

**MYTH IN J.K. ROWLING'S
HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE
(Mythological and Archetypal Approaches)**



SKR-BAD
HAR
a

A Thesis

*Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Sarjana Degree in English Department
Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University*

**Happy Harie B.
F21101067**

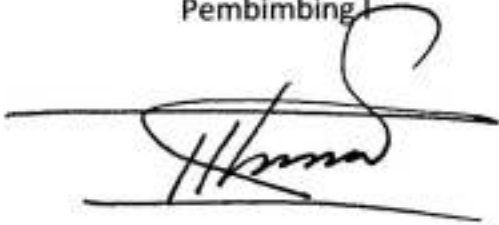
**English Department
Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University
2008**

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

Sesuai Dengan Surat Tugas Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin nomor: 1536/H4.11.1.3/PP.27/2008, tanggal 9 Juni 2008, kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini untuk diteruskan ke Panitia Ujian Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 24 Desember 2008

Pembimbing I



Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M.A.

Pembimbing II



Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M.Ed.

Menyetujui:

a.n. Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya
Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum

NIP: 131 671 048

**FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 31 Desember 2008, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

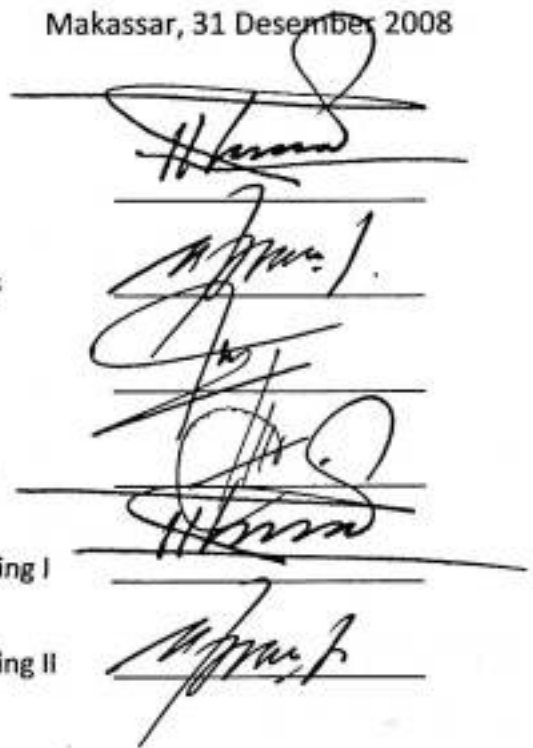
**MYTH IN J. K. ROWLING'S HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE
(Mythological and Archetypal Approaches)**

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra pada Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 31 Desember 2008

Panitia Ujian Skripsi:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M. A | Ketua |
| 2. Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M. Ed | Sekretaris |
| 3. Drs. M. Amir P, M. Hum | Penguji I |
| 4. Drs. H. Sudarmin Harun, M. Hum | Penguji II |
| 5. Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M. A | Pembimbing I |
| 6. Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M. Ed | Pembimbing II |



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, my deepest gratitude is to the author of life who holds the most mysterious power in the universe for giving the inner strength of mine. I would like to thank also to all authors in the world that colour up my life with their good and imaginative thinking.

I express my deep appreciation to Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M.A., Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M.Ed., Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum., and Simon Sitoto, S.S, M.A., for the help they provided in the form of insight, encouragement, and good thinking; also to all my lecturers, who enforce me in their own way.

Thanks to all those shared with me in PERISAI-UH especially to Singa Pohon '01 for the fun, happiness and for keeping up my spirit, to my high school best friends: Nunu, Ema, Riska, Ayi, Lily, Andis, and Sukma, to Mr. Matsui Kazuhisa for the free internet and accommodation (it is a great helps), to Dedy, Zakkir, Kamil, Nilam and Kasim who become the 'skripsi geng' with me (keep the spirit up, guys!).

Thanks to Marie-Sophie Villeneuve, Roland Rosenmayr, Abdi Karya, and Café Baca Biblioholic that gave helpful books as references for this work, Uncle Google for the online references, Facebook for being my hilarious get away, Agung for disturbing me with his 'lovely voice' and accompany me even in the rain, Kak Anto for the pictures, Kak Matte and Kak Dadi' for their supports.

I extend gratitude to my friends in Inninawa Community who inspire me to become a better person: Eji for being sister of mine for years and for helping me doing this work, Weda for being my pom-pom girl all the time, Kak Anna for unexpected helps and the *Harry Potter* English series, Kak Armin for the annoying

reminder that keep my spirit up to finish this work, Kak Dandy, Karno and Kak Aan for being my discussion partner, Kak Jimpe and Piyo for the hospitality and warm welcome in rumah kecil, Kak Anchu for the Saturday night food security net, Iqko for cheer up the days, Windah, Jumadil, Nena, and Kak Ochank. Also for Rumah Kaum Muda (Rumah KaMu) for letting me learn that "*A different world cannot be created by indifferent people, be different in the best way of possible and together we can make a difference.*"

My great gratitude is to 'Who Must Not be Named', MIG, for being brother of mine that always makes me feel home with him. Also to my beloved family: my brothers Arie, Eca and Eci, my cousin Jaya, my Aunt Lia and her son Abhie for their love and attention who always make me missing our little house on the hill.

The last but not the least, I would like to thank to my beloved parents, Arief Baharuddin, Havia Hafnaeni and Fatoniah Baharuddin for the great love, understanding and supports.

However, there are more people to thank and many are nameless on these pages but they are clear in my memory.

Makassar, 9 Desember 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HALAMAN JUDUL	i
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN TIM PENGUJI	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. The Background.....	1
1.2. Identification of the Problems	4
1.3. Scope of the Problems	5
1.4. Formulation of the Research Questions	5
1.5. Objectives of the Writing	5
1.6. Research Methodology	6
1.6.1. Method of Data Collecting	6
1.6.2. Method of Data Analysis.....	6
1.6.3. Research Procedures	7
1.7. Sequence of the Chapters.....	7
CHAPTER II THEORY AND LITERARY REVIEW.....	9
2.1. Theoretical Background	9
2.1.1 Novel	9
2.1.2. Intrinsic Elements of the Novel.....	10
2.1.2.1. Characters	10
2.1.2.2. Plot.....	11
2.1.2.3. Setting	12
2.1.2.4. Theme	13
2.1.3. Mythological and Archetypal Approaches	14
2.1.3.1. Images.....	15
2.1.3.2. Motifs and Patterns	16



CHAPTER III ANALYSIS	25
3.1. Intrinsic Elements of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	25
3.1.1. Characters	25
3.1.1.1. Harry Potter	25
3.1.1.2. Ron Weasley	29
3.1.1.3. Hermione Granger	31
3.1.1.4. Professor Albus Dumbledore	32
3.1.1.5. Professor McGonagall.....	34
3.1.1.6. Lord Voldemort.....	35
3.1.1.7. Professor Severus Snape	37
3.1.1.8. Professor Quirrell	38
3.1.1.9. Hagrid	40
3.1.1.10. Draco Malfoy	41
3.1.1.11. Neville Longbottom	42
3.1.1.12. The Dursdleys	44
3.1.2. Plot	46
3.1.3. Setting	48
3.1.4. Theme	51
3.2. Mythical and Archetypal Images in Harry Potter	52
3.2.1. Harry Potter: The Hero	52
3.2.2. Professor Albus Dumbledore: The Wise Old Man	55
3.2.3. Female Characters as the Earth Mother	56
3.2.4. Lord Voldemort: The Evil King	57
3.2.5. Professor Quirrell: The Demon Lover	58
3.2.6. Ron Weasley: Close Friend of the Hero	58
3.2.7. Hagrid: The Keeper of the Hero	59
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	60
4.1. Conclusions	60
4.2. Suggestions	62

APPENDIX	63
Biography of J. K. Rowling	60
Synopsis of <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i>	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY	67

APPENDIX	63
Biography of J. K. Rowling	60
Synopsis of <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i>	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY	67

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitles "Myth in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*", supervised by Agustinus Ruruk Lilak and R.S.M. Assagaf. It discusses about the J. K. Rowling's first and well-known novel *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*. The focus in this thesis is on the influence of myth on the main characters of the novel.

The approach used in this study is the mythological analysis, particularly the concept of archetype. The study begins with an identification of characters then compares it to characters in mythology to find the connection between them. After that, the archetype concept is used to uncover the images and the symbols of characters.

The study indicates that similar patterns of archetype can be found in many mythologies and in modern literature. Especially in J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*, the main characters show a close similarity to known archetype in mythology. Furthermore, J. K. Rowling combines mythological archetypes and transforms them into characters in her work.

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul "Myth in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*", dibimbing oleh Agustinus Ruruk Lilak dan R.S.M. Assagaf. Skripsi ini membahas secara umum sebuah karya pertama dan terkenal J. K. Rowling yang berjudul *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*. Topik utama dari skripsi ini adalah pengaruh mitos terhadap karakter tokoh-tokoh sentral dalam novel tersebut.

Karya ini dianalisa dengan menggunakan pendekatan mitologi khususnya konsep arketipe. Penelitian ini dimulai dengan mengidentifikasi tokoh-tokoh dalam novel lalu membandingkannya dengan tokoh-tokoh mitologi. Setelah itu, konsep arketipe digunakan untuk menemukan penggambaran dan simbol arketipe masing-masing karakter.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kesamaan arketipe tokoh ditemukan dalam berbagai mitologi dan karya sastra. Lebih khusus, arketipe tokoh-tokoh dalam *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* karya J.K. Rowling memiliki kesamaan dengan karakter dalam mitologi dan alur yang mengikuti karakter tersebut. J. K. Rowling menggabungkan berbagai tokoh-tokoh mitos dan mentransformasi tokoh-tokoh tersebut menjadi tokoh-tokoh dalam novelnya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background

Literary work in any form conveys many kinds of messages within the life of human beings. As an imaginative writing, literary work portrays the human beings and at once contains the interpretation of values of life. It usually puts into forms of poem, drama and prose.

