**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

One of the genres studied in literature is prose. There are several types of prose, and prose fiction is one of it. The term fiction, mostly in narrative forms of literature, is derived from imagination or fantasy. According to Altenbernd and Lewis (1966:14), fiction can be interpreted as imaginative narrative prose, but the story does commonly make sense and contains the truth which dramatizes human interactions. As one of art works, fiction offers an imaginative model of life and has a dominant aesthetic element in it.

However, fiction is a literary work formed in a narrative story that is supposed to entertain the reader. In the other words, to read a fictional work means enjoying the story, and to gain entertainment from it. However the experiences and life problems it offers, a work of fiction must remains as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose (Wellek & Warren, 1956:212).

Novel as one of literary works consists of some elements of fiction. The elements are generally divided into two major categories, which are the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:23), intrinsic element is the elements that directly build the literary work itself. These elements will be found by a reader in reading a literary work, such as novel. The intrinsic elements, among the others, consist of plot, character, theme, background, point of view, and figurative language.

Character, as one of the intrinsic elements, has an important role in building a fictional story. At this point, character will be able to answer the questions about “who” in the plot. In fact, according to Nurgiyantoro (2010:164), a discussion about the character along with its characterization is more interesting for people than one about the plot. In case of fiction, character is a representation of human being, or occasionally another creature, is represented in a form of text. The character directly supports and creates the story as the player in the story itself.

Character can be divided into some categories such as main character, supporting character, protagonist and antagonist character, typical character, neutral character, etc. These categories can be classified based on the role and the importance of each character. The differences between each character also can be considered based on the intensity of its appearance in the story.

In reading a fictional story, such as novel, reader will choose some characters they like to put sympathy and empathy onto. These characters usually represent same interests, hopes, and ideas with the reader. In other words, these characters represent the readers. These characters are called protagonist characters. A protagonist character is commonly the one that face a conflict in the story.

In other way, there may be some characters that the role is to have conflict with the protagonist characters. These characters are known as antagonist characters. The antagonist characters commonly, in a fictional story, are the opposition characters for the protagonists. The antagonists will be the ones that create a conflict of the story. However, there are some cases that the conflict is not created by an antagonist character individually, but by other factors such as accident, natural disaster, moral value, etc. These conflict causes that are not caused individually by a character are called antagonistic force (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:59).

Rowling’s Harry Potter novel series can be categorized as one of most successful literary works. Since the release of the first book titled *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* in 1997, the series have gained immense popularity and success worldwide. As of July 2013, the novels had sold between 400 million and 450 million copies, making them one of the [best-selling book series in history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_best-selling_books), and had been [translated into 73 languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_in_translation).

Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007)is the seventh and the last novel of the Harry Potter series. It had been released globally in 93 countries and broke sales records as the fastest-selling book ever. It sold 15 million copies in the first 24 hours following its release. This success of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is quite related with the interest of the readers about the single final characterizations of the series’ characters; the readers were waiting for the dynamics and the development of the characters in the novel, especially for the character they had chosen to be their favorites.

As the final sequel, the novel consists of many characters that build up the story. There are several characters known as supporting characters in the previous books that ended up as main characters in the final novel. Besides, there are several characters that previously are considered having evil characteristics, ended up as the good ones, and contrary. Thus, the novel can be the conclusion of the characterization of the entire story.

The main conflict of the novel can be considered as a war between good and evil. Thus, it will be proper to do a study on the characters involved in the novel, especially the classification of protagonist and antagonist characters. Based on the reason above, the writer would like to analyze the characters and characterizations of Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, especially focused on categorizing the antagonist and protagonist characters in the novel.

Based on the background of the study, the writer chooses a research title An Analysis of Protagonist and Antagonist Characters in Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*.

**1.2 Research Questions**

In this study, the research questions are made mainly based on the background of the study above, and also on the writer’s own interest. The research questions are as follows:

1. How the characterizations of the characters are generally described in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*?
2. How the protagonist and antagonist characterizations are described in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*?

**1.3 Limitation of the Problems**

*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* has many characters; many of those are even can be categorized as main characters. As for the reason above, the writer limits the research to be focused on the characterization of five main characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The protagonist and antagonist characterization will be analyzed based on those chosen five characters.

**1.4 Objectives of the Study**

According to the research questions, the writer has purposes that expected to be gained through this study. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out how the characterizations of the characters are generally described in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*.
2. To find out how the protagonist and antagonist characterizations are described in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*.

**1.5 Significances of the Study**

The result of this study is expected to give benefits to the writer especially, to the reader, institution, and other further researchers. Through this study, the writer personally expects to understand about the characterizations of the protagonist and antagonist characters in Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, and also for the reader to be able to understand about protagonist and antagonist characterization after reading this study. In addition, the significances of this study can be divided into two major significances, which are:

1. Academic significance

The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge in the educational field and in further research on analyzing the character and its characterization and, especially, about protagonist and antagonist characterization of a fictional work, especially of Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel.

1. Practical Significance

The results of this study are expected to provide input and knowledge for the reader, in order to understand the description of characterization, especially of the protagonist and antagonist characterization, of the character in a fictional work. The writer also hopes that the results of this study can be used for advancement of literary works in Indonesia.

**Chapter II**

**Character and Characterization in a Novel**

**2.1 Novel**

 Novel is a work of fiction, and is a form of prose which is one of the literary genres. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature (1970: 413) stated that, “novel is a prose narrative or tale of a fictional character of greater length than the short story. In the seventeenth and eighteenthcentury, novel was often considered with romance as being something shorter and having more relation to real life”.

 The word novel comes from Latin; which means a new tale or story. The word originally comes from Latin adjective *novellas* or *novus* that means “new”. It is adopted in the 16th century by English language from Italian language *Novella,* which is used to describe a short tale that portraying incidents and often amorous intrigues of everyday living. Abrams (1981:119) said that in literary, *novella* means “a small brand new thing” and then the word is intepreted as “a short story in prose form”.

 **Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29-30) defined novel as a prose in a broad scale. The word “broad” refers to a story with a complex plot (plot), various characters, complex theme, various of atmospheres and settings of the story. However, the range of the "broad" is not absolute, however, perhaps it is only one fictional element, for example the theme, while the characters, settings and others are only ones.**

 Novel, as a fiction, is a literary work formed in a narrative story that has entertainment value as one of its purposes. The story, however it is offered, is supposed to entertain the reader. In the other words, to read a novel means enjoying the story, and to gain entertainment from it. However the experiences and life problems it offers, a work of fiction must remains as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 212).

**2.2 Kinds of Novel**

a. Serious novel

 Kayam (1981:87) said that serious novel is a novel that is not to make a fool of. A serious novel has a characteristic to provide any possibility. Therefore, it is rather difficult to understand the story, and it inquires a comprehension with high concentration from the reader.

 Serious novel mostly contains experiences and problems based on the real life. It invites the reader to be absorbed deeply into the story, in order to comprehend the problem of the story line. With those contents, this kind of novel is not only offers entertainment to the readers, but also the worthy experience and knowledge that can be learned through the problem of the story.

