Analysis of Harry’s Dreams in *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* Novel Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud

Written by:
LUTFIYAH YUSUF
105026000942

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANIORA
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2010
Analysis of Harry’s Dreams in *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* Novel Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud

Written by:
LUTFIYAH YUSUF
105026000942

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANIORA
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2010
APPROVEMENT

The Interpretation of Harry’s Dreams in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Novel Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Strata One

LUTFIYAH YUSUF
105026000942

Approved by:

Elve Oktafiyani M.Hum
NIP: 19781003 200112 2 003

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2010
ABSTRACT


The research is aimed at finding out the interpretation of dreams and reveals the ideas in *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* Novel. This research applied library research and the compiled data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method. This method tried to describe, explain, and analyze the interpretation of dreams using Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud. The unit of analysis of the research was J.K Rowling’s novel which the title “*Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix*”. It was chosen because it contains of dream interpretation.

For the dream analysis, the writer marked the data by choosing a literary work that contains dreams: the literary works is J.K Rowling’s novel which the title “*Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix*”; reading the literary work intensely, and classifying the data that contains dreams; categorizing that dreams, so that it could be understood; in categorizing all data the writer put them in table by synchronizing each symbol with each novel; interpreting the meaning of those dreams.

After analyzing the dreams, the writer concluded that each dream contains different interpretation with different meaning and analysis. And these differences had given different ideas.

From the dream analysis on *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* Novel by J.K Rowling, Mostly, she would like to convey the ideas about wish fulfillment and anxiety reaction. Throughout the text makes it clear that she thinks that the dreams are meaningful, which is why she uses dreams to convey wish and anxiety. She goes into deep detail about what he worries about and what he wishes. She shows that the dreams can be meaningful and analyzed.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and believe, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in text.

Jakarta, July 10 2010

Lutfiyah Yusuf
LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “The Interpretation of Harry’s Dreams in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Novel Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud” has been defended before the letters and humanities faculty’s examination committee on 10\textsuperscript{th} July 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Strata One.

Jakarta, 10\textsuperscript{th} July 2010

Examination Committee

Chair Person, Dr. M. Farkhan M.Pd
NIP. 19650919 00003 1 002

Secretary, Drs. A Saepuddin, M.Pd
NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006

Members:

Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum
NIP. 1978126 200312 2 002

Elve Octaviani, M.Hum
NIP. 19781003 200112 2 003
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer would like to thank Allah SWT the one for a divine gift of grace. He alone we ask for help, for guidance and everything. He has given the writer many favors. He has also allowed the writer to finish this paper. It was great pleasure for the writer. And May salutation and benediction be unto the noblest of the last prophet and beloved of Allah, Muhammad SAW, and May we will always be in the straight way until the end of the world.

This research is presented to the English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as the partial of requirements for the degree of Strata I. In finishing this paper, the writer has got some helps and supports from some people. In these following lines the writer would like to express his thanks to them who have helped and supported him.

The writer also would like to express his special appreciation to:

1. Dr. H. Abdul Chair, the Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.
2. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd, the Chairman of the English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities and Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd, the Secretary of English Letters Department.
3. Elve Oktafiyani M.Hum, the writer’s advisor, fully thanks for your advices and guidance.
4. All lecturers in English Department who gave the writer knowledge of English Literature and Islamic-studies.
5. His family, especially to her beloved parents; Mohamad Yusuf and Mundianah, who always guide her to live the best life to be the useful person to every body around her and also to the country. The writer’s beloved brothers and sisters; Faaiz Fitro Talloh, Fina Afiana, Nur Hudzaifah, and Muhamad Adnan Rafi, who always entertain and make her optimist to finish this paper, love you all.
6. Her classmates in English Letter Department and fellow worker in Unit Billing and Collection PT. Telkom Jakarta, and especially to her beloved person; someone who ever and always in my heart. Thanks you all deeply for your supports and for helping her in such a ways of gratefulness.

7. Some staff of the libraries who have given him a permission to get the references to completing his research.

Finally, the writer hopes her research can be useful for herself and for all other students who do a similar-study. Amien.

Jakarta, July 2010
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Apprvement........................................................................................................... i
Abstract................................................................................................................. ii
Declaration............................................................................................................. iii
Legalization.......................................................................................................... iv
Acknowledgement ............................................................................................... v
Table of contents................................................................................................. vii

CHAPTER I  INTRODUCTION
A. Background of the Study ............................................................................. 1
B. Focus of the Study ....................................................................................... 4
C. Research Question ....................................................................................... 5
D. Significance of the Research ....................................................................... 5
E. Research Methodology ............................................................................... 6

CHAPTER II  THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
A. The Understanding of Dream Interpretation............................................. 7
B. Kinds of Dream ........................................................................................... 10
C. Character ..................................................................................................... 12

CHAPTER III  RESEARCH FINDING
1. Data Description of Harry’s Dreams
   1.1. Dream about Beloved People............................................................... 14
   1.2. Dream about Ministry of Magic ........................................................ 15
   1.3. Dream about Lord Voldemort.............................................................. 18
2. Dream Analysis of Harry
   2.1. Dream Analysis about Lord Voldemort............................................... 19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Dream Analysis about Ministry of Magic</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Dream Analysis about Beloved People</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Conclusion</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Suggestion</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOGRAPHY</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPENDICES</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPENDIX 1. THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOANNE KATHLEEN ROWLING</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

According to David Yates, director of the movie, Harry Potter is the most favorite fantasy novel written by J.K. Rowling. The novel is narrating about Harry’s life and his amazing experience in learning magic. He attends Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry to learn magic. Under the guidance of the kind headmaster Albus Dumbledore, Harry discovers that he is already famous throughout the wizarding world, and that his fate is tied with that of Lord Voldemort, the universally feared Dark wizard who killed Harry's father and mother.

