complied with his son, even though he was disappointed at that time, because he is a

wise man. Due to his high expectation, it was always in his mind and appeared in his dream.

3.2.2 Second dream as a realization of an apprehension

When a person has an expectation, of course he or she has a worry about it. Santiago also felt it at that time. He felt worry of his dream to be able to go to other places and many castles in other cities. Besides he attempted to reach his high expectation, he was afraid if he could not make it become true. That is shown in the following quotation:

“But in his heart he knew that it did matter. And he knew that shepherds, like seamen and like traveling salesmen, always found a town where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering.” (P. 3)

The quotation above shows that in his heart, he felt worry if he could not wander as before because he found a comfortable place which is able to be lived. Hence, he cannot reach his expectation. It is proven in the following quotation:

The boy could see in his father's gaze a desire to be able, himself, to travel the world—a desire that was still alive, despite his father's having had to bury it, over dozens of years, under the burden of struggling for water to drink, food to eat, and the same place to sleep every night of his life. (P. 5)

He felt worry when he looked at his father. It is because he knew the struggle of his father for fulfilling their requirements. His father

worked hard in order to earn money for drink, eat, and live in a comfortable house. He was afraid if he could not do the best for his father. He had an eager desire to make his father happy. On the other hand, he also had a conviction that can do it as well as he can. The next evidence is shown by the following quotation:

He had to prepare himself for his meeting with the girl, and he didn't want to think about the possibility that some other shepherd, with a larger flock of sheep, had arrived there before him and asked for her hand. (P. 5)

In the quotation above, Santiago was afraid he cannot meet the girl anymore. He must bring more flocks to the girl before other shepherds propose her. He prepared his self in order to looks better than before in front of her. His anxiety appeared in his dream because he was falling in love at that time.

3.2.3 A reflection as its contents

A dream can appear in our sleep because of our past or future. It means that the event which appears in dreamers' sleep can be based on the events which happened in the lives of the dreamers in their past or it will be happened in their future. An event in the sleep which can be seen in the dream can be told about the past or future event of the dreamer which is exactly the same. When a person dreams exactly the same as his or her life in the past, he or she knows that it has been happened before. If a person dreams, it can be a happened in the future

which is exactly the same in the life. It is reflection of the content. It means that there is same event between the dream and the life.

A dream which is happened in the sleep of Santiago is a reflection of the future. In his dream, he was keeping his flocks grassing. Then, there were a child which held his hands and brought him to the pyramid in Egypt. He found his treasure there. It is shown by the following quotations:

"I have had the same dream twice," he said. "I dreamed that I was in a field with my sheep, when a child appeared and began to play with the animals. I don't like people to do that, because the sheep are afraid of strangers. But children always seem to be able to play with them without frightening them I don't know why. I don't know how animals know the age of human beings."
(P. 7)

And

"The child went on playing with my sheep for quite a while," continued the boy, a bit upset. "And suddenly, the child took me by both hands and transported me to the Egyptian pyramids." (P. 8)

In the quotation above, there is a child in Santiago's dream who played with his sheep, but actually there were no other people who played with his sheep before. In his dream, the child looks impressive and fascinate. Hence, the child can played together with his flocks. In his life, he experienced the same event with his dream. It can be seen in the following quotation:

In two years he had learned everything about shepherding: he knew how to shear sheep, how to care for pregnant ewes, and how to protect the sheep from wolves. He knew all the fields and pastures of Andalusia. And he knew what was the fair price for every one of his animals. (P. 15)

Based on the quotation above, Santiago learned how to protect and look after them. He did not let his flocks play with strangers. However, in the fact, he lost his flocks when he wanted to make his dream true. He must continue his journey without his flocks because they had been stolen by his new friend when he was in Africa. These are the chronology when he lost his flocks:

He saw the most beautiful sword he had ever seen. The scabbard was embossed in silver, and the handle was black and encrusted with precious stones. The boy promised himself that, when he returned from Egypt, he would buy that sword. "Ask the owner of that stall how much the sword costs," he said to his friend. Then he realized that he had been distracted for a few moments, looking at the sword. His heart squeezed, as if his chest had suddenly compressed it. He was afraid to look around, because he knew what he would find. He continued to look at the beautiful sword for a bit longer, until he summoned the courage to turn around. All around him was the market, with people coming and going, shouting and buying, and the aroma of strange foods... but nowhere could he find his new companion. (P. 21)

The quotation above shows the chronology of Santiago who lost his flocks. It means that his dream gave an omen that there will be another person who has his beloved flocks. In his dream, the child transported him to the pyramid for finding his treasure. In his life, he met an alchemist who accompanied him to the pyramid for finding his treasure.

"No. You already know all you need to know. I am only going to point you in the direction of your treasure." (P. 64)

"From here on, you will be alone," the alchemist said. "You are only three hours from the Pyramids." (P. 87)

Those are some part of the conversation between Santiago and the alchemist. The alchemist said that he can show him to his treasure. It is the same as his dream that there is somebody who can take him to his own wealth. In his real life, he finally found his treasure, although it is just around the pyramid area where he found his treasure. He found it beneath the sycamore tree.

In my dream, there was a sycamore growing out of the ruins of the sacristy, and I was told that, if I dug at the roots of the sycamore, I would find a hidden treasure. (P. 92)

The boy smiled, and continued digging. Half an hour later, his shovel hit something solid. An hour later, he had before him a chest of Spanish gold coins. There were also precious stones, gold

*masks adorned with red and white
feathers, and stone statues embedded
with jewels. (P. 93)*



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho using psychological approach by Sigmund Freud, especially the theory of dream, finally the researcher comes to the part of conclusion and suggestion. In this part, the researcher will conclude the result of analysis which has been done in the previous chapter. The researcher also would like to provide suggestions related to this study for readers, especially for the researchers who will use the same theory or object as their reference.

4.1 Conclusion

In the previous chapter, the researcher has presented the analysis of *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho which is divided into two discussions. The first discussion is about the influence of the dream on Santiago's life, and the second discussion is about the meaning of the dreams.

In the first discussion, there are some influences of Santiago's dreams on his life. Santiago always remembered his dreams, he looked for the meaning of his dreams, and he attempted to make his dream true. There are also some characters who helped him to reach his dream after he got the same dream in one after the other until two weeks, that are the dream interpreter, King of Salem, new friend, the crystal merchant, Englishman, Fatima, and the alchemist. Those people

brought him to the treasure. Through the relationship with them, he could find all of things that he wanted, such as a girl, friends, knowledge, and treasure.

In the second discussion, there are some meanings of dream according to psychoanalysis such as the wish fulfillment, realization of an apprehension, and a reflection as its content. The dream which emerged in the main character's dream is caused by the wish fulfillment. Santiago wanted to be a shepherd with a lot of money in order to travel to other castles. The second meaning of dream is the realization of apprehension. Santiago worried if he could not reach his dream due to his weakness. Besides he attempted hardly to reach his high expectation, he was afraid of making it true. However, he attempted to make his dream come true. The last meaning is a reflection as its content. His dream is reflected the same events in his life after he got a dream. The events of his dream are almost the same with his real life. In conclusion, due to his long journey to the Egyptian pyramid, he got many things in his life such as love, knowledge and new experience. Besides that, he became a next alchemist because he knows about the omens of God and he can learn many things from nature well.

4.2 Suggestion

In this study, the researcher analyzed a literary work entitled *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho. To analyze the literary work, the researcher uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, especially the theory of dream. Hence, this study is only focused on the dream of the main character, Santiago. However, it does not mean that other character is not important. In this study, the minor characters also support the main character in reached his dream.

Basically, there are many aspects in *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho which can be analyzed such as social, economy, etc. The researcher suggests the next researchers to conduct the analysis in the other aspects which have not been analyzed by the researcher above. It will be benefits to others if other aspects will be analyzed using different theory. It does not matter if the next researcher would analyze *The Alchemist* using the same theory. The next researcher may broaden the previous analysis into more detail and complete.