 Mostly, serious novels take the problems of real life as the basic sample for the idea of the story. The idea then wrapped and presented as in “new world”. A serious novel tries to reveal something new, and also along with new pronouncing.

b. Popular novel

 Popular novel is a novel that has immense popularity in its time, and has many readers, usually among teenagers. This kind of novel mostly contains minimum amounts of complexity in the story. Hence, according to Stanton (1965:2), popular novel is more understandable and easier to be enjoyed since it is nothing other than deliver the story.

 According to Kayam (1981:88), popular novel is a record of life, and not offers more problems in life with many possibilities. Its purpose is to retell the records of life events, hoping that the readers will recall those events in their lives and will be entertained with it. A good popular novel can invite the readers to identify themselves in the story.

**2.3 Elements of Fiction**

 A fictional work must consists some elements, which are divided into two major categories. They are the extrinsic elements and the intrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are the ones that build up the story inside directly, some of them are theme, plot, character, setting, point of views, language, or figure of speech, etc.

 According to Nurgiantoro (2010:23):

*Unsur intrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang membangun karya sastra itu sendiri. Unsur-unsur inilah yang menyebabkan karya sastra hadir sebagai karya sastra. Unsur-unsur yang dimaksud adalah tema, plot, penokohan, latar, sudut pandang penceritaan, bahasa atau gaya bahasa, dan lain-lain.* (=Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literature itself. these elements caused why literature presents as a literary work. The elements are the theme, plot, character, setting, storytelling point of views, language, or figure of speech, and others).

 Extrinsic elements are the elements found outside of the story itself, but it is indirectly influence the structure of the literary works. part of which includes extrinsic elements are circumstances of individual subjectivity authors, psychological state, author of circumstances (economic, social, and political), view of life of a nation, the various works of art, religion, and so forth (Wellek & Warren 1956).

**2.4 Character**

Character is one of the intrinsic elements in a literary work. It is a person in a play or story (Duffy & Pettit, 1953:24). Character development involves both physical description and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person (Opdhal, 1968:3).  Stanton (1965:17) stated that a story has a major character. Its character, which is related to every event in the story, usually will show the change both in the character itself or in the act toward the character.

 Abrams (1981:20) said that character is a person presented in dramatics of narrative work who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action. Therefore, it can be said that the relation between character and its personal quality depends on the readers’ acceptation. The readers can get the personality of a character through its utterances (verbal) and actions (non verbal).

 Kennedy (1983: 45) stated that a character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story – although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. (In George Stewart’s novel Storm, the protagonist is the wind; in Richard Adams’s Watership down, the central characters are rabbits). But usually we recognize it in the main characters of a story: human personalities that are familiar to us.

 Character is distinguished from characterization. Character is any person, persona, identity, or entity that exists and plays role in the story. In the other side, characterization is the process of conveying information about the character itself. A character in a novel may be entirely fictional or based on real life; it also can be human, supernatural creature, animal, etc. However, in the way of describing it, Brooks and Warren (1959:168) stated that every character in fiction must resemble ourselves; it must be recognized as human as even as we are as human.

 Based on its importance and role level, character can be divided into two categories, namely main character or supporting character.

* Main character refers to the character that has important role in the story. The main character can be identified by finding out the character that is mostly mentioned in the story.
* Supporting character, in contrary, refers to the character that has less important role in the story. Supporting character is supposed to be supporting, helping, and completing the main character.

 According to Forster (1970:75), character can be divided into two types: flat character and round character.

* Flat characters are characters that have only one personality. In their purest form, they are constructed round a single idea or quality: when there is more than one factor in them, we get the beginning of the curve towards the round. They have no personality or behavior changing to surprise the reader. Therefore, the flat characters are easy to be understood or stereotyped.
* Round characters’ personality is more complex than flat characters. Round characters are unpredictable; they can show different personality and behavior along the story. As the contrary to the flat characters, round characters are capable of surprise, contradiction, and change; they represent the complexity of human being in reality.

 Based on its presentation, characters are generally divided into two category: protagonist and antagonist

* Protagonist

 Protagonist is a character which the reader is fond of their personality. The protagonist is usually has good feelings, thoughts, and usually is identified as “hero”. Those characteristics represent the mood and emotion of the reader. Aminuddin (1987:80) said that protagonist is “pelaku yang memiliki watak baik sehingga disenangi oleh pembaca”. (Protagonist is character that has good characteristics, so that it is liked by the reader).

 According to Altenbernd & Lewis (1966:59), protagonist is a character that we fond of, generally considered as *hero*, a character that represents norms and values that are considered as the ideal ones by the readers.

 Nurgiyantoro (2010: 178-179) said that protagonist character shows some things that suits our views; these characters have similarity with us, share similar problems that we have, and have similar way in order to deal with it.

* Antagonist

 Antagonist is a character that makes conflict with the protagonist in the story. As the opposite of protagonist, antagonist character is usually has bad personality, which is disliked by the reader. Aminuddin (1987:80) said that “antagonist adalah pelaku yang tidak disenangi para pembaca karena memiliki watak yang tidak sesuai dengan apa yang diidamkan oleh pembaca”. (Antagonist is a character that is disliked by the reader because of its characterization that does not meet the ideology of the reader).

 According to Altenbernd & Lewis (1966:59), a conflict can be caused not only by antagonist personally, but also by thing beyond personal individuality such as accident, disaster, environment, social, moral values, authority, etc. These examples of non-personal antagonists are called *antagonistic force.*

 However, in some cases, categorizing characters into protagonist or antagonist can be complex or, at least, arguable. It is due to the fact that any reader can be having different opinion about a character’s role or personality in a fiction. For this complexity, Luxemburg *et al* (1992:145) said that once there are two contrary characters, the one that has more chances to show its visions is tend to get more sympathy, and empathy, from the readers.

**2.5 Characterization**

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in a fictional work. The information may be such as personality, appearance, age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, etc. Through the characterization, the reader can understand each character and therefore be able to understand the whole story.

 The characterization of character in fictional work can be described either by implicit or explicit delineation. Abrams (1981:21) stated that characters are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action). The alternative methods available by author in characterizing the persons in a narrative are *showing* and *telling*.

 In *showing* (also called *the dramatic method*), said Abrams, the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. It means that the author does not describe or convey the character explicitly; the reader is free to appreciate the characterization of the character based on their subjectivity.

 Meanwhile in *telling*, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters. With the *telling* method, the reader is straightly given the description of the characterization by the author. In other words, the description is not implicitly described in the dialogues, but usually is described explicitly in the narration.

**2.6 Biography of J.K. Rowling**

Joanne Rowling, best known as her pen name J.K. Rowling, was born on July 31, 1965, in Yate, England is  a British novelist best known as the author of the [*Harry Potter*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter) series. The all seven books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies. All of the series have become the [best-selling book series in history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_best-selling_books). The books also have been adopted into film franchise which is the second [highest-grossing film series in history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_highest-grossing_film_series#Highest-grossing_franchises_and_film_series).