In 1997 the first edition of Joanne Kathleen Rowling’s first novel, Harry Potter and the philosopher’s stone, was printed in limited edition of only 500 copies (Blake 2002, 3). The novel gradually attracted the attention of readers and critics, initially without any influence of advertising industry or for other non-literary reasons. Very soon, the novel reached the top of bestseller’s lists. Six sequels were published, the seventh appearing in bookshops in July 2007.1

The first book was narrated about a little Harry over a year old; his parents were murdered by the powerful Dark Wizard, Lord Voldemort. However, Harry survived Voldemort's Killing Curse, which rebounded and ripped Voldemort's soul from his body. As a result, Harry carries a lightning-bolt shaped scar on his forehead. Harry is known

---

throughout the wizarding world as the only known person to survive the "Avra Kedavra" killing curse. From that point on, Harry is known as "The Boy Who Lived". Technically, Voldemort also survived, although only his soul remained after his body was destroyed.

As a result, Harry is written as an orphan living miserably with his only remaining family, the cruel Dursleys. On his eleventh birthday, Harry learns he is a wizard when Rubeus Hagrid arrives to tell him that he is to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. There he learns about his parents and his connection to the Dark Lord, is sorted into Gryffindor House, becomes friends with classmates Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger, and foils Voldemort's attempt to steal the Philosopher's Stone. He also forms rivalries with characters Draco Malfoy, a classmate from an elitist wizarding family, and the cold, condescending Potions master, Severus Snape, Draco's mentor and the head of Slytherin House. Both feuds continue throughout the series.

In the second book, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, narrated Harry against Tom Marvolo Riddle, Lord Voldemort's "memory" within a secret diary which has possessed Ron's younger sister Ginny Weasley. When Muggle-born students are suddenly being petrified, many suspects that Harry may be behind the attacks further alienating him from his peers. In the climax, Ginny disappears. To rescue her, Harry battles Riddle and the monster he controls that is hidden in the Chamber of Secrets. In the third book, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, Harry learns that his parents were betrayed to Voldemort by their friend Peter Pettigrew, who framed Harry's godfather Sirius Black for the crimes, condemning him to Azkaban prison. When Sirius escapes to seek revenge, Harry and Hermione use a Time Turner to save him and a hippogriff
named Buckbeak. But Pettigrew escapes and an innocent Sirius remains a hunted fugitive.

In the previous books, Harry is written as a child, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, "Harry's horizons are literally and metaphorically widening as he grows older. Harry's developing maturity becomes apparent when he becomes romantically interested in Cho Chang, a Ravenclaw student. Tension mounts, however, when Harry is mysteriously chosen by the Goblet of Fire to compete in the dangerous Triwizard Tournament, even though another Hogwarts champion, Cedric Diggory, has already been selected.

It is actually Voldemort's elaborate scheme to lure Harry into a deadly trap. During the Tournament's final challenge, Harry and Cedric are teleported to a graveyard where Cedric is killed, and Voldemort, aided by Peter Pettigrew, uses Harry's blood in a gruesome ritual to resurrect Voldemort's body. When Harry duels Voldemort, their wands' magical streams connect, forcing the spirit echoes of Voldemort's victims, including Cedric and James and Lily Potter, to be expelled from his wand. The spirits briefly protect Harry as he escapes to Hogwarts with Cedric's body.

In the fifth book, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, the Ministry of Magic has been waging a smear campaign against Harry and Dumbledore, disputing their claims that Voldemort has returned. A new character is introduced when the Ministry of Magic appoints Dolores Umbridge as the latest Hogwarts' defence against the Dark Arts instructor (and Ministry spy). Because the paranoid Ministry suspects that Dumbledore is building a wizard army to overthrow them, Umbridge refuses to teach students real defensive magic. She gradually gains more power, eventually ousting Dumbledore and
seizing control of the school. As a result, Harry's increasingly angry and erratic behavior nearly estranges him from Ron and Hermione.

The writer choose the fifth book from the series of Harry Potter by J.K Rowling because there are so many description about dreams that would be analyzed by using the theory that would be explain in the next chapter. The writer focused the analysis in this book and used the other books as complement.

In this book also narrated Harry’s dreams about lord of Voldemort. All of dreams that Harry experienced as a shape of his anxiety about returned of Voldemort. That was one of the most interest things to discuss here. According to Sigmund Freud theory, Dreams are the most important source of information for understanding the messages of unconscious mind. When someone dreaming, the conscious more weak and become passive and the unconscious will more active. The unconscious is the wider world of psychology than the conscious. In short, all of Harry’s dreams are meaningful. According to Freud, dreams often described something happened, even dreams also can access to the long past period, even can access children period.