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APPENDIX 1

The Influence of Santiago's Dream Data

NO	CHARACTER	EVIDENCE
1.	The Old Woman	<p>"He had suddenly remembered that, in Tarifa , there was an old woman who interpreted dreams.</p> <p>"It sounded like a Gypsy prayer. The boy had already had experience on the road with Gypsies; they also traveled, but they had no flocks of sheep. People said that Gypsies spent their lives tricking others. It was also said that they had a pact with the devil, and that they kidnapped children and, taking them away to their mysterious camps, made them their slaves. As a child, the boy had always been frightened to death that he would be captured by Gypsies, and this childhood fear returned when the old woman took his hands in hers." (The Alchemist, P.6)</p>
2.	King of Salem	<p>"But the old man wanted to talk, and he asked the boy what book he was reading. The boy was tempted to be rude, and move to another bench, but his father had taught him to be respectful of the elderly. So he held out the book to the man—for two reasons: first, that he, himself, wasn't sure how to pronounce the title; and second, that if the old man didn't know how to read, he would probably feel ashamed and decide of his own accord to change benches."</p> <p>"Hmm..." said the old man, looking at all sides of the book, as if it were some strange object. "This is an important book, but it's really irritating."</p> <p>The boy was shocked. The old man knew how to read, and had already read the book. And if the book was irritating, as the old man had said, the boy still had time to change it for another. (P. 9)</p> <p>"What do I do in Salem?" The old man laughed.</p> <p>"Well, I'm the king of Salem!"</p>

		<p>"Take these," said the old man, holding out a white stone and a black stone that had been embedded at the center of the breastplate. "They are called Urim and Thummim. The black signifies 'yes,' and the white 'no.' When you are unable to read the omens, they will help you to do so. Always ask an objective question.</p> <p>"But, if you can, try to make your own decisions. The treasure is at the Pyramids; that you already knew. But I had to insist on the payment of six sheep because I helped you to make your decision." (P. 17)</p>
3.	A New Friend	<p>"Suddenly, there in the midst of all that confusion, he saw the most beautiful sword he had ever seen. The scabbard was embossed in silver, and the handle was black and encrusted with precious stones. The boy promised himself that, when he returned from Egypt, he would buy that sword. "Ask the owner of that stall how much the sword costs," he said to his friend. Then he realized that he had been distracted for a few moments, looking at the sword. His heart squeezed, as if his chest had suddenly compressed it. He was afraid to look around, because he knew what he would find. He continued to look at the beautiful sword for a bit longer, until he summoned the courage to turn around.</p> <p>All around him was the market, with people coming and going, shouting and buying, and the aroma of strange foods... but nowhere could he find his new companion. (P. 21)</p>
4.	Crystal Merchant	<p>"I can work for the rest of today," the boy answered. "I'll work all night, until dawn, and I'll clean every piece of crystal in your shop. In return, I need money to get to Egypt tomorrow."</p> <p>The merchant laughed. "Even if you cleaned my crystal for an entire year...even if you earned a good commission selling every piece, you would still have to borrow money to get to Egypt. There are thousands of kilometers of desert between here and there." (P. 26)</p>

