

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Fantasy novel can be the best entertainment for people who have many activities and for people who want to escape from reality. A fantasy is story that can not occur in human's life and this genre usually called "fanciful impossible" (Tomlinson and Brown, 2002:115). After reading fantasy novel, many readers sometimes believe that what are being portrayed in the novel exist in the real world and the readers can not distinguish whether it is real or just fantasy.

Fantasy becomes popular among children because it offers an extraordinary world which exactly different from the real world. Children usually interested in reading fantasy story because it gives a challenge for them to imagine the scenes, events, things, and places which they can't find in the real world then transfer them from physical world into magical imaginary world. The more complicated and special the fantasy story, the more interesting for children to read it.

From so many fantasy novels, the writer will use Harry Potter as the source of the data because it is one of the most phenomenal fantasy novels. Harry

Potter is a book which combining the real world and the fantasy world (Kern, 2003:12)

As stated on Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org) retrieved on November 4th 2010, The first book of Harry Potter, *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* launched on June 30th 1997. Harry Potter becomes the most popular book in the world. It has been translated to 67 languages and has been sold at least 350.000.000 copies around the world. It got many awards like *Whitaker Platinum Book Awards*, *Nestle Smarties Book Prizes*, *Hugo Awards*, *Best Seller Books from New York Times*, *Publishers Weekly*. As the Writer, J.K.Rowling also got *Quills Award*, *Hugo Award* and *Officer of The British Empire* (given by Queen Elisabeth II).

There are some opinions about Harry Potter Novel. Newspaper, *The Mail on Sunday* called it "the most imaginative debut since Roald Dahl", The literary critic A. N. Wilson praised the Harry Potter series in *The Times*, stating: "There are not many writers who have JK's Dickensian ability to make us turn the pages, to weep—openly, with tears splashing—and a few pages later to laugh, at invariably good jokes .We have lived through a decade in which we have followed the publication of the liveliest, funniest, scariest and most moving children's stories ever written".

There are 7 titles of Harry Potter, such as *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret*, *Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban*, *Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire*, *Harry Potter and The Order of The*

Phoenix, Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince, and the last, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

From those titles of Harry Potter series, the writer chose Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban because there are, at least 3 reasons why this book is special. First, in this book, Rowling revealed some facts about the past and the background of Harry's parents for the first time that Rowling haven't told in the previous books. Second, Harry didn't face voldemort, like the previous books. As many readers know, in the first book and the second book, Harry faced Voldemort and and succeed to delay Voldemort's return. Third, Harry, Ron, and Hermione , for the first time, faced some problems that makes their friendship almost break. Usually, in the previous books Ron, Harry, and Hermione were so close and completed each other.

Basically, Harry Potter novels, tells about the kind who always wins from the evil. Harry Potter as the main protagonist character represents the kind, and Voldemort as the antagonist character represents the evil. The novels, mostly tells about Harry Potter's effort to destroy Voldemort. In Wizard's world, everybody afraid of him, no one even brave enough to mention his name. People usually called Voldemort as "You Know Who" or "He who was not be named".

Reading Harry Potter means the readers must activate their imagination because the settings, the plots, the backgrounds, characters mostly do not exist in the real world. The readers must imagine how Hogwarts Castle look like in their mind, Quidditch, Pensieve, Phoenix, Hogsmeade, broomsticks, Platform nine and

three-quarters, sorting hat, and etc. It is quite difficult to imagine something that outside from the reality because the readers never seen them before. So, the choice of words and language will play the biggest part to make the readers can figure out those fantasy stuffs in mind.

Every author has different style in creating a novel because every author has different perception or imagination about the world that he/she wants to build. The style also the author's uniqueness in creating that impossible world (Diyanni, 2001: 81). The use of figurative language will make the readers interested in reading the novel. Rowling, sometimes put figurative language to make the story more interesting and funny, like:

“Her great red face started to expand, her tiny eyes bulged, and her mouth stretched too tightly for speech — next second, several buttons had just burst from her tweed jacket and pinged off the walls — **she was inflating like a monstrous balloon**, her stomach bursting free of her tweed waistband, each of her fingers blowing up like a salami... She was entirely round, now, **like a vast life buoy with piggy eyes**, and her hands and feet stuck out weirdly as she drifted up into the air, making apoplectic popping noises” (Rowling, 1999: 37)

In this part, Rowling use simile to make the readers can figure out those events in mind. That event, exactly never exist in human's world, and maybe it's hard to imagine, so by using the comparison “like” the readers can easy imagine those scenes in mind. Figurative language also can make the readers laugh and enjoy the the novel more.

So, the writer is interested in studying how figure of speech applied in building characteristics of fantasy in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel because J.K Rowling's style in writting Harry Potter stories is unique, eventhough the story is filled with conflicts, and very dark, Rowling still

can make the story interesting and funny by putting some figures of speech. The use of figures of speech and choice of words also make the readers can imagine Harry Potter's world in the mind clearly and make the readers want to read it more and more. Another function of figures of speech in building characteristics of fantasy is to make the story more believable, as if it is real and to create fantasy things which are extraordinary and different with the real world.

1.2 Identification of the problems

- What are the characteristics of fantasy novel, as seen in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban?
- How are figures of speech applied in building characteristics of fantasy in JK Rowling's Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban?
- What is the most dominant figure of speech which occur in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban

1.3 Research Question

- How are figures of speech applied in building characteristics of fantasy in the JK.Rowling's Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel?
- What is the most dominant figure of speech which occur in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban

1.4 Scope of the study

This study focuses on discussing figures of speech applied in building characteristics of fantasy in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel through the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, and phrases.

1.5 Purpose of the study

This study aims at investigating figures of speech and dominant figure of speech in building characteristics of fantasy in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel.

1.6 significance of the study

By conducting this study, the writer wants that it will broaden her knowledge and understanding about stylistics and fantasy. This study is expected to be significant for readers and especially for those who are interested in doing further research in the same area. This study is also to contribute a more understanding about figures of speech and about the characteristics of fantasy novel.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will presents some theories included in this study. The main theory is stylistic approach and the supporting theories are characteristics of fantasy novel, characterization, setting, and plot.

2.1 Stylistics Approach

According to Leech and Short (1981:13) , stylistics is approach in linguistic which study about style. Literary stylistics is where the relation between style and literary or aesthetic function appeared. In the novels, the authors use the figurative languages or symbol to show the ideology or the opinion, instead of saying it transparently. Every author have different ways in creating the novels because from the style, sometimes the readers can guess the author's character or author's way of thinking. Style can be said as "a way of thinking or a mode of expression". By reading the novels, readers also can distinguish the era or the time setting of the novels from the style because the novels sometimes portray about lifes, situations, and problems in a certain periode of time, like Early eighteen-century style and victorian style.

From the style used, readers know the author's ideology or author's opinion about a certain problem, such as : Charles Dicken's opinion about life in 1838 through the Oliver Twist novel, John Steinback through the Grapes of

Wrath, and Charlotte Brontë through the *Jane Eyre*. Actually, style and author's personality have a close relationship (Leech and Short, 1981: 11).

Style also can make the novels or literacy texts more beautiful and different from the non-literacy texts. Style is not only related to the choice of words that the authors use in writing novel, but also the figure of speech. Figure of speech is important to make the novels more interesting and beautiful. There are some kinds of figure of speech such as: metaphore, simile, personification, hyperbole, and irony.

2.1.1 Lexical categories or dictions

The style will work if it is supported by the good lexical categories/diction. According to Widjono, choice of words will affect readers or listeners understanding about the novel, if the choice of words is proper, it can minimize misunderstanding and make the readers impress with the novel. By using the proper words, the readers can feel what the writer wanted to say such as: in the sad scene, the readers can feel the sadness.

According to Widjono (2007:101) the functions of lexical categories or diction are:

- a. Symbolizing verbal expressions
- b. Creating proper or right style (formal or informal) to impress the readers

c. Creating good communication between the readers and the writers

d. Avoiding ambiguity

e. Avoiding misunderstanding

Lexical categories include : noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

a. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, noun is a word that refer tos to a person (Bill, doctor, plumber, officer,etc), a place, a thing, and activity. So, noun can be said as a physical description. Noun is divided into two: countable noun and uncountable noun.

b. Verb is a word or a group of words that expresses and action (eat), an event (happen), or a state (exist). Most verbs usually dynamic and about movements (Leech and Short, 1981: 92). Verbs includes physical position or posture (held, stood, hung, cleaved, etc) and auditory (whistled, clanking, thumped, rapped, etc). Verb is divided into two: Transitive and intransitive.

c. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, adjective is a word that describes the quality of things or people (big house, good idea, green apple, etc). Adjectives describe the visual imagery, usually colours (red, white, slver, gold, etc). There are

also adjectives with –y ending: *marshy, twiggy, wintry, clumsy, ashy, etc.*

d. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, adverb is a word that adds more information about time, place, manner, cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase, or another adverb: *speak, kindly, incredibly deep, just in time, too quickly, etc.*

2.1.2 Figures of speech

In novel or literary text, the writers usually use figure of speech to make the story more interesting and clear. figure of speech sometimes make the readers can imagine the story line of a novel clearly. According to Manser and Curtis (2006:155) The purpose of using figurative language is to make readers can imagine the details of the story vividly and understand the story better than using the literal language. Figurative language make the readers might be able to see something abstract, unfamiliar, or complex by making a comparison with something concrete, simple, or familiar with the reader’s daily life.

a. Metaphor

According to Knowles and Moon (2006:3) , metaphor is the use of figurative language to express a thing by using the qualities of another thing instead of saying the real name or the “literally” term for that thing in order to find the similarities and

the relation between those things. The other functions of metaphors are to explain, clarify, describe, express, evaluate, and entertain. Metaphors are also a creative way for authors to make novels more interesting and entertaining.