 Rowling has led a "[rags to riches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rags_to_riches)" life story, in which she progressed from living on state benefits to multi-millionaire status within five years. She is the United Kingdom's best-selling living author, with sales in excess of £238m. The 2008 [*Sunday Times Rich List*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunday_Times_Rich_List) estimated Rowling's fortune at £560 million, ranking her as the twelfth richest woman in the United Kingdom. [*Forbes*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forbes)ranked Rowling as the forty-eighth most powerful celebrity of 2007, and [*Time* magazine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_%28magazine%29) named her as a runner-up for its 2007 [Person of the Year](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_Person_of_the_Year), noting the social, moral, and [political inspiration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Harry_Potter) she has given [her fans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_fandom) (Wikipedia, 2015).

 Rowling adopted her pen name, J.K., due to the request of her publishers, who anticipated that the target audience of young boys might not want to read a book written by a woman, and asked her to use two initials instead of her full name. Since she does not have a middle name, she chose “K”(for "Kathleen") as the second initial of her pen name, from her paternal grandmother. She was born to Peter James Rowling, an aircraft engineer, and Anne Rowling, a science technician. She has a younger sister, Dianne.

* **Early life**

 When Rowling was four, the family moved to Winterbourne village. She attended [St Michael's Primary School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Michael%27s_Primary_School), a school founded by abolitionist [William Wilberforce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Wilberforce) and education reformer [Hannah More](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannah_More). Five years later, Rowling moved to [Church Cottage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Cottage%2C_Tutshill) in the Gloucestershire village of [Tutshill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tutshill), close to [Chepstow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chepstow), Wales. She attended secondary school at [Wyedean School and College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyedean_School_and_College), where her mother worked in the science department. Since her childhood, Rowling had liked to write fantasy stories and collect unique names for her fictional characters.

 Rowling studied French and Classics at the University of Exeter.  After graduated from the university in 1986, Rowling moved to London to work as a researcher and bilingual secretary for [Amnesty International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnesty_International). In 1988, Rowling wrote a short essay about her time studying Classics entitled *What was the Name of that Nymph Again? or Greek and Roman Studies Recalled* and it was published by the University of Exeter's journal *Pegasus*.

 The inspiration *Harry Potter* character came to Rowling’s mind in 1990, while she was on a delayed train trip from Manchester to London. The idea for a story of a young boy attending a school of wizardry "came fully formed" into her mind. As Rowling said in an interview, “I saw Harry in a distinct profile. The idea was directed straight to a wizarding school, and I saw Harry’s profile, very clearly.” (Ismawan 2003:31)

 Rowling then continued a long process of writing in developing *Harry Potter* first story. The process was taking place in the hard time of her life. In December of the same year as she found out the idea of *Harry Potter*, her mother died caused by illness. The death affected Rowling's writing and she introduced much more detail about Harry's loss in the first book, based on her very own feeling of loosing.

 Still in the same year, Rowling moved to Portugal to teach English as foreign language. There, she met and married a Portuguese journalist, Jorge Arantes, on 16 October 1992. The couple's daughter, Jessica Isabel Rowling Arantes was born on 27 July 1993. The marriage then ended in divorce on 17 November 1993, and was leaving Rowling in an act to move to Edinburgh with her daughter to live near her younger sister (Biography, 2015).

 Failed her marriage, jobless, and held responsible of a dependent child, Rowling still focused on writing her book. During this period Rowling was diagnosed with clinical depression and contemplated suicide. Rowling signed up for [welfare benefits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welfare_benefits), describing her economic status as being "poor as it is possible to be in modern Britain, without being homeless” (Wikipedia, 2015). She spent most of her writing times in several cafes nearby, all the same time to take her baby out for a walk.

 The manuscript of the first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone,* was finished in 1995. The book was submitted to twelve publishing houses, which all of it rejected the manuscript. A year later, Rowling made an agreement with a publishing house in London, Bloomsbury. The first book of *Harry Potter* series then was published for the first time in 1997, and it gained huge popularity since then.

* **Publications**
1. [*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Philosopher%27s_Stone) (26 June 1997)
2. [*Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Chamber_of_Secrets) (2 July 1998)
3. [*Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Prisoner_of_Azkaban) (8 July 1999)
4. [*Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Goblet_of_Fire) (8 July 2000)
5. [*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Order_of_the_Phoenix) (21 June 2003)
6. [*Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Half-Blood_Prince) (16 July 2005)
7. [*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Deathly_Hallows) (21 July 2007)
8. [*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fantastic_Beasts_and_Where_to_Find_Them) (supplement to the *Harry Potter* series) (1 March 2001)
9. [*Quidditch Through the Ages*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quidditch_Through_the_Ages) (supplement to the *Harry Potter* series) (1 March 2001)
10. [*The Tales of Beedle the Bard*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Tales_of_Beedle_the_Bard) (supplement to the *Harry Potter* series) (4 December 2008)
11. [*Harry Potter* prequel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_prequel) (July 2008)
12. [*The Casual Vacancy*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Casual_Vacancy) (27 September 2012)
13. [*The Cuckoo's Calling*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Cuckoo%27s_Calling) (as Robert Galbraith) (18 April 2013)
14. [*The Silkworm*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Silkworm) (as Robert Galbraith) (19 June 2014)
15. [*Career of Evil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Career_of_Evil) (as Robert Galbraith) (20 October 2015)

**2.7 Synopsis of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows***

 One night, there are a meeting of Death Eaters at Malfoy Manor, led by Lord Voldemort himself. They are discussing about the chasing of Harry Potter, which whom, according to Severus Snape’s information, is planned to be moved from the house on Privet Drive to a new safe location by The Order Of the Phoenix. The discussion results a plan of capturing Harry en route.

 After Harry finishes his packing to leave his uncle’s house, The Order of the Phoenix, led by Alastor “Mad-Eye” Moody, arrives to take him to his new home at the Weasleys’ house, the Burrow. Six of Harry’s friends take Polyjuice Potion to disguise themselves as Harry and act as decoys, and they all fly off in different directions. The Death Eaters, knowing their departure by Snape’s information, attack Harry and his friends. Voldemort chases Harry down, but Harry’s wand fends Voldemort off, seemingly without Harry’s help.

 Harry arrives at the Burrow, and when his all friends finally get there, he learns that Moody has been killed. Harry begins to have visions in which he sees what Voldemort is doing through Voldemort’s eyes, and witnesses Voldemort interrogating a wand maker, questioning about the problem he always faces while his wand meets Harry’s. In the night, Harry wants to leave the Burrow for his feeling of guilty in endangering his surroundings, but is convinced by his supporting friends to stay still.

 Harry, Ron, and Hermione assemble the books and tools necessary to embark on the quest that Albus Dumbledore left them: to find and destroy the Horcruxes into which Voldemort placed fragments of his soul, making himself immortal as long as the objects survive. Rufus Scrimgeour, the Minister of Magic, delivers to them the items Dumbledore left them in his will. Harry is left the Snitch he caught in his first Quidditch match, as well as the Sword of Gryffindor, which Scrimgeour does not give him, claiming it did not belong to Dumbledore. Ron is left a device called a Deluminator that turns lights off, and Hermione is left a book of wizard fairy tales. None of them have any idea what the items mean.

