REVEALING THE DREAM MEANING OF HOODOO IN RONALD L. SMITH HOODOO

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Kurniadi, A., (2021). Revealing the Dream Meaning of Hoodoo In Ronald L. Smith Hoodoo. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

Keywords: the hero's journey, interpretation of dreams, infantile fear

A dream is a psychological phenomenon that contains the disguised wishes of the dreamer. This study aims to interpret Hoodoo's dream meaning based on Hoodoo's journey in the *Hoodoo* novel. This study has two analytical focuses. First, this thesis analyzes the heroic journey of a teenager to reveal destiny using The Hero's Journey theory. Second, this analysis explains the meaning of the hero's dreams which are the background of his heroic journey using Sigmund Freud's theory of Interpretation of Dreams.

In its method, this study uses a qualitative descriptive method to explain the meaning of dreams hidden in Hoodoo's dreams, which are the background of his heroic journey. The data collected, drawn from the heroic journey, dreams, and experiences of Hoodoo.

In the novel, *Hoodoo* by Ronald L. Smith, the researcher discusses the meaning of Hoodoo's dream. This study revealed several meanings of Hoodoo's dreams based on each event of the hero's journey. The several dreams reveal Hoodoo's childhood, Oedipus complex, trauma, phobia, anxiety, self-proof, and regret. The first dream revealed the measures childish. The second dream revealed the Oedipus complex. The third dream revealed Hoodoo's trauma and phobia. The fourth dream showed Hoodoo's anxiety. The last dream is divided into two scenes. The first scene revealed Hoodoo's self-proof, the second scene revealed the void. The significant reason behind Hoodoo's dreams is caused by the infantile fear of missing a beloved person. This infantile fear is shown at the beginning of the story when Hoodoo wants to know what caused his father's death. The fulfillment wishes of Hoodoo's dream are to understand why his father died, which is known as the beloved person. These repressed wishes are the main reason why Hoodoo wants to fulfill his hero's journey.

ABSTRAK

Kurniadi, A., (2021). *Mengungkap Arti Mimpi Hoodoo dalam Novel "Hoodoo" Karya Ronald L. Smith*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

Kata Kunci: Hero's jorney, interpretasi mimpi, ketakutan masa kanak-kanak

Mimpi adalah fenomena psikologis yang berisi keinginan terselubung darri si pemimpi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginterpretasikan makna mimpi Hoodoo berdasarkan perjalanan Hoodoo dalam novel berjudul *Hoodoo*. Penelitian ini memiliki dua fokus analisis. Pertama, tesis ini menganalisis perjalanan heroik seorang remaja untuk mengungkap takdir dengan menggunakan teori The Hero's Journey. Kedua, analisis ini menjelaskan makna mimpi pahlawan yang melatarbelakangi perjalanan kepahlawanannya dengan menggunakan teori Interpretation of Dreams dari Sigmund Freud.

Dalam metodenya, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan penjelasan yang gamblang tentang makna mimpi yang tersembunyi dalam mimpi Hoodoo, yang melatarbelakangi perjalanan heroiknya. Data yang dikumpulkan, diambil dari perjalanan heroik, mimpi dan pengalaman Hoodoo.

Dalam novel *Hoodoo* karya Ronald L. Smith, peneliti membahas tentang arti mimpi dari mimpi Hoodoo. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan beberapa makna mimpi Hoodoo berdasarkan setiap peristiwa perjalanan pahlawan. Beberapa mimpi mengungkapkan tindakan Hoodoo kekanak-kanakan, kompleks Oedipus, trauma, fobia, kecemasan, pembuktian diri, dan penyesalan. Mimpi pertama mengungkapkan tindakan kekanak-kanakan. Mimpi kedua mengungkapkan kompleks Oedipus. Mimpi ketiga mengungkapkan trauma dan fobia Hoodoo. Mimpi keempat mengungkapkan kecemasan Hoodoo. Mimpi terakhir dibagi menjadi dua adegan. Adegan pertama mengungkapkan bukti diri Hoodoo, adegan kedua mengungkapkan kekosongan. Alasan signifikan di balik mimpi Hoodoo disebabkan oleh ketakutan kekanak-kanakan akan kehilangan orang yang dicintai. Ketakutan kekanak-kanakan ini ditunjukkan sejak awal cerita ketika Hoodoo ingin tahu apa yang menyebabkan ayahnya meninggal. Pemenuhan keinginan dari mimpi Hoodoo adalah untuk mengetahui alasan mengapa ayahnya meninggal, yang dikenal sebagai orang yang dicintai. Keinginan yang terpendam inilah yang menjadi alasan utama Hoodoo ingin memenuhi perjalanan pahlawannya.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Everyone has a dream, from children to adults. A dream is a natural psychological phenomenon during sleep (Revonsuo, Tuominen, & Valli 2015). According to Gruppe (1906), ancient people often dream of foretelling the tragedy in the present and future. Campbell stated (1993) Dream is a personalized myth, and the myth depersonalized dream; both myth and dream are representative in the similar general method of the dynamics of the mind. In modern days, the ways to solve the dream mystery are more complicated. Freud (2010) explains that dream is a mere interpretation that illogically, but dreams also had a meaning, and it can be interpreted with the modern scientific procedure.

According to Freud's dream theory; (Van de Castle, 1994; Bulkeley, 1997, Delaney, 1998), dream form is divided by its content. There are two dream contents, the first is manifest content, and the second is latent content. Brown explains the differences between manifest content and latent content. The manifest content is the actual dream as the dreamer remembers. The latent content is the actual dreamer's true repressed wishes, trapped in the dream (Freud 2010).

By Freud, two kinds of methods are used to interpret dreams: free talks and literary texts analyses. One of the literary texts that can be analyzed is a novel. The novel is "a long story about imaginary characters and events" (Cambridge Dictionary). Freud argues that one interpretation method is a textual analysis, while the patient has difficulty talking (Barratt, 2016: 97). On the other hand, the

interpretation of dreams in the novel is also applied by Joseph Campbell in his theory Hero's Journey. In his book The Hero with a Thousand Faces (1993), Campbell taught us to pay attention to unsubstantial images of reading dreams in literary text.

One of the literary genres that combine myth-adventure and dreams is fantasy. Stableford (2009) stated, "Fantasy is the faculty by which simulacra (entity between reality and illusion) of sensible objects can be reproduced in mind: the process of imagination." The word fantasy itself refers to strange, bizarre notions that deviate from everyday experience. In literature, the fantasy genre mostly appears in children's fiction. The set of construction stories in fantasy literature combine myth, legend, and magic.

Moreover, the set place of fantasy literature often dates back to the medieval ages. It proved from the king's images, villages, black magic, hero, and the myth-adventure. In modern days, fantasy literature deals with the mythical past and the historical and the future (Stableford 2009).

This study discusses the interpretation of dreams based on Hoodoo's journey in Ronald L. Smith's novel, *Hoodoo*. Hoodoo Hatcher, a young boy who lives with a rich folk magic tradition, got terror by a mysterious man who comes to his town. Hoodoo starts dreaming of the dead rising from their graves. The entire town is at risk from the Stranger's black magic, and only Hoodoo can defeat him. Furthermore, Hoodoo starts the journey to save his people and town.

Ronald L. Smith is known as American children's book author who lives in Baltimore, Maryland. At a young age, the author read many books, especially fantasy and science fiction genres. Smith grew up on air force bases and has lived in many countries, and now he writes fiction full-time. Smith's debut novel entitled *Hoodoo* was published in 2015.

Since this study aims to interpret dreams based on Hoodoo's journey, this study picked articles related to the interpretation of dreams and the hero's journey theory. It has been six years since *Hoodoo* was firstly published in 2015.

Nevertheless, none of the researchers are interested in picking this novel as their study. As the references, the researcher chooses some references that are related to both theories in the novel. For the hero's journey, the researcher found numerous discussions covering various topics. One focuses on the character (Utita, 2019), and the other focuses on intrinsic elements (Olivusti, 2019). Meanwhile, the researcher picks (Azhari, 2020) article that focuses on unfulfilled character's dreams for the interpretation of dreams.

Among those studies above, none of them have interpreted dreams on a hero's journey since the dream issues in the fantasy novel become the interest for the researcher. Therefore, the researcher aims to reveal Hoodoo's dreams based on Hoodoo's journey in the *Hoodoo* novel. To fill this research gap, the researcher examines each experience of Hoodoo's journey with caution, which may relate to Hoodoo's dreams. Another reason why the researcher is interested in this topic is because the dream phenomenon still contains numerous mysteries that haven't been solved. This research is expected to help the reader interpret dreams symbol based on experiences and repressed wishes of the dreamer.

1.2 The problem of the Study

- 1. How are the stages of Hoodoo's heroic journey?
- 2. How does Hoodoo's journey affect his dreams?

1.3 Significance of the study

The finding of this study will hopefully give benefit both readers and the researcher. The readers are expected to understand the dream contents and its interpretations according to Sigmund Freud's theory. For the academic researcher, the researcher suggests that another researcher uses the same theory with different experts.

1.4 Scope and limitation

The research's scope is to interpret the main character's dreams—Hoodoo Hatcher, who dreams and starts the hero journey. The limitation of this study is based on Hero's journey in *Hoodoo* novel by Ronald L. Smith.

1.5 Research Method

This part discusses the method the researcher uses, divided into four methods. Among them are research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.5.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative method, focusing on understanding the text or the object itself.

1.5.2 Data Source

This research has two data sources: first is the literary text as *Hoodoo* novel itself. The second data is collected from the book, journal articles, and related issues of this research.

1.5.3 Data Collection

- First, the researcher read the whole novel at least three times to avoid the research's mistake and understand the entire novel.
- Second, the researcher selected the quotation that supports Hoodoo's hero
 journey and dreams. The quotation consists of phrases, narration, or
 dialogue between the characters.
- Third, the researcher seeks secondary data like theory and other information from books; or the internet to support the analysis.
- Fourth, the researcher grouped the data into Hoodoo's hero journey and Hoodoo's dreams.
- Last, the researcher related the quotation with the theory to analyze the research

1.5.4 Data analysis

- The researcher analyzes the plot in *Hoodoo* into the stages of the hero's journey.
- The researcher divided and explains Hoodoo's dreams content into two,
 manifest content and latent content.
- The researcher interpreted Hoodoo's dreams in the novel.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter consists of three points that discuss two theories and review related studies. The researcher's two theories are The Hero's journey by John Campbell and Interpretation of Dreams by Sigmund Freud. The researcher did not use all the theories, only uses the theories related to the study. This theory gave enlightenment to understand the interpretation of dreams in the *Hoodoo* novel through the hero's journey theory.

2.1.1 The Hero's Journey

Joseph Campbell began from Freud, and Jung's theories, Campbell (1993) write Hero's Journey theory from his book *The Hero with A Thousand Face* stated the hero steps from zero to hero. Campbell divides the hero journey into 3 acts: departure, initiation, and return, with 17 stages.

2.1.1.1 Departure

Departure is the beginning of the story, where the beginning stages are divided into five stages.

