

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter consists of two parts, namely data analysis and research findings. In the data analysis, the writer analyzes the dreams by the characters in *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. The research finding presents the whole result of the analysis.

In analysis, the writer analyzes the data in order to answer all research questions. In data analysis, the writer analyzes the data in order to answer all research questions. Thus, it is divided into three parts of analysis. They are the interpretation of dream, the classification of dream relates to the process, and the description of how to raise the dream. The analysis as follows:

4.1 The Interpretation of Dreams by the Characters in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*

This novel tells about the dreams by the characters. Each character has different dream and they want to reach the dreams. Some of them go to interpreter who help them to interpret their dream. They want to know the meaning of their dreams clearly. The writer finds the interpretation of dreams by Santiago, Fatimah, King Pharaoh, the Alchemist, and an Arabic man.

4.2.1 Interpretation of Santiago's Dream

Santiago is a shepherd in Andalusia. He has many sheep. Someday when he feed his sheep. As usual he sits under the Sycamore tree at church. Suddenly, he sleeps under the tree and dream. In search for the meaning of his dream, Santiago decides to go to the dream interpreter, she is the Gypsy. He goes

there and tells his dream about the hidden treasure in Egyptian pyramids. As the process reaches the final stages, then the interpretation is also straight with the dream. The vision is very clear not only because Santiago could remember the location very well.

“And this is my 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 a treasure that will find a treasure that will make you a rich man.”

(Coelho, 2002: 16)

Santiago has a big dream that he wants to be a traveler. By traveling he will go to many places in the world. Therefore, he wants to be a shepherd. He believes that as a shepherd he can get much money by selling meat and also wool. Thus, he can prove his dream. The Santiago dream here is called *latent* dream. Next in his dream, a child comes to him and invites him to travel to the Pyramids in Egypt. Santiago asks a Gypsy woman to interpret his dream. This Gypsy woman who interprets his dream believes that if the child tells so, the treasure will be there. As a child is pure like a snowflake, they cannot lie. Sometimes, what people have in their dreams is what they have in common. The dream can be caught directly because it is not strange. The straight interpretation seems believable for these dreams. Moreover, Santiago's dream is called *manifest* dream because in his dream he describes very clearly until he wakes up. It happens to him twice and clearly.

4.2.2 Interpretation of Fatima's Dream

Fatima is a girl whom Santiago loves. She is a desert girl. Fatima has been waiting for him for a long time in her dreams.

“I’m going to wait here for you every day. I have crosses the desert in search of treasure that is a somehow near it Pyramids, and for me, the war seemed a curse.

(Coelho, 2002: 97)

It means that Fatimah waits Santiago for long time. However, she does not know Santiago yet. In her desire, she sees a treasure in a pyramids. Pyramids is s symbol of man. Fatimah desire here is called *latent* dreams because the pyramids here means a man that is Santiago. To make it her dream clearly, she tries to interpret her dreams by herself.

Fatima dreams that she gets the present. Unlike Santiago Fatimah’s dream is interpreted by herself. She does not ask to other to interpret her dream.

“I have been waiting for you here at this oasis for a long time. I have forgotten about my past about my traditions, and the way in which the men of the desert expect woman to behave. Ever since I was a child, I have dreamed that the desert would bring me a wonderful present. Now, my present has arrived, and it’s you.”

(Coelho, 2002: 98)

Fatimah can directly claim that the present in her dream is Santiago. The present here is a symbol that expresses by Santiago in Fatimah’s dream. Since at their first meeting, she is sure that he is the one for her. Fatimah falls in love with Santiago at the first sight. She believes that Santiago was special and worthy that. In this case, Fatimah’s interpretation is latent dream because in her dream she gets a symbol of gift is Santiago.

4.2.3 Interpretation of King Pharaoh’s Dream

King Pharaoh is the king in the Egypt. He is afraid if his country becomes poor and famine. This dream also be called as *latent dream* because he is fells afraid famine in his country. The dream of King Pharaoh

was interpreted by Joseph, a new comer in Egypt. Joseph believes that he can interpret the King Pharaoh's dream naturally.

“The elder continued, “When the Pharaoh dreamed of cows that were thin and cow that were fat, this man I'm speaking of rescued Egypt from famine. His name was Joseph. He, too, was stranger in the strange land, like you and he was probably about your age.”

(Coelho, 2002: 108)

In that dream, Joseph interprets that the thin cows refer to the failure in harvest, while the fat cows symbolize successful harvest. This is the interpretation of dream. Thus, after Joseph interpreted the dream, Egypt is rescue from famine. Based on the dreams above, it is the *manifest* dream because in this dream, “cows” means society or the people who live in the society. The “fat cows” means wealthy society, while “thin cows” means famine society. Therefore, he tries to make his country wealthy.