One of literary genres is children's literature. It is specifically written for or by children. Many books within this genre are also read, enjoyed, and appreciated by teenagers and adults. Many classic literary works that were originally for adult are also thought of as children's literature, such as *Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist*. Additionally, the Nobel Prize for literature has also been given to authors who made great contributions to children's literature, such as Selma Lagerlöf and Isaac Bashevis Singer (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children_literature).

Children's literature authors often use myths, fairytales, fantasies or legends in their works. Myth is an interesting matter in literary work. Myths, fairytales, fantasies and legends enrich one's imagination and have the power to entertain the

readers. *The Chronicle of Narnia* by C.S. Lewis is the one of the children's books that is full of myth. This novel tells about Narnia, a fantasyland inside a wardrobe. The king of the land is a mighty lion, Aslan. In Narnia live witches, centaurs, dwarfs, and animals that could speak. The classic definition of myth from folklore studies finds clearest delineation in William Bascom's article "The Forms of Folklore: Prose Narratives" where myths are defined as tales believed as true, usually sacred, set in the distant past or other worlds or parts of the world, and with extra-human, in human, or heroic characters (<http://www.faculty.de.gcsu.edu/~mmagouli/defmyth.htm>).

Mythology consists of stories that embody the beliefs of early societies. The stories are regarded as fantasies by most of us. However, mythological stories were the beliefs of religion for pagans.

One of children's book authors who were taking myth as an element in her works is Joanne Kathleen Rowling or J.K. Rowling (1965). She wrote the very famous Harry Potter series and it has become a child and adult best seller book in the world. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* in American title version) is the first book of Harry Potter series that won The National Book Award (UK), The Gold Medal Smarties Prize (UK), Publisher Weekly Best Book 1998, School Library Journal Best Book 1998, Parenting Book of the Year 1998 and

many more. It published for the first time in London, England in 1997 and had been translated into many languages around the world. Another series of *Harry Potter* are *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (1998), *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* (1999), *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* (2000), *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (2003), *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* (2005), and the last of the series *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007).

Harry Potter is an orphan boy who is living with his aunt family, The Dursleys, a family in number four, Privet Drive, Surrey, England. He took to her aunt since he was nearly one year old by Dumbledore, McGonagall, and Hagrid. His parents, James and Lily Potter killed when they were fighting with Voldemort and left a scar on his forehead that make him famous in the wizard world as "The Boy Who Lived" and the only wizard to escape Voldemort alive. On his eleventh birthday he receives a letter informing him that he has been accepted into Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, where he learns not only that his parents were wizards, but also that he is destined to become a powerful wizard himself. When he is invited to study at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, he discovers that there are two worlds, Muggles (ordinary people world) where he grew up and the magical world where he is destined to live. Harry met many things that do not exist in Muggles world. He began his adventures just before he entered the Hogwarts. Hagrid took him to

Diagon Alley, a place where you can buy wizard things and to enter there from muggles world you have to pass the border between them. In Hogwarts, Harry Potter found many unusual things for the Muggles such as centaurs, dragon, troll, three-headed dog, quidditch, and magic mirror. He also becomes a Quidditch player in Hogwarts. Along with his new friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger, uncovers the secret of the Philosopher's Stone, which leads him into a confrontation with the evil wizard who murdered his parents.

For these reasons, this study is particularly focuses to the influence of the myth to the characters and analyzes its transformation in this novel with the title **"Myth in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone"**

1.2. Identification of the Problems

After doing close reading, various problems arise in this novel such as heroism, social class, good vs. evil, hopes and desires, magic, myth, and friendship. Some of the characters of the story have the similarity characterization to the characters that appears in mythology.

The writer intends to observe the characters, the appearances and other intrinsic elements in the novel to identify myth and how it influences the character in the story.

1.3. Scope of the Problems

The writing is about the descriptions of the myth based on J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Therefore, I intend to describe about the influences of myth that is represented in this novel. Moreover, I will analyze how the myth characters transformed in this novel.

1.4. Formulation of the Research Questions

The following questions reflect the character analysis in this novel. I attempt to formulate the questions as follow:

1. How does myth influence the characters in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*?
2. How are myth characters transformed in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*?

1.5. Objectives of Writing

The main objectives to achieve in this study are:

1. To show the influence of myth to the characters in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.
2. To reveal the myth characters' transformation in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.

1.6. Research Methodology

In some study literature and other studies, analysis activities will run better if it uses a method or methodology. Method is a technical aspect of analysis. This methodology stands of some methods, such as collecting data, analysis techniques and research or study procedures.

1.6.1. Method of Data Collecting

There are two methods used to collect the data and analyze them in this study. The data consist of primary data and secondary data.

The primary data are collected through a close reading of the novel, then quoting parts of the novel which are relevant to the object of study.

The secondary data are obtained from some literary reference, which support the understanding of primary data. In addition, some articles from the internet are collected to enforce the argument made in the study.

1.6.2. Method of Data Analysis

Having collecting the data, I will analyze them using a structural approach. First, the analysis will be focused on the structural elements that construct the literary work. As a tool to help seek the objective of study, that is myth value, generally, I will portray the mythological background of Greek and English.


1.6.3. Research Procedures

1. Doing close reading toward the primary data, i.e. the text of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.
2. Making a note or remark about all problems and other supporting ideas of the novel.
3. Making a note about the intrinsic element related to main objectives.
4. Making a formulation of problems and other supporting ideas based on the focus of the study.
5. Collecting the related data then making a classification of them according to the objectives of study.
6. Analyzing the data.
7. Concluding the result of the study.

1.7. Sequence of the Chapters

The chapters of this thesis are arranged as follows:

Chapter one deals with introduction which covers general insight of the whole papers includes background, identification of problems, scope of problems, the formulation of research question, objective of writing, research methodology



which consist of method of data collecting, method of data analysis and research procedure; and sequence of chapters.

Chapter two deals with theory and literary review in which the writer tries to present relevant theoretical framework that supports the analysis.

Chapter three is the analysis which contains the explanation about the intrinsic elements of the novel, especially the main characters, which will bring some insights in order to operate mythological and archetypal approach of the study. The study then followed by the main discussion that focuses on the analysis of the characters through mythological and archetypal approach to seek the influence of the myth and also the myth characters transformation in this novel.

Chapter four is the conclusion of the matters based on the analyses, including some suggestions about the writing of the thesis.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND LITERARY REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Background

Literary study as a scientific activity needs references and theoretical background to become a tool in the study process. The researchers will be able to explain the study and compound it if they use a theory. I intend to explain the theoretical background that I will use to analyze this study.

2.1.1. Novel

One of the most interesting of the literary forms is novel. Novel is the most popular literary form nowadays. It is an enjoyable thing for most people to read. A novel is a length book story in prose, whose author tries to create sense, while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1991:213).

Gill (1995:105) gave the comment:

"Novel-like poems, plays, pots, pans, and pieces of music- have been specially crafted and constructed. Any novel, therefore, can be described as a world special made in words by author. Any novel exists in the way it does because an author has chosen to put it together in that particular way."

In a novel, the authors create the characters and the story plot by use their imaginative thinking. They also use their life experience as the basic of the idea to make their work lively. Sometimes, novel tells about the experiences which are never happens to human beings.

The New Encyclopedia Britannica explain that novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting (2004:Volume 8).

2.1.2. Intrinsic Elements of the Novel

2.1.2.1. Characters

The author creates the characters as the one of the important parts of the story. Characters could be used as basic commentary of quality in a literary work. It could be considered as partial from individuals in society and the means of expression to drive the plot and let the story run. Robert (1969: xxi) says that *“Character in literature as the author’s creation, thought, expression attitude unique and appropriate to the personality and consistent with it.”*

In the position and function, character could be divided in two three kinds; protagonist, antagonist and supporting roles. Sometimes, protagonist is concluded as heroic roles and antagonist is identical to the evil.

In this novel besides as protagonist, Harry Potter also as the mayor character as well as the centre of the story's entire action. Concerning to the major character, Henkle's (1977:92) said, "It is the major character that deserves our fullest attention if we understand him we presumably understand the focal experience of the novel."

2.1.2.2. Plot

Generally, plot is the sequence of events which construct the story in particular order. Plot is the central aspect of a fiction or story, for a fiction is primarily concerned with many events in reality. Plot is a structure of connected incidents, which built as a functional interrelation also as marks of chronological events in a novel. Plot is literary; that is to say, it is something that is made by author arranging the events in a particular order (Gill, 1995: 165).

Commonly, the patterns of the plot are:

1. Exposition is the information needed to understand a story.
2. Complication or rising action is the catalyst that begins the major conflict.
3. Climax is the major conflict that happens in the story
4. Falling action is turning point in the story that occurs when characters try to resolve the complication.
5. Resolution is the set of events that bring the story to the end.

Nowadays, the plot of novel does not have to be as in sequence as shown above. It depends on the ability and the creativity of the authors to create another kind of plot in their story.

2.1.2.3. Setting

Another important element of the novel is setting. Setting is the place and the time where the events in the story occur. Setting is about not only the time or the place where the action takes places but also it covers the social context of the novel. Setting is a broad word; it covers the place in which the author presented the social context of the characters, such as their family, friend and class, their costume, belief and rules of behavior that

give identity to a society, the particular locations of events, the atmosphere, mood and feel that all the above elements create (Gill, 1995: 107).

Based upon the comment above, the idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story; a room, a house, a landscape, a region, but beside place, setting may crucially involve the time of the story, hour, year or century. Besides time and place, setting may also include the weather which indeed in some story maybe crucial.

According to Sudjiman (1991: 84), setting is every clue and hint related to time, place and atmosphere of events in literary work.

2.1.2.4. Themes

Theme is the main idea of a story. The theme can be found after reading the whole of the story by understanding the characters, plot and the setting of the story. A theme emerges in and through the development of characters, dialogue, setting and the movement of the plot (Gill, 1995:189).