Consciously, someone remember great of part and significance thing in their life. Dream often unfocused to something major, but something minor and disregarded consciously. Dream is a product of psychics and description of conflict. Dreams have similar structure with neurotics so that people can learn the repressed, forming substitution and other unconscious mechanism.

Here, the writer try to analyze all of Harry’s dreams are described in the novel and the influence of dreams to Harry’s life. By analyzing Harry’s dreams in this novel, the

---

2 http://www.lakahija.com/tafsir%20mimpi.htm
4 K. Bertens. Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2006). P.16
writer assumes that there are relationships between his dreams and the influence for his life and environment.

2. **Focus of the Study**

According to the background of the study above and to limit the research, the writer focuses the problem on the main character in this movie, Harry, who faces the problem with his dreams and the influence for his life.

3. **Research Question**

Based on the background of study and scope of problem, the writer tries to identify the problem by following questions:

1. How is the interpretation of Harry’s dreams in *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* novel?

4. **Significance of the Research**

Generally, the writer hopes the result of the research has benefit for the readers who are interested in literature and know further how does the main character’s react and to solve his problem through the situation and environment around him that reflect in this movie script.

5. **Research Methodology**

1. The objective of research

The objectives of research are intended to:

- Describe Harry’s dreams in the *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* novel.
- Describe the interpretation of Harry’s dreams viewed from the dream interpretation theory by Sigmund Freud.
2. Research methodology

Methodology that is used by the writer is descriptive-qualitative. It tries to analyze how the interpretation of Harry’s dreams is.

3. Data analysis

The data will be analyzed with qualitative data analysis.

4. Research instrument

The study uses by the writer herself as an instrument by reading, understanding and analyzing the text of harry potter and the order of phoenix novel.

5. Unit analysis

Unit analysis of this research is the novel *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* which published in 2007.

6. Time and place

This research will be process at the academic year of 2009-2010 in English department UIN and all related references and places.
1. Psychoanalysis Theory

Psychoanalysis is the method of psychological therapy originated by Sigmund Freud in which free association, dream interpretation, and analysis of resistance and transference are used to explore repressed or unconscious impulses, anxieties, and internal conflicts, in order to free psychic energy for mature love and work.\(^5\) The idea of psychoanalysis was developed in Vienna in the 1890s by Sigmund Freud, a neurologist interested in finding an effective treatment for patients with neurotic or hysterical symptoms.

In psychoanalytic theory, the satisfaction of desire, need, or impulse through a dream or other exercise of the imagination is one of the primary motivations for dreams in an unconscious desire or urge, unacceptable to the ego and superego because of socio cultural restrictions or feelings of personal guilt, is given expression.\(^6\) Here, the writer will tries also to analyze Harry’s dream with valid psychic phenomenon; wish fulfillment.

In Freudian theory, the fulfillment of a wish is an aspiration, theme, or, one might even say, motor principle, of unconscious formations like dreams, hysterical symptoms, and fantasies. In these formations an unconscious, infantile sexual wish is expressed and fulfilled in imagination in a more or less disguised way. From this point of view, the fulfillment in question is neither total nor definitive, but unique and dynamic. The writer

---

\(^5\) [http://www.answers.com/topic/psychoanalysis](http://www.answers.com/topic/psychoanalysis)

interesting to discuss about Harry’s dreams from the fifth novel the series of Harry Potter by J.K Rowling.

Dreams are royal road to the unconscious. The unconscious is the explanation of the meaning behind dreams, slips of the tongue, and certain kind of forgetting, called repression. Dreams serve as a particularly rich source of unconscious material.7

From the definition, the writer tries to analyze the dream uses the interpretation of dreams theory by Sigmund Freud. By using interpretation of dreams theory, we can analyze deeply about the meaning of Harry’s dreams in the novel *Harry Potter and the order of phoenix*.

a. **Dream Interpretation Theory**

Freud published his findings in the interpretation of dreams, one of his most important books. Here he argued that dreams play a fundamental part in the management of our mental lives. He gave evidence both from his own dreams and from those of patient. Freud claimed that all dreams are disguised expressions of the fulfillment of significant wishes originating in the libido-often intermingled with confusing residues of immediate daily experience.

“*Dream analysis is a common technique for gaining access to the unconscious. The ego is supposed to relax its defenses during sleep. This allows more unconscious content to emerge, in symbolic form. The manifest content of the dream is the part we remember, the character and events. The latent content is the symbolic meaning carried in disguised form. The analyst encourages free association to parts of dream to gain a clearer idea of the patient’s wishes and defenses.*”8

---

The basic assumption of Freud’s dream analysis is that nearly all dreams are wish fulfillments. Some wishes are obvious and are expressed through the manifest content, as when a person goes to sleep hungry and dreams of eating large quantities of delicious food. Most wish fulfillment, however, are expressed in the latent content and only dream interpretation can uncover that wish. An exception to the rule that dreams are wish fulfillments is found in patient suffering from a traumatic experience. Dreams of those people follow the principle of repetition compulsion rather than wish fulfillment. These dreams are frequently found in people with posttraumatic stress disorder who repeatedly dream of frightening or traumatic experience.