For example: **All the world is a stage.** And all the men and women merely players (William Shakespeare, *As you like it*, 2/7). The quotation wanted to show that there are something in common between the world and the properties of the stage.

b. Personification

Personification is giving the human qualities or traits to a thing. Those traits are sensations, emotions, desires, physical gestures, expressions, and power of speech. **such as: the sun smiled down on us from above**

c. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an extravagant statement. Someone uses exaggerated terms to reinforce something or to increase the level of something. Usually it is used to create an impression for the readers. For example: Her house is as big as The White House

d. Irony

Irony is the use of words or phrase that say the opposite of what you really mean, often as a joke. For example: “ The weather is very good”, the fact, it is rain.

There are three types of irony: **verbal irony** is a figurative language which say the opposite meaning of a real situation. **Dramatic or situational irony** is the use of theatrical device by having a character who say some words which the audiences or readers know exactly that those words have a different meaning with the real situation, but the character himself don't realize about it. **Irony of fate** occurs in a situation which the result is totally different with what someone's expected.

e. Metonymy

Metonymy comes from Greece words *meta* which is changing and *onoma* which is name. According to Gorys Keraf (1984:142) metonymy is figurative language which tell about something by using another thing because both of them have a close relationship to each other. That relationship can be name of an inventor of that thing, the owner of a thing, cause and effect, etc.

According to Widyono, metoymy is using the brand of the products instead of saying the kinds of products. By using this kind

of figurative speech, it might be can improve the readers understanding about the story in the novels.

f. Paradox

According to Widjono, The word paradox comes from *paradoxo*: *para* is oppite with, and *doxa* is: opinion or idea. Paradox is the way to express or say the opinion by saying the oppsite condition. For example: They have ears, but hear not.

g. Symbol

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, symbol is a person, an object, an event, etc. That represents a more general quality or situation such as: red rose is symbol of love or or white is symbol of purity in Western culture.

In literature,the form of symbol can be a verbal expressions, pictures, things, settings, events, and characterizations. The writers usually use symbol to impress the readers or to make the purpose of the story stonger. In literature, winter is symbol of death (Albertine, 2005: 54)

h. Simile

Simile is a figurative language which want to express something by comparing something with the qualities or traits of another thing. The authors usually use words "like", "as", "than",

or “resembles”. So, when a novels, songs, poets, etc contain those words, it’s exactly a simile. For example: Her face is bright **like** a moon.

i Litotes

Litotes in a way to express something which deny the real situation by giving an understatement effect. For example, in Willian Wordsworth poem **The Prelude** uses the phrase “not seldom” to say “fairly often”

j Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word of a group of words that imitate the sound it’s describing. It can be a sound from things, like “click”, “buzz”, or “bluuh”, animal sound: “bark”, “meow”, “quack”, or “oink”

2.2 Fantasy

Fantasy is a story based on and controlled by an overt violation of what is generally accepted as a possibility (Murray and Kristen, 1996:224). Fantasy fiction, contains magical elements like speakable animals, people who have giant size or thumb size, magic, the future that is more sophisticated than the real world, etc, which don’t exist in real world. Fantasy fiction is interesting because the readers should imagine or create the “unreal” world to be “real” in their minds.

The reality is belong to that person only because someone's perception or imagination about the unreal different from other people's imagination, actually someone can't retell her/his imagination to other people.

Usually in the fantasy story, the author begins the story in a real world and the human as the characters, then the setting moves to the unreal world as found in C.S Lewis's *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*.

2.2.1 Special Characteristics of fantasy

The author of the fantasy novels set up the fantasy world with elements which very different with the real world. Sometimes that elements looked more than the reality itself. Some elements of fantasy novels are invented supernatural creatures, magic, love, a great battle, weapon, setting and Language.

Special Characteristic of fantasy demanded by the reader (as cited in www.southernct.edu/~Brownm/300su_13.html) accessed on May 19th 2010

a. Unreal

1. The fantasy worlds are presented in the story as if they were real; certain rules are established--and adhered--by the author that operate within the fantasy world

2. The fantasy remains past the end of the story--that is, the characters do not, for example, awake to find it was all just a dream

b. Originality:

1. Fantasy is an original work of fiction and not a retelling of a folktale

c. Believability, achieved by:

1. Massing of detail--vivid descriptions
2. Maintaining consistency--for example, can only enter special world through the wardrobe in the attic
3. Restraining the fantastic--there are limits to powers, etc.
4. Rooted in reality and human nature

2.2.2 Characteristics of fantasy

According to Welch, there are some characteristics of fantasy:

a. Magic

Magic is the most important element in fantasy that differs it from another genre. According to Saricks, there are some characteristics of fantasy which appear in horror story, like fearness and the existance of some creatures, but when the story contains magical elements, it's obviously a fantasy.

b. Good versus evil

This element is not only appear in the fantasy story, almost in every genre of story contains this element. Usually the good characters tried to destroy the evil, whether they use magic or not. The good character face the large evil empire with other supporting characters (friends or family) , or sometimes kill or destroy the evil, alone.

c. Heroes

Heroes usually appear in the Epic fantasy. According to Welch, characteristics of a hero are noble, courageous, self-sacrificing, loyal, and often male—flawed or incomplete, and yet powerful. In every story, a hero is someone who will be able to save other people at the end of the story.

d. Beasts

Beasts are the creatures which often appear in the fantasy story, like: dragons, goblins, shape-shifters, trolls, unicorns, serpents, elves, and in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban there is a creature called Hippogriff, a creature which head is eagle and the body is horse). The beasts are usually powerful and strong, and make frightening effect in the story. But, sometimes those creatures help and protect the protagonists.

e. Danger, Violence, and Battle

This elements, appear in the climatic scenes where the protagonists or the heros show their bravery to kill the evil while the other chacacters

are death. According to Welch, Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* trilogy and also his book *Hobbit* are perfect examples of fantasy stories that result in a climatic test of the character's courage in battle.

2.2.3 Elements of Fantasy

According to Saricks, there are some elements of fantasy novel:

- a. The setting mostly take place on earth, but out of time or invincible to most people. It because the magic is the main element in the fantasy.
- b. The story lines about good and evil. The protagonists win the battle and destroy the evil at the end of the story. The protagonists usually reach the victory difficultly.
- c. The situations move from humorous to dark. The melancholy tone usually appear in the end of the story, although the protagonists success to beat the evil or win the battle.
- d. The characters are divided into two types, good and bad.

“Characters, clearly defined as good or bad, often attain special magical gifts and the story lines explore ways to discover one's own potential, magical, or otherwise. Even good characters will find themselves challenged, both physically and ethically. Characters may include mythical creatures: dragons, unicorns, elves, wizards—as well as more familiar ones” (Saricks, 2009: 267)

- e. In the beginning of the story, the author introduces the characters, describes the setting or the scenes, brings the readers to the unfamiliar world where the heroes usually beat the evils, and the last, presents the adventure elements.

f. The language style becomes the element which make the readers can imagine the characters and landscape, and the illustrations sometimes enhance both adults and children fantasy.

2.2.4 Style in Fantasy

According to Le Guin (1980:95) fantasy story is a story which is created by a certain author to build a new world, and Tolkien called it “Secondary Universe”. The Readers or other people never seen that world before, or never imagined that world because it only exist in author’s mind.

The Authors need language to create the fantasy world and make the readers believe it. To make the story more believable, the authors usually give human characters or personified to animals, inanimate objects, or supernatural being. Like in Harry Potter, the ghost can talk, and do human activities. As stated by Le Guin in *The Language of the night: essays on fantasy and science fiction* (p.95) The authors also use poetic language to describe or tell about elves because it will make the readers think that elves is a beautiful and unique creatures.

The used of Language dialects, vocabulary, and speech rhythms are important to reinforce character’s personalities, a geographical setting, or a specific time period.

Some authors sometimes use colorful and dramatical language to describe the details of the story or to make the story extravagant. Creating

the unusual names sometimes important to make the readers interested in the story and to make the readers smile (Saricks, 2009:274) such as Rowling chose some names that maybe make the reader laugh or smile, like Smeltings, Malfoy (bad luck), Nearly-Headless-Nick, Bloody Baron, etc.

In writing his book, Tolkien used a plain and clear English, the vocabulary is not striking, everything is direct, concrete and simple (Le Guin, 1980: 93). According to Issacharoff, The authors must be able to make the readers believe the “Secondary World” during the act of reading, that’s why, language plays the important role.

As stated in *On Reffering in Literature*, Tolkien said “a secondary world which your mind can enter. Inside it, what he relates it “true”: it accords with the laws of that world. You therefore believe it. While you are, as it were inside” (Issacharoff, 1987:2)

According to Stoodt, the author often use sensory imagery to make the readers hear, smell, and taste the sounds, odors, and taste of the imaginary places.

2.3 Characters

Character is the most important part in novel. Usually the author describe the characters by using the character’s traits, behaviour, style, personality, physical description, environment, class, etc. There are some types of characters and ways to representing them, like major and minor characters, flat and round characters, static and dynamic characters.

2.3.1 Based on the roles in the story, characters divided into two:

a. major characters

The character which appear mostly in in the story. According to Diyanni, major character played important role in the story or theme. Usually the differentiate between the major character and the minor character is clear. The major character is not only one person, but also sometimes two persons or more who have relationship or friendship. The major character is usually the protagonist

b. Minor character

According to Diyanni, minor character is the secondary characters which function is to illuminatethe major characters. The minor characters is the supporting characters which usually static or unchange. It means the character's manner or attitude is the same from beginning of the story till the end.

2.3.2 Based on the personality, character is divided into two:

a. Dynamic characters

Dynamic character is the character whom attitude, purpose, and behavior changing as the story progresses (Diyanni, 2001: 55). It can be seen in some novels, at the beginning of the story, the

character is kind, honest, loyal, and moral, then, because of certain situation, the character becomes an evil, crazy, or psychopath.

b. Static characters

The character who never change from the beginning story till the end.

2.3.3 Based on the problems that appear in the story, character is divided into two:

a. Flat character

According to Tomlinson and Brown, Flat character is a character described in a one sided and undeveloped manners. In some stories, flat character is as a symbol of evil or good. The characteristics of the flat character are, the readers can easily recognize and remember the character because it never change,

b. Round character

The character who have complete traits and manners. This character is usually the protagonist character. The author of the novel gave more portion to this character, explored the depth of character's mind (conscious or unconscious), and the past of this character.