 The Weasleys host the wedding of their son Bill to Fleur Delacour. At the reception, Harry hears Ron’s Aunt Muriel telling terrible rumors about Dumbledore: that his sister was a Squib (a non-magical person born to wizard parents) kept prisoner by her family, and that Dumbledore had dabbled in the Dark Arts as a young man. These new informations about Dumbledore, which whom Harry always puts his trust to, make him a bit doubt about his next action. The wedding is interrupted by Death Eaters, as Voldemort has taken over the Ministry of Magic, by killing Scrimgeour, the Minister, and is now in charge of the wizarding world.

 Harry, Ron, and Hermione Disapparate (i.e., teleport) to a busy street in London, where they are soon met and attacked by Death Eaters. They find safe haven in the enchanted house left to Harry by Sirius Black, Number Twelve Grimmauld Place. There, they discover the significance of the letters R.A.B, who is Sirius’s dead younger brother, Regulus Arcturus Black, who had been one of the Death Eaters and betrayed Voldemort by trying to break one of his Horcrux. They remember that they have seen a locket, which is the undissolved Horcrux left by Regulus, in the house that is now gone.

 The trio summon Kreacher, the house-elf of the house. Kreacher explains that Voldemort had used him to test the magical defenses guarding the locket, having borrowed him from Regulus. Afterward, Regulus had a change of heart about serving Voldemort, and Kreacher had helped him to steal the locket and leave the fake one in its place. The real locket had been in Kreacher’s possession for many years, but was recently stolen by Mundungus Fletcher. Harry orders Kreacher to find Mundungus and bring him to the house.

 Kreacher returns later with Mundungus, who reveals that the locket was confiscated from him by Dolores Umbridge, a senior official at the Ministry of Magic, and also a former professor at Harry’s wizarding school, Hogwarts. Ron, Harry, and Hermione disguise themselves as Ministry employees and sneak into the Ministry, stealing the locket from Umbridge, while witnessing the Ministry’s efforts to persecute wizards who don’t come from pure blood wizard families. The escape ends with them being chased by the security of the Ministry and by the Death Eaters themselves.

 As they Disapparate back to Grimmauld Place, Hermione accidentally leads one of the Death Eaters inside the protective enchantments, so they are forced to immediately abandon the house and go on the run, moving from place to place and camping in the woods. They have no idea where to look for the next Horcrux, and they don’t know how to destroy the locket, which is protected by powerful magic. Harry has a vision of Voldemort tracking down another famous wand maker and looking for a young man who stole a wand.

 One night, in the forest, Harry and friends overhear a goblin saying that the Sword of Gryffindor that had been in the headmaster’s office at Hogwarts is a fake. Harry realizes that the real Sword of Gryffindor has the power to destroy Horcruxes, and that they need to find it. Ron, possessed by evilish effect of the Horcrux, gets fed up and abandons Harry and Hermione.

 Harry and Hermione go to Godric’s Hollow, where they visit the graves of Harry’s parents and see the house where he lived before Voldemort killed them. An old woman named Bathilda Bagshot leads them into her house, and they follow, hoping that she can help in leading them to the sword, but she turns out to be dead; her body inhabited by Voldemort’s snake, Nagini. They barely escape, and Harry’s wand is destroyed in the fight.

 Harry reads the new (and malicious) biography of Dumbledore, which claims that Dumbledore helped the Dark wizard Gellert Grindelwald as a young man and may have been responsible for his own sister’s death. Harry recognizes in a photograph in the book the young man whom Voldemort is seeking, and it is Grindelwald.

 One night, while Harry is keeping watch, a silver doe Patronus appears and leads him to the Sword of Gryffindor, buried beneath the ice in a pond. Harry dives in, and the locket Horcrux around his neck tries to strangle him. Ron, who has returned, saves Harry, recovers the sword, and destroys the locket.

 Harry, Ron, and Hermione go to visit Xenophilius Lovegood, because Hermione has discovered a strange triangle-shaped symbol in the book Dumbledore left her, and they had seen Xenophilius wearing it at Bill and Fleur’s wedding. Xenophilius explains that the symbol represents the Deathly Hallows, three objects – the Elder Wand, Resurrection Stone, and Invisibility Cloak – that were made by Death and that give the owner of the three objects mastery over death.

 Xenophilius betrays them to the Death Eaters, hoping to free his daughter Luna, whom the Ministry has imprisoned, and they narrowly escape from his house. Harry is tempted to pursue the Hallows and abandon his quest for the Horcruxes. Harry accidentally says Voldemort’s name, which triggers a tracking spell, and they are caught by Voldemort’s followers and taken to Malfoy Manor.

 At Malfoy Manor, Bellatrix Lestrange tortures Hermione for information about where they got the sword they are carrying, since she thought it was in her vault at Gringotts bank. She is very concerned about anything else they might have taken. Dobby, the Malfoys’ former house-elf, helps Harry and his friends to escape, along with Ollivander the wand maker, Luna Lovegood, and Griphook the goblin. Harry takes them all to Ron’s brother Bill’s cottage.

 Harry guesses that Voldemort has a Horcrux stored in Bellatrix’s vault, since she seemed so worried about it, and he persuades Griphook the goblin to help him break into the vault. Griphook agrees with a condition that he will take the Gryffindor’s sword. With Griphook’s help, Harry, Ron, and Hermione break in and steal the Hufflepuff Cup from the vault, then escape on the back of a dragon.

 Harry learns from a vision of Voldemort’s that the final Horcrux is at Hogwarts, so they travel to the nearby village of Hogsmeade. There they meet Aberforth, Dumbledore’s brother, who helps them get into Hogwarts through a painting by summoning Neville Longbottom, who has been organizing meetings of Dumbledore’s Army in the hidden Room of Requirement. Harry asks the members of the D.A., who are all his supporters, if they can think of an important item associated with the school, hoping such an item might be the final Horcrux. The Ravenclaw students tell him about the lost diadem of Ravenclaw.

 While Harry looks for the diadem, the professors and students of Hogwarts rally to his defense, having been warned that Voldemort is on his way. Voldemort and his followers attack the school in a great battle with the warriors of Hogwarts who tries to hold them back. Harry finally finds and destroys the diadem Horcrux.

 Harry witnesses Voldemort murdering Snape in order to take possession of Dumbledore’s powerful wand, the Elder Wand (since Snape killed Dumbledore, Snape is presumably the wand’s true master until someone kills him). Before he dies, Snape gives Harry his memories, extracted for viewing in the Pensieve.

 Harry goes to the Pensieve in the headmaster’s office and views the most important moments of Snape’s life. He learns that he has been completely mistaken about Snape, who had been a true lover of Harry’s mother, Lily Potter, his whole life. Snape had spent his entire adult life spying on Voldemort for Dumbledore and working to protect Harry.