Freud believed that dreams are formed in the unconscious but try to work their way into the conscious. To become conscious, dreams must slip past both the primary and the final censors. Even during sleep these guardian maintain their vigil, forcing unconscious psychic material to adopt a disguised form. The disguised can operate in two basic ways-condensation and displacement. Freud used dream analysis to transform the manifest content of dreams to the more important latent content. The manifest content of a dream is the surface meaning or the conscious description given by the dreamer, whereas the latent content refers to its unconscious material.

In interpreting dreams, Freud ordinarily followed one of two methods. The first was to ask patients to relate their dream and all their associations to it, no matter how unrelated or illogical these associations revealed the unconscious wish behind the dream. Here the dreamer is encouraged to look not at the direct content of the dream but at the thoughts and emotions it generates. These will then lead to other thoughts and emotions

---

10 Freist, Jess. op cit. P.49
and so on. If the dreamer was unable to relate association material, Freud used a second method—dream symbols—to discover the unconscious elements underlying the manifest content. The purpose of both methods (association and symbols) was to trace the dream formation backward until the latent content was reached. Freud believed that dream interpretation was the most reliable approach to the study of unconscious process and referred to it as the “royal road” to knowledge of the unconscious.

This mode of interpretation seems far more uncertain and open to criticism than even the former method of free association. But there is still something more to be said: when we have collected from actual experience a sufficient number of such constant translations, we eventually realize that we could actually have filled in these portions of the interpretation from our own knowledge, and that they really could have been understood without using the dreamer’s associations.

A primary task of the analyst is interpretations of the meaning of association and dreams. A pattern begins to emerge as the analyst hears more. Although Freud’s interpretation of dreams was almost entirely in sexual terms, modern analyst usually interpret more broadly.

Another interpretation of the dream life suggests that dreaming is simply a continuation of the mental activity that occurs during waking consciousness. However, the dreaming is not influenced by social, moral, and logical, constraints. This interpretation, unlike Freud’s, does not view dreaming as an expression of repressed desires. A constant relation of this kind between a dream element and its translation called as a symbolic, and the dream-element itself a symbol of the unconscious dream-
thought. There are three different relations who may exist between dream elements and the thoughts underlying them: substitution of the part for the whole, allusion, and imagery.

b. Kinds of Dreams

One of the commonest types of dreams-formation is the following. During the day a train of thought has been set in motion in the waking mind. It has retained enough of its momentum to escape the general inhibition of interest which user in sleep and constitutes the mental preparation for sleep. During the night this residue of the day’s mental work joins forces wit one of the unconscious tendencies which have existed in the dreamer’s minds since his childhood, but which are ordinarily excluded from consciousness by repression. Reinforced by this ally from the unconscious the though become active again and emerge into consciousness in the shape of a dream.

Anxiety dreams offer no contradiction to the rule that dreams are wish fulfillments. In defining anxiety, Freud emphasized that it is a felt, affective, unpleasant, state companied by a physical sensation that warns the person against impending danger. The explanation is that anxiety belongs to the preconscious system, whereas the wish belongs to the unconscious. Freud reported three typical anxiety dreams: the embarrassment dream of nakedness, dream of the death of a beloved person, and dreams of failing examination.

A first typical dream is the embarrassment dream of nakedness; the dreamer feels shame or embarrassment at being naked or improperly dressed in the presence of

13 Freist, Jess. op cit P. 33
14 Ibid. P. 50
strangers. The spectators usually appear quite indifferent, although the dreamer is very much embarrassed. The origin of this dream is the early childhood experience of being naked in the presence of adults. In the original experience, the child feels no embarrassment but the adults often register disapproval. Freud believed that wish fulfillment is served in two ways by this dream. First, the indifference of the spectators fulfills the infantile wish that the witnessing adults refrain from scolding. Second, the fact of nakedness fulfills the wish to exhibit oneself, a desire usually repressed in adults but present in young children.

A second typical dream is dreams of the death of a beloved person also originate in childhood and are wish fulfillments. If a person dreams of the death of a younger person, the unconscious may be expressing the wish for the destruction of a younger brother or sister who was a hated rival during the infantile period. When the deceased is an older person, the dreamer is fulfilling the oedipal wish for death of that parent. These dreams were interpreted by Freud as meaning that, as a child, the dreamer longed for the death of the parent, but the wish was too threatening to find its way into consciousness. Even during adulthood the death wish ordinarily does not appear in dreams unless the affect has been changed to sorrow.

A third typical dream is failing in examination in school. According to Freud, the dreamer always dreams of failing an examination that has already been successfully passed, never one that was failed. These dreams usually occur when the dreamer is anticipating a difficult task. By dreaming of failing an examination already passed, the ego can reason, “I passed the earlier test that I was worried about. Now I’m worried about. Now I’m worried about another task, but I’ll pass it too. Therefore, I need not be
anxious over tomorrow’s test.” The wish to be free from worry over a difficult task is thus fulfilled.

With each of these three typical dreams, Freud had to search for the wish behind the manifest level of dream. Finding the wish fulfillment required great creativity. In summary, Freud believed that dreams are motivated by wish fulfillments. The latent content of dreams is formed in the unconscious and usually goes back to childhood experiences, whereas the manifest content often stems from experiences of the previous day. The interpretation of dreams serves as the royal road to knowledge of the unconscious, but dreams should not be interpreted without the dreamer’s association to the dream. Latent material is transformed into manifest content through the dream work. The dream work achieves its goal by the process of condensation, displacement, and inhibition of affect. The manifest dream may have little resemblance to the latent material, but Freud believed that an accurate interpretation will reveal the hidden connection by tracing the dream work backward until the unconscious images are revealed.