4.2.4 Interpretation of Father's Dream

The last dream is the dream that is told by the alchemist. He tells it to Santiago before they seek the hidden treasure. The alchemist hopes that Santiago can take the message from it. In that dream happened by a father. He has two son, one of his son as a military, and another one as a poet in a Rome.

“One night, the father had a dream. An angel appeared to him, and told him that the words of one of his sons will be learned and repeated throughout the world for all generation to come. The father woke him his dream grateful and crying, because life was generous, and had revealed to him something any farther would be proud to know.”

(Coelho, 2002: 157)

From his dream he believes that his father is very proud when one of his son will be the famous and success poet writer. It is latent dream because, in his heart he really wants one of his son become the famous man.

However, he does not know yet, if his son as military one will be the success man.

“Life was good to me,” the man said. ‘When you appeared in my dream, I felt that all my efforts had been rewarded, because my son’s poem will be read by man for generation to come. I don’t want anything for myself. But, I any father would be proud of the fame achieved by the one whom he had cared for as a child and educated as he grew up. Sometime in the distant future, I would like to see my son’s words.

(Coelho, 2002: 158)

Based on the interpreting the dreams above, the alchemist tells about the dream. A father needs if one of his son as the poet. In his dream he believes that his son will be the famous poet writer. However, in the future it can be seen that his interpreting is wrong. The military son is the successful one. Father interpretation is *manifest dream*, because he really believes that his son will be famous poet writer. People always have their own version in interpreting the dreams. The version can be right or wrong. Nobody knows until it happens in real life. The interpretation is straight with the dream. There are two possibilities in interpreting dreams are right or wrong, true or false. No one knows the result till the end. Life is mystery, so nobody can dig the future perfectly. In this reason people should be aware of what they think since what they see is not truly the reality.

4.2.5 Interpretation of Arabic man’s dream

The last interpretation of dream happen to an Arabic man. He shares his dream to Santiago. He tells to Santiago that he also ever has the dream like him. But he never to reach it because he things that it is stupid dream and meaningless.

But before they left, he came back to the boy and said, “You’re not going to die. You’ll live, and you’ll learn that a man shouldn’t be so stupid. Two years ago, right here on this spot, I had a recurrent dream, too. I dreamed that I should travel to the fields of Spain and look for a ruined church where shepherds and their sheep slept.

(Coelho, 2002: 164)

The dream above is *latent* dream, because the Arabic man tells to Santiago to be good man. He thinks that Santiago is a stupid man who believe dreams. And he want to go far away from Andalusia and across the wide desert in Egypt.

He interprets his dream by himself. He tells to Santiago that the dream is just like the imagination. Sometimes, it contains meaningless massage. Hence, he wants Santiago to return in his village and become to be a shepherd again and ignore his dream to seek the hidden treasure.

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. But I’m not so stupid as to cross an entire desert just become of a recurrent dream.”

(Coelho, 2002: 164)

The dream is interpreted straight because there is no symbol used. Thus, it can be concluded as *manifest dream*. In this dream the location is described clearly. The only thing he has to do is going to Spain and finding the exact location. In his own thought, the interpretation was clear that he should across his country to find the treasure. What happen the next depend on the belief he has whether he would follow his dream or not. When the dreamer knows exactly the dream he has, he should believe it. A recurrent dream must happen for a reason. That is why the interpretation had better be followed.

All in all, the interpretation of dreams by the character is manifest dream. Moreover, the writer give the process to make the latent dream before manifest dream.

4.2 Classification and Process of the Character's Dreams

Based on the interpretation of dreams, the writer finds the kinds of dreams relate to the process. The writer also finds five kinds of dreams by Santiago, Fatimah, King Pharaoh, the Alchemist, and an Arabic man.

4.2.1 Santiago's dream.

In the first dream to be discussed is Santiago's dream as the main character. Santiago is a shepherd in Andalusia, in the northern Spain. When he chooses to spend the night under a sycamore at an abandoned church, he has a dream. Santiago experiences the same dream twice.

“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.”

“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)

He meets a child while keeping his sheep in the field. He feels disturb but not for the sheep. They welcome the child as their friend. After playing with the sheep, the child takes him to the Egyptian pyramid. The message comes at the end of the dream has that he has to go to Egypt for the

treasure. The place where the treasure was hidden is very clear and exact for him.

“I have had the same dreams twice” he said. And, just as she was about to show me the exact location, I woke up. Both times.”