Actually, the author wrote novel to delivered messages to the reader. The messages contain the value of life and the reflection of the author mind.

Thus, the novel not only entertained but also gives messages which are full of value of life.

2.1.3. Mythological and Archetypal Approach

Mythological and archetypal approach is one of the critical approaches to literature which has been developing in twentieth century. The development of myth criticism was influenced by anthropology and psychology. Mythological criticism deals with the human nature in literary work, but it is different from the psychological approach. For example, what psychological attempts to disclose about the individual personality, the study of myth reveals about the mind and character of people (Guerin, 2005:183).

Myth is not only stories about god and goddesses in ancient history. Actually, myth is the reflection of human's hopes, values, fears and desire. The socio-cultural aspect of the society has a great contribution to the establishment of myths. Philip Wheelwright explains, "Myth is the expression of a profound sense of togetherness of feeling and of action and wholeness of living" (via Guerin, 2005: 184).

Myth usually represent in motifs and symbols. Furthermore, similar motifs or themes may be found among many different mythologies, and certain images that

recur in the myth of peoples widely separated in time and place tend to have common meaning or, more accurately, tend to elicit comparable psychological responses and to serve similar cultural function (Guerin, 2005:184). These motifs and symbols called archetypes. According to Britannica Concise Encyclopaedia, archetype is primordial image, character, or pattern of circumstance that recurs throughout literature thought consistently enough to be called universal. So, archetypes pattern in literary work recurs frequently, such as the hero archetype in *Shakespeare's Hamlet* or *C.S. Lewis' The Chronicle of Narnia*.

There are some examples of archetypes, which has symbolic meanings. Each image of archetypes has their own meaning that almost same in different culture and society. Beside the images, the motifs or patterns of archetypes also recur in mythologies and literary work.

2.1.3.1. Images

In this part, I will explain about archetypal images that close and common to the personification of character in literary work. The images are:

1. The Wise Old Man, tend to be the reflection of the savior or the shepherd of the hero when the hero face difficult situation and getting hopeless. This image usually has good personality and become the good

character in the story. He is wisdom, clever, helpful and the personification of the spiritual principle.

2. The archetype woman (Great mother), tend to be associated with the moon as the female principle. This image divided in three kinds of images: the Good Mother, the Terrible Mother, and The Soul Mate. The images reflected the positive aspect of Earth Mother (the life principle, birth, protection, fertility, growth), the negative aspect of Earth Mother (the witch, sorceress, whore, femme fatale which associated with fear, danger, darkness, death, sensuality), the Sophia figure (beautiful lady or princess) respectively.
3. The Serpent, associated to the symbol of evil, destruction, mystery, sensuality, or corruption.
4. The demon lover, the image reflected the follower of the evil side.
5. The trickster (shaman, magician, poltergeist, joker, clown, confidence man, rogue, jester), the negative and in the other hand also has positive images. Sometimes appear to be the opposite of the wise old man.

There are also other images such as sun, water, number, colors, garden, tree, desert, circle, and mountain.

2.1.3.2. Motifs or Patterns

There are three common archetypal motifs or patterns. These patterns are creation, how the cosmos, nature, and humankind were brought into existence by some supernatural Being or beings; immortality, generally taking one of two basic narrative forms: the state of perfect bliss enjoyed by man and woman before their tragic fall into corruption and mortality or mystical submersion into cyclical time; and hero archetypes, archetypes of transformation and redemption (Guerin, 2005).

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1. Intrinsic Elements of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

3.1.1. Characters

In *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, Harry Potter is the most important character. He also function as the protagonist who dominates the interest from the beginning until the end of the story. He appears in all seventeen chapters in the novel. There are also other characters in the story, such as Hermione Granger, Ron Weasley, Albus Dumbledore, Hagrid, Minerva McGonagall, The Dursleys, Severus Snape, Voldemort, Professor Quirrel, Draco Malfoy, and Neville Longbottom.

3.1.1.1. Harry Potter

Harry Potter is eleven years old boy who does not even know that he will become a famous wizard. Dumbledore, McGonagall, and Hagrid took him to her aunt when he was one year old. They left him in front of the Durdleys' door with a letter beside him.

...Harry Potter rolled over his blanket without waking up. One small hand closed on the letter beside him and she slept on, not knowing he was special, not knowing he

was famous, not knowing he would be woken in a few hours time with Mrs. Dursley's scream as she opened the front door to put out the milk bottles, nor that he would spend the next few weeks being prodded and pinched by his cousin Dudley... (Rowling, 1997:18).

Harry is a small and skinny boy with round glasses. His eyes are bright-green eyes and his hair is black. He is always wearing old clothes from his cousin Dudley.

...but Harry had always been small and skinny for his age. He looked even smaller and skinnier than he really was because all he had to wear were old clothes of Dudley's and Dudley was about four times bigger than he was. Harry had a thin face, knobbly knees, black hair and bright-green eyes. He wore round glasses held together with a lot of Sellotape because of all the times Dudley had punched him on the nose... (Rowling, 1997:20).

From the quote above, we can also say that Harry never get a fair deal in the family. It reflects on the way his aunt family treat Harry. All Harry wears are the old big clothes from Dudley who always does bad things to Harry like punches Harry on the nose. The Durdleys also considers him as a nasty person.

He'd lived with the Durdleys almost ten years, ten miserable years, as long as he could remember, ever since he'd been a baby... (Rowling, 1997:27).

Harry Potter parents, James and Lily Potter killed when they were fighting with Voldemort and left a lightning scar on his forehead that make him famous in the wizard world as "The Boy Who Lived" and the only wizard to escape Voldemort alive. He was surprised to the fact that he is a wizard when he received a strange

letter from Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry on his eleventh birthday and learns that his parents were also wizards from Hagrid's explanation.

A wizard, o'course' said Hagrid, sitting back down on the sofa, wich groaned and sang even lower, 'an' a thumpin' good'un. I'd say, once you've been trained a bit. With a mum an' dad like yours, what else would you be?...(Rowling, 1997:42).

He even couldn't believe to his ability to be a wizard because he thinks he has been upbringing bad by the Dursleys.

A wizard? Him? How could be possibly be? He'd spent his life being clouted by Dudley and bullied by Aunt Petunia and Uncle Vernon; if he was really a wizard, why hadn't they been turned into warty toast every time they'd tried to lock him in his cupboard? If he'd once defeated the greatest sorcerer in the world, how come Dudley had always been able to kick him around like a football? (Rowling, 1997:47).

As entering Hogwarts, Harry Potter becomes the most famous student but he feels disturbed to this over attention.

Whispered followed Harry from the moment he left the dormitory next day. People queuing outside classroom stood on tiptoe to get a look at him, or doubled back to pass him in the corridors again, staring. Harry wished they wouldn't, because he was trying to concentrate on finding his way to classes (Rowling,1997:98).

It also implies that Harry is a humble boy who does not care about becomes famous. Besides that, Harry has a brave heart and great talent. It reflects when the Sorting Hat offers him to enter Slytherin house but he refuses to be there. He is the

one - beside Dumbledore - who calls Voldemort instead of You-Know-Who like the others do.

Harry is belongs to Gryffindor house in Hogwarts. Later, Harry becomes the seeker of the Gryffindor Quidditch team and the youngest seeker Hogwarts ever had for a century.

'Potter, this is Oliver Wood. Wood – I've found you a Seeker' (Rowling,1997:112).

As the story goes, Harry proofs that he has capacity for loyal friendship. He is lonely at the beginning but later he has a circle of loyal best friends and many other friends. He prefers to maintain good relations with his schoolmates than to get glory for himself. He put himself at risk for the sake of a friend, sometimes foolishly, as when he battles a troll to save Hermione and when helping Hagrid with his dragon and he gets himself punished.

Harry then did something that was very brave and very stupid: he took a great running jump and managed to fasten his arms around the troll's neck from behind...(Rowling,1997:130).

Harry has a big curiosity to something and stubborn. In the story, he curious about the philosopher's stone and tries to find out about it along with Hermione and Ron. He sneaks off in the night using his Invisibility Cloak to library and places in

Hogwarts to get information about the stone. He then decides to get the stone before Voldemort even though Hermione and Ron try to stop him. He wants to do it to prevent Voldemort to use the stone for his immortality and his own glory.

'...Voldemort's coming back! Haven't you heard what it was like when he is trying to take over? There won't be any Hogwarts to get expelled from! He'll flatten it, or turn it into a school for the Dark Arts! Losing points doesn't matter anymore, can't you see? D'you think he'll leave you and your families alone if Gryffindor win the House Cup? If I get caught before I can get to the Stone, well, I have to go back to the Dursleys and wait for Voldemort to find me there. It's only dying a bit later than I would have done, because I'm never going over to the Dark Side! I'm going through that trapdoor tonight and nothing you two say is going to stop me! Voldemort kill my parents, remember?'(Rowling,1997:196-197).

One thing that makes Harry still alive that he does not realize is the power of his mother's love. This power saves Harry and protects Harry from being killed by Voldemort.

3.1.1.2. Ron Weasley

Ron Weasley is the one of Harry Potter's best friends in Hogwarts. Different from Harry, he comes from a pure wizard family, the Weasleys. They first met at platform nine and three-quarters and they are in the same compartment in the train to Hogwarts. He is a tall boy with a long nose and red hair, the youngest son of the Weasleys.

She pointed at the last and youngest of her sons. He was tall, thin and gangling, with freckles, big hands and feet and a long nose (Rowling, 1997:70).

Ron is an unconfident boy because he always compares himself to his five brothers. He thinks all his brothers are great in Hogwarts and that make him so uncomfortable. Like he says to Harry:

'...I'm the sixth in our family to go to Hogwarts. You could say I've got a lot to live up to. Bill and Charlie have already left – Bill was Head Boy and Charlie was the captain of Quidditch. Now, Percy's a Prefect. Fred and George mess around a lot, but they still are really good marks and everyone thinks they're really funny. Everyone expect me to do as well as the other, but if I do, it's no big deal, because they did it first. You never get anything new, either, with five brothers. I've got Bill's old robes, Charlie's old wand and Percy's old rat'(Rowling, 1997:75).