2.3.4 based on the behaviour, character is divided into two:

a. Protagonist

Protagonist is the main character in the story. It usually the most often character which appear in the story. The protagonist *may* also be the hero, but the protagonist, sometimes is not “heroic”, a protagonist could be vain and silly. A protagonist also the victim of bullying or persecution (Leng, 2000: 17). In some stories, the protagonist can be more than one person such as a group of friends which also play important role in the story.

b. Antagonist

Antagonist is oppose and prosecute the protagonist. Antagonist is the evil character, and usually called villain. An antagonist called villain if the character is evil cruel, scheming, dangerous, inhuman, and monstrous (Leng, 2000:18)

2.4 Plot

Plot maybe define as a story’s sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. It usually called chronological (Gwynn, 2002:7). **Exposition** is the stable condition at the beginning of the story. The next part is complication where the stable condition is begin to move and causing the **raising action** in the story. Accident or illness which affect the characters challed external complication. The

complication appear between two characters which have different purpose and idea will create the conflict . The conflict begins to complicated and serious until the story raise the **climax**, and move to **falling action**. Then the last is **resolution**, or ending of the story, such as “They lived happily ever after”.

Acording to Stoodt, to make the fantasy story believable, perfect and as if it’s real, the author should arrange the setting and the characters in the right part. Usually the authors of fantasy novel begin the story in the real world or human world, then step by step the story moves to the fantastic world or the world which filled with magic. Sometimes the readers will realize that it’s a fantasy story in the second or third chapter.

There are also fantasy story which character live in the real world, but he/she go back and forth from the real world to the fantastic world such as, in Fog Magic, the writer, Julia Sauer makes a character who lives in the real world, but comes to a village named Blue Cove, when it’s foggy. This plot is effective for the children to open their mind and to make them believe that fantastic world is real (Stoodt, 1996:194).

2.5 Setting

Setting is the time and place of a story and in most cases the details of description are given to the reader directly by the narrator. There are 2 types of setting, exterior setting and interior setting. Exterior setting can be countries(Germany, London, France, Greece,etc), landscapes and places (forests, deserts, rivers, mountains), cities, towns, buildings. The setting also could be

imaginary (Neverland, Narnia, Atlantis) (Leng, 2000:80). Interior setting describes the place inside the room (bedroom, kitchen, living room).

According to Mc.Elmeel, the story will be more interesting if the author set the story in the incredible places. By making a wonderful setting, the author success to make the readers believe as if the story is take part in the real world. The authors must explain the details of the setting to make the readers might be able to visualize, hear, and feel everything about the setting.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study aims to analyze how figures of speech applied in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban and the characteristics of fantasy novel in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban. The data taken from the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and narrations that are applying stylistics and characteristics of fantasy novel. The data will be analyzed by using Geoffrey N. Leech and Michael H.Short *Style in Fiction* and Rollie James Welch in his book *The Guy-Friendly YA Library*

According to Leech and Short (1981:13) , Stylistics is approach in linguistic which study about style. Style also can make the novels or literature texts more beautiful and different from the non-literary texts. Style is related to the choice of words that the authors used and the figures of speech, like metaphore, simile, personification, hyperbole, and irony.

According to Welch in his book *The Guy-Friendly YA Library*, there are characteristics of the fantasy such as: magic, good versus evil, beasts, hero, dangerous, and violent.

Stylistics theory will help the writer to find out what kinds of figure of speech that appear in the novel and what is the most dominant figure of speech in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. Then Welch characteristics of fantasy will help the writer to analyzing the characteristics of fantasy which appear in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach of the study

The approach of the study is descriptive analytical study because the study wants to investigate figures of speech in building characteristics of fantasy in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban Novel and to find out what is the most dominant figure of speech. According to Ratna (2004:53) , descriptive analytical study means a study where facts are collected, described and supported with analysis.

3.2 Source of the data

A source of the data is Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel. The data would be the dialogue words, sentences, phrases, clauses, and narrations.

3.3 Data Collecting Procedures

In this study, the data was collected by identifying figures of speech in the characteristics of fantasy through the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and narrations in Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel. Techniques to collect the data are by reading the novel thoroughly, identifying words, sentences,

clauses, phrases, dialogue and narrations in the characteristics of fantasy applying figures of speech. Therefore the steps as follow:

1. Reading the novel thoroughly
2. Identifying the characteristics of fantasy novel shown in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban
3. Identifying the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and narrations in the characteristics of fantasy which applying figures of speech

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The novels are analyzed using stylistics theory and additional theory related to fantasy, and drawing conclusion based on the analysis. Therefore the steps as follow:

1. Categorizing the characteristics of fantasy shown in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban
2. Analyzing the characteristics of fantasy in the Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban
3. Categorizing the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and narrations in the characteristics of fantasy which contain figures of speech
4. Analyzing the dialogue, words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and narrations in the characteristics of fantasy applying figures of speech based on related theories
5. Drawing conclusion

CHAPTER VI

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Every author has his/her own style in creating a novel. That style might become the factor that makes the readers interested in reading the novel. Usually the authors of novels never give the illustration by using pictures like comics. So, the readers should visualize that story in their mind by using their own imagination. The proper choice of words or the language style are important to make the readers be able to imagine the story. The readers might be able to imagine a story which takes part in human life and tells about human's activities like the readers do in their real life.

It is clear that the genre of Harry Potter novel is a fantasy story which the story, the setting, and the plot never exist in human's life. That's why, J.K Rowling's style and language in creating that magical world are important to make the readers can be able to imagine the story.

Harry Potter is one of the most phenomenal fantasy story. This is one of the reason why the writer chose Harry Potter as the source of the data for thesis analysis. It got many awards such as: *Whitaker Platinum Book Awards*, *Nestle Smarties Book Prizes*, *Hugo Awards*, *Best Seller Books from New York Times*. J.K Rowling as a writer also achieved *Officer of The British Empire* (given by Queen Elisabeth II).

Rowling's style in creating the magical world of Harry Potter is unique. She is not only create a magical world which is dark, scary, and full with unusual creatures, but also a magical world which is interesting and full with magic that make the readers sometimes imagine if they live in that world and study in Hogwarts school. So, the writer wanted to reveal figures of speech in building characteristics of fantasy in Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban novel through the dialogue, words, sentences, phrases, clauses, and narrations. This chapter contains the analysis of characteristics of fantasy story, special characteristics of fantasy (demanded by the readers) , and the figures of speech in Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban.

4.1 Characteristics of fantasy

According to Welch (2007) there are some characteristics of fantasy such as magic, good versus evil, eroes, beasts, and danger, violance, and battle. First, the writer wanted to elaborate figures of speech in building magic in Harry Potter and the prisoner of Azkaban.

4.1.1 Magic

Magic is the most important element in fantasy that differ it from another genre. According to Saricks, when the story contains magical elements, it's obviously a fantasy. Here are some examples of events, things, and places which contain of magic. The rest of them, can be seen in table in the appendix.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
1	“Harry Potter was a highly unusual boy in many ways” (chapter 1, p.1).	hyperbole

This is the opening sentence in the novel. Rowling put **hyperbole** “highly” instead of saying “unusual boy” only because the author wanted to emphasize that Harry Potter is not an ordinary boy, he is a wizard. He studied in Hogwarts school of magic. By using the word “highly” in the beginning of the novel, the readers would be aware that there is something special with Harry Potter that make him different from other people. The readers might be interested in reading the novel because of it and curious to read it. The opening sentence in the novel might attract the readers to read it.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
2	Now, I’m saying nothing against your family, Petunia” — she patted Aunt Petunia’s bony hand with her shovel-like one “but your sister was a bad egg. (Chapter 2, p. 36)	Metaphor

In this scene, Rowling used **metaphor** to describe Harry’s mom. Aunt Marge compare Harry’s mom with a bad egg. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary , bad means poor quality, below an acceptable standard, and morally

unacceptable. In human world, a wizard is the worst person ever, that's why Uncle Vernon and Petunia were ashamed to have a wizard as their family member. They lied to everyone about Harry's mom by saying that she married with an unemployment guy (Harry's dad) and she was runaway from home. By knowing those facts, people start judging her as a bad woman and comparing her with a bad egg. It means Harry's mom has bad quality as a human and her moral is exactly unacceptable.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
3	The Knight Bus kept mounting the pavement, but it didn't hit anything; lines of lampposts, mailboxes, and trash cans jumped out of its way as it approached and back into position once it had passed (Chapter 3, p. 44)	Personification

Knight Bus is one of the transportation tools in magic world besides broomsticks or Hogwarts express (train). This bus almost same with what people have in the real life, but there are some things that make this bus different. First Muggle couldn't see it and second it went so fast. The use of **personification** in this part is to give the funny effect for the readers. They might laugh when they were reading this part because it's funny to imagine how dead things like lampposts, mailboxes, and trash cans had feets and

jumped to avoid the bus. It seems all of those things are afraid of the speed of that bus and try to avoid it.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
4	Watching the other guests: funny little witches from the country, up for a day's shopping; venerable-looking wizards arguing over the latest article in <i>Transfiguration Today</i> (Chapter 4, p.57)	Metonymy

Transfiguration Today is one of newspapers' brand in magic world. Because of another brand of newspapers there, Rowling used **metonymy** to distinguish them. To make the story believable, Rowling created some kinds of newspapers like in the real world. In magic world, the most dominant news paper is Daily Prophet because it's supported by The Misnistry of Magic and under the control of it. *The Transfiration Today* newspaper appears so often in this novel because the main newspaper here is *Daily Prophet*.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
5	'I felt weird,' said Ron, shifting his shoulders uncomfortably. ' like I'd never be cheerful again... ' (chapter 5, p. 96)	Simile