		<p>He left without saying good-bye to the crystal merchant. He didn't want to cry with the other people there. He was going to miss the place and all the good things he had learned. He was more confident in himself, though, and felt as though he could conquer the world.</p> <p>"But I'm going back to the fields that I know, to take care of my flock again." He said that to himself with certainty, but he was no longer happy with his decision. He had worked for an entire year to make a dream come true, and that dream, minute by minute, was becoming less important. Maybe because that wasn't really his dream. (P. 34)</p>
5.	Englishman	<p>"There are a lot of different people here, and each has his own God. But the only God I serve is Allah, and in his name I swear that I will do everything possible once again to win out over the desert. But I want each and every one of you to swear by the God you believe in that you will follow my orders no matter what. In the desert, disobedience means death.</p> <p>"There was a murmur from the crowd. Each was swearing quietly to his or her own God. The boy swore to Jesus Christ. The Englishman said nothing. And the murmur lasted longer than a simple vow would have. The people were also praying to heaven for protection.</p> <p>A long note was sounded on a bugle, and everyone mounted up. The boy and the Englishman had bought camels, and climbed uncertainly onto their backs. The boy felt sorry for the Englishman's camel, loaded down as he was with the cases of books. (P. 39)</p>
6.	Fatima	<p>At that moment, it seemed to him that time stood still, and the Soul of the World surged within him. When he looked into her dark eyes, and saw that her lips were poised between a laugh and silence, he learned the most important part of the language that all the world spoke—the language that everyone on earth was capable of understanding in their heart. It was love. (P. 51)</p> <p>"That's why I want you to continue toward your goal. If you have to wait until the war is over, then wait. But if you have to go before then, go on in pursuit of your dream. The dunes are changed by the wind, but the desert never changes. That's the</p>

		way it will be with our love for each other. (P. 54)
7.	The Alchemist	"No. You already know all you need to know. I am only going to point you in the direction of your treasure." (P. 64)
		"It's a man who understands nature and the world. If he wanted to, he could destroy this camp just with the force of the wind." (P.79) And "Let's stop this," another commander said. "I want to see the greatness of Allah," the chief said, with respect. "I want to see how a man turns himself into the wind." But he made a mental note of the names of the two men who had expressed their fear. As soon as the wind stopped, he was going to remove them from their commands, because true men of the desert are not afraid. (P.84)
		"From here on, you will be alone," the alchemist said. "You are only three hours from the Pyramids." (P. 87)

The Meaning of Dream

NO	INFLUENCE	EVIDENCE
1.	Dream as a wish fulfillment	"His purpose in life was to travel, and, after two years of walking the Andalusian terrain, he knew all the cities of the region." (P. 4) And "One afternoon, on a visit to his family, he had summoned up the courage to tell his father that he didn't want to become a priest. That he wanted to travel." (P. 4)
		"But I'd like to see the castles in the towns where they live," the boy explained. And "Well, I'd like to see their land, and see how they live," said his son. (P.4)
		"The people who come here have a lot of money to spend, so they can afford to travel," his father said. "Amongst us, the only ones who travel are the shepherds." "Well, then I'll be a shepherd!" (P. 5)
2.	Realization of an	"But in his heart he knew that it did matter. And he

	apprehension	knew that shepherds, like seamen and like traveling salesmen, always found a town where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering." (P. 3)
		The boy could see in his father's gaze a desire to be able, himself, to travel the world—a desire that was still alive, despite his father's having had to bury it, over dozens of years, under the burden of struggling for water to drink, food to eat, and the same place to sleep every night of his life. (P. 5)
		He had to prepare himself for his meeting with the girl, and he didn't want to think about the possibility that some other shepherd, with a larger flock of sheep, had arrived there before him and asked for her hand. (P. 5)
3.	A reflection as its contents	"I have had the same dream twice," he said. "I dreamed that I was in a field with my sheep, when a child appeared and began to play with the animals. I don't like people to do that, because the sheep are afraid of strangers. But children always seem to be able to play with them without frightening them. I don't know why. I don't know how animals know the age of human beings." (P. 7) And "The child went on playing with my sheep for quite a while," continued the boy, a bit upset. "And suddenly, the child took me by both hands and transported me to the Egyptian pyramids." (P. 8)
		In two years he had learned everything about shepherding: he knew how to shear sheep, how to care for pregnant ewes, and how to protect the sheep from wolves. He knew all the fields and pastures of Andalusia. And he knew what was the fair price for every one of his animals. (P. 15)
		"No. You already know all you need to know. I am only going to point you in the direction of your treasure." (P. 64) And "From here on, you will be alone," the alchemist said. "You are only three hours from the Pyramids." (P. 87)
		In my dream, there was a sycamore growing out of the ruins of the sacristy, and I was told that, if I dug at the roots of the sycamore, I would find a hidden treasure. (P. 92)