 From one of Snape’s conversations with Dumbledore, Harry learns that there’s a piece of Voldemort’s soul inside him (Harry is in fact the final seventh Horcrux), and that he will have to let Voldemort kill him before Voldemort can die. He sneaks into the forest and lets Voldemort kill him, then wakes up in a dreamlike version of King’s Cross train station, where Dumbledore meets him and tells him that he hasn’t died, and that the protective charm Lily Potter placed on Harry is kept alive inside of Voldemort, because Voldemort used Harry’s blood to reconstitute himself. Thus, Voldemort could not kill Harry, and Harry can now go back and finish him off.

 Voldemort takes Harry, whom he believes to be dead, back to Hogwarts to demand its surrender. The teachers, students, the Order of the Phoenix, and even the magical creatures around Hogwarts unites as the warriors of the school and defy Voldemort and the Death Eaters once more. Neville uses the Sword of Gryffindor to kill the giant snake, Nagini, which was the last Horcrux keeping Voldemort invulnerable. A final battle erupts, and Harry reveals that he’s still alive, going on to kill Voldemort in a final duel once and for all.

 In an Epilogue set nineteen years later, Harry is married to Ginny and is sending their children to Hogwarts. Ron and Hermione are married, and their families are both thriving. Harry finds that his lightning scar on his forhead has never pained him anymore since he won the Battle of Hogwarts.

**Chapter III**

**Research Methodology**

**3.1 Research Design**

For this research, the writer uses qualitative and descriptive approach as the method. The purpose of qualitative research is not to find generalization, but instead looking for a comprehending of the meaning of the problem by collecting and doing the data analysis.

 Sugiyono (2009:9) said that:

*“Metode penelitian kualitatif adalah metode penelitian yang berlandaskan pada filsafat postpositivisme, digunakan untuk meneliti pada kondisi objek yang alamiah, (sebagai lawannya adalah eksperimen) dimana peneliti adalah sebagai instrumen kunci, teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan secara triangulasi (gabungan), analisis data bersifat induktif/kualitatif, dan hasil penelitian kualitatif lebih menekankan makna dari pada generalisasi”.* (=Qualitative research method is a research method based on the postpositivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as a contrary of experiment) in which the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is conducted by triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results emphasize the meaning rather than the generalization).

 As for analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive method. Descriptive method is used to describe specific behavior as it occurs in the environment.  **The purpose of a descriptive method is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place(s) and time. A descriptive method is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, differences or relationships that exist, opinions held, processes that are going on or trends that are evident.**

 According to Maxwell (1992:279), qualitative descriptive method is:

“Qualitative descriptive studies offer a comprehensive summary of an event in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers conducting such studies seek descriptive validity, or an accurate accounting of events that most people (including researchers and participants) observing the same event would agree is accurate, and interpretive validity, or an accurate accounting of the meanings participants attributed to those events that those participants would agree is accurate.”

 Based on the statement of Maxwell above, it can be said that the method used for this research is qualitative descriptive method. The method describes the problem or case proposed based on the available fact, the specific ones, then be investigated to solve the problems and draw the general conclusions. Qualitative descriptive are typically an eclectic but reasonable and well-considered combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, and re-presentational techniques.

 The writer describes his research stages as follows:

1. Reading the theories of character and characterization
2. Classifying the data based on the characterization types
3. Investigating the data based on the theories
4. Explaining the data
5. Formatting the findings
6. Making a conclusion

 As an addition and in order to support this research, the writer also used library research. The writer could find material to support his research topic by developing a research strategy. He could acquire a lot of reference through books from several writers. Beside that, the writer also used the internet as a supporting media to get some information needed for this reseacrh, especially about character and characterization.

 In collecting the data, the writer read some books related to the subject. He also learned the content of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel. He read the story, looked for the main characters, and then underlined the sentences and dialogs pointing to the characterization of the characters. In analyzing the data, the writer investigated the underlined sentences and dialogs in order to get the characterization and meaning of each chosen main characters, and then classified it into protagonist or antagonist based on the theory explained in Chapter II. In interpreting the data, the writer explains the data that were analyzed to get conclusions.

**3.2 Procedures of Data Colletion**

 The writer used six steps in collecting the data for this research. The steps are:

1. Reading the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel

The writer read the whole story from the beginning to the end to find out the characters exist in the story.

1. Selecting the characters that will be analyzed

After finding all of the characters, the writer then selected five main characters, as explained in the limitation of the study.

1. Collecting the description of characterizations of the selected characters

After selected five main characters, the writer underlined and quoted the sentences and dialogues that describe the characterization of the characters.

1. Understanding and interpreting the data (sentences and dialogs)

After collecting the data, the writer tried to understand and interpreted the data.

1. Selecting and categorizing the data to be analyzed

After understanding and interpreting the data, the writer then selected the data to decide for which are necessary to be analyzed.

1. Analyzing the data

**3.3 The Technique of Analyzing the Data**

 After selecting the data that have been interpreted before, the writer then analyzed the data to find out the characterization of the characters based on the presentation of the characters in the story as protagonist or antagonist.

 In analyzing the data, the writer firstly determined five main characters in the story, which would be analyzed. Secondly, the writer generally determined any possible characterization of the selected characters by analyzing the description in the narrations or dialogues from the novel. After that, the writer categorized the data into protagonist and antagonist characterization according to the previous general description. The analysis would had been explained in descriptive form.

**Chapter IV**

**Data Analysis and Findings**

**4.1 Data Analysis**

The writer selects five main chararacters from *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, which are the most mentioned characters in the novel. The characters are Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, Ronald Weasley, Lord Voldemort, and Albus Dumbledore.

 All quotations in this data analysis is taken from Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007).

 **A. The characterizations of the main characters**

 **Figure 1. Harry Potter**

Harry James Potter is a seventh-grader student at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He is an orphan who was born as the only son to deceased James and Lily Potter. He lives in Dursley’s house, along with his aunt Petunia, uncle Vernon, and cousin Dudley. Harry Potter is also referred as The Boy Who Lived.

 In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, the author describes the character both showing and telling method. Based on the analysis, the characterization of Harry Potter is as follows:

* Sarcastic

**"Just in case you've forgotten," said Harry, "I've already got a house my godfather left me one. So why would I want this one? All the happy memories?"** Page 32

**"I hope so," said Harry, "because once I'm seventeen, all of them – Death Eaters, elementors, maybe even Inferi – which means dead bodies enchanted by a Dark wizard – will be able to find you and will certainly attack you. And if you remember the last time you tried to outrun wizards, I think you'll agree you need help."** Page 35

**“Yeah,” said Harry, “then we’ll have nothing to do except find Horcruxes. . . . It’ll be like a holiday, won’t it?”** Page 91

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a sarcastic person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he tease people by humiliating and telling contrary facts.