(Coelho, 2002: 15)

In this process of dream, Santiago can recall his memory very well because he gets that dream twice. This dream reaches the final stage of the dream process, *rationalization*. In rationalization, the dreamer can comprehend the symbols because they are more logical. The meaning of such dream will be straight with the symbols appeared. Rationalization is also called the secondary revision. It means that the vision is repeated to the dreamer. Because of this dream happen to Santiago twice, he became so familiar with the place that was shown. When something is repeated to people, they will become more familiar with that thing. The repetition makes a clear description of something to be remembered. Thus, he has a clear vision and it can be rationalized.

4.2.3 Fatimah’s dream.

She is the desert woman who lives there and has a dream. She is Santiago’s girlfriend. Fatimah in the future becomes an important part of Santiago’s journey. She is his lover who has been waiting him for a long time. She also becomes an inseparable treasure that he seeks. Her life represents the toughness of living in desert.

The boy listened to the sound of her voice, and thought it to be more beautiful than the sound of the wind in date palms.

“I have been waiting for you here at this oasis for a long time. I have forgotten about my past, about my traditions, and the way in which the men of the desert expect woman to behave. Ever since when I was a child, I have dreamed that the desert would bring me a wonderful present. Now, my present has arrived, and it’s you.”

Fatimah dreams that the desert will bring her a present her dream is very simple. It comes from her sexual desire of having a man. Her desire in the daily life has transformed into such a dream.

Ever since when I was a child, I have dreamed that the desert would bring me a wonderful present. Now, my present has arrived, and it’s you.”

(Coelho, 2002: 98)

In the second dream, the process of Fatimah’s dream is called *displacement* because her desire for a man is symbolized with a wonderful present. The desert will bring her a present. In this dream, present or gift is symbolized with the man. The symbolization always represent the reality in such a way that the dreamer could guess. Present is given for many reasons. Mostly, it is given to someone because he deserves to receive it. Present must be special and worthy enough to be wished for by the receiver. As woman are present for a man, men are either. In this case, Fatimah’s dream can be called as latent dream because the “present” here is not real gift of things but special person who love in her life.

4.2.3 King Pharaoh’s dream

The next dream is King Pharaoh’s dream. It was told by the chieftain of the oasis when Santiago told them about his vision in attacking. This dream is told when Santiago tells his vision about army that wants to attack the oasis by the chieftain of the oasis. This old man tells that the one should

believe in visions even though it comes from a stranger. He reminds them the history that happens in Egypt when Joseph, a dreamer can help their country from famine.

“The elder continued, “When the Pharaoh dreamed of cows that were thin and cow that were fat, this man I’m speaking of rescued Egypt from famine. His name was Joseph. He, too, was stranger in the strange land, like you and he was probably about your age.”

(Coelho, 2002: 108)

This dream, the process is full of symbolization. The symbols of thin cows and fat cows are metaphorical one. Thus, it experiences the process of *symbolization*. Cows play an important role in feeding the society. People take their milk, eat their meat, and even use their leather. Thus cows are very important part in society’s life and symbolize the essential food for the society. It relates to the society’s welfare.

As usual, symbols can describe better than words. In dreams, symbols take an important part to represent the meaning of the dream. By understanding the symbols, the dream can be interpreted well. Therefore, having knowledge of symbolization is essential.

4.2.4 A Father’s Dream

The fourth dream is the dream that is told by the Alchemist to Santiago. The Alchemist tells the story on the riding through the desert before they separated. This dream is told because the Alchemist wants to encourage Santiago to realize his dream. The Alchemist says that every person on earth plays a central role in the history of the world and normally he does not know it.

“I want to tell you a story about dreams,” said the Alchemist.

The brought his horse closer.

“In ancient Rome, at that time of Emperor-Tiberius, there lived a good man who had two sons. One was the military, and had been sent to the most distant regions of the empire. The other son was a poet, and delighted all of Rome with his beautiful verses.

“One night, the father had a dream. An angel appeared to him, and told him that the words of one of his sons would be learned and repeated throughout the world for all generations to come. The farther woke from his dream revealed to him something any father would be proud to know.

(Coelho, 2002: 157)

The Alchemist tells to Santiago about a father’s dream. A father has a dream that one of his son’s words will be read all over the world by generation to generation. He is a good man and very happy with the dream. He dreams about his sons because he has a great expectation to see his sons’ success.

The process of dream that happens is *projection*. It happens when the dreamer push his own desire and wants into another. A father normally has a desire to be a successful person. However, this desire moves from him to his son. What a father wants are projected in his son. When people love others more than themselves, what they want for themselves will become what they want for other. This projection can happen in any close relation, father-son, mother-daughter, husband-wife, brother-sister, and so on.