		<p>And</p> <p>The boy smiled, and continued digging. Half an hour later, his shovel hit something solid. An hour later, he had before him a chest of Spanish gold coins. There were also precious stones, gold masks adorned with red and white feathers, and stone statues embedded with jewels. (P. 93)</p>
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APPENDIX 2

SYNOPSIS OF THE ALCHEMIST

The alchemist tells the story of a young shepherd named Santiago who is able to find a treasure beyond the vague dream. Along the way, he learns to listen to his heart and, more importantly, realizes that his dreams or his Personal Legend, are not just his but part of the Soul of the Universe.

Santiago is humble shepherd whose desires are few he wants to be free to roam with to his sheep, to have some wine in his bag. Fate intervenes, however, in the form of the recurring dream of a great treasure hidden thousands of miles away at the base of the Egyptian Pyramids. When Santiago meets Melchizedek, a strange wise man who claim he is a king from a far-off land, he decides to seek his treasure. The next day, Santiago sells his sheep and embarks to Africa to pursue his dream.

Upon arriving in Africa, though, it becomes apparent that things will not be as easy as he thought. The first day Santiago is in Tangiers, he is robbed and left completely alone, unable to speak a single word of Arabic. At first Santiago contemplates giving up and turning around. He remembers the words of the wise man, though, and decides to carry on—getting a job at a local crystal shop. After working at the crystal shop for a year, learning much about life and about his Personal Legend, Santiago earns enough money to buy a new flock of sheep and return home. At the

last minute, though, Santiago decides to risk it all and join a caravan to Egypt.

Once in the caravan, Santiago meets an Englishman who has come all the way to Africa to seek a renowned alchemist. As they travel through the desert, the Englishman tells Santiago about the secrets of alchemy. Santiago finds the Englishman's ideas to be very similar to Melchizedek's. They both speak of a Soul of the World to which we are all connected and of the necessity of following our heart's true desires or our Personal Legend. Santiago, however, prefers to learn these secrets by observing the world, while the Englishman prefers to learn from complex books. While they travel, they begin to hear rumors of a coming tribal war.

When they finally arrive at the Al-Fayoum oasis—the home of the titular Alchemist—Santiago meets a beautiful girl named Fatima with whom he immediately falls in love. He discovers that love, like the Personal Legend, comes directly from the Soul of the World. While walking in the desert, Santiago has a vision of an upcoming battle. He rushes back to warn the elders at the oasis and, when his vision is confirmed, they offer him a position as a counselor. Santiago considers staying at the oasis with Fatima, but the Alchemist finds Santiago and tells him that he will lead Santiago to his treasure.

Once again on the move, the Alchemist teaches Santiago to listen to his heart. Hearts can be treacherous, but the best way to keep them from

fooling you is to listen to them intently. Almost to the pyramids, Santiago and the Alchemist are taken prisoner by a warring tribe. The Alchemist tells the tribesmen that Santiago is a powerful magician who can turn himself into the wind. The tribesmen are impressed and will spare the lives of the men if Santiago can do it. The only problem is that Santiago has no idea what he is doing. After three days of meditating, Santiago uses his knowledge of the Soul of the World to ask the elements to help him. First he asks the desert, then he asks the wind, then he asks the sun and, finally, he asks the Soul of the World. Immediately, the wind whips up, and Santiago disappears and reappears on the other side of the camp.

The Alchemist takes his leave of Santiago, who continues on to the Pyramids. Once there, Santiago is attacked by robbers. Asked what he is doing there, Santiago replies that he had a dream of a treasure buried at the base of the Pyramids. One of the robbers laughs at him, and says that he has had the exact same dream, except that in his the treasure was buried in Spain. Santiago realizes that the treasure was back in Spain the entire time.

The story then jumps forward in time and finds Santiago digging a hole at the base of the tree where he had had his first dream. Sure enough, he finds a trunk full of gold—enough for him and Fatima to live happily for a long time.

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