* Loved, respected and admired

**"Harry Potter!" squeaked an excited voice, the moment Harry had opened the door; a small man in a mauve top hat that was sweeping him a deep bow. "An honor as ever!"** Page 36

**“And what would you say to Harry if you knew he was listening, Romulus?”**

**“I’d tell him we’re all with him in spirit,” said Lupin, then hesitated slightly, “And I’d tell him to follow his instincts, which are good and nearly always right.”** Page 358

**He had a confused impression of colored hangings, of lamps and many faces. The next moment, he, Ron, and Hermione were engulfed, hugged, pounded on the back, their hair ruffled, their hands shaken, by what seemed to be more than twenty people. They might have just won a Quidditch final.** Page 464

**Before Harry could speak, there was a massive movement. The Gryffindors in front of him had risen and stood facing, not Harry, but the Slytherins. Then the Hufflepuffs stood, and almost at the same moment, the Ravenclaws, all of them with their backs to Harry, all of them looking toward Pansy instead, and Harry, awestruck and overwhelmed, saw wands emerging everywhere, pulled from beneath cloaks and from under sleeves.** Page 490-491

**But it was applause. All around the walls, the headmasters and headmistresses of Hogwarts were giving him a standing ovation; they waved their hats and in some cases their wigs, they reached through their frames to grip each other’s hands; they danced up and down on their chairs in which they have been painted: Dilys Derwent sobbed unashamedly; Dexter Fortescue was waving his ear-trumpet; and Phineas Niggelus called, in his high, reedy voice, “And let it be noted that Slytherin House played its part! Let our contribution not be forgotten!”** Page 598

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a loved, respected, and admired person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way other characters treat him; the way people bow, hug, support, and give standing ovation to him is the examples of the description.

* Trusted, keeping promise

**"'Harry is the best hope we have. Trust him,'" said Lupin calmly.** Page 65

**“We can’t tell you what we’re doing,” said Harry flatly. “You’re in the Order, Bill, you know Dumbledore left us a mission. We’re not supposed to talk about it to anyone else.”** Page 391

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a trusted person and capable of keeping promise. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way people put their trust on him, and the way he keep his promise by not telling secret that had been trusted to him.

* Unselfish

**“No!” he said loudly, his voice ringing through the kitchen. “No way!”**

**“I told them you’d take it like this,” said Hermione with a hint of complacency.**

**“If you think I’m going to let six people risk their lives -- !”** Page 46

**He felt beleaguered and blackmailed: Did they think he did not know what they had done for him, didn't they understand that it was for precisely that reason that he wanted to go now, before they had to suffer any more on his behalf?** Page 73

**"You're the one who needs sleep. No offense, but you look terrible. I'm fine. I'll keep watch for a while. Where's my wand?"** Page 284

**"Because," said Harry before Hermione could answer, "sometimes you've *got* to think about more than your own safety! Sometimes**

**you've *got* to think about the greater good! This is war!"** Page 458

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is an unselfish person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he disagree in the idea of letting others to take risk for him but does be ready to risk his live to protect people instead.

* Nice, friendly, loving person

**The rest of her speech was lost; Harry had got up and hugged her. He tried to put a lot of unsaid things into the hug and perhaps she understood them…** Page 97

**"There's the silver lining I've been looking for," she whispered, and then she was kissing him as she had never kissed him before, and Harry was kissing her back, and it was blissful oblivion better than firewhisky; she was the only real thing in the world, Ginny, the feel of her, one hand at her back and one in her long, sweet-smelling hair—** Page 99

**Though the walk through the dark forest with the doe had seemed lengthy, with Ron by his side, the journey back seemed to take a surprisingly short time.** Page 308

**Harry felt a great rush of affection for Luna.** Page 339

**“I want to do it properly,” were the first words of which Harry was fully conscious of speaking. “Not by magic. Have you got a spade?” And shortly afterward he had set to work, alone, digging the grave in the place that Bill had shown him at the end of the garden, between bushes. He dug with a kind of fury, relishing the manual work, glorying in the non-magic of it, for every drop of his sweat and every blister felt like a gift to the elf who had saved their lives.** Page 386-387

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a nice, friendly, and loving person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he hugs and kiss people along with the way he feels while doing it, feels affection, and the way he treat dead creature.

* Firm

**"We're not going anywhere," said Harry, while Hermione nodded vigorously. "You can speak to us together, or not at all."** Page 104

**"I don't want anyone else to help," Harry said loudly, and in the total silence his voice carried like a trumpet call. "It's got to be like this. It's got to be me."** Page 590

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a firm person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he control the situation to be arranged as he like it to be.

* Short-tempered

**"Dumbledore wanted to give me the sword?" said Harry, struggling to keep his temper. "Maybe he thought it would look nice on my wall."** Page 109

**Harry did not know where his rage was coming from, but it had propelled him to his feet too. Lupin looked as though Harry had hit him.** Page 176

**“It was easy,” said Harry. He stood up, he could feel a lump swelling where his head had hit the wall. He was still so full of anger he was shaking.**

**“Don’t look at me like that!” he snapped at Hermione.** Page 177

**It was Umbridge’s lie that brought the blood surging into Harry’s brain and obliterated his sense of caution – that the locket she had taken as a bribe from a petty criminal was being used to bolster her own pure-blood credentials. He raised his wand, not even troubling to keep it concealed beneath the Invisibility Cloak, and said, “*Stupefy!*”** Page 215

**“So what part of it isn’t living up to your expectations?” asked Harry. Anger was coming to his defense now. “Did you think we’d be staying in five-star hotels? Finding a Horcrux every other day? Did you think you’d be back to Mummy by Christmas?”** Page 252

**"I thought you'd say that," said Harry. He did not want to let his anger spill out at her, but it was hard to keep his voice steady. "I thought you'd say 'They were young.' They were the same age as we are now. And here we are, risking our lives to fight the Dark Arts, and there he was, in a huddle with his new best friend, plotting their rise to power over the Muggles."** Page 294

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a short-tempered person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way anger quickly comes to him and how he struggles to keep his temper.

* Critical, politically aware

**"Interesting theory," said Harry. "Has anyone ever tried sticking a sword in Voldemort? Maybe the Ministry should put some people onto that, instead of wasting their time stripping down Deluminators or covering up breakouts from Azkaban. So this is what you've been doing, Minister, shut up in your office, trying to break open a Snitch? People are dying – I was nearly one of them – Voldemort chased me across three countries, he killed Mad-Eye Moody, but there's no word about any of that from the Ministry, has there? And you still expect us to cooperate with you!"** Page 109-110

**"I don't like your methods, Minister," said Harry. "Remember?"** Page 110

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a critical person and aware to politics. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he criticize the policy of the Minister of Magic.

* Wise, a stoic

**"I won't blast people out of my way just because they're there," said Harry, "That's Voldemort's job."** Page 64

**"Oi!" said Ron, jumping up and raising his own wand, but Harry said, "No! D'you want to give him an excuse to arrest us?"** Page 110

**“What are we going to do with them?” Ron whispered to Harry through the dark; then, even more quietly, “Kill them? They’d kill us. They had a good go just now.”**

**Hermione shuddered and took a step backward. Harry shook his head.**

**“We just need to wipe their memories,” said Harry. “It’s better like that, it’ll throw them off the scent. If we killed them it’d be obvious we were here.”**

**“You’re the boss,” said Ron, sounding profoundly relieved.** Page 139

**“Brilliant!” said Harry, clapping her on the back. “Take care of the other one and the waitress while Ron and I clear up.” “Clear up?” said Ron, looking around at the partly destroyed café. “Why?”**

**“Don’t you think they might wonder what’s happened if they wake up and find themselves in a place that looks like it’s just been bombed?”** Page 139-140

***Fight it*, he told himself, but he knew that he could not conjure a Patronus here without revealing himself instantly. So he moved forward as silently as he could, and with every step he took numbness seemed to steal over his brain, but he forced himself to think of Hermione and of Ron, who needed him.** Page 212

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a wise person and also a stoic. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he refuse bad doings, and the way he manage situations in order to make everyone safe.