Rowling describe the effect of dementor's attack by using **simile**. The readers might understand how does it feel clearly because of that comparison. The readers suppose to imagine live in sadness and there is no happiness anymore to feel this scene. Dementors are the scariest creature in magic world, people avoid it because it sucks the happiness from them, then take their soul. Without happiness, someone will live in his/her bad memory, horror and fearness. Those kind of things would make someone becomes mad then died slowly.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
6	"Farewell, my comrades-in-arms! If ever you have need of noble heart and steely sinew, call upon Sir Cadogan!" "Yeah, we'll call you, " muttered Ron as the knight disappeared," if we ever need someone mental. (Chapter 6, p. 112).	Irony

Sir Cadogan is a knight. He rides his horse wherever he goes. He is like a ghost and can walk through the Hogwart's walls, glasses, doors, etc. He asks Hogwart's students to have a battle with him to prove his capacity as knight by yelling at them or saying impolite. Rowling used **irony** to make the story more interesting and entertaining. Ron doesn't say to Sir Cadogan that he doesn't need his help anymore directly, but he said it in the

polite way. The readers know that Ron would never ask him cause he is mad and no one need a mental to help them. Ron said the opposite thing to express his feeling.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
7	Crack! Where the mummy had been was a woman with floor-length black hair And a skeletal, green-tinged face -- a banshee.(Chapter 7,p. 150)	onomatopoeia

The function of **onomatopoeia** in the scene above is almost the same with another scene, to give the sound effect, so the readers will interested in reading the novel. It's also useful to make the readers feel as if they were in the magic world and hear that sound. Without it, the novel would be too silent and bored.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
8	The only light now came from the silvery ghosts, who were drifting about talking seriously to the prefects, and the enchanted ceiling, which, like the sky outside, was scattered with stars. (Chapter 9, p.178).	Simile

Hogwart castle was builded with magic, it's really different with the castle in human's world. The readers have their own version in imaging that castle. In this scene, Rowling help the readers to imagine the design's of Hogwart's ceiling by using

simile. It's not an ordinary ceiling like in the real world because no one ever seen it, so by using comparison "like", the readers might be able to imagine how awesome Hogwart's castle is.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
9	Thin ink lines began to spread like a spider's web from the point that George's wand had touched (Chapter 10, p. 209)	Simile

This is another thing that make magis is special and amazing. Just by touching paper with wand, someone could make something invisible to be visible. Rowling also described the process of it by using **simile**. It's useful to help the readers understand the story cause simile is comparing the real thing with the fantasy thing. No one knows the exact shape of "The Marauder's Map" and how it works. By using the comparison between "spider web" , the readers might have clear understanding about it.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
10	"Malfoy! Wait till he sees you on this! He'll be sick as a pig! This is an international standard broom, this is!" (Chapter 11, p.242)	Simile

Malfoy is one of a rich students in Hogwarts school. His parents took control the Ministry of Magic and Hogwarts school by using his money. Mayfoy always gets everything he wants. Ron said that if Malfow saw Harry’s new broomstick he would sick as pig. The use of **simile** is to describe how Malfoy’s face looks like and also to give the story more interesting and funny. Malfoy would be angry or might be ashamed and his pale face would turn into pink as a pig because he is jealous of Harry. It because the fact that Harry’s broomstick is the best one ever and cost a lot.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
11	“There's no chance at all of recovery. You'll just exist. As an empty shell. And your soul is gone forever... lost." (Chapter 12, p.268)	Simile

By using **simile** in this scene, Rowling wanted to explain the effect of Dementor’s kiss. Giving the details of that effect is not enough to activate readers imagination, so put simile to give clear explanation of it and also to make the readers get the feeling that Dementor is really one of the most dangerous creatures. Dementor kiss didn’t make people die, but worse than it. It would be difficult for the readers to imagine something that worse than dead. So, by using “as an empty shell” so it would be easy to imagine someone

who get the dementor's kiss. Those people don't die, but live without souls.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
12	Neville's grandmother's voice, magically magnified to a hundred times its usual volume , shrieking about how he had brought shame on the whole family (Chapter 14, p.295)	Hyperbole

This scene is little bit too over. If that massive sound really exist, it might damage people's hearing. The purpose of **hyperbole** is first, to make the novel interesting cause the readers might laugh when they were reading it. Second, to show to the readers that magic could make something ordinary to be extraordinary. Someone usually get a howler because she/he made mistakes. Harry Potter is a children book, so the author wanted to remind the readers that naughty children or kids deserve for a punishment.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
13	They walked past the Three Broomsticks and climbed a slope to visit the Shrieking Shack, the most haunted dwelling in Britain. " Even the Hogwarts ghosts avoid it, " said Ron (Chapter 14, p.302)	Hyperbole

Actually, Harry Potter novel is a children book. Usually children are afraid of ghost or something like that. Rowling describes Shrieking Shack by using **hyperbole** because the author wanted to show that this place is so scary, more than the readers can expect. It will make the readers wondering what is the most scary creature besides ghost. Even ghost avoids that place. By using the hyperbole, the authors might expect the readers would feel that it's really scary and make them afraid or give them the goosebumps. Another function of hyperbole is to make the story believable. Because Harry Potter is a fantasy novel, the readers obviously know that all of the events and all of the things are impossible to be true. So, by exaggerating those events, the readers might believe that all of the scenes there might be true

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
14	Well, honestly... 'The fates have informed her' who sets the exam? She does! What an amazing prediction! " she said, not troubling to keep her voice low. (Chaper 15, p.320)	Irony

Sometimes **irony** is needed to express someone's feeling, but not directly. He/she usually tells the opposite things. In this scene, Hermione didn't really mean to say that it's really good prediction. She said the opposite thing to express her real opinion about divination lesson because as the smartest student in the class,

she can't believe something that she can't find in the books. That's why in this scene Hermione said what amazing prediction, but in fact she wanted to say that it doesn't make sense at all. She even said it out loud to make her teacher realized that it was really a stupid thing. She couldn't believe that crystal ball could show the exact thing about future.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
15	They had potions that afternoon, which was unqualified disaster (Chapter 16, p.343).	Metaphor

According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, 'unqualified' means 'not having the right knowledge, experience, and qualifications to do something'. Rowling used the **metaphor** in this scene to show to the readers that Harry Potter hates this lesson so much. Harry compares potions with disaster because he never knew how to make the right potions in the class, he fails everytime Snape ordered him to make it. That's why he said potions as a disaster cause it's the most difficult lesson for him and he was afraid of failing in this subject. The disaster not only come from the subject itself, but also the teacher (Severus Snape). The present of Snape in the class made everything getting worse, he not only hissed Harry that he doesn't have any qualification in potions making, but also he said that Harry's dad was a bad person.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
16	It was like watching a speeded-up film of a growing tree. A head was shooting upward from the ground; limbs were sprouting (Chapter 19, p. 394)	Simile

This is the event when Scabbers or Ron's rat turn into a man. Actually, he is not a rat, he is an animagus. In magic world, animagus is someone who can turn into an animal. The moment when that rat turned into a man is something that will not happen in the real life. So, to make the readers can keep up the story in their imagination, Rowling compares a real thing with a fantasy thing by using **simile**. The functions of simile in this scene is to give description how that rat turn into a man and the time duration of it. That moment happened so fast or maybe less than one minute, that's why Rowling compares it with watching a speeded-up film or growing tree. People usually speed up the movie by using "fast-forward" and of course the movie will go so fast and end less than one minute. It took a very short time to change his appearance from a rat to be a man because of magic.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
17	She was carrying the largest block of chocolate he had ever seen in his life. It looked like a small boulder. (Chapter 21, p. 418)	Hyperbole

It is not an ordinary chocolate like people have in the real life, it was an extraordinary chocolate cause the size is abnormal. Harry Potter lived in the muggle world, so he is still shocked everytime he sees something extraordinary in the magic world. In this part, Harry is surprised to see the size of the chocolate cause he really never seen it before. It because magic took part in making that chocolate size so big. The funcion of this **hyperbole** is to make the readers impress with that chocolate and they would try to create their own size of it in their minds. By using the hyperbole, the readers would imagine if they are in magic world, so they could taste that chocolate because children love chocolate very much.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
18	Oh my dear boy, we're not going to punish you for a little thing like that! ' cried Fudge, waving his crumpet impatiently. (Chapter 3, p.53)	Litotes

Rowling put figurative language **litotes** in this part. It indicates with "**for a little thing like that!**" because in fact, it's really a big problem, it will cause many dangerous effects to the existance of magic in this world. Harry Potter has blown up his aunt accidentally, and it's really a big problem because according to the law in the Ministry of Magic, underage wizards are not allowed to use magic outside school. People from Ministry of

Magic had to come to muggle world to solve that problem then modify's people's memories surrounding because no one of muggle knew that magic still exist. So, when Ministry of Magic said it was "a little" problem, it's not true at all cause in fact it was really a massive problem that threaten the existance of magic.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
19	The book tried to bite , but Hagrid ran a giant forefinger down its spine, and the book shivered, and then fell open and lay quiet in his hand. (Chapter 6, p.125)	Personification

By using **personification** here, Rowling wanted to show that Harry Potter world is unique and really different with the real world. The presence of magic make everything in magic world seems extraordinary and as if all of the dead things could do many things like human. In that world, even a book could move, run, stand, and bite. I this scene, a book was acting like a dog. It tried to bite everyone who open the bound. The only way to oen that book is by striking it, then it would feel open like a tame dog.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
20	Madam Pomfrey can mend cuts in about a second, " said Harry, who had had far worse injuries mended magically by the nurse. (Chapter 6, p.131).	Hyperbole

This scene shows that by using magic, you can do everything in a short time. Madam Pomfrey didn't really cure diseases in 2 seconds, she also need time to cure it and need to find proper spells for those diseases. But it must be faster than what doctors do (like in real world) . By using **hyperbole**, Rowling wanted to show that magic makes everything easy. Just by waving their wand, the wizards can anything quickly. Hyperbole also will make the readers interested in reading the novel because fantasy novel could make their imagination alive.