4.2.5 An Arabic man’s dream

The last dream is an Arabic man’s dream. The last dream in the novel is the dream of an Arabic man’s dream. He takes all Santiago’s gold in his bag. An Arabic man comes with his friends to rob Santiago in the place where the treasure is hidden, in the Pyramids. This dream is the final answer for what Santiago is looking for so long. The man has the dream of travelling

across his country to find the hidden treasure. His dream and Santiago's dream are same. The difference is in its location. The man describes the field where Santiago keeps his flock in Spain. The man's dream does not involve any daily activity. The dream is truly weird and unbelievable. Dreams can appear in a newest and strangest symbol that people never know before. This dream is not understandable, yet sometimes meaningful.

Two years ago, right here on this spot, I had a recurrent dream, too. I dreamed that I should travel to the fields of Spain and look for a ruined church where shepherds and their sheep slept. 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. But I'm not so stupid as to cross an entire desert just become of a recurrent dream."

(Coelho, 2002: 164)

The process of dream is like Santiago's dream. The process is rationalization. It happens because the dreaming mind organizes is not logical (illogical) dream into one that is more comprehensible and logical. The repetition dream makes it clear. His own thought, the interpretation was clear that he should across his country to find the treasure. What happened for the next depend on the belief he has whether he would follow his dream or not. When the dreamer knows exactly the dream he has, he should believe it. A repetition dream must happen for a reason. That is why the interpretation has better be learned.

After analyzing data, the writer finds that there are five process of dreams found in the novel. The first is *rationalization* that happens in Santiago's dream and an Arabic man's dream, displacement that occurs in

Fatimah's dream, a symbolization in King Pharaoh's dream, and projection in a Romanian father.

4.3 The Description of Reaching Dreams by the Characters in Paulo

Coelho's The Alchemist

Here some descriptions of reaching dreams by Santiago. He must face many struggles to get the hidden treasure in his dream. Here his struggle in reaching his dream.

4.3.1 The first step that he takes is try to find the interpreter hat is a Gypsy Woman.

He believes that the Gypsy woman in Tarifa can help him to interpret his dream.

Hence, he hopes that his dream comes true.

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)

In his thought, it would be interesting if his dream come true. That is the reason why he goes to Tarifa is finding the interpreter. As he knows the interpretation, he feels sorry because the interpretation is just same with his dream. It means that he has no need to go there. Even though he has been told the interpretation, he is still confused of it.

However, Santiago still confuse the Gypsy woman's interpretations. He decides to feed his sheep while reads his book like usual. When he waits the sheep eats the grass, the old man comes to him. The old man also wants to interpret Santiago's dream.

The old man returned the book to the boy. “Tomorrow, at his same time, bring me tenth of your flock. And I will tell you how to find the hidden treasure. Good afternoon.” And he vanished around the corner of the plaza.

(Coelho, 2002: 27)

While he is thinking of the dream in field with the sheep, suddenly an old man comes and greets him. He thinks that his old man is disturbing as he is reading a book. But, this old man surprises him when he says that he can help the boy to find the treasure. If the gypsy woman asks tenth of his future treasure, the old man asks tenth of his flocks.

After knowing the interpretation from two interpreters, Santiago decides to go to Africa to seek the hidden treasure in his dream. His believes is more increase when two interpreter say the same interpretation of his dream. He gives his sheep to the old man who interpret his dream. With the high struggle he goes to Africa alone. The place where he never know anything. He goes there by ships.

How strange Africa is, thought the boy. He was sitting in a bar-Very much like the other bars he had seen along the narrow streets of Tangier. Some men were smoking from gigantic pipe that they passed from one to the other. In just a few others he had seen men walking hand in hand, woman with their faces covered, and priest that climbed to the tops of towers and chanted-as everyone about him went to their knees and placed their forehead on the ground.

(Coelho, 2002: 35)

He crosses to the sea to Africa and to find the pyramids in Egypt. He knows that he will do long journey before arriving to Pyramids. His bravery to take every consequence to come leads him to the totally new place. The place where exist different religion, customs, and language. He do it just one goal that is to make his dream come true. In a bar he just sits and he wants to drink an alcohol to make his more relax, but he knows that in this place the alcohol is prohibited

to drink. Therefore, he just drink a glass of water. In this case, Santiago tries to obey the norms in the society that drunk is prohibition.

During in Africa, Santiago works at the Cristal seller to be a servant. After, the robbery robs him, he does not have money. So he decides to help the seller around a year. He decides to forget his dream at that time. However, he saves his money to continue the trip to Pyramids by caravan or camel.