* Agile, alert

**The two workmen made identical movements, and Harry mirrored them without conscious thought: All three of them drew their wands. Ron, a few seconds late in realizing what was going on, lunged across the table, pushing Hermione sideways onto her bench. The force of the Death Eaters’ spells shattered the tiled wall where Ron’s head had just been, as Harry, still invisible, yelled, “*Stupefy!*”** Page 138

**“Hold your fire, it’s me, Remus!”**

**“Oh, thank goodness,” said Hermione weakly, pointing her wand at Mrs. Black instead; with a bang, the curtains swished shut again and silence fell. Ron too lowered his wand, but Harry did not.**

**“Show yourself!” he called back.** Page 168

**“How can you side with him, he hardly ever does the cook—”**

**“Hermione, be quiet, I can hear someone!”** Page 241

**She looked as though ready to wrestle it out of Harry's hands and he reacted instinctively. "*Protego!*" 309**

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is an agile and alert person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he does not easily trust people and the way he quickly react in panic situations.

* Taking leadership, coordinating situation

**“Lock the door,” he told her, “and Ron, turn out the lights.” Page 139**

**“Harry,” said Hermione, “how are we going to get out of here with all those dementors outside the door?”**

**“Patronuses,” said Harry, pointing his wand at his own. The stag slowed and walked, still gleaming brightly, toward the door. “As many as we can muster; do yours, Hermione.”** Page 216-217

**“It’s been decided that you should all go home and go into hiding with your families,” Harry told the waiting Muggle-born, who were dazzled by the light of the Patronuses and still cowering slightly. “Go abroad if you can. Just get well away from the Ministry. That’s the – er – new official position. Now, if you’ll just follow the Patronuses, you’ll be able to leave the Atrium.”** Page 217

**He addressed the silent group behind them, who were all gawping at him.**

**“Who’s got wands?”**

**About half of them raised their hands.**

**“Okay, all of you who haven’t got wands need to attach yourself to somebody who has. We’ll need to be fast before they stop us. Come on.”** Page 218

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is capable of taking leadership and coordinating situation. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he lead and manage the others in critical situations.

* Family man, loves parents

**He read the letter again, but could not take in any more meaning than he had done the first time, and was reduced to staring at the handwriting itself. She had made her “g”s the same way he did. He searched through the letter for every one of them, and each felt like a friendly little wave glimpsed from behind a veil. The letter was an incredible treasure, proof that Lily Potter had lived, really lived, that her warm hand had once moved across this parchment, tracing ink into these letters, these words, words about him, Harry, her son.** Page 150

**“Parents,” said Harry, “shouldn’t leave their kids unless – unless they’ve got to.”** Page 177

**But they were not living, thought Harry. They were gone. The empty words could not disguise the fact that his parents’ moldering remains lay beneath snow and stone, indifferent, unknowing. And tears came before he could stop them, boiling hot then instantly freezing on his face, and what was the point in wiping them off or pretending? He let them fall, his lips pressed hard together, looking down at the thick snow hiding from his eyes the place where the last of Lily and James lay, bones now, surely, or dust, not knowing or caring that their living son stood so near, his heart still beating, alive because of their sacrifice and close to wishing, at this moment, that he was sleeping under the snow with them.** Page 269

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a family man and loves his parents. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he miss and feel about his parents and how he prioritise family above the others.

* Stubborn

**He told Hermione everything that Muriel had told him. When he had finished, Hermione said, “Of course, I can see why that’s upset you, Harry –“**

**“I’m not upset,” he lied, “I’d just like to know whether or not it’s true or –“**

**“Harry do you really think you’ll get the truth from a malicious old woman like Muriel, or from Rita Skeeter? How can you believe them? You knew Dumbledore!”**

**“I thought I did,” he muttered.** Page 153

**“Harry, you aren’t supposed to let this happen anymore!” Hermione cried, her voice echoing through the bathroom. “Dumbledore wanted you to use Occlumency! HE thought the connection was dangerous – Voldemort can *use* it, Harry! What good is it to watch him kill and torture, how can it help?”**

**“Because it means I know what he’s doing,” said Harry.**

**“So you’re not even going to *try* to shut him out?”**

**“Hermione, I can’t. You know I’m lousy at Occlumency. I never got the hang of it.”** Page 192

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a stubborn person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he refuse advices.

* Caring about the others (even the foes), self-sacrificing

**Harry felt sickened and angry: At this moment, excited eleven-year-olds would be poring over stacks of newly purchased spell-books, unaware that they would never see Hogwarts, perhaps never see their families again either.** Page 173

**“You’re going to leave here with us,” said Harry, pulling her to her feet. “Go home, grab your children, and get out, get out of the country if you’ve got to. Disguise yourselves and run. You’ve seen how it is, you won’t get anything like a fair hearing here.”** Page 216

**And he saw them: Malfoy with his arms around the unconscious Goyle, the pair of them perched on a fragile tower of charred desks, and Harry dived. Malfoy saw him coming and raised one arm, but even as Harry grasped it he knew at once that it was no good. Goyle was too heavy and Malfoy’s hand, covered in sweat, slid instantly out of Harry’s –**

**“IF WE DIE FOR THEM, I’LL KILL YOU, HARRY!” roared Ron’s voice, and, as a great flaming chimaera bore down upon them, he and Hermione dragged Goyle onto their broom and rose, rolling and pitching, into the air once more as Malfoy clambered up behind Harry.** Page509

**"You won't be killing anyone else tonight," said Harry as they circled, and stared into each other's eyes, green into red. "You won't be able to kill any of them ever again. Don't you get it? I was ready to die to stop you from hurting these people - "** Page 591

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is caring about the others and a self-sacrificing person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he feels sorry for people’s affliction, and how he is willing to risk his live to help the others.

* Brave, noble, honorable person

**Contemplating the task ahead would not make it easier or the water warmer. He stepped to the pool's edge and placed Hermione's wand on the ground still lit. Then, trying not to imagine how much colder he was about to become or how violently he would soon be shivering, he jumped.** Page 301

**"Your brother knew how to finish You-Know-Who and he passed the knowledge on to me. I'm going to keep going until I succeed - or I die. Don't think I don't know how this might end. I've known it for years."** Page 458

**(McGonagall) “Potter, I --- that was very --- *gallant of you* --- but don't you realize --?”** Page 477

**(Lily Potter) “You’ve been so brave.”** Page 560

**(Albus Dumbledore) “He was more afraid than you were that night, Harry. You had accepted, even embraced, the possibility of death, something Lord Voldemort has never been able to do. Your courage won, your wand overpowered his…**” Page 569

**(Albus Dumbledore) “… You are the true master of death, because the true master does not seek to run away from Death. He accepts that he must die, and understands that there are far, far worse things in the living world than dying.”** Page 577

The quotations above point that Harry Potter is a brave, noble, and honorable person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he is ready to jump to cold water, and also ready to face the death of him.