2. Character

An important component of modern fiction is characterization. In literary term, character is a person created for a work of fiction. The character may remind us in someway of ourselves, they are usually recognizably human, and it brings plays to life. It means that a character in literary term, although it cannot be directly equated with actual people, is the picture of human’s real life which includes kinds of problems and behaviors.

Characters are either major or minor and either static (unchanging) or dynamic (changing). The character who dominates the story is the major character. Character in literary term is often described as being:

a. Flat or round character

Flat characters reveal only a single dimension, and their behavior and speech are predictable; round characters are more individualized, reveal more than one aspect of their human nature, and are not predictable in behavior or speech.16

b. Static or dynamic character

Static characters remain unchanged; their character is the same at the end of the story as at the beginning. Dynamic characters are the one who change because of what happens in the plot.17

The script writer can describe his/her character physically: age, height, weight and so forth. He/she can develop the character through action in the different situation, how to react problem. The script writer can also depict the character through the dialogue; how the character talks and what he/she say. Sometimes the script writer tells the viewer the character’s thought and directly tells about the character’s characteristics.

The writer concludes that a character in literary term is describing the real life with his/her kinds of actions. From the characters’ actions, conversation, figure description, environment, thoughts, and the explanation that are given, the viewers can know how the characters are.

17 Gordon, Jane Bachman and Kuehner, Karen, op.cit., P. 97
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Data Description

In chapter III, having read the novel, the writer finds some statements about dream as corpus of the research. In this book, Harry experienced dreams ten times. These dreams are classified into 3 groups: dreams about beloved people, dreams about ministry of magic, and dreams about Lord Voldemort. They are presented in the following tables.

1. The list of Harry’s dream about beloved people in the novel titled Harry Potter and the order Phoenix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description of Dream</th>
<th>Dream Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harry found himself daydreaming about Hogwarts more and more as the end of holidays approached; he could not wait to see Hagrid again, to play Quidditch, even to stroll across the vegetable patches to the Herbology Greenhouses; it would be a treat just to leave this dusty, musty house, where half of the cupboards were still bolted shut and Kreacher wheezed insults out of the shadows as you passed, though Harry was careful not to say any of this within earshot of Sirius.</td>
<td>p.179</td>
<td>Daydreaming in dream interpretation theory was included to unconsciousness. Harry daydreaming about Hogwarts after he spend his holiday with Weasley family and he finds new fact about the order of phoenix but no body tell to him about it.</td>
<td>Wish Fulfillment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He had been dreaming about a windowless</td>
<td>p.592</td>
<td>After Harry experienced that dream he tries to save Mr.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
corridor ending in a locked door for months, without once realizing that it was a real place. Now, seeing the memory again, he knew that all along he had been dreaming about the corridor down which he had run with Mr. Weasley on the twelfth of August as they hurried to the courtrooms in the ministry; it was the corridor leading to the department of mysteries and Mr Weasley had been there the night that he had been attacked by Voldemort’s snake.

Weasley by come to the place of accident and Harry was save him.

3. Harry had a troubled night’s sleep. His parents wove in and out of his dreams, never speaking.

Harry experienced the dream when he will appear his court at the ministry of magic.

Wish Fulfillment

2. The list of Harry’s dream about ministry of magic in the novel titled *Harry Potter and the order Phoenix*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description of Dreams</th>
<th>Dream Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He was walking once more along windowless corridor, his footsteps echoing in the silence. As the door at the end of the passage loomed larger, his heart beat fast with excitement... If he could only open it... Enter beyond... He stretched out his and... his fingertips</td>
<td>p.424</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream when he will appear his court at the ministry of magic.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>...but instead he forced himself to his feet and followed Ron upstairs. His restless night was punctuated once more by dreams of long corridors and locked doors and he awoke next day with his scar prickling again.</td>
<td>P.365</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream after discuss with Ron and Hermione about Harry’s experience when fighting Lord Voldemort in the Goblet of Fire tournament.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>He was sinking into shadows... It was as though a film in his head had been waiting to start. He was walking down a deserted corridor towards a plain black door, past rough stone walls, torches, and an open doorway on to a flight of stone steps leading downstairs on the left... He reached the black door but could not open it... he stood gazing at it, desperate for entry... something he wanted with all his heart lay beyond... a prize beyond his dreams... if only his scar would stop prickling... then he would be able to think more clearly...</td>
<td>p.547</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream when he spends his Christmas holiday on the closed ward alone.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Last night, he had once again made the journey along the department of mysteries corridor. He had passed through the</td>
<td>p.750</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream when he will appear his final examination.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
circular room, then the room full of clicking and dancing light, until he found himself again inside that cavernous room full of shelves on which where ranged dusty glass spheres. He had hurried straight towards row number ninety-seven, turned left and run along it ... it had probably been then that he had spoke aloud ... just a bit further ... for he felt his conscious self struggling to wake... and before he had reached the end of the row, he had found himself lying in bed again, gazing up at the canopy of his four-poster.