2.1.1.1.1 Call to Adventure

Call to Adventure is the first stage to start the hero's journey. Campbell (1993) designated the hero's destiny summoned or transferred the hero spirituality into the unknown place like a forest, a kingdom in the sky, a secret island, or a

profound dream state. Afterward, the hero starts their own volition to achieve the goal of destiny or fate.

2.1.1.1.2 Refusal of the Call

Often folklore, fairytale, or myth makes the case if the hero were refusing the summons. Campbell argues (1993) that the hero's inability or self-doubt usually causes the refusal. The families' death or the lovely one, the flowering world becomes a wasteland, and the hero's life feels meaningless. Inability and self-blame create the new problem of the hero until death comes.

2.1.1.1.3 Supernatural Aid

Campbell (1993) stated, "For those who have not refused the call, the first encounter of the hero's journey is with a protective figure (often a little old crone or old man). This figure provides the adventurer with amulets against the dragon forces he is about to pass". Enlightenment came when the hero slumped when someone tells the hero knowledge, wise words, or strength to rise. The helper makes the hero realize that he is the one who has to respond to the call.

2.1.1.1.4 The Crossing of the First Threshold

The hero leaves the comfort zone, the homeland, to start the adventure through the magnified power zone (Campbell, 1993). The darkness, the unknown, the danger await the hero's journey.

2.1.1.1.5 The Belly of the Whale

The hero set foot in the new unknown world. Campbell (1993) explains the hero's next step, facing the journey that could swallow the hero into the unknown, and death may appear.

2.1.1.2 Initiation

Initiation is the first journey of the hero facing the new world. The hero prepares to deal with the conflict and climax. This act involves the stages of the road of trials, meets the goddess, woman as the temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis, and ultimate boon.

2.1.1.2.1 The Road of Trials

Campbell (1993) explains if this is the favorite stage of the mythadventure. In this stage, the hero shall pass the trial series to prove if the hero is worthy. By this time, the hero is aided by the helper or the supporter to accomplish the ordeals.

2.1.1.2.2 The Meeting with the Goddess

This stage contains the small or whole world crisis when the forbidden power or the monster comes. The hero shall or will meet with the goddess to accomplish the quest and established the world. Campbell (1993) adds, "This is the crisis at the nadir, the zenith, or the uttermost edge of the earth, at the central point of the cosmos, in the tabernacle of the temple, or within the darkness of the deepest chamber of the heart."

2.1.1.2.3 Woman as the Temptress

The temptress symbolizes the woman as the hero's obsessed into (Campbell, 1993). A woman that may break the hero spirit and motivation to defeat the enemies. However, the temptress is not always a woman. It depends on the hero's gender.

2.1.1.2.4 Atonement with the Father

Penn (2019) explains Atonement with the father stage. Atonement with the father often is a climax of the stories, where the red threat of the hero's journey problem is exposed. Thus, atonement with the father is the stage of the hero's journey in which the hero encounters the figure of a fearful father-god with whom the hero must either conquer or reconcile.

2.1.1.2.5 Apotheosis

This stage explains the development of the hero through apotheosis.

Campbell (1993) explains that when the hero discovers the duality between good and evil, the hero regains the wisdom which has faded.

2.1.1.2.6 The Ultimate Boon

The ultimate boon is the stage where the hero's journey is resolved. The quest is accomplished, and the story's central tension is determined (Campbell, 1993). Finally, the superior man, the newborn king, catches up with the hero's achievement as a reward.

2.1.1.3 The Return

The return is where the story ended. It consists of refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, crossing the return threshold, master of the two worlds, and freedom to live.

2.1.1.3.1 Refusal of the Return

When the hero's quest has been accomplished, the hero must return with his life-transmuting achievement (Campbell, 1993). The renew world, community, or homeland is the responsibility that the hero cannot accept, by which he refuses to come back to his old life.

2.1.1.3.2 The Magic Flight

According to Campbell (1993), the critical item that has been stolen must be returned. Somehow it is antipodes with the hero's thought. Moreover, the essential item often brings other destruction if it is in the wrong hands. It causes the hero to take the responsibility to return it himself.

2.1.1.3.3 Rescue From Without

The hero may be rescued from the new world by the unknown (Campbell, 1993). It can be someone who abandoned that place, or God will save the hero to return to his previous life.

2.1.1.3.4 The Crossing of the Return Threshold

Campbell (1993) stated, "The hero adventures out of the land we know into darkness; there he accomplishes his adventure, or again is simply lost to us, imprisoned, or in danger; and his return is described as a coming back out of that

yonder zone." In this stage, the hero acknowledges their character change, the different world where the hero shall adapt to the old world.

2.1.1.3.5 Master of the Two Worlds

The hero survived between the two worlds, the unknown world and the old world. The hero lives to tell it to the community. The hero's achievement gives the hero a higher or important position in the old world (Campbell, 1993).

2.1.1.3.6 Freedom to Live

After the long journey facing the battlefield and losing the loved one, the hero gains the strength not to fear death and evil. The model represented the hero's freedom to live, sometimes about to be a king, marriage, or start another journey as a lone hero, capturing the model of existence, wisdom, and moral spirit (Campbell, 1993).

2.1.2 Interpretation of Dreams

According to (Revonsuo, Tuominen, & Valli 2015), a dream is a natural psychological phenomenon during sleep. Jung explains that the dreamer lets the conscious ego dominate the patient's personality during sleep activity and rejects the shadow side of nature expression (Hall & Nordby, 1973). Ancient people believed that dreams are the message of God. Modern scientists refused the illogical interpretation. Freud argues if dreams have a meaning and it can be done by modern scientific interpretation. However, Freud undermined if the dream has no equivalent symbols, and the interpretation only could be discovered through the dreamer's associations (Freud Museum London, 2018). Freud (2010) adds that

if "interpretation of dreams is the royal road to a knowledge of the unconscious activities of the mind." Moreover, Freud argues if the dream form is divided by its content (Van de Castle, 1994; Bulkeley, 1997; Delaney, 1998). There are two dream contents: the first one is manifest content, and the second is latent content.

2.1.2.1 Manifest Content

The manifest Content is the dream as the dreamer remembered. The abstract content of the whole dream can be called the actual dream. Freud (2010) stated, "In the manifest content of the dream, only the indifferent impression was alluded to, which seems to confirm the notion that dreams have a preference for taking up unimportant details of waking life." Manifest content has bizarre associations, quick changes, and fantasy sequences. Moreover, manifest content disguised dream desire to appear in the actual dream. The manifest content of dream characteristics is temporary, usually tiny pieces of a manifest dream that'll be remembered because their characters are too weak (Strumpell, 1877).

2.1.2.2 Latent Content

Latent Content is a dream that involves the dreamer's real repressed wishes trapped in the dream. According to Freud, the latent content is "the underlying 'dream thoughts' that make up in the dream" (Freud Museum London, 2018). The latent content is the fulfillment wishes of the dream that can be brought out through free association. The free association method breaks down the censorship that repressed the dreamer wishes on the manifest content by letting the dreamer free to speak. The latent content refers to the symbolic meaning of a dream. The

dream symbols get from the dreamer experience, which is disguised. According to Freud, latent content takes from the dreamer's life experience and childhood experiences. However, to access the fulfillment of wish or desire, it must pass the censorship of dreams using the dream-work through free association method. The dream-work had four aspects, condensation, displacement, symbols, and secondary revision (Freud, 2010).

2.1.2.3 Censorship

According to Freud (2010), something disguised the latent content to enter the manifest content; Freud called it Censorship or distortion of dreams. The motive of censoring dream content is caused by the dreamer's desire to repress the wish. Often the contents which the dreamer represses are like the contents about death, love, and sexual desire. Freud stated, "In all of these 'innocent' dreams, the motive for the censorship is the sexual factor (Freud 2010)".

2.2 Review of Related Study

To widen the knowledge of this research, the researcher seeks some previous studies related to the researcher's study. The first previous study from Fakhri Ali Azhari (2020), entitled *Dreams As Unfulfilled Desires: Interpretation The Symbols of Dream In George R.R. Martin's A Game Of Thrones*. The subject of this study is a novel entitled *A Game of Thrones* by George R.R. Martin. This research aims to find fulfillment desire through a symbol that appears in the three main characters in the novel using Sigmund Freud's Interpretation of Dreams theory. In addition, this study uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the

dream. As a result, there are three dreams types, wish fulfillment, sexuality, and the realization of fear which indicates the fulfillment desire of each character.

The second previous study from Ovisuti Lu'Lu' Qurratu'ayny Mappuji (2019), entitled *The Stages Of Mia Thermopolis In The Princess Diaries Novel:*Hero's Journey. The subject of this study is the novel entitled *The Princess Diaries* by Meg Cabot, This research analyses the adventure of the main character Mia Thermopolis. This girl will become a princess, using Joseph Campbell's theory of Hero's journey. The research method that is used is the qualitative method type. This study shows two phases of the hero's journey that Mia passes, departure and initiation phases.

The third previous from Utita Nurrosyada Hilmi (2019), entitled *Kid's*Adventure And Bravery Seen Through Hero's Journey in Erich Kastner's Emil

And The Detectives. The subject of this study is a novel entitled Emil and the

Detectives by Erich Kastner. This research focuses on characters describe and the

storyline of the novel. This study uses the qualitative method to determine how

Emil and other characters pass through the heroic plot and bring out the bravery.

As a result, Emil and his friends, named Professor and Gustav, have different

traits but have the same characterization and bravery.

Research analyses the archetypal transformations that Harry undergoes to become a hero and explains how this relates to the psychological significance of developing youth.

CHAPTER III

REVEALING THE DREAM MEANING OF HOODOO

3.1 The Hero's Journey

3.1.1 Departure

To give a precise understanding of the issues, the researcher explains the departure of Hoodoo before he starts his hero's journey. Hoodoo Hatcher is a young boy born with a unique birthmark that people tell is a sign. Hoodoo's mark is a red smudge under his left eye, shaped just like a heart (Smith, 2015: 1). The unique birthmark is usually associated with a sign, the cursed or the chosen one in mythology.

Hoodoo lives with his grandmother called Mama Frances. His mother died while he was born, and his father died when he was five years old. Mama Frances tells if his father ran off and came to a bad end. Supposedly Hoodoo's father went and cursed a man in Tuscaloosa County (Smith, 2015: 1-2). Hoodoo's family lives with a rich tradition of practicing folk magic. Nevertheless, Hoodoo can't cast a simple spell (Smith, 2015: 4-5).

One day, a Stranger comes to his town, precisely in Miss Carter's store where Hoodoo's cousin worked. The stranger's saying bizarre words, Mandragore, The One That Did the Deed, Main de Gloire (Smith, 2015: 7). The words that no one even knows. After that event, a strange dream comes to Hoodoo after meeting that stranger and giving him the willies.

On the other day, when Hoodoo went to his Aunt called Jelly, another tragedy happened. Hoodoo heard people scream in the railroad tracks (Smith,

2015: 18). After being calmed down by her aunt, Hoodoo starts dreaming again when he falls asleep. "A dark cloud passed overhead, leaving trails of black vines snaking down to the ground. The vines turned into long skinny fingers. They were trying to reach me - trying to creep along the ground and then come up and strangle me" (Smith, 2015: 20).