When I decided to seek my treasure, I never imagined that I'd wind up working in crystal shop, he thought. And joining this caravan may have been decision, but where it goes it going to be a mystery to me.
(Coelho, 2002: 77)

He follows caravan that would bring him to the Pyramids. However, he does not know the route in desert, he just follows the caravan that may take him at least near the Pyramids. In this journey, he meets the alchemist. The alchemist is the person who search for gold or the maximum state of purity. Gold in this case is the purest condition of everything they work with. It does not talk about physical about more spiritual.

Before continuing his journey, the Crystal seller says to Santiago that the journey to arrive in the Pyramid is not easy. He must across the wide Sahara desert. Thus, he rents a caravan camel to go there. He face the change whether condition. He meets many people with different purpose to go to Egypt, one of the man in English man.

The boy couldn't believe what he was seeing: the oasis, rather than being just a well surrounded by 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.

(Coelho, 2002: 84)

After the long journey through the desert, they arrive in the Oasis. He finds that it is more amazing than that in the geography book. He is so amazed of the place. It is very beautiful places that he never seen. He looks hundreds wheels and thousands date tree. He is so happy and proud, he can arrive in the oasis safely. Then in this place, the Englishman asks Santiago to search for the alchemist. The alchemist will help him to reach his dreams because the alchemist knows everything about Egypt and universe.

After arriving in the oasis, Santiago looks at a young woman who wears the back dress. She wears the veil that cover in her body. That a young woman namely Fatima.

Finally, a young woman approached who was not dressed in black. She had a vessel in her shoulder, and her head was covered by a veil, but her face was uncovered. The boy approached her to ask about the alchemist.

(Coelho, 2002: 94)

They become hopeless when finally the see a young man comes. If the woman is not dressed in black with uncovered face, it means that she is not married yet. Santiago comes closer to ask the same question about the alchemist. This is the first time he meets Fatimah. Later, Fatimah tells them the place of the alchemist. From that day, he becomes closer to Fatimah and they become friend. Moreover, they fall in love each other.

In the Oasis, Santiago has some new friends. One of them is the Alchemist. Santiago knows the Alchemist from Englishman. Englishman tells him that the alchemist knows everything in this world also in this universe.

When the blinding dust had settled a bit, the boy trembled at what he saw. Astride the animal was a horseman dressed completely in black, with a falcon perched on his left shoulder. He wore a turban and his entire face,

except for his eyes, was covered with a black kerchief. He appeared to be a messenger from desert, but his presence was much more powerful than that of a mere messenger.

(Coelho, 2002: 111)

The horseman he meets is the alchemist. The alchemist asks about his vision of the army. Santiago dares to answer that he really does see the army. Even though he is fearful at first, he still dares to answer it. In real life, the bravery to be responsible for what is said is very important. In realizing one's dream, he should be brave to answer every question of people.

Santiago remembers the Englishman's story about the alchemist. He decides to meet him to share his dreams. He knows that he is a stranger. He never goes to Africa before.

“When a person really desires something, all the universe conspires to help that person to realize his dream,” said the alchemist, echoing the words of the old king. The boy understood. Another person is there to help him toward his personal legend.

“So you are going to instruct me?”

“No. You really know all you need to know. I am only going to point you in the direction of your treasure.”

(Coelho, 2002: 116)

The boy decides to meet the alchemist. He goes to his tent and he is given advice. He was reminded about the sayings of the old king he meets in Spain. The alchemist wants to help him by accompanying him and giving him direction toward the treasure in Pyramids.

Santiago decides to continue his journey with the alchemist. He believes to the alchemist will accompany him to Pyramids. They will go there by riding horse.

The following night, the boy appeared at the alchemist's tent with a horse. The alchemist was ready, and he mounted his own steed and paced the

falcon on his left shoulder. He said to the boy, "Show me where there is life out in the desert. Only those who can see such signs of life are able to find treasure.

They began to ride out over the sands, with the moon lighting their way. I don't know if I'll be able to find life in the desert, the boy thought. I don't know the desert that well yet.

(Coelho, 2002: 118)

The alchemist takes the boy to the desert to teach him an important thing about life in the desert. He teaches him about being sensitive to understand the meaning of the signs. Everyday life brings many signs to us unconsciously. When people believe in the small things, they can read the signs. Signs of nature surround them. But if they never care about small things, they cannot understand the signs.

On the seventh day, the alchemist decided to make camp earlier than usual.

The falcon flew off to find game, and the alchemist offered his water container to the boy.

"You are almost at the end of your journey," said the alchemist. "I congratulate you for having pursued your Personal Legend."

"And you've told me nothing along the way," said the boy. "I thought you were going to teach me some of the things you know. A while ago, I rode through the desert with a man who had books on alchemy. But I wasn't able to learn anything from them."