| 5 | He was walking along the cool, dark corridor to the department of mysteries again, walking with a firm and purposeful tread, breaking occasionally into a run, determined to reach his destination at last... the black door swung open for him as usual, and here he was in the circular room with its many doors... Straight across the stone floor and through the second door... patches of dancing light on the walls and floor and that odd mechanical clicking, | p.800 Harry experienced the dream when Harry was reading Hermione’s handwriting a passage describe about the circumstances that led to the formation of the international confederation of wizards and explain why the warlocks of Liechtenstein refused to join. | Anxiety reaction |
but no time to explore, he must hurry…

3. The list of Harry’s dream about Lord Voldemort in the novel titled *Harry Potter and the order Phoenix*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description of Dreams</th>
<th>Dream Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rookwood scurried backwards, bowing, and disappear through a door. Left alone in the dark room. Harry turned toward the wall. A cracked, age spotted mirror hung on the wall in the shadows. Harry moved toward it. His reflection grew larger and clearer in the darkness… a face whiter than a skull … red eyes with slits for pupils…</td>
<td>p. 645</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream after enormous signs for prohibition the possession of Quibbler magazine (Harry proves about returned of Lord Voldemort).</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>...But you will fetch it for me first; Black... you think you have felt pain thus far? Think again... we have hours ahead of us and nobody to hear your scream ...” But somebody screamed as Voldemort lowered his wand again; somebody yelled and fell sideway off a hot desk on the cold stone floor; Harry awoke as he hit the ground, still yelling, his scar on fire, as the great hall erupted all around him.</td>
<td>p. 801</td>
<td>Harry experienced the dream when Harry was reading Hermione’s handwriting a passage describe about the circumstances that led to the formation of the international confederation of wizards and explain why the warlocks of Liechtenstein refused to join.</td>
<td>Anxiety reaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Dream Analysis**

According to the story, the writer assumes that every dream that Harry experienced was related to the development of Harry character with his traumatic experience when he was a child. In Harry Potter and the order of phoenix novel, Harry's character is presented with the internal conflicts from his dreams. In the beginning of the story, Harry is described as desperate child who has problems with dreams. The dreams that he experienced was his anxiety of the return of Lord Voldemort. Here, the writer tries to analyze the interpretation of his dream with valid psychic phenomenon according to the theoretical framework; wish fulfillment and anxiety reaction. The writer found two kinds of Harry’s dreams according to the theoretical framework in the previous chapter; typical dream of failing in examination in school and typical dream of the death of a beloved person. The writer will analyzed those dreams by grouped those dreams and then interpreted it by using the theory.

In psychoanalytic theory, the satisfaction of desire, need, or impulse through a dream or other exercise of the imagination is one of the primary motivations for dreams in an unconscious desire or urge, unacceptable to the ego and superego because of socio cultural restrictions or feelings of personal guilt, is given expression. Here, the writer will tries also to analyze Harry’s dream with valid psychic phenomenon; wish fulfillment.

In Freudian theory, the fulfillment of a wish is an aspiration, theme, or, one might even say, motor principle, of unconscious formations like dreams, hysterical symptoms,

---

and fantasies. In these formations an unconscious, infantile sexual wish is expressed and fulfilled in imagination in a more or less disguised way. From this point of view, the fulfillment in question is neither total nor definitive, but unique and dynamic.19

Dream analysis can be used for interpreting everything hidden inside unconsciousness. Basically, dream analysis is created from unconscious concept. Free associations here was a kind of method which use to express the problems which pressed by someone but it always tries to push. Dream analysis itself is related with events which happened in the dreamer real world. In this case, most of the dreams that Harry experienced were describing the interpretation of anxiety, wish fulfillment and emotion inside his unconscious mind, even though, the negative dream here interpreted as an event that the dreamer expects never come true.

*Rookwood scurried backwards, bowing, and disappear through a door. Left alone in the dark room. Harry turned toward the wall. A cracked, age spotted mirror hung on the wall in the shadows. Harry moved toward it. His reflection grew larger and clearer in the darkness... a face whiter than a skull ... red eyes with slits for pupils...*( Rowling 2004, 645)

This novel tells that Harry experienced dream about Voldemort repeated. Every dream is described that Harry met Voldemort in a situation where the Harry’s position is described as Voldemort, as if Harry was a figure of Voldemort itself. This dream is categorized as negative dreams and interpreted as event that the dreamer expects never come true. The return of Voldemort was a threat for Harry where Voldemort tried to kill Harry. Voldemort tried to kill Harry when he was a child but he failed, and the return of Voldemort now is to kill Harry. From the explanation above, the writer conclude that Harry’s dreams as shape of his anxiety.

...But you will fetch it for me first; Black... you think you have felt pain thus far? Think again... we have hours ahead of us and nobody to hear your scream ...

But somebody screamed as Voldemort lowered his wand again; somebody yelled and fell sideway off a hot desk on the cold stone floor; Harry awoke as he hit the ground, still yelling, his scar on fire, as the great hall erupted all around him. (Rowling 2004, 801)

According to the theoretical framework, anxiety is a multi system response to a perceived threat or danger. It reflects a combination of biochemical changes in the body, the patient's personal history and memory, and the social situation. As far as we know, anxiety is a unique human experience. A dream may be so charged with anxiety that the dreamer can escape only through waking. Sometimes the dreamer is then amazed by the disparity between the intensity of emotion and the apparent banality of the dream itself. This is the classic "anxiety dream".