A mysterious scream still disrupts Hoodoo's mind. The next day Mama Frances tells Hoodoo to go to the County Fair because of Colored Folks day (Smith, 2015: 23). Hoodoo goes to the County Fair with his friend Bunny Richardson. After playing around, they accidentally found a Fortune Teller tent owned by Mrs. Snuff. Bunny forced Hoodoo to go in. Hoodoo's fate is revealed when Mrs. Snuff finds Hoodoo's birthmark. She tells Hoodoo if their people are in danger and their fate is in Hoodoo's hands. She searches for the black crow and beware the stranger (Smith, 2015: 35-37).

Queer events that come one by one to Hoodoo's peaceful life make burdensome. It's worse when Bunny tells Hoodoo that somebody dug up some bodies at the graveyard. It makes Hoodoo experiencing weird dreams again with more intense Smith, 2015: 38-41). Because of that, Hoodoo shall know the answer to his revealed fate and protect his people.

From the discussion above, the identification of Hoodoo's departure before he started his hero's journey was understandable. It consists of a birthmark, the stranger, dreams, an unidentified scream, and the horoscope. The fortune teller tells Hoodoo's people are in danger. She adds Hoodoo needs to find the black

crow and beware of the stranger. The following discussion will explain the first stage of departure, the call to adventure.

3.1.1.1 Call to Adventure

The hero experiences strange events that have never happened in his previous life—the strange experience involved the hero participating in the journey. Hoodoo's fate has been revealed after he meets the fortune teller lady at the county fair. The prophecy said if Hoodoo's people are in danger, the only person who can save them is Hoodoo. But, she adds, Hoodoo needs to seek the black crow and be wary of the stranger.

'Hoodoo?
Who's there?
'Caw! Caw! Don't fear me, child... Danger comin', Hoodoo. I was sent by your daddy. From the crossroads. He's stuck
What am I supposed to do?... So what's my daddy want me to do?

You gots to kill him, Hoodoo... The bad man, the stranger. (p. 53)

The quotation above explained the hero's first call when Hoodoo met a black crow by accident. When Hoodoo falls asleep, there's a voice calling for his name. The crow appears and explains if his presence was his father's duty, that stuck at the crossroads. The crow gives a task to Hoodoo to kill the bad man, a stranger who appeared in Hoodoo's town before. The task calls the hero to participate in the adventure, kill the stranger, and set free his father.

3.1.1.2 Refusal to Call

The hero is supposed to accept the call and participate in the journey. But the hero refused the call with hesitation. The hero claims the problem is not part of his business and didn't want to be involved in any trouble. Moreover, the task wasn't suitable for the hero, where he felt indecisive about his ability.

Hoodoo was shocked by the coming of the crow. The crow that Hoodoo's father sent. The crow gives a task to kill the stranger and set free his father from the crossroads. Then Hoodoo decided to refuse the call.

"What am I supposed to do?'

'You got to kill him Hoodoo..., The bad man, the stranger.'

'What? I can't kill nobody. That's crazy.'

'If you want to help your daddy pass on, you gots to.'

'How? How am I supposed to kill somebody?'

I don't know, boy. That's for you to figure out, ain't it?" (p. 53-54)

The quotation above expresses Hoodoo's rejection. Hoodoo declined the task delivered by the crow where he was supposed to kill the stranger that made his father stuck at the crossroads. Hoodoo feels the burden of the task is too hard for a boy like him. Hoodoo is also tough if he couldn't kill somebody, and he doesn't want to do that either. In addition, after knowing about the crossroads from Mama Frances, Hoodoo became more convinced of himself if the task wasn't part of his business. At this stage, Hoodoo decides to refuse the call to participate in the journey.

3.1.1.3 Supernatural Aid

This is the stage where the hero faces such a dilemma to participate in the journey. The hero feels indecisive about his own ability to fulfill the task that is given. Then comes the helper, where the helper convinces the hero to participate in the journey. The helper provides enlightenment and motivation to the hero, rousing the hero's spirit and confidence, making the hero join in the journey.

The supernatural aid may come from anywhere. In the *Hoodoo* novel, the supernatural aid was Bunny. According to Hoodoo, Bunny was a close friend of Hoodoo, and she was also important for Hoodoo. Bunny is always a good listener for Hoodoo, and she also advises if needed.

"That ain't good. You gotta tell somebody. What if that crow's telling the truth?
I don't know.
Get your Mama Frances to help; she knows that magick your fan

Get your Mama Frances to help; she knows that magick your family does. And your Pa Manuel, too" (p. 61)

The quotation above shows Bunny's response which triggered Hoodoo to participate in the journey. Bunny assumes if the crow were telling the truth, she also adds advice if Hoodoo needs to tell his grandmother and grandfather the story. Bunny's words about 'crow telling the truth' give Hoodoo enlightenment. Those words refer to Mrs. Snuff as the key to Hoodoo's dilemma. Hoodoo remembers what Mrs. Snuff said about the crow "she was right about the crow," and it gives Hoodoo a clue to find Mrs. Snuff (Smith, 2015: 68). The affiliate of Hoodoo to participate in the journey is caused by Bunny's response.

3.1.1.4 Crossing the Threshold

After getting supernatural aid from Bunny that impels Hoodoo's spirit,

Hoodoo is willing to participate in the adventure. Hoodoo leaves his comfort and
safe zone to answer his fate and to protect his people. This is the stage where the
hero decided to leave his comfort zone.

The horoscope reveals the set of fate. To fulfill his fate, Hoodoo needs to find Mrs. Snuff at the fair. Bunny gave information to Hoodoo if the fair probably

was to end. Therefore, Hoodoo needed to ensure himself and gain some information where he could find Mrs. Snuff.

"Like Bunny said, the fair was probably packed up, but I decided to try there first anyway. Mrs. Snuff had to know more about the crow and the stranger. She was the one who told me about them in the first place. I needed answers, even though she gave me the willies" (p.64)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo ready to accept the consequence of his act. He is crossing the threshold to regain the peace of his town and people.

Hoodoo seeks Mrs. Snuff; she's the one who tells Hoodoo about his fate. Hoodoo wants to know more about the crow and the stranger. Hoodoo left his comfort zone, decided to participate in the journey, and was ready to accept every consequence, including the willies.

3.1.1.5 Belly of the Whale

The hero strikes through the shadow realm. He is tracing the feet into the unknown. It meets the enemy who could injure the hero. At the same time, the hero is unprepared well to fight the strong enemy. The dangerous stranger awaits for Hoodoo in the spirit world.

"Things got quiet right then. The bees stopped their buzzing. Even the wind seemed to die down. I heard myself breathing. A dog howled in the distance- a long wail that made my skin crawl. Something didn't feel right. A splash in the water made me jerk my head around, and right there in front of me, a man rose up out of the swamp." (p. 68)

The quotation above shows the atmosphere during the come of the stranger. The appearance of the Stranger was marked by a wolf's howl and creepy feelings. Something went wrong when Hoodoo was on the way to Mrs. Snuff's

residence. Hoodoo passes the swamp, and suddenly the Stranger appears. When Hoodoo met the stranger in the swamp, he was in the spirit world. It proved in other sentences, "When you saw that stranger in the swamp, you were in the spirit world" (Smith, 2015: 79). The belly of the whale was the spirit world.

3.1.2 Initiation

3.1.2.1 The Road of Trials

The road to being a hero isn't easy; the hero road is full of obstacles. According to Joseph Campbell, this is the favorite stage of the myth-adventure (Campbell: 1993). The road of trials developed the hero's skill and magic. The hero's path was guided by the sage, gained knowledge, collected some stuff, facing the enemy, and learned how to use the power. The hero shall pass the various trials to prove if the hero is ready.

In the *Hoodoo* novel, three points are indicated as Hoodoo's road trials. The first trial is coming from Mrs. Snuff's quest. The second trial is when Hoodoo starts dreaming and wandering in the spirit world. Finally, the third trial is when Hoodoo suddenly releases his power after conjuring.

"What you need is a cat's-eye stone, a piece of a broken chain, and a rat bone." She reached back in the bag and pulled out a red cloth sack with peace of rope around it. She handed it to me. "Put them in this here bag, and then spell it and keep it with you at all times" (p. 82).

The quotation above shows the first Hoodoo trial. Mrs. Snuff gives a quest to Hoodoo, who doesn't know how to conjure; she also guides Hoodoo to do the conjure step by step. Some stuff is needed to succeed in the conjure, and Hoodoo also needs to believe during the conjure occurred. This trial was accomplished

when Hoodoo gathered all the stuff needed after passing some obstacles. Hoodoo is stepping for the next trial.

"... I knew that voice. It was Mrs. Snuffs. She must've been in the spirit world too.

What are you doing, boy?

I don't know. Am I dreaming?

The stranger, I gotta find him.

You ain't ready for that, boy. Now go back to your body. Just think about home and Mama Frances. And your little lady friend, Bunny? I didn't want to go back. I felt powerful. I was flying. I could do anything?" (p. 91)

The quotation above explained the next trial when Hoodoo starts dreaming after drinking dog fennel. Hoodoo is stepping into the dream world, the spirit world, as explained by Mrs. Snuff in her residence before. When Hoodoo is in the spirit world, he meets Mrs. Snuff. Mrs. Snuff tells Hoodoo if he's not ready yet to wander in the spirit world, that could be dangerous. Mrs. Snuff reminds Hoodoo if there are lovely people who wait for him in the real world. But Hoodoo neglects what Mrs. Snuff warned. He instead thinks of how powerful he is now and casts the stranger. As a result, Hoodoo loses against the stranger because of his stubbornness. Hoodoo sat in the backyard under the pecan tree. He felt powerful, he felt like he could reach down and pull roots right out of the ground (Smith, 2015, p. 145). Hoodoo's show his expression after he realizes his hidden ability. His power comes after following Mrs. Snuff's advice and appearing when getting bullied. Meanwhile, Hoodoo imagines what can be done with the power which sleeps inside him. He feels like he could reach down and pull roots right out of the ground. As a result, Hoodoo wants to prove his power by training his ability in the yard and planning to kill the stranger with that power.

3.1.2.2 Woman as the Temptress

The temptress symbolizes the woman as the hero's obsession (Campbell, 1993). The woman who could break hero spirit and motivation to defeat an enemy. However, the temptress is not always a beautiful and cute woman that blinded the hero's love. Sometimes the woman is closed to the hero; it could be his grandmother or mother, the one who he loved. This is the stage where the hero tempted

In this novel, the woman as the temptress is Hoodoo's grandmother, Mama Frances. Hoodo has been raised by his grandmother since he was a kid till twelve. Hoodoo loves his grandmother; she always takes care of Hoodoo and advises if needed. And losing herself is the most painful thing for Hoodoo.