He has a rat named Scabbers which is he does not like so much because he got it from his brother, Percy.

"His name's Scabbers and he's useless, he hardly ever wakes up. Percy got an owl from my Dad for being made a Prefect, but they couldn't aff- I mean, I got Scabbers instead"(Rowling, 1997:75).

In Hogwarts, he is in the same house with Harry in Gryffindor. He is also in the same room with Harry in that house.

Actually, from all his unconfident, Ron is very good in magic chess. He helps Harry to pass the chess challenge in the room behind the trapdoor. He sacrifices

himself in that challenge, so Harry could pass it and face other challenges with Hermione.

...Ron only just noticed in time that Harry and Hermione were in danger. He himself darted around the board taking almost as many white pieces as they had lost black ones (Rowling, 1997:205).

3.1.1.3. Hermione Granger

A girl who later becomes Harry and Ron's best friend after Harry and Ron save her from the troll in Halloween night. They met for the first time in the train to Hogwarts. She is a witch that purely Muggles (non-magical human).

'I've tried a few simple spells just for practice and it's all worked for me. Nobody in my family's magic at all, it was ever such a surprise when I got my letter, but I was ever so pleased, of course, I mean, it's the very best school of witchcraft there is, I've heard- I've learnt all our set books of by heart, of course, I just hope it will be enough – I'm Hermione Granger, by the way, who are you?'(Rowling,1997:79).

The quote above also explains that she is a diligent and hard working girl. She is so exciting about the school and she learns about the entire lesson in the school wholeheartedly even when the school not starts yet. It also implies that she is good in witchcraft because her attitude and hard working to learn.

At first, Hermione is such an annoying girl especially for Ron. She had a bossy sort of voice, lots of bushy brown hair and rather large front teeth (Rowling, 1997:79). She is an annoying perfectionist. She does not want to break the school

regulations like Harry and Ron always do. She is trying to stop Harry when Harry and Malfoy decide to duel in the night which is forbidden to the first year students.

'- and you musn't go wondering around the school at night, think of the points you'll lose Gryffindor if you're caught, and you're bound to be. It's very really selfish of you'(Rowling, 1997:115).

The reasons above make Harry and Ron do not like her. She got no friends in school because her bossy voice and Ron thinks that she is a bigheaded girl who knows everything in the class.

'It's no wonder no one can stand her,' he said to Harry as they pushed their way into the crowded corridor. 'She is a nightmare, honestly'(Rowling,1997:127).

Coincidentally, Hermione always involves in their problems. In the Halloween night, Harry and Ron save her from the troll. McGonagall find them and think that Harry and Ron who make all the mess up the night. Hermione who never breaks the rules is trying to save back Harry and Ron when McGonagall is so angry to them.

Hermione hung her head, hary was speechless. Hermione was the last person to do anything against the rules, and here she was, pretending she had, to get them out of trouble (Rowling, 1997:131).

Hermione becomes Harry and Ron's friend after that. She is nicer and helps Harry and Ron to do their homework. She later always involves in Harry's adventures, particularly when Harry decides to save the Philosopher's Stone. She

helps Harry to find out about the stone and pass the challenges to get the stone. She makes the mystery guidance to be in reason. She solves the riddles in order to pass the challenges to enter the chambers.

3.1.1.4. Professor Albus Dumbledore

Dumbledore is the headmaster of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He is described as a great wizard in the century in the card of Chocolate Frogs.

Albus Dumbledore, currently Headmaster of Hogwarts. Considered by many the greatest wizard of modern times, Professor Dumbledore is particularly famous for his defeat of the dark wizard Grindelwald in 1945, for discovery of the twelve uses of dragon's blood and his work in alchemy with his partner, Nicolas Flamel. Professor Dumbledore enjoys chamber music and tenpin bowling (Rowling,1997:77).

He is the one of the wizards who takes Harry Potter to Privet Drive when Harry was one year old. His appearance is so strange for the non-magical human with grey long hair and beard and half-moon glasses.

Nothing like this man ever been seen in Privet Drive. He was tall, thin and very old, judging by the silver of his hair and beard, which were both long enough to tuck into his belt. He was wearing long robes, a purple cloak which swept the ground and high-heeled, buckled boots. His blue eyes were light, bright and sparkling behind half-moon spectacles and his nose was very long and crooked, as though it had been broken at least twice. This man's name Albus Dumbledore (Rowling,1997:12).

Dumbledore is the only wizard that Voldemort frightened of and it is what all people believe.

'Harry, everyone says Dumbledore's the only one You-Know-Who was ever afraid of. With Dumbledore around, You-Know-Who won't touch you'(Rowling,1997:190).

Although he is a famous and great wizard, he is humble and adorable wizard but a little bit eccentric. He is funny man, likes sherbet lemons and thinks that music is a great thing like magic. He becomes Harry's advisor and savior. He always gives Harry guidance when Harry gets confuse about his life like when Harry visits The Mirror of Erised. He also saves Harry from Quirrell attack.

'We must crossed in mid-air. No sooner had I reached London than it become clear to me that the place I should be was the one I just left. I arrived just in time to pull Quirrell off you-'(Rowling,1997:215)

He is a nice, wise and friendly man. He appears as the reflection of wisdom, knowledge and the great understanding. It seems that he gives Harry a chance to face Voldemort in order to make Harry learn something. He sees that being wrong does not mean being bad but it is a way to become better.

'...He is a funny man, Dumbledore. I think he sort of wanted to give me a chance. I think he knows more or less everything happens here, you know. I reckon he had a pretty good idea we were going to try, and instead of stopping us, he just taught us enough help. I don't think it was an accident he let me find the Mirror worked. It's

almost like he thought I had the right to face Voldemort if I could...'(Rowling,1997:219).

3.1.1.5. Professor McGonagall

Professor Minerva McGonagall is one of the teachers in Hogwarts. She teaches Transfiguration and the head of Gryffindor house. She is the witch who also takes one year old Harry to Privet Drive. McGonagall is animagus who can transfigure himself into a cat. She described as a high-ranking witch and a strict rather than flexible person.

'...But that's no reason to lose our heads. People are being downright careless, out on the street in broad daylight, not even dressed in Muggle clothes, swapping around'(Rowling,1997:13).

McGonagall is a tall woman with a square glasses, black-haired, and wearing an emerald cloak.

...Instead he was smiling at a rather severe-looking woman who was wearing square glasses exactly the shape of the marking the cat had had around its eyes. She, too, wearing a cloak, an emerald one. Her black hair was drawn into a tight bun. She looked distinctly ruffled (Rowling,1997:13).

The same description also found in the other page as follows:

...A tall, black-haired witch in emerald-green robes stood there. She had a stern face and Harry's first thought was that this was not someone to cross (Rowling,1997:85).

McGonagall is a clever teacher and the Deputy of Minister of Hogwarts. She is fair but extremely stern and severe in her punishments even to the student of her house.

Professor McGonagall was again different. Harry had been quite right to think she wasn't a teacher to cross. Strict and clever, she gave them a talking – to the moment they had sat down in her first class (Rowling,1997:100).

3.1.1.6. Lord Voldemort

Voldemort is a great dark wizard who killed Harry Potter's parents. His power turns over when he was trying to kill Harry. It makes him loss his power and disappear. The power only left a lightning scar on Harry's forehead.

'...They're saying he tried to kill the Potter's son, Harry. But – he couldn't. he couldn't kill that little boy. No one knows why, or how, but they're saying that when he couldn't kill Harry Potter. Voldemort's power somehow broke – and that's why he's gone'(Rowling, 1997:15).

For ten years, Voldemort disappeared and lost his form but he is coming back again to Hogwarts to kill Harry. He can only exist if someone else shares the body, heart and mind with him. He drinks unicorn blood to make him strong.

'See what I have become?' the face said. 'Mere shadow and vapour... I have form only when I can share another body... but there have always been those who willing to let me into their hearts and mind... unicorn blood has strengthened me, these past weeks... you saw faithful Quirrell drinking it for me in the Forest... and once I have

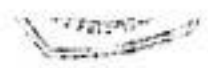
Elixir of Life, I will be able to create a body of my own... Now.. why don't you give me that stone in your pocket?'(Rowling, 1997:213).

The quote above also point out that Voldemort is using Quirrell body and he wants to use philosopher's stone to get Elixir of Life that will make him create his own body. The unicorn blood is not enough to make him strong. He shows his face to Harry which is on the back of Quirrell head although he is weak to appear when he wants to talk to Harry. The face is so terrible that makes Harry want to scream.

Where there should have been a back to Quirrell's head, there was a face, the most terrible face Harry ever seen. It was chalk white with glaring red eyes and slits for nostrils, like snake (Rowling, 1997:212).

His great ambition is to conquer the world with the dark arts. All he knows is to get power and glory. He uses many ways to get his desire. He wants to kill Harry when Harry just only one year old because Harry will become the obstacle to his desire. He could not touch and kill Harry because Harry is protected by his mother love which Voldemort never understands. As Dumbledore says to Harry:

'Your mother died to save you. If there is one thing Voldemort cannot understand, it is love. He didn't realise that love as powerful as your mother's for you leaves it own mark...'(Rowling, 1997:216).



At the end of the story, Voldemort fails to get the stone and disappears again because Quirrell who shares his body with him die.

3.1.1.7. Professor Severus Snape

Professor Severus Snape is a teacher in Hogwarts. He teaches Potions and he is the Head of Slytherin house. He is disliked by Gryffindor students because he is always unfair to them but particularizes the Slytherin students.

'Double Potions with the Slytherin,' said Ron. Snape Head of Slytherin house. They say he always favours them – we'll be able to see if it's true' (Rowling, 1997:100-101).