4. 1.2 Good versus evil

Every genre of story contains this element. Usually the good characters tried to destroy the evil, whether they use magic or not. The good character face the large evil empire with other supporting characters (friends or family) , or sometimes kill or destroy the evil, alone. Here are some examples, how Rowling describe Voldemort as an evil. The rest of them can be seen in table in the appendix

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
1	“What, Voldemort?” said Harry, without thinking. Even Stan’s pimples went white; Ern jerked the steering wheel so hard that a whole farmhouse had to jump aside to avoid the bus. “You outta your tree?” yelled	Hyperbole

	Stan. ““Choo say ’is name for?” (Chapter 3, p.47)	
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Voldemort is the cruelest wizard in the magic world. No one could beat him. The only one person who saved from his “avada kedavra” spell is only Harry Potter. No one is dare enough even to call or mention his name “Lord Voldemort”. The usually called him “he who was not be named” or “you know who”. By using figurative language **hyperbole** , Rowling wanted to create the strong image of Lord Voldemort as an unbeatable wizard and cruel. In this scene, Ern hit the break of the bus really hard and made dead thing like farm house jumped to avoid it just because Harry mentioned Voldemort’s name . Those over-reacted actions were happened everytime Voldemort’s name was mentioned.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
2	“I’m not trying to be a hero, but seriously, Sirius Black can’t be worse than Voldemort , can he?”. Mr. Weasley flinched at the sound of the name ,but overlooked it. (Chapter 5, p. 83)	Hyperbole

This is another scene which shows the dominant power of Voldemort as the evil in magic world. Even tough Voldemort lost his power, still no one is dare enough to mention his name. The

existence of **hyperbole** is needed to create a powerful figure of Voldemort as an evil. In this scene, Mr Weasley was shocked when Harry mentioned his name. In fact, Mr. Weasley is one of a strong wizards.

4.1.3 Beasts

Beasts are the creatures which often appear in the fantasy story, like: dragons, goblins, shape-shifters, trolls, unicorns, serpents, elves, etc. The beasts are usually powerful and strong, and make frightening effect in the story. But, sometimes those creatures help and protect the protagonists. These are some kinds of creature which exist in magic world. The rest of them can be seen in table in the appendix.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
1	Trotting toward them were a dozen of the most bizarre creatures Harry had ever seen . They had the bodies, hind legs, and tails of horses, but the front legs, wings, and heads of what seemed to be giant eagles, with cruel, steel-colored beaks and large, brilliantly, orange eyes (Chapter 6, p.125)	Hyperbole

Hogwarts is full with many strange things that surprised Harry Potter. There are many things in magic world that he never seen before. One of them is Hipogriff. It has eagle head and horse

body. Rowling uses **hyperbole** “The most bizzare creatures” to describe Harry’s opinion about it. The word “most” wanted to emphasize that it’s really the weirdest and the most unique creature that Harry ever seen. In fact, all of stuffs in magic world are weird and unusual, but in this scene, Hipogriff really impress Harry Potter than another thing.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
2	"Look at the state of his robes," Malfoy would say in a loud whisper as Professor Lupin passed. " He dresses like our old house-elf (Chapter 8, p. 154)	Simile

House elf is one of a fantastic creature in magic world. It could help people to do their house jobs like cooking, washing, etc. In short, elf is a slave in rich wizard families. By using **simile**, Rowling compares Lupin’s way of dress with a house elf. Malfoy indirectly said that Lupin’s clothes is bad and his status is same as a house elf. Everyone in magic world know that house elf’s clothes are the worst thing ever and it has the lowest social status in magic world.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
3	They studied Red Caps, nasty little goblin like creatures that lurked wherever there	Simile

	had been bloodshed: in the dungeons of castles and the potholes of deserted battlefields, waiting to bludgeon those who had gotten lost. (Chapter 8, p. 154)	
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Red Caps was a new creature that Harry learn in the class. By using **simile**, Rowling tried to help readers to know the exact figure of red caps. it's difficult to create this kind of creature in readers mind cause they never seen it before. Rowling not only gave the description of Red caps, but also gave some details of them like where people could find them, what they would do when people see them, how to handle them. Those details would make the readers imagine that kind of creature easily and clearly.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
4	Kappas, creepy. water-dwellers that looked like scaly monkeys , with webbed hands itching to strangle unwitting waders in their ponds (Chapter 8, p.154) .	Simile

Simile played important role in describing everything that people never seen before. In this scene, kappas is a new creature for the readers, but monkey is a common animal in human's world. So, by using **simile** and comparing the figure of monkey with

kappas, the readers might be able to create their own kappas that almost the same with Rowling expect.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
5	He could feel them watching him, hear their rattling breath like an evil wind around him. (Chapter 20, p. 413)	Simile

In this part, he refers to Harry and they refer to Dementors. Dementors are the most awful creature in the magic world. They are Azkaban Guards. They could suck someone's happiness and soul. By using **simile** in this part, Rowling wanted the readers to feel the effect if the Dementors were so close to them. That simile would give a scary effect to the readers and give them goosebumps because Rowling compared the existence of the Dementors with evil. In fact, evil is the most scariest thing in this world that people tried to avoid. Rowling also gave another detail to support that simile with "hear their rattling breath". That detail might bring the readers to a certain feeling that the author expects.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
6	"NO!" Hermione screamed, 'Harry, don't trust him, he's been helping Black get into the castle, he wants you dead too— he's a werewolf (Chapter 19, p.372)	Metaphor

Warewolf is another fantasy creature that usually appears in almost fantasy story. Sometimes warewolf is called shape-shifter cause it has two shapes, human and werewolf. By using **metaphor**, Rowling presented the real shape of Professor Lupin through Hermione. “**He is a warewolf**” indicated that Lupin is not a human like other people, cause there are some warewolf qualities that showed similarities with him. That’s why Hermione said that he was a warewolf . The function of methapore in this part is to said directly what someone want to express by using another thing which has similarities with what someone want to say.

No	Line/dialog	Figure of speech
7	The snowy owl clicked her beak and fluttered down onto Harry’s arm. (Chapter 3, p.56)	Metaphor

This scene is using snowy to describe Hedwig’s or the owl appereance. Hedwig’s color is as white snow, that’s why, Rowling used “snowy” to compare it. Owl is a special animal in magic world. Its job is to deliver letters, presents, or other things to every place in this world. Harry’s owl is quite different with the other owls because of the color. Usually, the color of an owl is grey, brown, black, or maybe yellow, but harry’s owl is white. But, by using figurative language **metaphor**, it will make the the novel

more interesting and beautiful. Instead of saying ‘his white owl’, Rowling said ‘snowy owl’. It also will impact the readers imagination, they will automatically imagine the color of the snow while they are reading it.

4.2. Characters analysis

Characters play the important role in the novel. Usually the author describe the characters by using the character’s traits, behaviour, style, personality, physical description, environment, class, etc. Based on the roles in the story, characters divided into two: major characters and minor characters. The major characters in this novel are Harry, Ron, and Hermione. They are best friends have different habits and characteristics. The minor characters are Malfoy and Snape. Here are the explanation about each character:

4. 2.1 Major characters

The character which appear mostly in in the story. According to Diyanni, major character played important role in the story or theme. In Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, the major characters are Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, and Ron Weasley. They appear almost in all pages of the novel. They are best friends and always go and enjoy the adventures together.

(1) Harry Potter

Harry Potter is a well known wizard in magic world, he was famous not because of his magic ability, but because he is the only one

person who could make the greatest wizard ever, Lord Voldemort lost his power. All people know him from the scar in his forehead because it is a mark given by Voldemort. Everytime people see that scar, they know exactly that he Harry Potter.

“Of all the unusual things about Harry, **this scar was the most extraordinary of all**. It was not, as the Dursleys had pretended for ten years, a souvenir of the car crash that had killed Harry’s parents, because Lily and James Potter had not died in a car crash. They had been murdered, **murdered by the most feared Dark wizard for a hundred years, Lord Voldemort**” (Chapter 1, p. 12)

No special qualities in Harry’s appearance, he looks like an ordinary boy, the only thing that makes him different is he is a wizard. His personal traits are the combination between his mom and his dad. His face looks like his dad, but his green eyes look like his mom. Everyone in magic world seems know Harry and his parents well, that’s why every person he met always said the same thing that his green eyes is like his mom, Lily

Harry, though still rather small and skinny for his age, had grown a few inches over the last year. His jet-black hair, however, was just as it always had been — stubbornly untidy, whatever he did to it. **The eyes behind his glasses were bright green**, and on his forehead, clearly visible through his hair, was a thin scar, shaped like a bolt of lightning. (Chapter 1, p.21)

Harry lives in a muggle world every summer holiday and back to Hogwart in beginning of the new semester. Harry lives with his aunt (his mom’s sister) and her husband Uncle Vernon. They hate Harry so much and mostly ignore him as if he is a hat stand or a stanger in their house.

Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia never remembered Harry's Birthday and never celebrated it. In short, Harry's life in that house is really terrible.

Yet another unusual thing about Harry was how little he looked forward to his birthdays. **He had never received a birthday card in his life. The Dursleys had completely ignored his last two birthdays, and he had no reason to suppose they would remember this one.** (Chapter 1, p. 12)

Harry is really a brave boy, he afraid of nothing, except Lord Voldemort and the dementors. He loves mystery, adventure, and challenge. The scene below prove his bravery. Black is a mass murderer who escape from Azkaban. Kowing that fact doesn't make Harry afraid of all, he feels like it's a challenge. That's why, when Malfoy asked him about catching Sirius Black, he answered it without no doubt **'yeah, that's right'**.

"Thinking of trying to catch Black single-handed, Potter?" "Yeah, that's right," said Harry off handedly

He is also the only one person who called 'Voldemort' name besides Professor Dumbledore. In fact, no wizards are brave enough to do it, they called Voldemort with 'you know who' or 'he who was not be named'.