"I cried so much I didn't think I had any tears left. It felt like the world was spinning, and I was hanging on, hoping I wouldn't get thrown off and fall into darkness. Mama Frances's words echoed in my head: It was the stranger. He did this to me. You have to find him, Hoodoo. You got to destroy him". (p. 155)

The quotation above expressed Hoodoo's feelings when his grandmother died. The sadness for whom he loved most, his grandmother, one of his family now buried. Hoodoo's falling into despair, he dried his tears and kept thinking of Mama Frances's last words before she went. Hoodoo's being told if the one who's responsible for this tragedy was the stranger. At this stage, Hoodoo was tempted by the words and the death of his grandmother that made Hoodoo lose focus to gain more information on how to defeat the stranger.

3.1.2.3 Atonement with the Father

Atonement with the father often is the climax of the stories, where the red thread of the hero's journey problem was exposed. Father represented the power, fear, and intelligence of the hero. The atonement of the father's mistakes should be redemption by the hero. If the hero beats the father figure, the hero will exceed the father.

Hoodoo's feelings include anger, sadness, and despair; he can't accept what the stranger does to his grandmother. Hoodoo wants to take his revenge by himself; he doesn't care whatever it takes, as the stranger will die by his hand.

After Mama Frances's funeral, Hoodoo stood on the altar and felt frustrated. At the altar, Hoodoo starts dreaming of his father. Hoodoo's father confesses his mistakes for being cowardly. Then Hoodoo asked the way how the stranger knew about Hoodoo.

"How did the stranger know you were my daddy?. How did he find out your hand was on me? He troubles my dreams even in the land of the dead. He could probably plucked the memory of you from my thoughts, like a fishing line hooks a trout." (p. 164)

The quotation above explains the red thread of Hoodoo's journey. The problems are coming from the stranger who plucked his father's memory about Hoodoo. The stranger troubles Hoodoo's father's dreams. When the stranger knew about Hoodoo, he started looking out for Hoodoo and came to Hoodoo's town. This is the stage where the climax of the story is shown. The red thread exposed, the Stranger plucked father memories and haunted Hoodoo. Then the last quest was given by his father.

3.1.2.4 Apotheosis

Apotheosis is the stage after Woman as the Temptress and Atonement With the Father. In this stage, the hero gains enlightenment after feeling despair and knowing the red threat. The hero reaches a better understanding of his journey. The hero reaches a higher place and knows what to do next. The task that must be filled and the hero ready to fulfill his fate. The hero takes part in a more challenging adventure.

Hoodoo feels the wisdom inside him after the meeting with his father.

Hoodoo gains knowledge, moral lessons, and advice to raise his spirit after getting broke from his grandmother's death. Finally, Hoodoo is ready to take part and continue his journey to defeat the stranger.

"I thought back to everything that had brought me here; the mojo bag, the Saint Michael prayer, the powwow book, the Sator Square. The Sator Square.

If those words had the power to show me the Stranger's true name, maybe they could do more." (p. 200)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo is prepared well in intelligence, knowledge, and emotions. After the long journey that Hoodoo experienced, Hoodoo didn't panic when he couldn't defeat Zacharias. Hoodoo instead thought back and sought a clue to defeating the stranger. When he remembered the sator square, he thought those words could help him defeat the stranger. Hoodoo spells the Sator Square words and defeats Zacharias. At this stage, Hoodoo shows his ability. Hoodoo became stronger, wiser, and smarter than before. It proved when he could defeat the stranger by himself.

3.1.2.5 The Ultimate Boon

The ultimate boon is the last stage of the initiation phase. The hero defeats the strongest villain or the boss. The hero completed his task and brought back the piece to his town. The evil has been purified, and the hero achieves the reward of his journey. Hoodoo defeats Zacharias while their family watches the whole fight.

"Aunt Jelly gave me a sharp look. You know you shouldn't have gone in there, Hoodoo. No telling what kind of trouble you could've gotten into.

Couldn't be more trouble than he already had. Pa Manuel said" (p. 206)

The quotation above shows the family response when Hoodoo tells everything about his hero's journey. Especially the part when Hoodoo tells about the lodge. From aunt Jelly's perspective, Hoodoo shouldn't go in there; aunt Jelly worried if Hoodoo could get in trouble. But his grandfather has a different perspective; if Hoodoo didn't go into the lodge, there would be trouble because Hoodoo didn't know how to defeat Zacharias. From what Pa Manuel responded, it shows if his grandfather was proud of Hoodoo's act. Hoodoo saved his people by struggling with his bravery to act without involving his family. So Hoodoo became family pride, and it's also shown if he's growing stronger and acts more mature than before.

3.2 Interpretation of Dreams

In the next step, after knowing Hoodoo's journey, the researcher tries to explain the meaning of Hoodoo's dreams. According to Freud, the dream is the disguised fulfillment of a repressed wish (2010). To identify the disguised repressed wish in Hoodoo's dreams, the researcher divides Hoodoo's dreams into two contents. The first content is about the manifest contents; the manifest content shows the whole dream contents. The second content is latent, where the repressed wish is disguised. As a result, the researcher identifies the repressed wish, analyzed it based on manifest and latent content.

3.2.1 Dreaming of the Stranger (First dream)

3.2.1.1 Manifest Content

The first dream which changed Hoodoo's life appeared in Hoodoo's dream. The dreams begin after Hoodoo meets the stranger in Miss Carter's store. Before it, Hoodoo's life was normally going. As usual, Hoodoo helps his cousin, Zeke, to clean up the store. Then, the stranger comes into the store. When Hoodoo sleeps, he starts dreaming of the stranger who came into Miss Carter's store.

"Upstairs, I flopped down on the bed. My stomach hurt like someone was churning up my insides with a big old spoon. I didn't remember falling asleep, but when I did, I had a dream. It was about that man from Miss Caster's store. Little dust devils swirled behind him as he shuffled down on the street. He stood in front of me and opened up his cloak. I looked inside and saw the dried foot of a squirrel, a heart in a glass box, a bundle of twigs tied together with string, and a little bottle of hot pepper juice with a cork stopper. The man's eye blazed with two red flames. 'Mandragore", he said. A few long hairs poked out of his wide nostrils, and his breath was bad. "The One That Did the Deed". ." And that's when everything went black". ." (p. 9-10)

The quotation above shows the whole content of the first dream. When Hoodoo falls asleep, he starts dreaming of the stranger he met before. The dream contents manifested the first appearance of the stranger. A stranger comes from nowhere to Miss Carter's store, where Hoodoo's daily work helps his cousin, Zeke. However, the stranger looks a bit different from what Hoodoo sees in the real world. The stranger appeared with a mystique aura and blazed eyes. Inside his cloak, some stuff is shown to Hoodoo. In the dream, the stranger also said the words which were spoken in Miss Carter's store. Hoodoo's dream ended when everything went black. The dream contents show the stranger's appearance, the stuff that he brought, and unknown words.

3.2.1.2 Latent Content

The whole dream contents revealed, Hoodoo's dreaming of the Stranger he met in Miss Carter's store. Hoodoo's dream manifested as a nightmare. The latent content of Hoodoo's dream interprets Hoodoo's infantile fear. Being abused by his inability and self-doubt came from the family and society invested Hoodoo's infantile fear. Hoodoo is afraid of the stranger and people because he feels there's no person he couldn't believe and who can calm his fears through the most childish measures (Freud, 1930). This anxiety manifests in Hoodoo's dream as the stranger cloak, bringing back Hoodoo's trauma of being abused by others. Thus, the stranger's cloak became subject to a kind of Hoodoo's trauma.

Meanwhile, Hoodoo's inner desire was about missing the beloved person. Where this beloved person can protect and make Hoodoo comfortable. The beloved person could be his parents, family, a friend of the one who he loved. But the hint refers to Hoodoo's father. In addition to proving the hint, Hoodoo really wants to know about his father's death (Smith, 2015: 2-4). Hoodoo's father died when Hoodoo was about five.

3.2.1.3 Censorship

A free association method is applied to identify which experiences relate to manifest content to gain the whole explanation. Free association is one of Freud's methods, where the patient is free to express his feelings through the uttered or written words without censorship as an aid in gaining access to unconscious processes. For example, the researcher digs up the content about the stranger in Hoodoo's memories that manifested in a dream. The content that is analyzed should be sequentially based on the manifest content

The first scene of Hoodoo's dream was about the stranger that he met in Miss Carter's store (Smith, 2015, p. 9). Based on the first scene of manifest content, the researcher found the content in Hoodoo's dream was about a man from Miss Carter's store. This content disguised Hoodoo's awareness against the stranger, which could harm Hoodoo. The awareness feelings appear from Hoodoo's experience.

"I crept a little closer and saw a man standing at the counter. He was dressed all black, with a wide-brimmed hat and a long cloak trailed on the floor. Reminds me of people in the olden days. I learned about cloaks from a book at the schoolhouse. The man leaned forward, and the sound was cracking. A cold chill crept across the

back of my neck. I didn't like him, whoever he was." (Smith, 2015: 7)

According to Hoodoo's perspective, the stranger's appearance looks like a holy preacher in the church. With a wide hat and a long cloak, the stranger reminded Hoodoo of people in the old days. Hoodoo knew if the cloak was from the book at the schoolhouse. Meanwhile, Hoodoo's response shows if he was aware of the stranger.

The second content shows the differences between what the stranger does in reality and what the stranger did in the dream. In the dream, the stranger opened up his cloak in front of Hoodoo (Smith, 2015, p. 9). The cloak content reveals another clue about the schoolhouse. In the schoolhouse memories, Hoodoo gets bullied by some of his friends because of his birthmark. The cloak content displaced Hoodoo's traumatic experience of being bullied by some of his friends.

"Mama Frances gave me one that was supposed to be for good luck, but that didn't stop people from picking on me. Jessie McGuire, Otis Ross, and J.D. Barnes called me Hoodoo Doo-doo every time they saw me. They said I must've been cursed because of my birthmark. "Somebody put their mark on you," they'd said. You got the evil eye". (p.5)

Hoodoo's birthmark made him get bullied. His friends said Hoodoo's birthmark was a cursed sign. They also said that Hoodoo's had an evil eye. This bad memory makes Hoodoo feel oppressed every time he met the bully. In addition, people's views towards Hoodoo were a bit different from the others because of his birthmark (Smith, 2015:1). These oppressed feelings bring trauma to Hoodoo that makes him afraid of others.

The third content explains what is inside of the stranger cloak that is shown to Hoodoo.

"I looked inside and saw the dried foot of a squirrel, a heart in a glass box, a bundle of twigs tied together with string, and a little bottle of hot pepper juice with a cork stopper (p.9)"

That manifest content above reflects Hoodoo's inability. The symbol that appears, a heart in a glass box, refers to Hoodoo's birthmark. This birthmark has a shape like a heart (Smith, 2015:1). This birthmark makes Hoodoo feel burdened because of his inability to fulfill the expectation of those who believe in him. This content is disguised as Hoodoo's inability.

"But even though Mama Frances named me Hoodoo, I couldn't cast a simple spell. I said the words over and over like she told me to, but nothing ever happened. "You got to believe, boy," she'd say. "That's the first step, Believing." I thought I did believe, but I guess I wasn't trying hard enough"..." (p.5)

The quotation above shows if Hoodoo's getting burdened by his name. Hoodoo couldn't cast a simple spell which made him not confident. This also affected his psychology that made him afraid of his inability. All of Hoodoo's family know how to conjure (Smith, 2015: 5), impacting Hoodoo's psychology.