He appears as bad person and dislikes Harry along the story. *"At the start of term-banquet, Harry had got idea that Professor Snape disliked him. By the end of the first Potions lesson, he knew he'd been wrong. Snape didn't- disliked Harry – he hated him" (Rowling, 1997:101).* His physical appearances just like classic evil man with hooked nose, black cloak, black hair and cynical gaze.

...Professor Quirrell, in his absurd turban, was talking to a teacher with greasy black hair, a hooked nose and sallow skin (Rowling, 1997:94).

Day by day, Snape seems always watches Harry and all the things he does. His bad attitudes to Harry make Harry hates him. Hence, Snape becomes the suspected who wants to kill Harry in the Quiddich match and person who wants to

steal the Philosopher Stone. At the end of the story, it turns out wrong. Snape actually protects Harry because he had been saved by Harry's father although he hates Harry and his father. It makes a strange connection between him and Harry.

'...Funny, the way people's minds work, isn't it? Professor Snape couldn't bear in your father's debt...I do believe he worked so hard to protect you this year because he felt it could make him and your father quits. Then he could go back to hating your father's memory in peace...'(Rowling, 1997:217).

Snape reminds us not to judge someone by their appearance only but what inside their heart and the differences between forgivable vices and unforgivable evil intentions.

3.1.1.8. Professor Quirrell

Quirrell is the professor of Defense Against the Dark Arts in Hogwarts. He is a stuttering and nervous man. Actually, he was not like that before but according to Hagrid, after he met vampire he started stuttering and trembling.

'Oh, yeah. Poor bloke. Brilliant mind. He was fine while he was studying outta books but then he took a year off ter get some first – hand experience... They say he met vampires in the Black Forest and there was nasty bit o' trouble with a hag – never been the same since. Scared of the students, scared of his own subject...'(Rowling, 1997:55).

It shows also that Professor Quirrell is smart wizard actually but has problem with him since that. He wears a turban on his head. He is a little bit traumatised about

the vampire. His classroom is full of garlic smells that makes the students especially the Weasley twins make a joke about Quirrell.

The class everyone had really been looking forward to was Defence Against the Dark Arts, but Quirrell's lesson turned out to be a bit a joke. His classroom smelled strongly of Garlic, which everyone said was to ward off a vampire he'd met in Romania and was afraid would be coming back to get him one of these days. His turban, he told them, had been given to him by an African prince as a thank you for getting rid of a troublesome zombie, but they weren't sure they believed this story. For one thing, when Seamus Finnigan asked eagerly to hear how Quirrell had fought off the zombie, Quirrell went pink and started talking about the weather; for another, they had notice that funny smell hung around the turban, and Weasley twins insisted that it was stuffed full of garlic as well, so that Quirrell was protected wherever he went (Rowling, 1997:100).

The quote above implies that he is trying to hide something that he does not want to share. It can be seen when Seamus asks about how he fight off the zombie but he takes the conversation off. The fact is he hides Voldemort on the back of his head inside the turban. He is the wizard behind Halloween incident in Hogwart. He lets the troll out as red herring to steal the Philosopher's Stone. He shares his body and soul to the Lord of the Dark to have power and glory. He could not touch Harry just like Voldemort who does not understand love.

'...Quirrell full of hatred, greed and ambition, sharing his soul with Voldemort, could not touch you for this reason. It was agony to touch a person marked by something so good' (Rowling, 1997:216).

3.1.1.9. Hagrid

Hagrid is the half-giant wizard who takes a long baby Harry to Privet Drive. He is the Keeper of the Keys in Hogwarts and the trusted person of Dumbledore. Hagrid is a giant man with a long bushy hair and beard which almost covered all his face.

If the motorbike was huge, it is nothing to the man sitting astride it. He was almost twice as tall as a normal man and at least five times as wide. He looked simply too big to be allowed, and so wild – long tangles of bushy black hair and beard hid most of his face, he had hands the size of dustbin lids and his feet in their leather boots were like baby dolphins. In his vast, muscular arms he was holding a bundle of blankets (Rowling, 1997:16).

His appearance is opposite to his feeling. He is a tender and loving sentimental person in a huge body. He is a warm person with a gold heart. He cares for Harry very deeply and feels so sad when he is leaving Harry with the Durdleys and when Harry is almost killed by Voldemort at the end of the story. He feels guilty about what happened to Harry.

'Hagrid!' said Harry, shocked to see Hagrid shaking with grief and remorse, great tears leaking down in to his beard. 'Hagrid, he'd have found out somehow, this is Voldemort we're talking about, he'd have found out even if you had'nt told him' (Rowling, 1997:219).

He is the one who Dumbledore trust to pick up Harry to go to Hogwarts and explains who Harry really is. He is the first person who introduces Harry to the wizard world. He takes Harry to Gringotts, the wizard's bank, and accompanies Harry to buy all Harry's school stuffs in Diagon Alley.

Hagrid is a truly an animal lover. He takes care of Fluffy, he buys a dragon's egg from a stranger, and he tries raising the dragon at his home even it gets him into trouble.

'Don't you think it's odd,' said Harry, scrambling up the grassy slope, 'that what Hagrid wants more than anything else is a dragon, and a stranger turns up who just happens to have an egg in his pocket? How many people wander around with dragon eggs if it's against wizard law? ...'(Rowling, 1997:193).

3.1.1.10. Draco Malfoy

Draco Malfoy is an arrogant boy of Slytherin house. He met Harry for the first time in Diagon Alley when they were fitting the robes for Hogwarts. *"In the back of the shop, a boy with a pale, pointed face was standing on a footstool while a second witch pinned up his long black robes"(Rowling,1997:59).* Malfoy becomes as annoying as their conversation progress and it makes Harry dislikes him. He is very proud of being pure wizard family and does not like the wizard from the Muggles. He thinks that Muggles are not proper to be wizards.

'I really don't think they let the other sort in, do you? They're just not the same, they've never been brought up to know our ways. Some of them have never ever heard of Hogwarts until they get the letter, imagine. I think they should keep it in the old wizarding families...'(Rowling, 1997:61).

Malfoy is the enemy of Gryffindor students especially Harry, Ron, Hermione and Neville. He always mocks Ron, Hermione and Neville continually. He is a kind of a troublemaker boy but he is the favorite student of Professor Snape at Potions class.

..., criticising almost everyone except Malfoy, whom he seemed to like. He was just telling everyone to look at the perfect way Malfoy had stewed his horned slugs when clouds of acid green smoke and a loud hissing filled the dungeon...(Rowling, 1997:103).

When Harry becomes the Seeker in Gryffindor Quidditch team, he is jealous and he wants to be like Harry. He then becomes the Seeker of Slytherin Quidditch team. He has two friends, Crabbe and Goyle, who seem like follower than friends to him.

3.1.1.11. Neville Longbottom

Neville is a student of Hogwarts from the same house with Harry, Ron and Hermione, Gryffindor. He is the round-faced boy who loses his toad during the journey in the train to Hogwarts. He has a bad remembrance, always forgetting

anything even though he has a *remembrall*, a glass ball which is given by his grandmother to remember things.

A barn owl brought Neville a small package from his grand-mother. He opened it excitedly and show them a glass ball the size of large marble, which is full of white smoke (Rowling, 1997:108)

Because of his bad remembrance, Neville looks like a brainless and clumsy student in the class. He even always forgets the password to enter the Gryffindor. He makes himself get his nose pain in the potions class or in the flying class when he is nervous and makes the broom flying without control which makes him fall down to the ground. It is because Neville managed to have an extraordinary number of accidents even with both feet on the ground”(Rowling, 1997:108).

Neville is like Hermione at the first time. He is the student who obeys the rules and never lets somebody makes Gryffindor loses the points. He, accidentally, always comes with Harry, Ron and Hermione when they are sneaking off in the night.

'You can't go out,' said Neville, 'you'll be caught again. Gryffindor will be even in trouble' (Rowling, 1997:198).

As the story goes, Neville becomes the loyal friend of Harry. Actually, he is an unconfident boy.

'There's no need to tell me I'm not brave enough to be in Gryffindor, Malfoy's already done that,' Neville choked (Rowling, 1997:160).

Nevertheless, he learns to be brave and resists if Malfoy bugs him from his friends in Gryffindor. As Ron said:

'You've got to stand up to him, Neville! said Ron, He's used to walking all over the people, but that's no reason to lie down in front of him and make it easier'(Rowling, 1997:160).

Harry also tries to make him brave and tells him that he is much better than Malfoy.

'You're worth twelve of Malfoy,' Harry said. The Sorting Hat chose you for Gryffindor, didn't it? And where's Malfoy? In stinking Slytherin'(Rowling, 1997:160).

In the end of the story, Neville also gives points to Gryffindor like Harry, Ron and Hermione because of his braveness which makes Gryffindor wins the cup of the house.

'...It takes a great deal to stand up to our enemies, but just as much to stand up to our friends. I therefore award ten points to Mr Neville Longbottom'(Rowling, 1997:221).

3.1.1.12. The Durdleys

The Durdleys is the family who is taking care Harry for ten miserable years. They are Vernon Durdley, Petunia Durdley, and Dudley Dursdley. They are non-magical family.

Vernon Dudley is Harry's rich uncle and Dudley's father. He is a big fat man who has large moustache. He is a director of drill firm. Petunia is his wife, Harry's aunt, the sister of Harry's mother. She is a thin and blonde woman with long neck who always wants to know about her neighbours. Dudley Durdley, according to them, is a perfect son in the family.

Mr Dursdley is the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drill. He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did had a very large moustache. Mrs Dursdley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbours. The dursdley had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere (Rowling, 1997:1).

They are very proud to be normal. They hide the reality that they have wizard relative, the Potters. They are very afraid in what their neighbours will think if someday the Potters come. After Harry is coming to their life, of course, they hide about Harry identity, even to Harry, and sometimes consider that Harry not exists. They even do not care about Harry.