"There is only one way to learn," the alchemist answered. "It's through action. Everything you need to know you have learned through your journey. You need to learn only one thing more."

The boy wanted to know what that was, but the alchemist was searching the horizon, looking for the falcon.

(Coelho, 2002: 126)

Santiago and the alchemist ride through the desert for a week before they stop. Santiago asks about the alchemist's promise to teach and direct him. Yet, the alchemist replies that he will learn through action. In reaching the dream, the action is very crucial. Every dreamer has to act based on his dream. Since life contains of actions and not words.

Suddenly, the three of army come to them. They ask to Santiago and alchemist the purpose of their journey in Pyramids. However, the alchemist does not answer it honestly.

On the following day, the first clear sign of danger appeared. Three armed tribesmen approached, and asked what the boy and the alchemist were doing there.

“I’m hunting with my falcon,” the alchemist answered.

“We’re going to have to search you to see whether you’re armed,” one of the tribesmen said.

The alchemist dismounted slowly, and the boy did the same.

(Coelho, 2002: 134)

The alchemist and the boy are both caught by the tribesmen who were in battle. They think that two people are spies of enemy. They are checked carefully. Santiago is afraid of army coming, but the alchemist suggests him to be brave. They interrogate Santiago and the alchemist.

“What is an alchemist?” he asked, finally.

“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.”

The man laughed. They were used to the ravages of the war, and knew that the wind could not deliver them a fatal blow. Yet each felt his heart beat a bit faster. They were men of the desert, and they were fearful of sorcerers.

“I want to see him to do it,” said the chief.

“He needs three days,” answered the alchemist. “He is going to transform himself into the wind, just to demonstrate his power. If he can’t do so, we humbly offer you our lives, for the honor of your tribe.”

“You can’t offer me something that is already mine,” the chief said, arrogantly. But, he granted the travelers three days.

(Coelho, 2002: 141)

In order to assure the tribesmen that both of them are not spies, the alchemist asks them to give three days to perform their powers as the alchemist. They will turn themselves into the wind. Reaching a dream is harder than just keep. There are many trials that must be face along the journey of fulfilling the dream. Like Santiago, believe in dream is like that of miracle.

Their journey to Pyramids is so close. The Alchemist will leave Santiago to seek his treasure alone because it is his dream. Santiago must be brave, because he will face struggle there.

They rode for the entire day. Toward the end of the afternoon, they came upon a Coptic monastery. The alchemist dismounted, and told the escorts they could return to the camp.

“From here on, you will be alone, the alchemist said. You are three hours from the Pyramids.”

“Thank you, the boy said. “You taught me the Language of the World.”

“I only invoked what you already knew.”

(Coelho, 2002: 155)

After several days on their journey, Santiago and the alchemist reach a Coptic monastery. The alchemist tells the boy that he have to go alone to the Pyramids. Finally, three hours from that monastery, he will find his treasure. The alchemist has taught him many things about understand the Language of the World. It is the Language that is known everywhere around the world.

The boy rode along through the desert for several hours, listening avidly to what his heart had to say. It was his heart that would tell him where his treasure was hidden.

“Where you treasure is, there also will be your heart,” the alchemist had told him.

(Coelho, 2002: 160)

In the middle of final destination, he tries to speak to his heart more often. He meditates on all lessons he has learned from his first journey until his last moment with the alchemist. Even though he still has to look for the treasure, he believes that his heart will tell him where the treasure is. To reach all dreams, one should believe in the voice of his heart. Because it never lies and always guides the one who believes toward the right tract. Once the dreamer listens to their heart will never regret for a lifetime.

The boy looked at the sands around him, and saw that, where his tears had fallen, a scarab beetle was scuttling through the sand. During his time in

the desert, he had learned that, in Egypt, the scarab beetles are a symbol of God.

Another omen! The boy began to dig into the dune.

(Coelho, 2002: 162)

When he reaches the pyramids, he sees a good omen. He believes that his omen will bring him to the treasure. The scarab beetles symbolize God. Then, he starts to dig the dune. He sees the omen, believes in that and finally starts working. Any times, if the good omen can be read and understood, people should work with it. Do something and keep working with it faithfully.

When he digs the hidden treasure, Arabic man to him. They rob him and steal Santiago's gold. They hit Santiago, and one of them tells that Santiago is a stupid man.

But before they left, he came back to the boy and said, "You're not going to die. You'll live, and you'll learn that a man shouldn't be so stupid. Two years ago, right here on this spot, I had a recurrent dream, too. I dreamed that I should travel to the fields of Spain and look for a ruined church where shepherds and their sheep slept. 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. But I'm not so stupid as to cross an entire desert just because of a recurrent dream."