He had been dreaming about a windowless corridor ending in a locked door for months, without once realizing that it was a real place. Now, seeing the memory again, he knew that all along he had been dreaming about the corridor down which he had run with Mr. Weasley on the twelfth of August as they hurried to the courtrooms in the ministry; it was the corridor leading to the department of mysteries and Mr Weasley had been there the night that he had been attacked by Voldemort’s snake. (Rowling 2004, 592)

According to the text above, Harry experienced that dream and he tried to save Mr. Weasley by coming to the place of accident and Harry saved him. Then, the writer concludes that between Harry’s dream and his emotion were connected each other. Harry saw his dream as a sign to do or prevent something.

The most common neurotic condition is an emotional overreaction. A person in anxiety state is extremely irritable, or constantly worry and fearful. Usually he has accompanying bodily symptoms. These reactions do not consist of occasional period of worry over rational or partly rational problems, such as the normal person has, but prolonged periods of extreme, diffuse, and uncalled for nervousness and apprehension.

Although anxiety is a commonplace experience that everyone has from time to time, it is
difficult to describe concretely because it has so many different potential causes and
degrees of intensity. Sometimes, anxiety categorized as an emotion or an affect
depending on whether it is being described by the person having it (emotion) or by an
outside observer (affect). In this case, the dreams of Harry about returning Voldemort
were as a shape of his anxiety. That makes his character was influenced by his dreams.

Still explain about the anxiety of Harry, neuroses are characterized by feeling of
inadequacy, fearfulness, tension and difficult interpersonal relationship; the high anxiety
narrow perceptions, and muddles thinking and action. Those symptoms were reflected on
Harry’s behavior. Many of Harry’s friends said that Harry was too paranoid; and his feared didn’t make sense. He feared on something that never exist in the real world and
can not be explained. His dreams about Voldemort make everything worse for Harry.

Besides dreams about Voldemort, dreams about ministry of magic also influenced
Harry’s character in this novel. The ministry of magic is a court for violating of magic.
Harry must be come to there because of his fault; using magic in front of Muggles. But,
Harry has a reason why he did it. He just wants to save himself and his cousin also from
attack of dementor.

_A towering, hooded figure was gliding smoothly towards him, hovering over the
ground, no feet or face visible beneath its robes, sucking on the night as it came._
_Stumbling backwards, Harry raised his wand._
_‘Expecto Patronum!’_
_A slippery wisp of vapour shot from the tip of the wand and the Dementor slowed,
but the spell hadn’t worked properly; tripping over his own feet, Harry retreated further
as the Dementor bore down upon him, panic fogging his brain –concentrate–.... (Rowling
200, 25)_

Because of his carelessness, Harry must be made responsible his fault by come to
his court at ministry of magic. Before coming there, in the night Harry was dreamed
about ministry of magic. The dream described about some place at ministry of magic; a mystery room in there.

*He was walking once more along windowless corridor, his footsteps echoing in the silence. As the door at the end of the passage loomed larger, his heart beat fast with excitement... If he could only open it... Enter beyond... He stretched out his and... his fingertips were inches from it....* (Rowling 2004, 424).

Still explain Harry’s dreams about ministry of magic. Harry experienced the dream after discuss something with Ron and Hermione about Harry’s experience when he fight Lord Voldemort in the Goblet of fire tournament.

*...but instead he forced himself to his feet and followed Ron upstairs. His restless night was punctuated once more by dreams of long corridors and locked doors and he awoke next day with his scar prickling again.* (Rowling 2004, 365).

Harry and friends always feels nervous when discuss everything about Voldemort. Name of Voldemort was something taboo for spelled, even everyone feels afraid for spell that name and change the name by “someone you know who must not be named”.

When Harry spends his Christmas holiday on the closed ward alone, he also experienced the dream about ministry of magic. The description is still about long corridor towards a room.

*He was sinking into shadows... It was a though a film in his head had been waiting to start. He was walking down a deserted corridor towards a plain black door, past rough stone walls, torches, and an open doorway on to a flight of stone steps leading downstairs on the left... He reached the black door but could not open it... he stood gazing at it, desperate for entry ... something he wanted with all his heart lay beyond ... a prize beyond his dreams... if only his scar would stop prickling ... then he would be able to think more clearly...* (Rowling 2004, 547).

Harry also experiences about the ministry of magic when he will appear his final examination. According to writer, Harry experiences this dream because of his anxiety fail on his final examination of OWL that never performed before.
Last night, he had once again made the journey along the department of mysteries corridor. He had passed through the circular room, then the room full of clicking and dancing light, until he found himself again inside that cavernous room full of shelves on which where ranged dusty glass spheres. He had hurried straight towards row number ninety-seven, turned left and run along it ... it had probably been then that he had spoke aloud ... just a bit further ... for he felt his conscious self struggling to wake... and before he had reached the end of the row, he had found himself lying in bed again, gazing up at the canopy of his four-poster (Rowling 2004, 750).