The Durdleys often spoke about Harry like this, as though he wasn't there – or rather, as though very nasty that couldn't understand them, like a slug (Rowling, 1997:22.

They let Harry live in the cupboard under the stairs even though they have enough room to share. They also do not give Harry proper food, clothes, and affections. The son of the family, Dudley, is the most terrible. He is a spoiled annoying boy who always bullies and punches Harry.

3.1.2. Plot

Based on the common pattern of the plot in a story, the plot in this novel as follow:

The Exposition

The story begins with a description of the Dursleys, an utterly normal family in England about the years. At that time Harry Potter was took there by Albus Dumbledore, the head of a wizardry academy called Hogwarts, Professor McGonagall, who also teaches at Hogwarts, and a giant named Hagrid. They left Harry in front of the door with a letter with him. Harry Potter's parents just killed by Voldemort and only Harry were escaped from him alive. For ten years, Harry lived there and for several reasons, the family always mistreated him.

The Raising Action

On Harry Potter's eleven birthdays, he thinks that he is an ordinary boy, but he is far from the truth. He receives a strange letter which informs him that he is accepted in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Then, a giant named Hagrid appears, and gives Harry the all important news. He is a half-giant wizard. Now his journey in life gets more intense as he travels to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry to learn the trade of being a wizard. Here, he meets his friends who would be his best friend at school. Ron Weasley is a loyal but not very brave friend and Hermione is the smart friend. Everything is quiet normal at Hogwarts as Harry suspects until someone is planning to steal the philosopher's stone. The stone is assumed will bring immortality to its owner.

The Climax

The climax of the story is when Harry and his friends, Ron and Hermione decided to find the stone before the evil wizard gets it. They sneak off to the forbidden third floor corridor and get past the three headed guard dog, Fluffy and they also pass the entire blockage to save the stone; Ron gets everyone past the life sized Wizard's Chess board, while Hermione breaks the riddle that allows Harry to proceed to the chamber underground. He then finds Professor Quirrell in the chamber and surprise not Snape he found as he expected before. Quirrel admits to

hosting Voldemort and trying to destroy Harry in the forest. When his turban is removed, Harry sees a double face on top of Quirrell's head and it is Voldemort. Voldemort wants to use Harry to get the Stone and then kill him. When Harry looks at the Mirror of Erised, Harry discovers the Stone in his pocket and tries to fight with Voldemort-Quirrel until he blacks out.

The Falling Action

Harry found himself in the hospital with Dumbledore beside him after three days of blackout. Dumbledore explains that he saved Harry from Quirrell just in time. He tells Harry that he and his friend, Nikolas Flamel who own the stone decided to destroy philosopher stone.

Resolution

The time of the end-of-year banquet in Hogwarts celebrate in the Great Hall, where Slytherin is celebrating its seventh win of the house championship cup. Dumbledore gets up and awards many last-minute points to Gryffindor for the feats of Harry and his friends fight the Dark Lord. This year the house cup belongs to Gryffindor. Harry returns to London to spend the summer with the Dursleys.

3.1.3. Setting

Almost all the setting of place in this novel occurs in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry where Harry Potter studies. At the first four chapters of the story, the setting of place is in Mr. and Mrs. Dursley's house, Harry Potter's uncle and aunt, at Privet Drive number four in Surrey in London, England. *"Mr and Mrs Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that were perfectly normal, thank you very much"* (Rowling, 1997:1). For ten years, Harry has been living there to be neglected and abandoned by the Dursleys.

There is also a place where Hagrid took Harry Potter to buy wizard things named Diagon Alley. In Diagon Alley, Harry bought the books, wand, uniform and equipments for his first years in Hogwarts. Gringotts Bank also became the part of this place. It is a wizard place behind The Leaky Cauldron, the wizard bar.

The platform nine and three-quarters is the important setting in this novel. To get the train to Hogwarts, Harry should find the platform which makes him confuses at first. The platform is a kind of portal door between Muggles world and the magic world. The way to enter it is by walking through the wall between platforms nine and ten.

What looked like the oldest boy marched towards platforms nine and ten. Harry watched, careful not to blink in case he missed it-but as the boy reached the divide between the two platforms, a large crowd came swarming in front of him, and by the time the last rucksack had cleared away, the boy had vanished (Rowling, 1997:70).

Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry is a traditional English boarding school located in the fairy-green countryside. The school is a castle on the edge of a great lake and a mountain on the other side.

The narrow path had opened suddenly on to the edge of a great lake. Perched atop of a high mountain on the other side, its window sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers (Rowling, 1997:83).

In Hogwarts, there are four houses for the students of the school. The houses are Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw, and Slytherin. The houses' names are from the name of the famous and outstanding witches and wizards who founded the school. The first year students are sorted in these four houses and will stay in their house during they study in Hogwarts.

'The four houses are called Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw, and Slytherin. Each house has its own noble history and each has produced outstanding witches and wizards...' (Rowling, 1997:85).

In Hogwarts there is an amazing room called the Great Hall. The Great Hall is a big room where students of the four houses get on together. In this hall also the

first-year students were sorted by the sorting hat to know house they will belong.

The hall also has a great decoration inside it with floating candles.

Harry had never even imagined such a strange and splendid place. It was lit by thousands and thousands of candles that were floating in mid-air over four long tables, where the rest of the students were sitting. These tables were laid with glittering golden plates and goblets. At the top of the hall was another long table where the teachers are sitting.....Mainly to avoid all the staring eyes, Harry looked upwards and saw a velvety black ceiling dotted with stars... (Rowling, 1997:87).

This novel also describes about the Forbidden Forest. Appropriate to its name, the forest is actually forbidden for the students to enter. In this forest, lives uncommon mortal like unicorns and centaurs. Quirrell drinks the unicorn blood in this forest to strengthen Voldemort. The forest hides many secrets inside. Harry, Ron, Hermione and Malfoy endure their detention in this forest where also Harry is attacked by Quirrell – Voldemort.

Another place where the conflict occurs in this novel in chapter seventeen is the chamber under the trapdoor in forbidden third-floor corridor. Dumbledore keeps the philosopher stone in one of the chambers which is guarded by the three-headed dog, Fluffy. To enter the chambers, Harry has to play music tunes to make Fluffy fall asleep. Each chamber has a challenge to pass to get into another chamber. Hermione and Ron help Harry to solve the challenges. In this room Harry

Potter fights Voldemort and Quirrell and then wins the battle after Dumbledore comes and saves Harry.

Furthermore, the setting of time is not mentioned apparently. According to Audifax (2005:29), the setting of time of the story is around 1991 and 1992. In the last series of Harry Potter, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, which is published in 2007, Harry's age, is twenty-five years old at the end of the stories. Therefore, he was born in 1980 and his eleventh birthday is in 1991.

3.1.4. Theme

The theme of the story is about the journey to the self-discovery. The novel as well exemplifies the importance of friendship and how it affects the character development. The friendship between Harry, Hermione, and Ron leads them to know and respect each other to find the truth.

The novel shows the two sides of human beings, the good side and the evil side and the confrontation between them. It is a symbol of dual nature humanity. The Sorting Hat expects Harry to enter Slytherin but Harry does not want to be there and finally Harry is placed in Gryffindor. He learns to recognize and reconcile the conflict within himself.

3.2. Mythical and Archetypal Images in Harry Potter

The story of Harry Potter has a recurring symbols and motifs that appear in many mythologies. The story not also uses myth to represent the characters but it represents the appearance of the setting such as the Hogwarts castle and the lake, plot, the mythical creatures like centaur, unicorn, and three-headed dog in Greek Mythology to Phoenix bird in Egyptian Mythology.

The connection between the myth in Harry Potter story and the ancient myth could not be separated. Harry Potter represents the Hero archetype. Besides that, Dumbledore embodies the Wise Old Man archetype, McGonagall and Hermione represents the Good Mother, the Terrible Mother encounters in the form of Petunia Dudley, Lord Voldemort represents the Serpent archetype.

3.2.1. Harry Potter: The Hero

Harry is very close to the hero archetype. As the story begins, Harry, the orphan, is 'the lost prince' like Oedipus, King Arthur. He is pulled from his hiding place when the world where he destined to live needs him as the savior to fight the evil which he even does not know until someone or something told him so. King Arthur did not know that he was the next king until he pulled out a sword in the stone easily. His father, Uther Pendragon, the British King, before died; prick off a

sword to the stone and said whoever could remove the sword from stone would become the King of Britain (Wilkinson, 2007). He did it because Arthur was his illegitimate son and a secret son for years. Harry has the similarity with King Arthur. He is taken to his aunt house after the death of his parents and lives there for eleven years without knowing whom he really is until Hagrid comes and tells him the truth. He starts his adventure after he knows that he is a wizard.

The hero is the son of the people from two different worlds. Sometimes, the father is immortal while the mother is mortal, the loving woman that has all the good qualities to be the mother of the Hero. In Greek mythology, Hercules was the half-god and half-man. He was son of Zeus, the King of Olympus God and his mother is mortal woman Alcmene, the daughter of King of Argos (Wilkinson, 2007:56). It also just likes Sawerigading of La Galigo Epic, a Bugis mythology. Sawerigading is the son of Batara Guru from Botting Langi' (upper world) and his mother is We Nyilik Timo from the Underworld. Harry's parents are great wizard and witch. His father pure wizard and his mother is a witch but from non-magical human or a Muggle. Thus, Harry is half-wizard and half-muggle and represents the two worlds just like Hercules.

Almost all the heroes in mythologies are the victim of their father or another man that has power over them. King Laius abandoned to die his son, Oedipus, as did King Acrisius to his grandson, Perseus. These powerful men banished their son/grandson because they were afraid of the oracle's prediction that their son/grandson would kill them and take over the throne. Harry Potter is not threatened by his father or family but by his enemy, Lord Voldemort. Lord Voldemort killed Harry's parents which makes Harry should live with his aunt and hidden there for years to make him away from the person who wants to kill him. Lord Voldemort also tried to kill Harry because the prediction of the oracle that Harry would defeat him and bring back the peaceful to the world.