"What, Voldemort?" said Harry, without thinking. Even Stan's pimples went white; Ern jerked the steering wheel so hard that a whole farmhouse had to jump aside to avoid the bus. "You outta your tree?" yelled Stan. **"Choo say 'is name for?"** "Sorry," said Harry hastily. **"Sorry, I — I forgot —" "Forgot!"** said Stan weakly. "Blimey, my 'eart's goin' that fast..." (chapter 3, p.47)

Harry Potter is a law breaker, he doesn't care about the school rules to help his friends or to face another challenge. In his third years in Hogwart's school, he was not allowed to go to Hogsmeade (Wizards' village) because he didn't has permission letter which was signed by his family or his god father. Again, Harry broke the rule by visiting Hogsmeade with the invisible cloak and found some passages to go outside school.

"He dropped his voice so that none of the sixth years could hear him and told them all about the Marauder's Map.

"How come Fred and George never gave it to me!" said Ron, outraged. "I'm their brother!" **"But Harry isn't going to keep it!" said Hermione, as though the idea were ludicrous. "He's going to hand it in to Professor McGonagall, aren't you, Harry?"**

"No, I'm not!" said Harry.

"Are you mad?" said Ron, goggling at Hermione. "Hand in something that good?" "If I hand it in, I'll have to say where I got it! Filch would know Fred and George had nicked it!" "But what about Sirius Black?" Hermione hissed. **"He could be using one of the passages on that map to get into the castle! The teachers have got to know!"** (Chapter 10, p.214-215)

Harry is really helpful, he would help his friends, even though it was really dangerous and threaten his soul. This scene below, show his bravery when he wanted to help Ron from the mass murderer Sirius Black. if his friend is in danger , he don't care of anything, the only one that comes to his mind is to help his friend no matter how hard it is. It can be seen in page 361 where he prefer to face the danger than call other people to help him.

"Harry — we've got to go for help —" Hermione gasped; she was bleeding too; the Willow had cut her across the shoulder. **"No! That thing's big enough to eat him; we haven't got time —"** . "Harry — we're never going to get through without help —" (Chapter 17, p.361)

Not only his face which looks like his father, but also his attitude and his basic characters. His father is a brave man who will do everything for his best friends no matter how dangerous it is. As Harry's dad best friend, Sirius Black admit it too. He understand Harry's basic character which want to help his friend because Sirius know that Harry will do the same thing like James (Harry's dad) usually does.

"I thought you'd come and help your friend," he said hoarsely. His voice sounded as though he had long since lost the habit of using it. "Your father would have done the same for me. **Brave of you not to run for a teacher.** I'm grateful...it will make everything much easier..." (Chapter 17, p. 365)

(2) **Hermione Granger**

She is the smartest student and the brightest wizard in her age. she can answer all of the questions that her teachers' asked. It because she loves reading books and spends her time mostly in library. Professor McGonagall as her teacher even gave her a special facility to make her could join all of the classes in the school by giving her a "time-turner".

"It's called a Time-Turner," Hermione whispered, "and I got it from Professor McGonagall on our first day back. I've been using it all year to get to all my lessons. Professor McGonagall made me swear I wouldn't tell anyone. **She had to write all sorts of letters to the Ministry of Magic so I could have one.** She had to tell them that **I was a model student** . (Chapter 21, p. 426)

"You're the cleverest witch of your age I've ever met, Hermione." (Chapter 17, p. 372)

She always does her best in doing her homework, no matter how much and hard it is. She enjoys her day as a Hogwart student and always becomes the first person who finished all of the homework given by her

teachers. She never complained about a lot of homework which is given by her teacher and while everyone complained that the homework is too much, she kept doing the homework and became the first one to finish it.

Harry had barely had time to marvel inwardly at the effort Hermione put into her homework, when Lupin started to laugh. **“Right again, Hermione!”** he said. “But the Ministry never knew that here used to be three unregistered Animagi running around Hogwarts.” (Chapter 18, p. 379).

There’s some interesting local history of witchcraft here, too. **I’ve rewritten my whole History of Magic essay** to include some of the things I’ve found out, I hope it’s not too long — **it’s two rolls of parchment more than Professor Binns asked for.** (Chapter 1, p. 18)

Hermione seems know everything in the wizard world, even though she is a muggle born (a wizard which was born from family who doesn’t has magical ability). She has so much knowledge because of reading so many books and spend most of her time in the library. She is the only Hogwarts students who read the History of Hogwarts because another student is too lazy to do it.

“Honestly, am I the only person who’s ever bothered to read *Hogwarts, A History*?” said Hermione crossly to Harry and Ron. (Chapter 9, p. 177)

She hates something that she couldn’t find in the book cause she believes something which she could see that proves in the books or in any other trusted sources, like newspaper. She was out from Divination class because she thought that the lesson is rubbish and she couldn’t find anything about it in the books. She even said something impolite about divination subject to her teacher without lowering her voice. Finally she decided to out because she got nothing from that subject.

“I think **Divination** seems very woolly,” she said, searching for her page. “**A lot of guesswork, if you ask me.**” (Chapter 6, p.122)

“Fine!” said Hermione suddenly, getting up and cramming *Unfogging the Future* back into her bag. “Fine!” she repeated, swinging the bag over her shoulder and almost knocking Ron off his chair. “**I give up! I’m leaving!**” (Chapter 15, p. 322)

As the best student in Hogwarts, Hermione sometimes annoyed her law-breaking best friends (Harry and Ron). She said that she would tell Professor McGonagall if they do something which is out of the laws. Their friendship was almost over because of Hermione’s this bad habit.

“So that’s it, is it?” said Professor McGonagall beadily, walking over to the fireside and staring at the Firebolt. “**Miss Granger has just informed me** that you have been sent a broomstick, Potter.” (Chapter 11, p. 250)

Harry stood staring after her, the tin of High-Finish Polish still clutched in his hands. Ron, however, rounded on Hermione.

“**What did you go running to McGonagall for?**”

Hermione threw her book aside. She was still pink in the face, but stood up and faced Ron defiantly. (Chapter 11, p. 252)

Through Hermione, Rowling wanted to show to the readers, especially children that they should study hard to be the best and read many books to know everything. It also motivates children to love their homework and be a clever student at school

(3) **Ron Weasley**

He comes from a very poor family. His dad works in Ministry of Magic. As one of the poorest student in the Hogwarts he feels awkward and Draco Malfoy makes it ten times more difficult because he said that Ron is poor almost everyday. Making Ron feels ashamed about his poorness is the

best entertainment for Malfoy. The lines in page 15 shows that Ron family is not only poor, but extremely poor. It means, his family is really poor

Harry couldn't think of anyone who deserved to win a large pile of gold more than **the Weasleys, who were very nice and extremely poor.** (Chapter 1, p. 15).

Malfoy looked up at the crumbling house behind Ron.

“Suppose you'd love to live here, wouldn't you, Weasley? **Dreaming about having your own bedroom? I heard your family all sleep in one room** — is that true?”

Ron is really a loyal friend, he would do anything for his friends, Harry, Hermione, and Hagrid. He tried to cover and defense his friends. In the scene below, Ron defense Hermione from Professor Snape, He even got a detention because of it. But, he was not blame Hermione. Ron also has a very bad temper, he couldn't control his anger, that's why it exploded sometimes.

Ron, who told Hermione she was a know-it-all at least twice a week, said loudly, “You asked us a question and she knows the answer! Why ask if you don't want to be told?”

“**Detention, Weasley,**” **Snape said silkily,** his face very close to Ron's. “And if I ever hear you criticize the way I teach a class again, you will be very sorry indeed.” (Chapter 9, p. 187).

Through Ron Weasley character, Rowling wanted to make the story more interesting because Ron could make people surrounding him laugh. His way of speaking is funny and different from another character. Mostly some funny scenes in this novel come through Ron character.

“Would anyone like me to help them interpret the shadowy portents within their Orb?” she murmured over the clinking of her bangles.

“I don’t need help,” Ron whispered. “It’s obvious what this means. There’s going to be loads of fog tonight.”

Both Harry and Hermione burst out laughing. (Chapter 15, p. 321)

Sometimes, Ron’s way of speaking is so sarcastic. He often said the opposite thing to express his real feeling. From this scene below, it’s exactly true that Sir Cadogan was annoyed him. Mostly he never said directly what he wanted to express. He would be so sarcastic if someone make him angry. It can be seen in page 112 where Ron feel angry because of a crazy knight who always invites students to have a with him. The knight help Ron and his friends to find divination class, but he is so rude and annoying. That’s why when Sir Cadogan asked Ron to call him again, he said that he didn’t need someone’s mental by expressing the opposite thing

"Farewell, my comrades-in-arms! If ever you have need of noble heart and steely sinew, call upon Sir Cadogan!" "Yeah, **we'll call you,**" muttered Ron as the knight disappeared, "**if we ever need someone mental.**" (Chapter 6, p.112)

2.2 Minor Characters

Minor character is the secondary characters which function is to illuminate the major characters. There are several minor characters in that novel, but the writer will explain Severus Malfoy and Draco Malfoy only.

(1) Severus Snape

Severus Snape is one of the cruelest teachers in Hogwarts school. He hates many students who come from another house like: Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, and Ravenclaw, except students from Slytherin house because he is the head of Slytherin house. He hates Gryffindor students so much, even though they are smart, like Hermione. He cut Gryffindor points so often just because their students were smart and could answer his questions. It's quite unfair for Gryffindor students, but they couldn't do anything because he would cut more points. Many of Gryffindor's students thought that it was really unfair.

"Five points from Gryffindor," said Snape, which wiped the smiles from every face. **"I told you not to help him, Miss Granger.** Class dismissed." (Chapter 7, p.141)

"Five points from Gryffindor because the potion was all right! Why didn't you lie, Hermione? You should've said Neville did it all by himself!" (Chapter 7, p.141)

As a teacher he is not wise at all, he even told something bad about a student to another teacher. As a teacher he should protect his students and teach them till they understand about the lesson. Snape hates a stupid student like Neville Longbottom because he can't understand the lesson well like the other students. He always make a wrong potion because he is afraid of Snape who always bullies him, so he can't read and follow the instructions to make a right potion.