The following content which appears in Hoodoo's dream was the man's eye blazed with red flames (Smith, 2015, p. 10). The content shows the manifest of the stranger with eyes blazed. This disguised content refers to the one of his family that gives Hoodoo bad memories.

"I grabbed my bag and headed up the steps, keeping my eyes right in front of me. I didn't want to look at the picture of my family on the wall because it gave me shivers. The reason it gave me shivers was because when I looked at it, my great aunt Eve stared at me with eyes that blazed like fire. I thought I saw her lips move like she was trying to talk to me." (p.3-4)

The quotation above shows if Hoodoo was afraid of one of his family.

Hoodoo feels anxious when he sees the picture of his family. The one which

Hoodoo was afraid of was Great Aunt Eve. In the novel, there's no source about Hoodoo's memories with Aunt Eve. But, from Hoodoo's imagination, he could have had bad memories about Aunt Eve's words. This thing is picked from his imagination where Aunt Eve's lips like moving and talking to Hoodoo. The imagination of Aunt Eve thus was manifested in Hoodoo's dream.

The stranger uttered the weird words that Hoodoo didn't understand.

"Mandragore, he said. His voice was so deep it boomed inside my chest.

The stranger looked up and sniffed, just like an old coon dog. "The One That Did the Deed" he muttered. "Main de Gloire." (p.7)

The quotation above showed Hoodoo's memories when the stranger uttered weird words. Hoodoo saw the stranger act weirdly, sniffed, and uttered some words. The stranger uttered the weird words that boomed inside Hoodoo's chest. Hoodoo didn't understand the stranger's words, but when Hoodoo saw Zeke's reaction, Hoodoo knew if there was something wrong (Smith, 2015: 7). It was the exact words that the same stranger uttered in Hoodoo's dream. Hoodoo's reaction show if Hoodoo was easily overthinking from what others spoke.

3.2.2 Taboo Wishful (Second dream)

3.2.2.1 Manifest Contents

Hoodoo's second dream happened when he was in aunt Jelly's house. On the way to his aunt's house, Hoodoo crossed the railroad tracks and followed the path through the woods till he arrived. After eating and playing with Aunt Jelly, she asks Hoodoo to go home. When Hoodoo wanted to go back home, he walked the same path as when he came, but it's dark. Night creatures and the air make Hoodoo took deep breaths. Then Hoodoo heard someone scream somewhere.

Hoodoo ran away, back to Aunt Jelly's house while he's yelling her name.

Aunt Jelly came down the stairs and asked Hoodoo what was happening. Hoodoo tells aunt Jelly if he heard somebody screaming, but aunt Jelly guesses if somebody killed a pig. Then aunt Jelly soothes Hoodoo, making potions that help Hoodoo release his nerves. Finally, Aunt Jelly said if Hoodoo were like his daddy, Hoodoo would reject it, and then he would fall asleep.

"I drank some more and pretty soon felt a little sleepy. Aunt Jelly sat on the couch next to me. She put a cool hand on my forehead. She started singing a song right then, but the words kind of floated away as she sang. I saw a picture in my head of me sitting under a tree in the sunshine. I was on a little hill by the Alabama River. Everything was quiet. The sun beat down on my neck. I dangled my bare feet in the cool water and splashed my toes. It felt good. I raised my face to the sun, but then the air got cold all of a sudden. A dark cloud passed overhead, leaving trails of black vines snaking down to the ground. The vines turned into long skinny fingers. They were trying to reach me- trying to creep along the ground and then come up and strangle me!." (p. 20)

The quotation above shows the second dream which happened to Hoodoo.

The second dream appeared when Hoodoo heard somebody screaming. The content of Hoodoo's dream changed drastically. From a good dream into a nightmare. When aunt Jelly sings a song, Hoodoo dreams about sitting under the tree in the sunshine, but then, a dark cloud passed, and the dream went into a nightmare. The black vine turned into long skinny fingers and tried to reach Hoodoo. Then Hoodoo awakened from his sleep after aunt Jelly woke him up.

3.2.2.2 Latent Content

After drinking the potion from Aunt Jelly, Hoodoo falls asleep and starts dreaming. The whole image of Hoodoo's dream is revealed in the manifest content. Hoodoo's dream is divided into two contents, joyful dream, and nightmare. In Hoodoo's dream, Hoodoo dreams of the joyful scenery of himself sitting under a tree. When the dark cloud passes overhead, the joyful dream becomes a nightmare. The manifest content disguised Hoodoo's Oedipus Complex.

3.2.2.3 Censorship

To explain how Hoodoo experiences that dream, the researcher conducts a free association methodology to dig up Hoodoo's experiences related to his dream. This methodology was chosen because the dreamer can express his feelings freely.

The first scene of Hoodoo's dream was beautiful scenery. It starts when Aunt Jelly's song floats and let Hoodoo fall asleep. Then, he starts dreaming of the beautiful scenery on a little hill by the Alabama River (Smith, 2015, p. 20). The first picture which appeared in Hoodoo's dream was about himself enjoying the day. Based on that scene, the clue refers to Aunt Jelly. To prove the clue, the researcher examines some of Hoodoo's experiences which referred to Aunt Jelly. Meanwhile, based on the novel, the content of a little hill by the Alabama River symbolizes Hoodoo's favorite place (Smith, 2015: 59).

"Aunt Jelly was a pretty woman with dark curly hair and a gold tooth that sparkled in the sun. She always wore nice dresses, with bright colors and pictures of flowers." (p. 13)

The quotation above explains the content which relates to sunshine manifested in Hoodoo's dream. In Hoodoo's experiences, the sun refers to Aunt Jelly's sparkling gold tooth. The quotation indicated Hoodoo's feelings about aunt Jelly. Hoodoo appreciates and loves what aunt Jelly looks like. The bright colors are also characteristic of the sun.

The next scenery of Hoodoo's dream shows the transition from the joyful dream into the nightmare. When Hoodoo dangled his bare feet in the cool water and splashed his toes. He felt good. He raised his face to the sun, but then the air got cold all of a sudden. (Smith, 2015, p. 20) Based on that scene, the researcher didn't find any Hoodoo's experience that refers to the manifest content above. From the Hoodoo dream structure, it can be indicated that the dream expresses sexual desires which are disguised. Cool water symbolizes Hoodoo's masturbation or wet dream. Meanwhile, the object from that sexual desire referred to Aunt Jelly, which symbolizes the sun. Then the air got cold all of a sudden as the climax of Hoodoo's wet dream.

Then the joyful dream turns into a nightmare (Smith, 2015, p. 20). The last piece of the manifest content shows the transition of Hoodoo's joyful dream into a nightmare. The nightmare began when a dark cloud passed overhead. This nightmare appears because of the sexual emphasis on his aunt. This emphasis is a form of rejection considered being taboo by Hoodoo. There appears "A dark cloud," which refers to time and experience from this taboo situation. Meanwhile, the black vines indicated pubic hair, which was related to Hoodoo's age.

"We played until it started to get dark out. I heard some crickets and a train whistle in the distance. Finally, Aunt Jelly's eyes began to

droop a little, and she showed me out. She stood in the doorway, and the light from the moon made her thin flowered dress kind of see-through. I turned away." (p. 17)

"A dark cloud passed overhead" content is interpreted that the time to play with Aunt Jelly is over, and the sky turns dark. When the light from the moon made her thin flowered dress kind of see-through, Hoodoo turned away. Hoodoo shows this ashamed expression because he can't express what he had seen. Hoodoo was shy, Hoodoo can feel sexual desire in his adolescent age, and Hoodoo represses this taboo desire by turning away.

3.2.3 Father's Grave

3.2.3.1 Manifest Content

This is the third event of Hoodoo's dream. The third of Hoodoo's dreams began after he went to the county fair. When Hoodoo found a fortune teller tent in the county fair, Mrs. Snuff and Bunny forced Hoodoo to come in. Then, Hoodoo foresaw his people in danger. The fortune-teller also adds if the only one who can save his people is Hoodoo. Finally, Mrs. Snuff tells Hoodoo to find the black crow and watch out for the Stranger.

After Hoodoo and Bunny go away from the county fair, Bunny tells something about last night. First, Bunny being told by her mother if someone dug up some bodies at the graveyard. Then, she adds if the purpose is chopped off their hands. After the chit-chat, Hoodoo went home and fell asleep.

"I walked through the graveyard on my tiptoes. I could barely see, and the only light came from the moon, spreading a glow through the long-beard trees—something like a spider's web tickling my face. I was looking for Daddy's grave; I don't know why. I couldn't read the headstones because they were so old. When I took a few

steps and stopped, the ground suddenly moved, reminding me of dizziness in the merry-go-round. Something out from the corner, and it was the same man that I met in Miss Carter's before." (Smith, 2015: 40-41)

The quotation above is the manifest content of Hoodoo's dream. The dream was revealed after Hoodoo visited the county fair. The contents appear when Bunny asks if someone may dig the grave for chopping someone's hand. Bunny's story about the grave makes Hoodoo horrified then he dreams of the grave. On the grave, Hoodoo found several queer things.

3.2.3.2 Latent Contents

After being told by Bunny about what happened last night, Hoodoo dreamed that he walked through the graveyard. This graveyard dream represented his infantile fear. His infantile fear comes from his trauma and phobia of something else (Freud, 1930). Since Hoodoo couldn't accept his fears, he instead found someone who could answer his problem. In the search for the truth, Hoodoo tries to look for his Dad's grave. Hoodoo feels if his father is the only answer that can solve his problem. The father's grave became the subject of a kind of Hoodoo's search. The fulfillment wish of Hoodoo is hoping for the father there beside him when Hoodoo couldn't solve his problem.

3.2.3.3 Censorship

For the explicit interpretation, the researcher uses free association methodology. Free association methodology is used to clearly interpret the dreamer's free expression without being repressed by unrelated questions.

There are two-piece manifest contents that appear from one experience.

These two contents explain the graveyard and the stranger. This content appears in Hoodoo's dream at first and last when Hoodoo walked through the graveyard on (Smith, 2015, p.40).

The first content that appeared in Hoodoo's dream was about the graveyard. Hoodoo dreaming of himself walking on the graveyard. When he realized he was walking on the graveyard, Hoodoo tried not to step on the graves. Hoodoo believes something terrible would happen if he stepped on it (Smith, 2015: 40). This graveyard content was found when Bunny told Hoodoo if someone dug up the grave last night. This content would manifest Hoodoo's fear about what people told about grave myths.

"And then, with a sound like an ax chopping through wood, a dead man rose up out of his pine box.

He had on a long cloak and a wide-brimmed black hat. His eyes glowed red. He is coming for me. "Mandragore," he said, as slow as molasses, "The One That Did the Deed" (Smith, 2015: 41)

This quotation appears in the latest manifest content. Where Hoodoo ends

up dreaming of the same stranger as he knows in Miss Carter's store. In that manifest content, explain if the stranger appears from his pine box with an ax. He still wore the same clothes and uttered the same words. This content manifests Hoodoo's general anxiety disorder. This content appears together with the same experience when Bunny tells the incident that happened last night.