(Coelho, 2002: 164)

The meeting with this Arabian man is the key to all searching. While the strange man thinks that his dream is a fool, Santiago knows in his heart that he has found the hidden treasure. The treasure is in his own country where he daily keeps his flock. Thus, he comes so far to the pyramids just to get to new information about the treasure. However, he feels so happy that he smiles. Believe in something fool is what the dreamer always does. Regardless his social status or even educational background, he knows that not all dreams are liar. It sounds unbelievable, yet dreamer knows that it is true.

The boy reached the small, abandoned church just as night was falling. The sycamore was still there in the sacristy, and the star could still be seen there with his sheep; it had been a peaceful night...except for the dream.

(Coelho, 2002: 165)

After knowing the dream of the dream of Arabic man, Santiago finally decided to go back to Spain and dig the treasure. He had finally found the treasure that he sought in the most familiar place for him.

Sometimes, the treasure that people seek is not far away from them. Mostly, they should experience many things until they realize and learn that all they seek is just happiness. That happiness will not be far from them.

The wind began to blow again. It was a levanter the wind that came from Africa. It didn't bring with it the smell of the desert, nor the threat of Moorish invasion. Instead, it brought the scent of a perfume he knew well, and the touch of the kiss—a kiss that came from far away, slowly, slowly, until it rested on his lips. The boy smiled. It was the first time she had done that. "I'm coming, Fatimah," he said

(Coelho, 2002: 167)

Digging his treasure was not the final destination again because he wanted to go back to Egypt. Finding his treasure of all treasures was his last aim. He felt that Fatimah was waiting for him when he felt the wind blows. Treasure in his dream is not only the real gold but also a beautiful desert woman named Fatimah. The happiness will be found not in material possession. The real happiness can be found in the relationship with a beloved one.

In conclusion relates to Santiago's efforts to find the hidden treasure in his dream, he has to face much struggle before getting the real treasure. He still goes to pyramids afterwards is not easy to across then meet many new people. Even though, his money is stolen in robbery, so he does not have enough money

to continue his journey. However, he does not make bad attitude during live there. He works at crystal shop to save his money again.

Then, after arriving at Pyramid he digs the place where the treasure hide but he cannot find it like as in his dreams. He just gets the message from an Arabic man that the real hidden treasure is in a church under the Sycamore tree in Andalusia. It is the place where he usually sleep during shepherd the sheep. Santiago is so happy then he goes back to Andalusia and digs the hidden treasure there. He realizes that his dream comes true soon, afterwards he can marry with Fatima soon.

The second dream to be analyzed is the dream of Fatimah. The way to reach her dream is explained as follows:

4.3.2 Fatimah still waits Santiago's coming from the Pyramids. She waits him in Oasis. And hopes that Santiago will come soon and safely.

“I have been waiting for you here at this oasis for long time. I have forgotten about my traditions, and the way in which the men of the desert expect woman to behave. Ever since I was a child, I have dreamed that the desert would bring me a powerful present. Now, my present has arrived, and it's you.”

(Coelho, 2002: 98)

Fatimah does not stop to reach her dream. Although she is a woman, she never limits herself to pursue what she chooses to believe. After knowing her own dream, she decides to wait for the one in the dream. Although, there are many man in the Oasis, but she still loves and waits for Santiago's coming. In the real life, when dreamers know their dreams well, they must act like Fatimah. Especially woman, they have their own power to follow their dreams.

The third dream to be analyzed is the dream of King Pharaoh. The way to reach her dream is explained as follows:

- 4.3.3 “The elder continued, “When the Pharaoh dreamed of a cows that were thin and cows that were fat, this man I’m speaking of rescued Egypt from famine. His name Joseph. He, too, was a stranger in a strange land, like you, and he was probably about your age.”

(Coelho, 2002: 108)

The only way to reach the dream is to move and act. The dream can be a guide to help the dreamer and his surroundings. In this dream, Egypt can be saved from famine. It warns them to be prepared for the famine. Dreams may be an urgent warning for the dreamer. Thus, after listening to the interpretation, King Pharaoh follows the instruction from Joseph. They have to prepare well when the famine came. In this situation suggest all dreamers to move and act based on the dream. Dreamers must catch the warning which is given by the God. This warning not only helps the dreamers but also help their surroundings.

The fourth dream is the dream of Romanian Father. The way to reach the dream is:

- 4.3.4 This dream is told by the Alchemist to Santiago. The Alchemist wants Santiago takes the message from the story. It tells about the Romanian father’s dream. In his dream, one of his son will be famous if he became an poet writing.