At the doorway he turned on his heel and said, "Possibly no one's warned you, Lupin, but **this class contains Neville Longbottom. I would advise you not to entrust him with anything difficult.** Not unless Miss Granger is hissing instructions in his ear."

Neville went scarlet. Harry glared at Snape; **it was bad enough that he bullied Neville in his own classes, let alone doing it in front of other teachers.** (Chapter 7, p. 144-145)

He also hates Harry because of his dad. He is jealous of James Potter because James was popular and he is a great Quidditch Player. Snape tried to find out James's mistakes, so he could expell him from the school. Snape tried his best to make Harry to be expelled from school and gave him many detentions everytime he has a chance. Giving Harry detentions is a pleasure for him because he thought that by doing it, he could feel as if he bullied James Potter.

It served him right," he sneered. **"Sneaking around, trying to find out what we were up to...hoping he could get us expelled..."**

"Severus was very interested in where I went every month." Lupin told Harry, Ron, and Hermione. "We were in the same year, you know, and **we — er — didn't like each other very much. He especially disliked James. Jealous, I think, of James's talent on the Quidditch field** (Chapter 18, p.384).

(2) Draco Malfoy

Malfoy is a student from Slytherin house. He comes from a very rich family and he always gets everything he wants, that's why he was so arrogant and thought that all of poor people are rubbish. This scene below shows that poor people have lower social status than him. Weasley family is one of the poorest families in Hogwarts and Malfoy felt so pleasure to tell to everyone about it and laugh at it.

"Suppose you'd love to live here, wouldn't you, Weasley? **Dreaming about having your own bedroom? I heard your family all sleep in one room — is that true?"** (Chapter 14, p. 303)

He is also an impolite boy and without no doubt, he yelled at his teachers (Lupin and Hagrid) by saying that they are poor indirectly. From the scene below, it's clear enough that Malfoy wanted to say that his way of dressing is so bad. House elf/elves are the slaves in the magic world, and their clothes were really bad. By comparing Lupin's dress with a house-elf, Malfoy wants to express that Lupin was really poor and he even couldn't afford to buy proper clothes for himself

“Look at the state of his robes,” Malfoy would say in a loud whisper as Professor Lupin passed. **“He dresses like our old house elf.”** (Chapter 8, p. 154)

As one of the richest families in the magic world, he would be jealous if someone has something better than him. His best rival is Harry Potter. The day when Harry got a firebolt (the best broomstick in the world), Ron said that Malfoy would be as sick a pig when I saw firebolt. It is because, both Ron and Harry knew Malfoy's habit well. His pale face would turn into red or pink because of jealousy and anger.

The Gryffindor team laughed loudly. Malfoy's **pale eyes narrowed, and he stalked away.** They watched him rejoin the rest of the Slytherin team, who put their heads together, **no doubt asking Malfoy whether Harry's broom really was a Firebolt.** (chapter 13, p. 280)

“Malfoy! Wait ‘til he sees you on this! **He'll be sick as a pig!** This is an international standard broom, this is!” (Chapter 11, p. 242)

4.3 Intrinsic Elements

This novel contains intrinsic elements which are plot, setting, characters, and theme. In this part, the writer will explain about the plot of the novel and the setting. Plot is story's sequence of incident which is arranged in dramatic order and usually called chronological. Then, setting is the time and place of a story, the authors of novels usually describe them in details.

The story **begins** when Harry Potter and his best friends return to **Hogwarts school**. The security in that school has been tightened because the mass murderer, Sirius Black escaped. Hogwarts school became the host for dementors (Azkaban guards). The ministry of magic protected Harry Potter well because he might be the Sirius's next target to be murdered.

Then **the problem begins to raise** when Harry was not allowed to go to **Hogsmeade (non-muggle village)** because his uncle refused to sign his permission form. He also angry because Malfoy ruined Hagrid's first care of magical creatures by making buckbeak (a hipogriff) angry and it attacked him. Malfoy's dad succeeded to make school committee and The Ministry of Magic agreed to kill that Hipogriff because it was a dangerous creature. Hermione used a time-turner to attend some classes because they were in the same time. Black succeeded to come into Hogwarts twice, but he couldn't reach Harry. Because Harry isn't allowed to go to Hogsmeade, Fred and George Weasley gave him The Marauder's Map which could show some secret passages to Hogsmeade

The story becomes more complicated and raise the climax when Ron thought that Hermione's cat (Crooksanks) has eaten his rat (Scabbers). Their friendship broke for a moment. Later, Harry, Ron, and Hermione visited Hagrid's hut before Buckbeack's execution, then Hermione found Scabbers there. On their way to go back to the castle, a large black dog dragged Ron and Scabbers to **the hole in near the Whomping Willow (Shrieking Shack)**. Harry and Hermione tried to help Ron, soon they were in that hole too. Then, they got a surprise that the large dog is an Animagus, actually he is the mass murderer, Sirius Black. Soon, Professor Lupin came and hugged Sirius like his old friend, Hermione revealed that Lupin is a werewolf

The hidden facts have been revealed and the problems are not as complicated as before, **then the problem almost resolve and the story reach falling action** when Harry, Ron, and Hermione knew the truth that Sirius never killed Harry's parents and he is Harry's God father. The one who killed them was Peter Pattigrew and he was an animagus whom disguised to be Ron's rat, Scabbers. Then, they brought Peter to the castle, so that Sirius could clear his name because they have found the real murderer. On their way to castle, the full moon apperared, soon Professor Lupin turned into a warewolf and Sirius turned himself as a large dog again to help Lupin, then Peter also turned himself as a rat and escaped.

Finally the problems resolved and reach the resolution when Harry ran to help Sirius and found his body was lying in **the edge of a lake** and the dementors were floating around them and were trying to suck Sirius's soul,

but Harry tried to save Sirius by using Patronus charm. Because the patronus is not strong enough, Harry was fainted. Then he was up in the hospital with Ron and Hermione. Not long, Professor Dumbledore came and solved the problem by giving an idea to travel the past time by using Hermione's time turner. Then Harry could save Sirius Black and also Buckbeak.

4.4 Special Characteristics of fantasy demanded by the readers:

a. Unreal

Harry Potter is a fantasy story, so most of the events, moments, stuffs, and scenes are impossible to be true in the real world. Rowling presented Harry Potter as if it is real by using proper choice of words and figurative language. To make the story believable, Rowling created certain rules which exist in the magic world, so the readers would feel and think that Harry Potter world truly exists in hidden place in a certain place. The author combining real world with fantasy world to make the readers believe that Harry Potter world is real. The scene below was happened in the real world, but the existence of magic made it impossible to be true. One of the example can be seen in the page 37 where Harry accidentally make his aunt body expand to be larger like a gigantic balloon and finally floating in the sky.

But Aunt Marge suddenly stopped speaking. For a moment, it looked as though words had failed her. She seemed to be swelling with inexpressible anger — but the swelling didn't stop. **Her great red face started to expand, her tiny eyes bulged, and her mouth stretched too tightly for speech** — next second, several buttons had just burst from her tweed jacket and pinged off the walls — **she was inflating like a monstrous balloon, her stomach bursting free of her**

tweed waistband, each of her fingers blowing up like a salami... (Chapter 3, p. 37)

1. The fantasy worlds are presented in the story as if they were real; certain rules are established--and adhered--by the author that operate within the fantasy world. Muggles (non-wizards) didn't know where Hogwarts school, The Ministry of Magic, Bank, and the others located because all of them were hidden by using magic. There are some rules that wizards had to obey in order to keep their existence.

He had broken the **Decree for the Restriction of Underage Wizardry** so badly, he was surprised Ministry of Magic representatives weren't swooping down on him where he sat. (Chapter 3, p. 39)

As an underage wizard, Harry is not allowed to do magic outside school because they haven't been able to control their magic ability. Harry Potter have blown up his aunt accidentally and he was really afraid of being expelled from the school because he just broke the Decree for the Restriction of Underage Wizardry. The functions of Ministry of Magic are controlling all of the activities related to magic, solving all problems related to magic world and muggles world, making the magic world keep hiding from muggles.

b. Fantasy is an original work of fiction and not a retelling of a folktale

J.K Rowling as the author of Harry Potter is not retelling the previous folktale or legend. As stated in

<http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/en/> (accessed on December 28th 2010)

It's the original work that she wrote on 1990s. She got the inspiration to write it when she was on the train from Manchester to King Cross. She wrote the plot of each book during the next 5 years, then started to write the first novel

c. Believability, achieved by:

1. Massing of detail--vivid descriptions

In building this fantasy story, Rowling describes almost all of magic stuffs with some details that make the readers could imagine those kind of things clearly in their mind and as if they were real. This is the way she describes "The Knight Bus", it's one of wizards transportations which is quite different with the bus in the real world.

There was a deafening BANG, and Harry threw up his hands to shield his eyes against a sudden blinding light...

With a yell, he rolled back onto the pavement, just in time. **A second later, a gigantic pair of wheels and headlights screeched to a halt exactly where Harry had just been lying.** They belonged, as Harry saw when he raised his head, to a **triple-decker, violently purple bus, which had appeared out of thin air. Gold lettering over the windshield spelled *The Knight Bus.***
(Chapter 3, p. 41)

2. Maintaining consistency--for example, can only enter special world through the wardrobe in the attic

To enter the magic world, the wizards should pass The Leaky Cauldron first. Then they will arrive at Diagon Alley, the

place where to buy school stuffs, robes, magical creatures, wands etc. In Diagon Alley there is wizard bank named Gringotts. Then, to get into the train to Hogwarts school, wizards had to pass Platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

After breakfast Harry would go out into the backyard, **take out his wand, tap the third brick from the left above the trash bin**, and stand back **as the archway into Diagon Alley opened in the wall**. (Chapter 4, p. 57)

Harry imitated him. In a moment, **they had fallen sideways through the solid metal onto platform nine and three-quarters and looked up to see the Hogwarts Express**, a scarlet steam engine, puffing smoke over a platform packed with witches and wizards seeing their children onto the train . (Chapter 5, p. 81)

3. Restraining the fantastic--there are limits to powers, etc.

As the main character in this novel, Harry Potter well known as a strong because he is the only one person who survived from the greatest wizard ever, Lord Voldemort. Harry Potter is not a perfect wizard who always win from the evil or can do all of spells, he also has a power limit. This scene below shows, as a wizard, Harry can lose her power too, he doesn't always win and solve the problems easily.