"Your grandma told you what happened last night?" Bunny asked. Nope. Somebody dug up some bodies at the graveyard. That's bad, I said. Why would somebody do that?. I don't know. She said, But my mama said Mrs. McGuire went by there last night to drop off some flowers, and that's when she saw it Saw what?

Their hands, Hoodoo. Somebody went and chopped off their hands" (Smith, 2015; 38-39)

The quotation above shows the resource of Hoodoo's dream graveyard content and the stranger's presence. This content appears when Bunny tells Hoodoo what happened last night. That night, somebody dug up somebody's grave and chopped off their hands. Meanwhile, when the tragedy happened, Hoodoo heard a weird scream after visiting aunt Jelly. From this experience, the manifest dream formed. The following content shows if Hoodoo is walking in the graveyard. The second content told about the moonlight spreading through the long-beard trees (Smith, 2015, p.40). The light that glows in the graveyard shows less light. The long-beard trees remind Hoodoo of the older man's beard.

"The county fair was set up by the old cotton gin mill and surrounded by woods with tall weeping willow trees. I called them long-beard because the stringy gray moss that dropped down to the ground looked like the long beards of old men." (p. 26)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo's experience with long-beard trees.

Long beard trees are the woods with tall weeping willow trees that surround the county fair. The long-beard trees remind Hoodoo of the old men's long beards.

When Hoodoo walks into the graveyard, suddenly something is tickling Hoodoo's face (Smith, 2015, p. 40). That manifest content might indicate Hoodoo's phobia of spiders. Hoodoo's afraid of spiders, and it appears in his dream as a spider web. This phobia could be traced by looking at Hoodoo's experience.

"I picked up a stick and whacked at an old rotten tree stump. A bunch of black beetles and spiders skittered out, and I took off running. I didn't want any spiders getting on me. Aunt Jelly said a

spider could go inside your ear and lay eggs. I poked inside my ear to make sure none had gotten in there." (p. 12)

The quotation above explains Hoodoo's fear of spiders. This experience happened when Hoodoo was on the way to go to Aunt Jelly's house. Hoodoo whacked an old tree stump and found a bunch of black beetles and spiders appear. Meanwhile, Hoodoo's fear of the spider comes from Aunt Jelly's statement about the spider that could go inside the ear and lay eggs.

In the dream, Hoodoo was looking for his father's grave. In the manifest content, Hoodoo had no reason for doing that thing (Smith, 2015, p. 40). But based on his experiences, Hoodoo wants to know what made him get killed (p. 4). This dream symbolizes his infantile fear when he's afraid of other people and loses the sense to trust others other than his beloved father. This manifest content comes from some of Hoodoo's memories.

"My real mama died when I was born. My daddy died when I was five years old. I didn't know what happened to him, but Mama Frances said he ran off and came to a bad end. Supposedly he went and put a curse on a man in Tuscaloosa County, but I didn't believe that. I didn't think I'd ever know the real truth." (p. 2)

The quotation above explains the reason for Hoodoo's father's death.

According to Mama Frances, Hoodoo's father died due to cursing someone.

Hoodoo didn't believe what Mama Frances said. He also thought he couldn't know the real truth of his father's death.

"My daddy was in that picture, standing between Mama Frances and Pa Manuel. This was before he married my mama. A tall hat sat on top of his head. Sometimes I'd stare at his face and ask him what he did that got him killed. He never answered, though. He just looked at me with those dark eyes of his until I had to turn away." (p. 4)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo's curiosity about his father's death.

Hoodoo watched his daddy in the family picture; he talked to his daddy picture.

But, the picture didn't say anything.

"Upstairs, I took all the stuff I found and put it in an old steamer trunk that used to be my daddy's. There's some writing there; I figured that hat to be some kind of train. I like the sound when I open it, but the smell reminds me of my dead daddy, although I don't know the reason." (Smith, 2015: 5)

Based on the quotation above, it shows his father's figure still attached to Hoodoo's memories. This figured in father's smells that Hoodoo remembered by smelling father's stuff.

After taking a walk in the graveyard and looking for his father's grave, Hoodoo suddenly stopped, and the ground starts to move (Smith, 2015, p. 40). The scene shows the content of merry-go-round memories. In the content, Hoodoo feels dizziness while the ground is moved, reminding him of the merry-go-round. In the merry-go-round, Hoodoo remembered his childhood memories. When Hoodoo was a child, he feared the merry-go-round because the horse's teeth looked so real. This anxiety is indicated as infantile fear that appears in Hoodoo's dream. When Hoodoo was little, he was afraid of the horses' teeth in the merry-go-round because it looked real (Smith, 2015, p.28). When Hoodoo tried to take a ride on another day, Hoodoo wasn't afraid anymore. But inside, he is still afraid, and it's reflected in his dream as trauma.

The following content which appeared in Hoodoo's dream is a hand followed by a long arm (Smith, 2015, p. 41). The dream scene reflected Hoodoo's memories of visiting Mrs. Snuff. The dirt symbolized Mrs. Snuff's place.

Meanwhile, the rest tells about the Mrs. Snuff magic hand that foretells the tragedy that might have happened to Hoodoo. This dream symbolizes Hoodoo's fear of others speaking.

"The dirt floor smelled wet and musty, like moldy leaves. When she took my right hand, and asked about my birthmark, I wanted to get up and go. She adds if my people is in danger and their fate is in my hate, because the darkness has follows me." (Smith, 2015: 35-37)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo's experiences during the visit to Mrs. Snuff. Hoodoo feels uncomfortable with Mrs. Snuff's place. When Mrs. Snuff took off Hoodoo's hand and foretold, he spoke about the danger of their people. The chicken skin rose on Hoodoo's arm (Smith, 2015: 37)

The last content show if the same stranger appears in Hoodoo's dream.

And then, with a sound like an ax chopping through wood, a dead man rose up out of his pine box.

He had on a long cloak and a wide-brimmed black hat. His eyes glowed red. He is coming for me. "Mandragore," he said, as slow as molasses "The One That Did the Deed" (p.41)

This content was about a stranger that he met in Miss Carter's store. As known, Hoodoo fears that stranger before, and it's dreamed of on the first date.

The stranger was wearing the same thing and uttered the same words. This content comes from Mrs. Snuff's words when She is foretelling Hoodoo. The stranger brings trauma to Hoodoo's life.

"Search for the black crow," she said. "Beware the stranger." Hoodoo wasn't so sure who's stranger that he talked about. Hoodoo guessed if that was the same man that he dreamed and he'd seen lately". (Smith, 2015: 38)

The quotation above was gained when Hoodoo visited Mrs. Snuff. Hoodoo is told if he needs to search for the black crow and is aware of the stranger. Hoodoo guessed if the stranger that she meant is the same stranger that Hoodoo met before. This incident dragged back Hoodoo's nightmare with the stranger.

3.2.4 The Black Crow

3.2.4.1 Manifest Content

Hoodoo was overthinking what was happened. His last dream shows his frustration on how he can't accept the problem by himself. The fortune-teller lady also gives him a willies about what would happen to him and his people when Hoodoo walks outside and start thinking about the fortune. Unfortunately, Hoodoo was fallen asleep under the right tree.

"When Hoodoo falls asleep, suddenly Hoodoo is called by someone else. Then, a black shape swooped down from the tree in a flutter of feathers. It was a crow with eyes as black as devils. The crow tells about the danger of coming to Hoodoo. The crow introduced himself, explained who sent himself, and what his duty was. After hearing the explanation, Hoodoo's behavior was rejected and didn't believe what the crow tells." (Smith, 2015: 52-54)

The quotation above shows if Hoodoo meets the crow in his dream. The crow was a spirit sent by Hoodoo's father. His father tasked Hoodoo to kill the stranger and set free his father from the crossroads. Hoodoo rejected the quest that his father gave. He couldn't accept the request; he couldn't kill someone. The dream ended when the crow flew into the air, and its sound was as loud as thunder.

3.2.4.2 Latent Content

When Hoodoo falls asleep under the tree, the manifest content is revealed. In the manifest, Hoodoo was dreaming of the black crow that his father sent. The crow tells the stranger the danger and gives him a quest to kill the stranger. The manifest content reveals Hoodoo's anxiety about the stranger. The latent content of Hoodoo's dream contains fear, nightmare, fortune, and terrible events that make Hoodoo feel anxious. The fortune is the subject of Hoodoo's anxiety. Besides the fulfillment wish, if he had the ability to conjure, he would stop the stranger.

3.2.4.3 Censorship

To gain the whole interpretation, the researcher conducted the free association method by Sigmund Freud. The free association method uses Hoodoo's experiences related to the dream content that appears in the dreams.

When Hoodoo falls asleep under the tree, Hoodoo dreaming of a black crow. He looked around. It was quiet for a minute, and then a black shape swooped down from the tree in a flutter of feathers. It was a crow, a big one, with eyes black as the devil's." (Smith, 2015: 52)

The manifest content show two symbols appear in Hoodoo's dream. The first symbol is about the crow. The crow symbolizes Hoodoo's fear. Hoodoo has been foreshadowed by the fortune teller lady if he needs to search for the black crow. The second symbol appears as a feather. In Hoodoo's experience, Hoodoo feels shivered when he touches the feathers. However, both of the symbols gave anxiety to Hoodoo. The symbol appeared when Hoodoo tells Mama Frances if he

meets a lady in the fair (Smith, 2015: 42). The lady asked if Hoodoo was in danger. She warns Hoodoo to seek the black crow and avoid the stranger.

The memories of the feather told, if every time Hoodoo touched the feathers, he got shivers (Smith, 2015:47). Other than that, there's no more source about how Hoodoo got shivers every time he touched the feathers. From experience, the shiver dragged the anxiety into Hoodoo's dream. However, both fortune-tellers said about the crow, and the feather symbols had relation to each other.

The following content shows if Hoodoo dreamed the crow could talk to him from the otherside (Smith, 2015: 53). The crow introduced himself as a spirit that comes from the other side. This spirit is symbolized in Hoodoo's dream as the doubt about protection. It's known from his experiences if the spirit is either good or evil based on Hoodoo's belief and Mama Frances's advice.

"I didn't remember falling asleep, but when I woke up the next morning, there was a broom lying across my doorway. I knew what that meant. It was a keep-away spell. And people used it to keep evil spirits from coming into their house." (p. 43)

The quotation above tells about the spell that could protect Hoodoo from the evil spirits. As known, Hoodoo was living in a family with a rich tradition of practicing folk magic. This spell is one of the conjure forms which Hoodoo can spell. Hoodoo tells everything to Mama Frances about what happened in the fair; it's represented as if he couldn't protect himself.

Hoodoo didn't believe what he saw. The crow could talk and give the quest to Hoodoo. The crow tells if bad things might happen if Hoodoo didn't stop the stranger (Smith, 2015: 53). The stranger represented Hoodoo's fear about

fortune. The same words that are almost the same as uttered by Mrs. Snuff appear in the dream, which explains his anxiety. These memories came from the experience when he got foretell by Mrs. Snuff at the county fair. Mrs. Snuff said if the darkness follows Hoodoo and their people (Smith, 2015:3 7). Hoodoo was foretold if something bad would happen to him and Hoodoo's people in the county fair. The only one who could save them is Hoodoo. It makes Hoodoo feel burdened to his people that he even couldn't protect.