The hero should take the heroic adventures or journey to make them become a hero to get victory. It becomes his destiny to be fulfilled and initiation of the hero. Hercules had to complete the twelve tasks from King of Mycenae, Eurystheus that also his brother who was jealous to Hercules and the fulfillment of the tasks will bring him to Olympus as a god. Beowulf travels to the land of Danes to rid their country of a monster called Grendel before returning to his own land and becoming its king (Wilkinson, 2007:127). Oedipus took a journey away from his country, Corinth, and in the journey he had to solve a riddle gave by the Sphinx. Whoever could solve the riddle become the King of Thebes. Sawyerigading of La

Galigo Epic also should travel to Cina by using Welenreng ship to find his soul mate, We Cudai. Harry takes his quest by knowing his new world, which brings him to face to face with Voldemort. He solves the challenges and the riddles either. He and his friends get points and win the house cup in Hogwarts because of their braveness to save the school from Voldemort's attack.

3.2.1. Professor Albus Dumbledore: The Wise Old Man

Albus Dumbledore, the headmaster of Hogwarts, represents the Wise Old Man archetype. His physical appearances like common wizard in legend, fairy tale, or other literary work. In the first sight, he looks like Merlin from Arthurian legend of England or Gandalf in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Ring* trilogy, using cloak with his long and grey hair and beard.

Dumbledore has qualities to be the white or the good wizard. He uses his magical power only for the goodness. He becomes the tutor and advisor of the Hero, Harry Potter, and the respected character in the story. When Harry finds the Mirror of Erised, he suddenly appears and gives Harry an advice to not come and see the mirror again. He saves Harry just in time from the death and explains all Harry wants to know about the stone, Voldemort, Snape and his parents with a great understanding. It has the similarity to the connection between Merlin and King

Arthur or Gandalf with Aragorn in Tolkien's *The Lord of the Ring*. The hero and the wise old man have a close relationship and so do Harry and Dumbledore.

Dumbledore reflected the wisdom, cleverness and knowledge. He symbolizes the unity and integration; accommodates the good and evil contradiction. He is fair to the all the students in Hogwarts even to Slytherin students. Dumbledore has qualities to be the white or the good wizard.

3.2.3. Female Characters as the Earth Mother

The female characters in the story embody archetypal woman. They are Petunia Dudley as the Terrible Mother, Professor Minerva McGonagall and Hermione Granger as the Good Mother. Petunia Dudley represents the negative aspect of the woman archetypal. She is the aunt of Harry; the only family Harry has but neglects and abandons Harry. She is the first mother figure Harry knows. She symbolizes the fear and self-deceitfulness. She does not tell Harry the truth and still not accept that she has a wizard in her family. She is pretending to be a normal family, hiding Harry for years. She likes Cinderella or Snow White's stepmother who neglected and hidden their stepdaughter. In Greek mythology, Hera embodies Terrible Mother archetype to her stepson, Hercules.

Different from Petunia Dudley, Professor McGonagall carries the positive aspect of Earth Mother. She symbolizes the protection, warmth, life principle, and the wisdom a little bit strict. She objected when Harry had to live with the Dursley, which in her opinion not a good family for Harry and she was true. McGonagall is the surrogate mother of Harry in Hogwarts. She is also the mother of Gryffindor students. Almost all the students in Hogwarts love and respect her. Her first name refers to the Goddess in Greek mythology, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom.

Hermione Granger represents the Good Mother either. She perhaps only eleven years old but she is Harry's close friend who brings Harry in positive relationship with a girl. She assists Harry in the journey, tells Harry about the truth and helps to think out his big curiosity, finds the clue to solve the riddles. She represents the diligence, cleverness and knowledge elements. Her name, Hermione sometimes associated with the female form of Hermes, the messenger of the God in Greek mythology. Hermes is known with his skill, knowledge and intelligences. The God who invented the alphabet, created language, gave the entire things name, taught dance and music to the human and he also the guardian god of travelers and merchants.

3.2.4. Lord Voldemort: The Evil King

Voldemort embodies the evil king in heroic tale and represents the Serpent archetype, the symbol of evil. He has great power but afraid to losing that power and thus attempts to kill the hero when the hero even has no power at all. Like King Laius who ordered to kill Oedipus, Pharaoh to Moses, or King Amulius to his twin nephews, Romulus and Remus. Instead of being killed, the hero was banished and still alive until they come to take over the throne. Voldemort attempted to kill Harry but instead killed Harry he was losing his power and has no form as human.

People are afraid to Voldemort and even afraid to mention his name. They call him 'You Know Who' or 'Who Must Not be Named'. Voldemort is the symbol of desire and malicious power. He is very close to the serpent archetype. He was Slytherin boy. The symbol of Slytherin house is snake and he was portrayed like a snake with glaring eyes and slits for nostrils (Rowling, 1997:212).

3.2.5. Quirrell: The Demon Lover

Professor Quirrell is the representative of the demon lover archetype. He shares his body, mind and soul to the Voldemort, the Dark Lord. He is the follower of the evil. He gives Voldemort his loyalty and dedicates his life to get the endless power. Quirrell symbolizes corruption and betrayal.

3.2.6. Ron Weasley: Close Friend of the Hero

Ron Weasley is close and loyal friend of Harry. In Arthurian legend, King Arthur also has a close friend, Lancelot, or the friend of Hercules, Iphicles. The friend of the hero always beside the hero and helps him through all the problems even sacrifice his life for the hero.

Ron always beside Harry and helps him out. He sacrifices himself in the giant chess match to let Harry and Hermione past this challenge to continue to other challenges. He reflected the power of friendship.

According to Fantasi Magazine (July 2004 edition), the name of Ron Weasley perhaps derived from the name of legendary commander of war in Scotland myth, Roring Wessel. Roring Wessel was a talented chess player and so do Ron Weasley.

3.2.7. Hagrid: The Keeper of the Hero

Hagrid, the Keeper of the Keys of Hogwarts is a half – giant in a wild looking. He is associated to a shepherd that symbolizes protection. He is the keeper of magical creatures of Hogwarts and definitely an animal lover. He reminds us to the shepherds or animals that saved the mythic hero as abandoned child in some mythologies. Hagrid is similar to the she-wolf who found and suckled Romulus and

Remus, the shepherd who found Oedipus, or the shepherd who visited Jesus at the time of his birth. Hagrid delivers the infant Harry to his only family, the Duddleys. He is the one who tells Harry about the truth of Harry and guides Harry to magical world. In Hogwarts, Hagrid continues to be friend with Harry as well as with Ron and Hermione.



CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusions

Based on the previous analysis, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. In this novel, mythology has a great contribution to the formation of the characters which is supported by the plot that follows it. The influence of the myth is revealed in establishment of the characters. Almost all characters represent image and symbol of archetype. The characters have a functional relationship to each other as well as the plot. This function also recurs in many mythologies and other literary work. J. K. Rowling forms the character in her novel by combining the characteristic of myth characters from many mythologies. It transforms the myth characters into her novel's characters. Rowling also adopts the plot of the story from mythology. The plot tells the quest of a hero as the initiation to restore the peaceful in the world where the hero belongs. This kind of plot recurs in many mythologies in the world as well as in literary work.

2. From the analysis of characterizations in term of mythological and archetypal approaches, it can be seen that Harry Potter embodies the hero archetype that has the similarity characteristic to other hero figures such as Hercules, King Arthur, Gilgamesh, Oedipus, or Perseus in ancient mythology. Hero is the symbol of bravery and truth. The archetype images also can be seen in other characters that embody archetype images. The other characters and their archetype images are:
- a. Professor Dumbledore embodies the Wise Old Man archetype which symbolizes the wisdom, insight, knowledge reflection and unity.
 - b. McGonagall and Hermione represent the Good Mother. It symbolizes the protection, helper figure, and warmth. Different with the Good Mother archetype, Terrible Mother symbolizes fear and darkness which is embodied by Petunia Dudley.
 - c. Lord Voldemort embodies the serpent archetype as the evil king. The evil king always appears in the hero archetype patterns as the antithesis of the hero which is associated with evil, disaster, darkness, and corruption.
 - d. Hagrid refers to the shepherd which symbolizes protection.

- e. Ron becomes the close friend of the hero archetype which symbolizes the friendship and sacrifice.
- f. Professor Quirrel embodies the demon lover archetype who becomes the follower of the evil king, Lord Voldemort.

4.2. Suggestions

The focus of the research that can be analyzed in this novel not only on the myth influences. Thus, it might be possible for other focuses such as hope and desire, friendship, social class, heroism and other literary analysis using the novel as the source of data.

APPENDIX

Biography of J.K. Rowling

Joanne Kathleen Rowling was born on July 31, 1965 in Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol, England. She grew up in rural communities in the southwestern part of that country. Her father, Peter Rowling was engineer and her mother Anne Rowling was laboratory technician. Both of them are Londoners. They always bought books such as *The Wind in the Willows* to read to their two daughters. Rowling's childhood experiences shaped her future literary creations. She explored the English countryside, visiting castles and historical sites which inspired her imagination. She has a sister named Diana. Her family moved twice to another place when she was growing up. The first move was from Yate to Winterbourne where she and her sister had friends named Potter that perhaps inspired her to use that name as the name of the famous character in her first novel, *Harry Potter*. The second, she moved to Tutshill near Chepstow in the Forest of Dean when she was nine years old. The *Rabbit* was the first story she wrote when she was six but it was unpublished. The story about a rabbit called *Rabbit* and his friend, a giant bee called *Miss Bee*.

After school, J.K. Rowling attended University of Exeter in Devon where she studied French. Actually, she preferred to study English but her parents encouraged

her to study French because they believed that it would be a wonderful career as a bilingual secretary. However, it did not take Rowling long to realize that she was not meant to be a secretary. She found it increasingly hard to remain attentive during meetings, actually writing story ideas instead of taking notes as she had been instructed.