“The angel touched the man’s shoulder, and they were both projection far into the future. They were in an immense setting, surrounded by thousands of people speaking a strange language.

“The man wept with happiness.

“I knew that my son’s poems were immortal,’ he said to the angel through his tears. ‘Can you please tell me which of my son’s poems these people are repeating?

“The angel came closer to the man, and, with tenderness, led him to a bench nearby, where they sat down.

“The verses of your son who was the poet were very popular in Rome,’ the angel said. ‘Everyone loved them and enjoyed them. But when the reign of Tiberius ended, his poems were forgotten. The words you’re hearing now are those of your son in the military.’

(Coelho, 2002: 158)

He does his best to keep his son alive, so one of them can reach his dream. He died of saving his son who was about to be crushed by the wheels of a chariot. His dream is reached after he died. The dream really happens in the future. Yet, his dream interpretation is wrong. It is not be poet who is famous but the military one. The interpretation of dream can be guessed. However, in order to find the truth people have to wait until it happens. People can reach their dreams with all their strength but they must surrender all to the God who gives them dreams.

The fifth dream is the dream of an Arabic man. The way to reach the dream is:

4.3.5 Then, in his journey he meets an Arabic man. He tells about his dreams to Santiago.

But before they left, he came back to the boy and said, “You’re not going to die. You’ll live, and you’ll learn that a man shouldn’t be so stupid. Two years ago, right here on this spot, I had a recurrent dream, too. I dreamed that I should travel to the fields of Spain and look for a ruined church where shepherds and their sheep slept. 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. But I’m not so stupid as to cross an entire desert just become of a recurrent dream.”

(Coelho, 2002: 164)

Not like Santiago, this man does not want to reach his dream. He chooses in believe that the dream is meaningless. That is why he decides to stay in Arab. Some people choose not to reach their dreams because they think that dream is just dream. They never want to believe in the power of

dream. They underestimate what they see in their dream. In this case, an Arabic man does not want to make his dream come true, because he agrees that dream just dream. It is meaningless message.

All in all, there are many ways to reach the dream. Santiago should take the actions to reach what has been told in his dream. While Fatimah waits the coming of someone who is promised for her. King Pharaoh chooses to believe what Joseph says in his dream. A Romanian father also believes in angel and protected his son from danger. Finally, an Arabic man does not take the action to reach his dream.

The writer finds the interpretation of the dreams. All the characters have the manifest dream. Moreover, the writer gives the analyze of latent dream first in each character

After analyzing, interpretation of manifest dream by the character in the novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho, the writer finds there are five kinds of dreams by the characters relates to the process in the novels. In Santiago's dream, it is found that he has a recurrent dream. His dream appears more than once so he can rationalize it. The dream can be rationalized because it happens recurrently. Based on this process it is called *rationalization*. Next, Fatimah's dream appears in the form of symbol. The symbol of gift becomes the object in her dream. She desires is represented in this gift symbol. The gift is given by the desert. In this process namely *displacement*. The dream of King Pharaoh is metaphorically. Warning that appears in the form of dream is full symbolization process. Therefore, it is called *symbolization*. The fourth dream is Romanian father represents what

he expect in his own life and then he propels it into another person, in this case is his son. This kind of dream process is *projection*. The last dream is an Arabian man's dream. Since his dream happens recurrently, thus it must be rationalized. In his dream, he can memorize the exact location of where his treasure is. His dream seems clear for him to be understood. This is the process of *rationalization*.

Finally, the writer finds that to reach the dream can be fulfilled in various ways. In the first dream, Santiago acts bravery to fulfill his dream. Santiago chooses to follow his dream and goes to Africa. He believes in sign that are given to him and decides to understand each sign in reaching or pursuing his dream. Then, he is able to learn along his journey by taking the benefits of all he has experienced. He has a willingness to work hard to make his dream comes true. In the second dream, Fatimah has bravery to abandon her tradition to wait Santiago. Although she knows that Santiago is different not only in religion but also in custom and nation, she still chooses to pursue her dream by loving and waiting for him. She takes any risk to follow her dream, because she believes that Santiago is the gift given by the desert for her. In the third dream, King Pharaoh also takes a brave action by deciding to follow the interpretation made by Joseph, a stranger. If he follows the interpretation, Egypt is saved from famine. In the fourth dream is a Romanian father also acts bravery to save his son from accident. He believes that his son can be famous and successful in the future. So, tries to protect both of his sons from any harm. He has a willingness to sacrifice his life for his son. In the fifth dream is an Arabic man chooses not to follow the interpretation

of his dream. He does not believe in what he sees in his dream. Finally, he gets nothing, because he does not believe in his own dream.