After hearing the crow request, Hoodoo reject the quest that given. Hoodoo can't kill nobody (Smith, 2015: 53). This content is known as Hoodoo's father's request. The crow tells Hoodoo if he needs to kill the stranger. Hoodoo was rejecting the crow's request; he couldn't kill somebody. This symbol represented Hoodoo's frustration which disguised itself. The frustration is caused by his inability to protect his family when his power is really needed there. This frustration appears when Hoodoo knows he couldn't defeat the stranger because he didn't know how to conjure (Smith, 2015, p. 46-47). In his experiences, Hoodoo couldn't even do a simple spell and make it realize his inability. If he only knew how to conjure, he would protect his family from the stranger that might harm his people.

3.2.5 Self-Proof

3.2.5.1 Scene 1 (The prove)

3.2.5.2 Manifest Content

Hoodoo gets the answer from Mrs. Snuff about his problem. All Hoodoo needs now is to fulfill the quest that Mrs. Snuff gave; one of them is to seek the

cat's-eye ring. Bunny tells if his brother had it. After visiting Bunny's house and begging for the cat's-eye ring. Hoodoo got a fever when he was home. Mama Frances took care of Hoodoo; she made dog fennel, and then Hoodoo fell asleep.

"It felt real, Maybe I was in the spirit world. Black shapes moved behind my eyelids, like smoke and swirling water. I followed it, I flew, I could see it all. Suddenly I meet Mrs. Snuff in the dream, he warns me to get back to my body. But I refuse, I am kinda powerful and need to find a stranger. I followed the black crow and found the stranger's house. Mrs. Snuff's voice warns me again but I'm not afraid. The stranger yanked my left hand, then he opened his mouth. And then there was darkness" (Smith, 2015: 90-94).

The quotation above shows the manifest content of Hoodoo's dream. After drinking dog fennel, Hoodoo falls asleep, and he feels flies. Hoodoo wondered if he was wandering in the spirit world, as Mrs. Snuff said. On the way to his adventure in the dream, Hoodoo meets Mrs. Snuff. Mrs. Snuff tells Hoodoo to go back to his body, but Hoodoo remains stubborn.

Hoodoo goes away and leaves Mrs. Snuff warned. He feels like he was powerful enough to defeat the stranger. He met the black crow, and the black crow squawked about the bad Juju. The black crow guides the stranger's house. In the end, Hoodoo couldn't defeat the stranger, and everything turned to darkness.

3.2.5.3 Latent Content

After drinking off the dog fennel made by Mama Frances, Hoodoo falls asleep. In the dream, Hoodoo was wondering if he was flying in the spirit world.

Just like what Mrs. Snuff said. In the dream, Hoodoo meets various experiences and desires from real life that are disguised. From Oedipus' complex experience,

joyful, meet Mrs. Snuff, then suddenly turns into a nightmare when he tries to fight the stranger.

Since Hoodoo's dream contains various symbols, the researcher tries to get the main wish disguised as the latent content. The latent content of Hoodoo's dream is the manifestation of proof that he can do what people did or more than that. It is proved in the sentence, "But I remembered something else she said:

Don't make no sense for a boy named Hoodoo... not to know Hoodoo." (Smith, 2015: 93). Mrs. Snuff's words became the subject of a kind of self-proof.

3.2.5.4 Censorship

This analyzes the methodology that Sigmund Freud used. This methodology helps the dreamer to analyze the dream based on the dreamer's experiences.

The dream was started with the scenery of a flattened penny (Smith, 2015, p. 90). This content disguises the forbidden desire to love his aunt. As known, the sun represented Aunt Jelly. Besides, the railroad tracks led the path through to Aunt Jelly's house. Thus, the first dream show was Hoodoo's joyful.

"I crossed the railroad tracks and followed the path through the woods that led to Aunt's Jelly. Aunt Jelly was a pretty woman with dark curly hair and gold teeth that sparkled in the sun. She always dresses with bright colors and pictures of flowers." (Smith, 2015: 12-13)

The dreams bring back Hoodoo's memories. In his experiences, the visit to Aunt Jelly's house was the best for him. Hoodoo represented Aunt Jelly's teeth as gold that sparkled in the sun. Aunt Jelly's house crossed the railroad track through the woods.

After looking down the railroad track, the next scene was the beautiful scenery of nature (Smith, 2015, p. 90). This content disguised Hoodoo's experiences when he enjoyed the joy of nature. This content symbolizes the joy moment. The symbols come from Hoodoo's experiences on the way to the woods.

"Blue and purple wildflowers when I got closer to the woods. I felt a little bit of joy right about then. Some dragonflies floated over the water, their wings flashing like red and green colored glass. One time, a man brought a kaleidoscope to the schoolhouse, and when I looked through it, a bunch of colors swirled around. That's what the dragonflies' wings made me think of." (Smith, 2015: 49-52)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo's experiences when he felt joy and a bit of nature. Wildflowers around Hoodoo on a journey through the woods. Hoodoo picked up the sweetest strawberry and ate it (Smith, 2015: 49). Then, he looked to the water and saw the dragonflies. The dragonflies' wings remind Hoodoo of the kaleidoscope that someone brought to the schoolhouse.

Hoodoo didn't believe in what he dreamed of. He felt like the dream was real. Hoodoo believe if he was in the spirit world. Even he didn't seem sure about how the spirit world looks like (Smith, 2015, p. 90). This scene is condensation from his experiences about the spirit world. Mrs. Snuff was telling hoodoo about the spirit world. It dragged his spirit world memories into his dream. This dream symbolizes Hoodoo's curiosity and hesitation about what Mrs. Snuff said.

This experience was picked up when Hoodoo met Mrs. Snuff in tells about the spirit world (Smith, 2015, p. 79). After being blocked by a stranger in the swamp, Hoodoo was helped by the black crow and ran away to Mrs. Snuff's residence. Mrs. Snuff guesses if Hoodoo has deep magic inside him that causes him to wander in the spirit world.

The next content shows the black shapes moved behind Hoodoo's eyelids.

"Black shapes moved behind my eyelids, like smoke and swirling water. I felt a pull, like the wind wanted me to go in a certain direction. I followed it- past tall treetops and birds nests, over little rivers and swamps, above soot-stained chimneys and yards with dogs and children running in circles. I could see it all. I was flying!"

The quotation above symbolizes a sense of freedom. These memories appear in Hoodoo's memories before he dreamed about the crow near the Alabama River. The direction symbolizes the path. This symbol is followed by some images of the place where Hoodoo lives. The outside world that Hoodoo wanted to know made his dream of flying.

"I slumped back against a long-beard tree. The Alabama river flowed below me like a wide silver ribbon. I was on the little hill, and the shade made the sweat dry on my skin. A big old boat was out there; clouds of black smoke puffed from a hole in its top. I wondered what it would be like to jump on that boat and go wherever it was headed. Where would it take me?" (p. 51)

The experiences above were picked off from Hoodoo's experience before his first time dreaming of the black crow. Hoodoo was on the little hill of Alabama and looked out of a big old boat. Hoodoo wants to know where the boat path will guide him, and he wants to know what the outside world looks like.

The next scene was the memories of the possum got stuck under Hoodoo's house.

"Like that time a possum got stuck under our house and died. The smell was coming from a little broken-down shack. It was a pitiful place, with tall weeds, a twisted fence, and an old truck tire in the front. Burned, black tree branches made a little hill where someone had once lit a fire. And then I saw a bunch of things inside my head all at the same time: a hole in the ground with fire shooting out of it, a goat with yellow eyes, and a swarm of flies as a big cloud." (p. 90-91)

The content above disguised Hoodoo's memories about Mrs. Snuff's residence. A broken-down shack symbolizes Mrs. Snuff's residence. The stuff and animal that manifested in Hoodoo's dream was in Mrs. Snuff's shack. The goat with yellow eyes was the displacement of the black cat with the yellow eyes that feared Hoodoo inside Mrs. Snuff shack. This content symbolizes as Hoodoo how terrible Mrs. Snuff's residence is.

"The one-room shack was small and cramped and smelled like herbs, old tobacco smoke, and who knew what else. It was dark inside, with the little sun shining. A black cat with yellow eyes is looking at me. I wasn't scared of that cat. (Smith, 2015: 73)

The quotations above were picked when Hoodoo visited Mrs. Snuff's residence; some stuff was inside the small shack. There is also a black cat with yellow eyes that fears Hoodoo.

Suddenly a black shadow was over Hoodoo's head. The crow warned Hoodoo if there's bad Juju inside that place (Smith, 2015, p. 91). This scene shows the content of the presence of the black crow. The black crow warned Hoodoo to be careful because the bad Juju was there. Somehow, the bad Juju gave Hoodoo willies when Mrs. Snuff told it; even Hoodoo didn't know what it meant. That dream reminds me of the willies that the crow tells.

"Ain't nothing to be afraid of. This chicken foot will get rid of the bad Juju left from that demon. I didn't know what bad Juju was, but figured it wasn't good if it had to be gotten rid of. I got the willies right quick" (p. 81)

When Hoodoo visited Mrs. Snuff's residence, he was getting the ritual. The ritual purposed to keep away evil from Hoodoo. Mrs. Snuff told hoodoo about bad Juju. Hoodoo didn't understand it, but it gave him willies quickly.

In the next content, Hoodoo dreamed of Mrs. Snuff. In the dream, Hoodoo met Mrs. Snuff, an old fortune teller who told Hoodoo about the spirit world.

"Mrs. Snuff's voice had gone quiet. Maybe I'd shut it out of my mind, but I wasn't sure. The crow flapped its wings and I followed it, down to where it settled on the wooden slats of the porch. I thought about what Mama Frances said, that the crow could be a trickster. But it helped me the last time I saw the stranger. Maybe it would again." (Smith, 2015: 91-92)

The quotation above shows the struggle of believing in himself if he was right. It shows how he declines Mrs. Snuff's and Mama Frances's advice. Hoodoo instead believes in himself that the crow will help him just like he ever did it (Smith, 2015: 70-71). This dream symbolizes Hoodoo's desire that wants people to notice his ability.

Meanwhile Mama Frances worries if the crow that appears in Hoodoo dreams is a trickster (Smith, 2015, p. 63-64). But, she adds the spirit will come for no reason.

In the next scene, Hoodoo has arrived in the stranger room. He could feel him, like Mrs. Snuff could (Smith, 2015, p. 92). The scene show if Hoodoo was already in the stranger's house. He knows it like he was acting like Mrs. Snuff that could know about the stranger's presence. The imitation of the sage was shown as he acted like he could do what others did.

Mrs. Snuff tells if he feels the presence of the stranger in the town (Smith, 2015, p. 79). Hoodoo copied this act in the dream that he could do what Mrs. Snuff did. The next content shows Hoodoo's memories of what Mrs. Snuff told.