Harry didn't understand. He couldn't think anymore. He felt the last of his strength leave him, and **his head hit the ground as he fainted**. (Chapter 20, p.415)

4. Rooted in reality and human nature

Students in Hogwarts school is not really much different with the students in the real world. They also go to school everyday, do their homework, and get a detention if they made a mistake or forgot their homework. One thing that differentiate it from the school in the real world is the existance of magic. In the Hogwarts school, all students learn about magic such as: Divination, Potions, Transfiguration, etc.

One of the essays, a particularly nasty one about shrinking potions, was for Harry's least favorite teacher, **Professor Snape, who would be delighted to have an excuse to give Harry detention for a month.** (Chapter 1, p. 9)

She stopped again, and then said, in a very matter-of-fact tone, "You look in excellent health to me, Potter, **so you will excuse me if I don't let you off homework today. I assure you that if you die, you need not hand it in.**" (Chapter 6. P. 121)

4.5 Findings

The findings is that by using figures of speech in building the characteristics of fantasy, the writer of this thesis finds that there are some advantages that can be reached. First, the readers could visualize many things that exist in the fantasy world, even they never seen it before, such as: " Ice Mice ("hear your teeth chatter and squeak!"), **Peppermint creams shaped like toads** ("hop realistically in the stomach!"), fragile sugar-spun quills, and exploding bonbons. (Chapter 10, p.214). Rowling presents some kinds of candies that might make the readers curios about them and wanted to taste them by using unusual names and vivid descriptions. There are some kinds of candies that don't exist in

reality, that's why figures of speech plays important role to make the readers could imagine them and might be taste them in their minds. Rowling not only described it by using vivid details, but also she also added simile to make the readers know the shape of those candies clearly.

Second, the function of figures of speech is to make the readers more interested in reading the novel because the figures of speech like irony, personification, and hyperbole might give the funny effect that make the readers laugh. Another details of the figures of speech can be seen in the appendix which shown the classification of characteristics of fantasy applying figures of speech and the table which shown frequency and percentage of those figures of speech

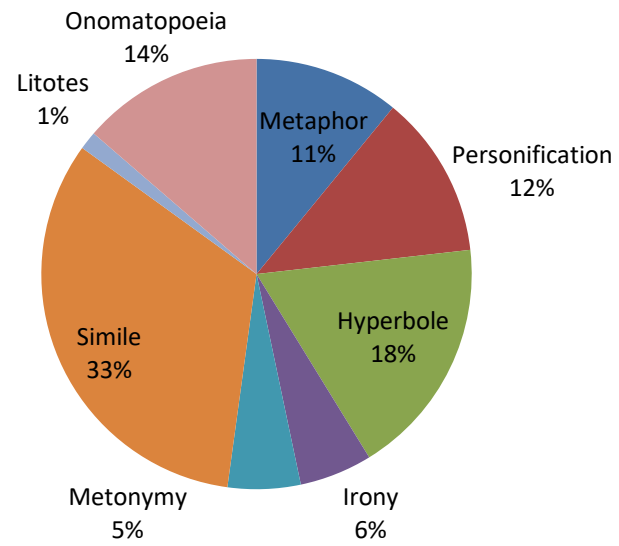
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THE FREQUENCY AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE FIGURES OF SPEECH

Here is the result of the analysis how figure of speech applied in building the characteristics of fantasy. From the tabel, it can be seen that there are nine (9) kinds of figure of speech applied in building characteristics of fantasy. Then the most dominant figure of speech is simile with 32, 87%. The explanation about the function of each kind of figure of speech can be seen in the Chapter V.

No	Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	Metaphor	8	10, 95%
2	Personification	9	12, 3%
3	Hyperbole	13	18, 06%
4	Irony	4	5, 48%
5	Metonymy	4	5, 48%
6	Paradox	0	0%
7	Symbol	0	0%
8	Simile	24	32, 87%
9	Litotes	1	1,37%
10	Onomatopoeia	10	13, 69%
Total		73	100%

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

As a phenomenal fantasy story, Harry Potter has its own characteristics that are different with another novel. J.K. Rowling as the author also has different style with the other authors. Figures of speech become one of tools to express author's idea in creating the novel. In Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, figures of speech become tool to build fantasy characteristics, so the author can make an imaginative fantasy story. The writer had done the analysis of figures of speech in building characteristics of fantasy in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban and as a conclusion, Rowling uses methapore, personification, hyperbole, irony, metonymy, simile, litotes, and onomatopoeia as the tools in building it.

Every kind figures of speech has its own role in creating those characteristics of fantasy such as: making the story believable, making the fantasy world extraordinary, making the fantasy world enjoyable, and even making the fantasy world scary and creating the ghosts bumps to the readers. Then, the writer will elaborate the functions of each figure of speech. The basic function of methapor is to express a certain thing with something which has similar qualities. In this novel, Rowling compares some magic stuffs with metaphor to make the

readers interested in reading the novel and to make the story more beautiful such as Aunt Marge comparing Harry's mom (a wizard) as a "bad egg", describing a clear vision with "crystal gazing", etc.

The function of personification is to make some of dead things alive and act like a human being. Personification is important in building characteristics of fantasy, especially magic because it presents a magic world which is extraordinary and different with the real world. In magic world, a book can run, bite, walk, and hide, a lamp can jump, a tree can walk and jump, etc.

The function of Hyperbole is to describe the things and scenes by exaggerating them, so that it can effect the reader's imagination. It will make the readers think that magic world is special and better than the real world or to make the readers feel a certain thing when they are imagining the story. In describing the dementors, Rowling put hyperbole to give a ghostbumps to the readers, so they know the feeling when the dementors are in their surrounding. Irony doesn't play important role in building the characteristics of fantasy because in this novel, the function of it is to make the story more interesting and funny.

In this novel, the function of Metonymy is to differentiate kinds of newspaper, broomsticks, shops, etc, in order to make the fantasy story more believable because by using kind or brand of a thing, the readers would feel as if those stuffs are real. By knowing the brand of a certain thing, the readers know which one is the best thing in that novel, like the most dominant news paper is

Daily Prophet because it is mentioned so often and almost all of the wizards read it.

The function of simile in building the characteristics of fantasy is really important because it will make the author can describe those fantasy things clearly, so the readers can understand the story and imagine them well. By using simile, the author compares a real thing with a magical thing, so it will be much more easier for the readers to figure out some kinds of things that they never seen before. For instance: comparing “kappa” with a monkey, “gold gobstones” with marbles, “Hogsmeade” with a Christmas card, etc.

The function of litotes is to make the novel more interesting and funny by understating a certain thing. In this novel, Ministry of magic said that blowing his aunt is a “small” thing. In fact it’s not really a small thing because it made the existance of magic world in dangerous.

Onomatopoeia is needed in making a sound effect of a certain thing in order to make the readers as if they were in Harry Potter world and heard the sound in their mind, like the sound effect if a wizard is waving his/her wand, the sound of a spell if a wizard wants to something into another thing, and so on. For instance: “a small pop”, “crack”, “bang”, etc.

By using those kinds of figure of speech the authors can deliver the message in the novel clearly, give vivid descriptions about the story, and make the readers can imagine magical things in their mind well. In reading fantasy novel, the readers must activate their imagination to understand the story because it

contains many stuffs that they never seen in the rel life. It would be a great challange for the readers to imagine those kinds of things because every reader has his/her own imagination in building Harry Potter world. Moreover, figure of speech plays important role to activate reader's imagination. Figure of speech becomes the effective tool to visualize the characteristics of fantasy shown in the *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, the setting, plot, fantasy things, etc. According to Welch, there are six characteristics of fantasy such as: magic, good versus evil, heroes, beasts, danger, violence, and battle. Those kinds of the characteristics fantasy are difficult to visualize without figures of speech because it's hard for the readers to imagine or visualize something that never exists in the real life. Most of the figures of speech in this novel, taken from familiar objects, like pig, crab, monkey, empty shell, salami, vast life buouy, etc.

The characteristics of fantasy which occur in the *Harry Potter and Prisoner of Azkaban* are magic, beasts, and good versus evil. Then, the writer also concludes that magic is the most dominant thing that occur in the novel than the other characteristics of fantasy because in a fantasy story, magic is the one that differentiate it from another genre of novels.

From the analysis in chapter 4, the writer concludes that the most dominant figure of speech in building characteristics of fantasy in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban is simile. It has the highest frequency with 24 appearance or 32, 87% of 73 frequencies. By using simile, the readers might be able to imagine the unfamiliar things which compare familiar things. Therefore,

the readers could make their own fantasy world which is the same with what the author expects.

5.2 Implication

This study analysis figures of speech in building characteristics of fantasy used by JK.Rowling in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. From the result of the study, the writer of this thesis expect the readers, especially students of English Department at State University will pay attention to the authors's style in writting a piece of literary works. This study is expected to be useful in analyzing literary works from stylistics point of view. By studying figures of speech, one might be able to applied it in making his/her own literary works or expressing his/her idea through language clearly and beautifully. The writer of this thesis hopes the result of this study will enrich the knowledge, especially about figure of speech and characteristics of fantasy.

5.3 Suggestion

This study reveals the figure of speech in builing characteristics of fantasy. Rowling style in building this fantasy world is unique and must be different with another author. Since every author has his/her own style, theory of stylistics in building characteristics of fantasy can be applied in doing comparative study between two different authors of fantasy novels.

It's recommended for the future study to analyze figure of speech to enrich the models of literature study in English Department of State University of Jakarta.

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