

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURE OF RESEARCH**

In the following content of this chapter, the writer elaborates the method of research, which is used in conducting the research. The method and procedure of research is very crucial in describing the way of collecting the data and discussing the data in order to answer the statement of the problem. This chapter has five points to be elaborate. They are; approach, method of research, source of data, procedure of data collection, and procedure of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Method**

The writer uses qualitative method in order to describe the dream by the characters in the novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. Related to this approach, Biklen and Bogdan (1992: 32) state:

Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words and pictures rather than numbers. They often contain quotation and try to describe what particular situation or view the world as like in the narrative form.

From the statement above, the writer gets the meaning of qualitative approach that is the description of the data collection by using forms of words and describing the situation in narrative form by giving quotations. In qualitative approach, the writer reviews the theories, applies them, and then describes the result of the analysis. The reason for using qualitative research in this study is to give descriptive information in which the writer tries to describe dreams by the characters in the novel *The*

*Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. The data collected are in the form of words rather than numbers.

### **3.2 Source of Data**

The source of data that is used is the novel by Paulo Coelho entitled *The Alchemist*. The novel is written in 1988 and become the sixth place of world sale in 2003. In this novels tells about the dream that want to reach by some characters. They try to interpret their dreams and make it come true. Therefore, the writer uses the dreams by the characters as the data in the novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho.

### **3.3 Procedure of Data Collection**

In collecting data, the writer uses the steps as follows:

#### **3.3.1 Reading the Novel Carefully**

The writer reads the novel carefully, so she can understand the content of the novel and catch the meaning of the story.

#### **3.3.2 Quoting the Evidences of Dream**

In this step, the writer quotes the dreams in *The Alchemist*. The example of quoting the evidence of dream is as follows:

“I have had the same dreams 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.”

“Tell me more about your dreams,” said the woman. “I have to get back to my cooking, and, since you don’t have much money, I can’t give you a lot of time.”

“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.”

He paused for a moment to see if the woman knew that what the Egyptian pyramids were. But she said nothing

“Then at the Egyptian pyramids,” he said the last words slowly, so that the old woman would understand” 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.”

(Coelho, 2002: 15)

### 3.3.3 Identifying the Dream by Underlining the Evidence

After quoting the evidence, the writer identifies the dream by underlining it.

The example of identifying the dream is as follows:

“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.”

He paused for a moment to see if the woman knew that what the Egyptian pyramids were. But she said nothing

“Then at the Egyptian pyramids,” he said the last words slowly, so that the old woman would understand” 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.”

(Coelho, 2002: 15)

## 3.4 Procedures of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the procedures as follows:

### 3.4.1 Finding the Interpretation of Dream

The next step in analyzing the data is finding the interpretation of dream.

The writer takes the quotation of the interpretation as follows:

“And this is the interpretation: you must go to the pyramids in Egypt. I have never heard of them, but, if it was a child who showed them to you, they exist. There you will find the treasure that will make you rich man.”

(Coelho, 2002: 16)

In this quotation, Santiago’s dream is interpreted by a Gipsy woman. Because of the stage of dream work is the final one, the interpretation become straight like dream itself. Moreover, Santiago’s dream is called manifest dream because in his dream describe very clearly until he wakes up. It happens to him twice and clearly.

#### 3.4.2 Classifying the Process of Dream

After finding the dream, the writer classifies the process of dream. The example of classifying the dream is as follows:

“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.”

He paused for a moment to see if the woman knew that what the Egyptian pyramids were. But she said nothing

“Then at the Egyptian pyramids,” he said the last words slowly, so that the old woman would understand” 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.”

(Coelho, 2002: 15)

The quotation above shows the dream of Santiago. He dreams of his being with his sheep in the field and suddenly a child come and take him to Egypt. He is told that his treasure waits for him. In that dream happens very clear that the boy was shown the exact location where he can find his treasure. The dream also appears twice that it become more comprehensible and logical. The process that is reflected is

*rationalization*. In this process of dream, the vision of the dreamer is very clear that he can recall his dream. Even though it seems illogical, the clear vision helps the dreamer comprehend it.

### 3.5.3 Describing How to Obtain the Dream by the Characters

The last step in analyzing the data is describing how to reach the dream. The example of the evidence is quoted as follows:

It's the possibility of having a dream come true that makes life interesting, he thought, as he looked again at the position of the sun, and hurried his pace. He had suddenly remembered that, in Tarifa, there was an old woman who interpreted dreams.

(Coelho, 2002: 13)

To reach his dream, Santiago decides to go to the interpreter to ask about the meaning of his dream. In realizing his dream, Santiago decides to look for a Gypsy woman in Tarifa to interpret his dream. Some people say that if they have dreams and they are difficult to understand or interpret the meaning of dreams, they can go to Gypsy woman. By knowing the interpretation, there is a possibility to reach the dream easily.