"I heard Mrs. Snuff's voice coming from far away, floating through the heavy air. Come back to your body, child! I said you ain't strong enough! But I remembered something else she said: ``Don't make no sense for a boy named Hoodoo... to not know Hoodoo." (p.93)

The content above shows Hoodoo's response. Hoodoo neglected what Mrs. Snuff advised. Hoodoo wanted to show his ability; he didn't want people to look him down again. This dream represented his egocentric; he didn't want to hear what the sage told. He wanted to prove what other Mrs. Snuff said if he was worth it. Once he felt powerful, he didn't want to hear other advice.

Hoodoo said if he can't do magic, even he has tried it (Smith, 2015, p. 80).

Mrs. Snuff's response made Hoodoo hurt. Hoodoo thought he was worthless.

Hoodoo didn't want people to look him down, which made him represent it in the dream.

The last content was shown if Hoodoo was fighting against the stranger and getting defeated (Smith, 2015, 94). In his dream, Hoodoo was facing a stranger. Hoodoo realizes if he can't win against the stranger. It represented a wide-open mouth if Hoodoo was a big talk. The black as a moonless night represented his fear of the dark. In addition, he was reminded of his first dream about the darkness.

"Before I went to sleep, I lit a little candle and put it on the table beside my bed. I didn't light it most nights because the moonlight came through the window and helped me sleep. But tonight, there was no moon, and the room was so dark I couldn't see my hand in front of my face". (p. 86)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo's experience, where he was afraid of the dark. Indirectly Hoodoo was afraid of the dark since he couldn't sleep without any light in his room. The dark makes him turn the light of a bit of a candle to avoid the darkness. The fear of darkness manifested in Hoodoo's dream.

3.2.5.5 Scene 2 (Void)

3.2.5.6 Manifest content

At the end of Hoodoo's struggle of fighting the stranger in the dreams, he ended up being defeated against the stranger. Hoodoo was thrown into the void.

"I floated in a black space without a body. Cold, I have no arms to hug myself. I couldn't move; I'm floating in my mind, just floating. Slowly, it all came back to me. I was flying in the spirit world. I've seen everything. The force of the thunderbolt clapped inside my head. I felt a pull, like something yanking at me. Everything was foggy till someone called my name." (Smith, 2015:95)

The quotation above shows the manifest content of Hoodoo's dream.

When The stranger was defeating hoodoo, he was thrown into a void. He realized if he didn't have a body and arms that could warm himself. The only thing that he knows is just floating on his mind. Then a little by little, everything came back to him. In the end, a voice called Hoodoo, and he was being woken up by Mama Frances (Smith, 2015: 96).

3.2.5.7 Latent content

The manifest content has been revealed after the long journey wandering in the dream that ended his losses against the stranger. Hoodoo was dumped into the black space. Hoodoo failed to defeat the stranger, reflecting his failure in the second act of his dream. It's proved from the content "I tried to move but couldn't,

and floating" (Smith, 2015: 86). The failure became the subject of a kind of Hoodoo's regret.

3.2.5.8 Censorship

The dream disguised the inner desire of every dreamer. According to Freud, "I must affirm that dreams have a meaning and that a scientific procedure for interpreting them is possible " (Freud, 2010). To break down the censorship that appears on the surface in the dream, free association methodology is used. The free association methodology that Sigmund Freud uses helps the dreamer to identify the inner desire which is disguised in the dream.

After fighting with the stranger and getting lost, Hoodoo was getting thrown into the void in his dream. Hoodoo floated without a body (Smith, 2015, p. 95). The darkness reminds Hoodoo of the moonless night. He couldn't see anything in the darkness. As known, Hoodoo was fear of the dark. It's reflected in his memories when he went to sleep with a lit candle.

"Before I went to sleep, I lit a little candle and put it on the table beside my bed. I didn't light it most nights because the moonlight came through the window and helped me sleep. But tonight, there was no moon, and the room was so dark I couldn't see my hand in front of my face". (p. 86)

The quotation above expresses indirectly if Hoodoo was afraid of the dark.

Usually, Hoodoo went to sleep with the light of the moon through his window.

But that night, no moonlight shines in Hoodoo's room. He couldn't even see his hand in front of his face. This dark fear manifested in Hoodoo's dream if he couldn't see anything in the dark.

The next content shows how Hoodoo expresses his feelings when he couldn't do anything than floating (Smith, 2015, p. 95). The content expresses Hoodoo's regret of his decision. The first sentence disguised the frustrated expression. Because of the frustration, he couldn't think of himself. He manifests his fail in the form of floating. The floating symbolizes a desperate Hoodoo.

"I slumped back against a long-beard tree. The Alabama river flowed below me like a silver ribbon. I wondered what it would be like to jump on that boat and go wherever it was headed. Where would it take me? What would I see? I knew there was more to the world than our little town, but nobody knew had ever been doing outside" (p. 51)

The quotation above shows Hoodoo wondering if he could jump on that boat and go wherever it goes. But indirectly, he realized if he couldn't move. So he just let his mind float like the river of Alabama. He shows the expression of himself desperate to know the outside world and let himself live in his small town.

The next content shows Hoodoo's regret, some scene appear in the dream including what Mrs. Snuff's warn (Smith, 2015, p. 95). The content symbolizes Hoodoo regretting his behavior. When everything turns to him slowly, he realizes he couldn't defeat the stranger, as Mrs. Snuff warns. Mrs. Snuff already told Hoodoo to go back to his body, but Hoodoo's ego neglected it. In Hoodoo's experience, when he visits Mrs. Snuff's residence, she advises Hoodoo (Smith, 2015, p. 83) When Hoodoo was about to leave Mrs. Snuff's residence, Mrs. Snuff advises Hoodoo. But, Hoodoo didn't understand what it means (Smith, 2015: 84). So, indirectly this advice is disguised in another form in Hoodoo's dream.

The next content reveals the memories of Hoodoo's dream when he meets the black crow in the dream. The force of the thunderbolt clapped inside Hoodoo's head (Smith, 2015, p. 95) The scene recurs the previous dream that Hoodoo experiences. According to Freud, the recurrent dream was indicated as the traumatic expression of repetitive neurotic compulsion (Freud, 2001). This repetition appears caused by the trauma of dreaming of the black crow. The black crow that was fortune teller by Mrs. Snuff that Hoodoo needed to search for.

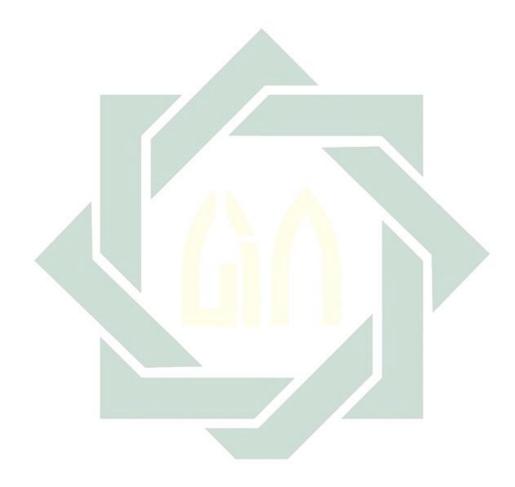
The clap of thunder was the first dream we Hoodoo dreaming of the black crow (Smith, 2015, p. 54). The black crow that was foretold by Mrs. Snuff, coming to Hoodoo in the dream. The dream contains the request of his father to kill the stranger. This request and the weird dream give Hoodoo trauma that recurs the same scene where the wings of the black crow are as loud as a clap of thunder.

The last content shows the scenery of getting pull by someone (Smith, 2015, p. 95). According to Freud, somatic dreams are also based on the dreamer's condition (Freud, 2010). In the content above, the fennel dog that Mama Frances gave was affected in Hoodoo's dream. Mama Frances tried to wake up Hoodoo while Hoodoo was dreaming (Smith, 2015: 95-96). Hoodoo felt foggy; this scene symbolizes the drink that Hoodoo dislikes. The drink reminds him of the drink that his aunt gave.

"It felt good, but then I remembered the scream I'd heard last night and got scared. I thought it was a lady's scream, but now I wasn't so sure. I could still taste that potion Aunt Jelly made me drink in the back of my throat. My head felt foggy, too." (p. 22)

When Hoodoo feels stressed, his aunt gives him liquor. Hoodoo didn't like the liquor (Smith, 2015: 19). The drink that his aunt gave made him feel foggy.

This foggy scenery appears in Hoodoo's dream of the side effect of the dog fennel that Mama Frances gave.



CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

The hero's journey and the dreams are common things in fantasy literature. According to Freud, the dream is the royal road to a knowledge of the unconscious activities of the mind. This section discussed the result of the research. This research has two points; the first point is to describe Hoodoo's journey based on the novel. The second point explains Hoodoo's dreams which are behind the reason for Hoodoo to start the journey.

The first point describes Hoodoo's journey based on the novel. After analyzing the storyline of the novel, Hoodoo is categorized as the hero of this story. Hoodoo, a twelve-year-old kid, starts the journey from the stage of departure and initiation. The departure is marked when Hoodoo, for the first time, meets the stranger in the town who was acting weird and uttered strange words; then his dreams become a nightmare that gave him willies. The ending of this departure is marked when Hoodoo agreed to fulfill his fate to defeat the stranger and protect his people. In the departure act, five stages appear in the novel. The second act is the initiation. The initiation acts marked when Hoodoo began to start the road of trials. In the *Hoodoo* novel, three points are indicated as Hoodoo's road trials. The first trial is coming from Mrs. Snuff's quest. The second trial is when Hoodoo starts dreaming and wandering in the spirit world. The third trial is when Hoodoo suddenly releases his power after conjuring. The initiation act ended when the hero completed his task and brought back the piece in his town in the

Ultimate Boon stage. Hoodoo passed all the initiation stages except the meeting with the goddess because Hoodoo never met any goddess based on the novel.

The second point explains Hoodoo's dream. Based on the analysis of Hoodoo's hero journey, the researcher found why Hoodoo starts the journey that came from his dream. The dreams that Hoodoo's dream contains some symbols which disguised Hoodoo's fulfillment wishes. This fulfillment of wishes could be interpreted by using the interpretation of dream theory by Sigmund Freud. Through approaches free association method, the researcher picked up the experiences related to Hoodoo's dreams. As a result, the researcher found numerous symbols and interpretations based on the dream event and the experiences. The first dream interpreted Hoodoo's infantile fear of being afraid of others. These infantile sources come from Hoodoo's childish measures. The second dream revealed Hoodoo's Oedipus complex. The sources of this dream come from the forbidden desire to love his aunt, which is repressed by Hoodoo indirectly. The third dream revealed Hoodoo's infantile fear; his infantile fear comes from his trauma and phobia. The fourth dream reveals Hoodoo's anxiety. This anxiety contains fear, nightmare, and terrible events. The last dreams contain two scenes, the first scene reveals Hoodoo's self-proof, and the second reveals the void. The significance of the main reason behind Hoodoo's dreams is caused by the infantile fear of missing a beloved person. Hoodoo's dream's fulfillment wishes to know why his father died, known as the beloved person.

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