The idea about Harry Potter came to her at 1990, when she on a long train journey from London to Manchester. The train was delayed for over four hours and that time the ideas about story of a young wizard boy were filling her mind. Arriving in Manchester, she began to write the book immediately but it took several years for its realization. In the same year, her mother died of multiple sclerosis that made her felt the loss deeply. The sadness of her own loss influenced the way she portraits the dead of Harry Potter's mother in her book.

In 1991, the twenty-five years old Rowling moved to Portugal, had an enjoying life as English teacher. There, she met and married the Portuguese journalist Jorge Arantes. The couple's daughter, Jessica, was born in 1993. However, two years later they divorced. It became the reason she returned to England in 1994 and continued to writing her first book. She was also working full time and lived with her daughter as a single parent. Finally, she finished her first copy of *Harry Potter*

and the Philosopher's Stone and sent it off to various agents. She found an agent, Christopher, who spent over a year trying to get a publisher. Eventually, Bloomsbury publisher agreed to take the book on. The editor Barry Cunningham also agreed to pay her an advance of £1,500. Within a few weeks of publication, the book sales really increased. The initial print run was of only one thousand. First edition is now said to be worth up to £25,000 each. She also received a grant from the Scottish Art Council, which enabled her to write full time. The Scholastic agreed to pay a remarkable £100,000 for the right to publish the book in America after the successful of the book in United Kingdom. The title later changed to *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* in American Version.

Rowling, the single mother who lives in Edinburg, Scotland, became an international literary sensation in 1999. Her Harry Potter children's book series took over the top three slots of *The New York Times* best-seller list after achieving similar success in her native United Kingdom. The phenomenal response to Rowling's books culminated in July 2000, when the fourth volume in the series, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, became the fastest-selling book in history.

A single mother living in Edinburgh, Scotland, Rowling became an international literary sensation in 1999, when the first three installments of her

Harry Potter children's book series took over the top three slots of *The New York Times* best-seller list after achieving similar success in her native, United Kingdom. The phenomenal response to Rowling's books culminated in July 2000, when the fourth volume in the series, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, became the fastest-selling book in history.

The success of the book was followed by the movie of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, directed by Chris Columbus was released in November 2001. In its opening weekend in America, the movie debuted on a record 8,200 screens and smashed the previous box office record, earning an estimated \$93.5 million (\$20 million more than the previous record holder, 1999's *The Lost World: Jurassic Park*). It ended the year as the top-grossing movie of 2001. The second and third films in the series opened in November 2002 and June 2004 respectively, each enjoying similar record-breaking box office success. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, directed by Mike Newell, was released in 2005. The fifth movie, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* released in July 2007, featured screenwriter Michael Goldenberg, who replaced Steve Kloves, writer of the first four films.

On December 26, 2001, J.K. Rowling married the anesthetist Dr. Neil Murray at the couple's home in Scotland. They have two children together David (born in 2003) and Mackenzie (born in 2005).

Synopsis of J.K.Rowling's Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone

The story begins in a house at number four Privet Drive, the house of Vernon Durdley. He lives there with his wife, Petunia Durley, and his new-born son, Dudley. One day, he feels the day is so strange. He sees a cat is watching him and reading a map and many people in the town are wearing cloak not like usual. He hears people are talking about something happen and mention a name that sounds familiar to him, Harry Potter. He tries to ignore all the things happen and consider that it is a mistake and does not know what happen until the next morning. In the night at the same day, a wizard called Albus Dumbledore arrives in front of the Durdleys' house. He meets the cat which in fact is a witch, Professor McGonagall. A moment later, a giant named Hagrid comes with a flying motorbike and carry with him a one year boy, Harry Potter, who has survived from the evil wizard – Voldemort – attack which also killed Harry's parents. The baby has a lightning scar over his forehead. They leave Harry Potter in front of the door house to live with the Durdleys, Harry's only

relatives, for the next ten years, being neglected and bullied by the Durdleys and not knowing that he is destined for something big in the future.

Harry potter lives in a cupboard under the stairs for the rest of his life. On his eleven birthdays, suddenly he receives a letter from no one in his cupboard but his Uncle Vernon gets it before he can read it. He moves Harry to a bedroom but the letters keep on coming. Uncle Vernon decides to take the family on the run with him but Hagrid comes to wish Harry a Happy Birthday. Hagrid tells Harry about the truth Harry never knows that his parents were wizard and witch, and murdered by Lord Voldemort who then lost his powers when he tried to kill Harry. He then learns that he is also a wizard and he is just accepted to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

As he knows about the truth about himself, Harry begins his new life as a young wizard. Hagrid takes him to Diagon Alley to buy all his schools things that he needs and then back to the Durdleys again. The next morning, the Durdleys takes Harry to King Cross Station to get the train to Hogwarts but he cannot find the Platform Nine Three-Quarter until he meets The Weasley, a wizard family. He makes friend with Ron Weasley in the train to Hogwarts. When they arrive in Hogwarts,

they are sorted to the house by the Sorting Hat. Harry is placed in Gryffindor and so does Ron.

Harry starts his new world and life. He gets used to it. He likes every subject he learns except Potions class with Professor Snape who seems dislike him. He takes Flying Class which then makes him a new seeker of Gryffindor Quidditch team.

A troll gets in to Hogwarts in the Halloween night. Harry and Ron try to find Hermione because they do not see her since the feast start but they meet the troll and try to lock the troll in the girl toilet where Hermione is. They rescue Hermione from the troll attack and Hermione lies to Professor McGonagall to save them. Since the troll incident, three of them become best friend.

Three of them learn that there is a stone is stealing from Gringots Bank. They try to find about the stone which they think guarded by the three – headed dog, Fluffy. They sneak off in the night and explore Hogwarts to find out about the Stone. They find out that the stone is a philosopher's stone and it can produce the Elixir of Life to get immortality. They think that Snape is the person who wants to steal it.

They learn that someone goes after it and they decide to find the stone first. They pass Fluffy and get into the chambers and facing a series of challenges. At the

last challenge, Harry must go alone without his friends to the last chamber. He is faced Professor Quirrell who is actually Lord Voldemort's servant instead Professor Snape. Harry gets the stone and realizes that Quirrell and Voldemort cannot be touched by anything that has been blessed and is pure. Dumbledore comes just in time to pull Harry off and saves his life.

When Harry wake up in the school hospital, Professor Dumbledore tells Harry everything Harry should know about the stone, Voldemort, his parents and how Professor Snape is trying hard to protect him. Harry is allowed to the end-of-year banquet the Great Hall. Slytherin is celebrating its seventh win of the house championship cup. Dumbledore gets up and awards many last-minute points to Gryffindor for the feats of Harry and his friends fight the Dark Lord. This year the house cup belongs to Gryffindor. Harry returns to London to spend the summer with the Dursleys and feel happy because no one of the Dursdley do not know that Harry could not do magic in the Muggles world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Ahimsa-Putra, Heddy Shri, 2001. *Strukturalisme Levi-Strauss: Mitos dan Karya Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Galang Press.
- Audifax. 2005. *Mite Harry Potter; Psikosemiotika dan Misteri Simbol di Balik Kisah Harry Potter*. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.
- Barnet, Sylvan. 1985. *A Short Guide to Writing about Literature*. United State of America: Scott, Foresman and Company.
- Bagget, David and Shawn E. Klein (ed.). 2008. *Harry Potter and Philosophy; Jika Aristoteles memimpin Hogwarts*. Jakarta: Lentera.
- Colbert, David. 2006. *The Magical Worlds of Harry Potter*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Eliade, Mircea. 2002. *Mitos Gerak Kembali yang Abadi*. Yogyakarta: Ikon Teralitera.
- Endraswara, Suwandi. 2003. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama.
- Fokkema, D.W. and Elrud Kunne-Ibsch. 1998. *Teori Sastra Abad Kedua Puluh*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Gill, Richard. 1995. *Mastering English Literature*. Hampshire: Macmillan Press.
- Guerin, Wilfred L., 2005. *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hengkle, B. Roger. 1977. *Reading the Novel: An Introduction to the Techniques of Interpreting Fiction*. New York: Harper & Row Publisher.
- Ismawan, Indra. 2003. *Kisah Sukses J. K. Rowling di Balik Proses Penulisan Harry Potter*. Jakarta: Gagas Media.

- Mangoenraharjo, Soetomo. 1976. *Ikhtisar Pokok dan Tokoh Mitologi Yunani-Romawi*. Bandung: Penerbit Tarate.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2004. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Robert, Edgar V. 1969. *Writing Theme about Literature*. USA: Prentice Hall Inc.,
- Rowling, J.K. 1997. *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*. London: Bloomsbury Publisher.
- Saptaji, Arie. 2005. *Let's Go into Narnia*. Yogyakarta: Gradien Books.
- Sudjiman, Panuti, 1991. *Kamus Istilah Sastra*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wilkinson, Philip and Neil Philip. 2007. *Mythology*. London: Dorling Kindersly Limited.

Articles

- Bouquet, Tim. 2001. "The Wizard Behind Harry Potter". *Reader's Digest*. Vol. 158, April.
- Hendaryani, Dwi Koes. 2004. "Arti Nama-nama dalam Harry Potter", *Fantasi Magazine*. July Special Edition.

Encyclopedias

- Encyclopedia. 2003. *Britannica Concise Encyclopaedia*. Encyclopedia Britannica Incorporation.
- Encyclopedia. 2004. *The New Encyclopedia Britannica volume 8*. Fifteen Edition. Britannica Encyclopedia Incorporation.

Websites

Magoulick, Mary. *What is Myth?*. <http://www.faculty.de.gcsu.edu/~mmagouli/defmyth.htm> (retrieved on June 1st, 2008 – 03.40 pm).

Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia . *Children's Literature*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children%27s_literature (retrieved on June 2nd, 2008 – 04.40 pm).