The last, Harry experiences about the ministry of magic after red Hermione’s handwriting about the circumstances that led to the formation of the international confederation of wizards and explain why the warlocks of Liechenstein refuse to join. After explanation above, it is describe that all Harry’s dreams about ministry of magic were as his anxiety and he experiences those dreams before he appear some moments that important or after he did something that related with Voldemort.

He felt as though the memory of it was eating him inside. He had been so sure his parents were wonderful people that he had never had the slightest difficulty in disbelieving the aspersions Snape cast on his father’s character.

Harry kept reminding himself that Lily had intervene; his mother had mother had been decent. Yet, the memory of the look on her face as she had shouted at James disturbed him quite as much as anything else; she had clearly loathed James, and Harry simply could not understand how they could have ended up married. (Rowling 2004, 718)

Dreams problems of the main character has developed in early age, it was related with his traumatic experience in the childhood. Harry had a troubled night’s sleep. His parents wove in and out of his dreams. The death of his parent when he was baby make Harry doesn’t have any description about his parent clearly. Whenever someone told him he was likes his father, he had described his father as himself. For Harry the memories about his parent have been a source of comfort and inspiration for his life.
Harry had a troubled night’s sleep. His parents wove in and out of his dreams, never speaking. (Rowling 2004, 201)

Dreaming about his parent was a source of comfortable for Harry, he can just see and to meet his parent in his dream. Then, the writer interprets the dream about his parent as wish fulfillment of Harry, wishing to meet his parent and always being around them. Harry's traumatic reveals that, basically, children learn all anxiety too easily. Humans learn during the first year of life that they are not self-sufficient and that their basic survival depends on the care of others. It is thought that this early experience of helplessness underlies the most common anxieties of adult life, including fear of powerlessness and fear of being unloved. Thus, adults can be made anxious symbolic threats to their sense of competence and significant relationships, even though they are no longer helpless children. Therefore, his experience when he saw his parent was killed by Voldemort was makes some traumatic for Harry and it will review and flashback that moment in his dreams and imagination.

Study of traumatic dreams connected with accident neuroses, in *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, to postulate aims of the dream other than the fulfillment of an unconscious wish. On the face of it, a dreamer whose dreams regularly culminated in anxiety could not be striving to satisfy an unconscious wish, yet even "if you want to take these latter objections into account, you can say nevertheless that a dream is an attempt at the fulfillment of a wish". With respect to hysterical symptoms, Freud noted that an unconscious, infantile wish was certainly being fulfilled, but so was a preconscious wish,

---

so that two opposing wishes, issuing from two different mental agencies, were being fulfilled. As for fantasies or daydreams, "like dreams, they are wish-fulfillments."^{5}

Harry found himself daydreaming about Hogwarts more and more as the end of holidays approached; he could not wait to see Hagrid again, to play Quidditch, even to stroll across the vegetable patches to the Herbology Greenhouses; it would be a treat just to leave this dusty, musty house, where half of the cupboards were still bolted shut and Kreacher wheezed insults out of the shadows as you passed, though Harry was careful not to say any of this within earshot of Sirius. (Rowling 2004, 179)

From the text above, it is described that Harry wish that he would be back to his activity at Hogwart School after spending his holiday in his aunt’s house. He imagines pleasurable things that he can do in his school with his beloved friends.

From the explanation about Harry’s dreams above, the writer concludes that the dreams that Harry experienced were caused his over anxiety about returning of Lord Voldemort in to his world. For Harry, returning Lord Voldemort to his world was a threat for his life and magical world also, and then Harry tries to failing it.

^{5}http://www.enotes.com/psychoanalysis-encyclopedia/wish-fulfillment
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

After analyzing Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix novel Written by J.K. Rowling, the writer concludes as follow:

Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix novel is about Harry's experience life in facing his anxiety with his dreams. In this novel we can see his characteristic, on how Harry’s appearance as a teenager, how he faces his problems, and how he reacts in solving his problems. By referring to discussion, the writer uses dream interpretation theory; these theory was cognitive in interpreting Harry's dream, as his anxiety reaction of returning Lord Voldemort.

To know the detail, the writer has analyzed Harry by applying dream interpretation theory. This theory tells how Harry's dreams were influence his life and environment, how Harry react of his dreams and solving the problems that caused of his dreams. As a teenager, Harry faces the problems that unusual for his age. Finally, the writer concludes that all of Harry’s dreams in this novel are meaningful and can be analyzed.
2. Suggestions

In this research, the writer discusses psychological approach specifically the dream interpretation theory based on the main character, Harry, in Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix novel. If the reader interest to analyze a novel by using psychology approach especially the dream interpretation theory, the writer suggests for those who are interested in the study literature especially on Harry Potter an the order of Phoenix novel, the reader can use psychological approach especially dream interpretation theory. The writer suggests to looking for many sources as the books, and Internet. The books that related with psychology can be found in every library, like State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia University, etc.

For those who are interested in study about literature especially on Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix novel, the writer suggest to use the other theory such as structuralism to analyze intrinsic in this novel, etc.

Finally the writer hopes that this research can help the reader to have better understanding about the dream interpretation theory. The writer also hopes this analysis will enrich reader knowledge and useful as reference.