 **Figure 2. Hermione Granger**

Hermione Jean Granger is a seventh-grader student at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. She is a Muggle (non-magic people) born. She lives with her parents while not being in Hogwarts.

 In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, the author describes the character both showing and telling method. Based on the analysis, the characterization of Hermione Granger is as follows:

* Firm

**"But it was supposed to have stopped! Your scar – it wasn't supposed to do this anymore! You mustn't let that connection open up again – Dumbledore wanted you to close your mind!"**

**When he did not reply, she gripped his arm.**

**"Harry, he's taking over the Ministry and the newspapers and half the Wizarding world! Don't let him inside your head too!"** Page 75

**“No, Harry, *you* listen,” said Hermione. “We’re coming with you. That was decided months ago – years, really.”** Page 84

 **“We’re not splitting up!” said Hermione firmly.** Page 140

**“Harry, you aren’t supposed to let this happen anymore!” Hermione cried, her voice echoing through the bathroom. “Dumbledore wanted you to use Occlumency! He thought the connection was dangerous – Voldemort can *use* it, Harry! What good is it to watch him kill and torture, how can it help?”** Page 192

**“Why shouldn’t I?” said Hermione. “Mudblood, and proud of it! I’ve got no higher position under this new order than you have, Griphook! It was me they chose to torture, back at the Malfoys!”** Page 395

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a firm person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she repeatedly advises the other character and how she argue and stands her principle.

* Well-prepared, ready person

**“I think Hermione’s been doing a bit of research,” said Ron. “She said she was saving it for when you got here.”** Page 76

**“Ha ha,” said Hermione, looking down at *Spellman’s Syllabary*. “I wonder . . . will we need to translate runes? It’s possible. . . . I think we’d better take it, to be safe.”** Page 83

**“And once we get hold of it, how *do* you destroy a Horcrux?” asked Ron.**

**“Well,” said Hermione, “I’ve been researching that.”** Page 88

**“I told you at the Burrow, I’ve had the essentials packed for days, you know, in case we needed to make a quick getaway. I packed your rucksack this morning, Harry, after you changed, and put it in here. . . . I just had a feeling. . . .”** Page 136

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a well-prepared and ready person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she prepares things in order to make it ready anytime.

* Sensitive, nice person

**“Yeah,” said Harry. “Like Barty Crouch, turned into a bone and buried in Hagrid’s front garden. They probably transfigured Moody and stuffed him –“**

**“Don’t!” squealed Hermione. Startled, Harry looked over just in time to see her burst into tears over her copy of *Spellman’s Syllabary*.** Page 82

**“And the more I’ve read about them,” said Hermione, “the more horrible they seem, and the less I can believe that he actually made six. It warns in this book how unstable you make the rest of your soul by ripping it, and that’s just by making one Horcrux!”** Page 89

**“Oh, Kreacher!” wailed Hermione, who was crying. She dropped to her knees beside the elf and tried to hug him. At once he was on his feet, cringing away from her, quite obviously repulsed.** Page 162

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a sensitive and nice person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way she feels sad easily to the others, and how she tries to hug and care about the creature.

* Smart, organizer, voice of reason

**“What we really need to decide,” said Hermione, tossing *Defensive Magical Theory* into the bin without a second glance and picking up *An Appraisal of Magical Education in Europe*, “is where we’re going after we leave here. I know you said you wanted to go to Godric’s Hollow first, Harry, and I understand why, but . . . well . . . shouldn’t we make the Horcruxes our priority?”** Page 87

**“Harry, I know you really want to go to Godric’s Hollow, but I’m scared. I’m scared at how easily those Death Eaters found us yesterday. It just makes me feel more than ever that we ought to avoid the place where your parents are buried, I’m sure they’d be expecting you to visit it.”** Page 153

**“Snape could send Phineas Nigellus to look inside this house for him,” Hermione explained to Ron as she resumed her seat. “But let him try it now, all Phineas Nigellus will be able to see is the inside of my handbag.”**

**“Good thinking!” said Ron, looking impressed.** Page 188

**“That’s mental, we haven’t got much time. You two find Umbridge, I’ll go and sort out Yaxley’s office – but how do I stop a raining?”**

**“Try Finite Incantatem,” said Hermione at once, “that should stop the rain if it’s a hex or curse; if it doesn’t something’s gone wrong with an Atmospheric Charm, which will be more difficult to fix, so as an interim measure try Impervius to protect his belongings – “** Page 201

**"All right." breathed Hermione, as the broken printing press blocking the top of the stairs begin to tremble. Xenophilius was feet away from them. She was still white with dust. "Do you trust me Harry?" Harry nodded. "Okay then." Hermione whispered. "give me the invisibility Cloak. Ron, you're going to put it on." "Me? But Harry --" "Please, Ron! Harry, hold on tight to my hand, Ron grab my shoulder."** Page 342

**“You’re a genius,” Ron repeated, looking awed.**

**Yeah, you are, Hermione,” agreed Harry fervently. “I don’t know what we’d do without you.”** Page 344

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is smart, an organizer, and a voice of reason. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she gives effective suggestions to the others and how she organize the others in critical situations.

* Feminist, sexualist

**“Well, what if he *did* finish it off?” said Ron.**

**“Or she.” Interposed Hermione.** Page 87

**“Harry caught the fish and I did my best with it! I notice I’m always the one who ends up sorting out the food, because I’m a girl, I suppose!”** Page 241

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a feminist and sexualist person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she gets angry by the opinion that degrade females.

* Honest

**“It – it wasn’t stealing!” said Hermione, looking from Harry to Ron with a kind of desperation. “They were still library books, even if Dumbledore had taken them off the shelves. Anyway, if he *really* didn’t want anyone to get at them, I’m sure he would have made it much harder to –“** Page 88

**In the end they settled down for the night in a far flung field belonging to a lonely farm, from which they had managed to obtain eggs and bread.**

**"It's not stealing, is it?" asked Hermione in a troubled voice, as they devoured scrambled eggs on toast. "Not if I left some money under the chicken coop?"** Page 236

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a honest person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she makes sure herself that she is will never stealing.

* Sarcastic

**"Are you planning to follow a career in Magical Law, Miss Granger?" asked Scrimgeour.**

**"No, I'm not," retorted Hermione. "I'm hoping to do some good in the world!"** Page 105

**"Oh, it can't be a reference to the fact Harry's a great Seeker, that's way too obvious," she said. "There must be a secret message from Dumbledore hidden in the icing!"** Page 108

**"Oh, I don't know!" yelled Hermione with awful sarcasm. "Rack your brains, Ron, that should only take a couple of seconds --"** Page 310

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a sarcastic person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she tease people by humiliating and telling contrary facts.

* Skillful, tough

**"Nice," said Ron, as with one final flourish of her wand, Hermione**

**turned the leaves on the crabapple tree to gold. "You've really got an eye for that sort of thing."** Page 101

**“Nor have I,” said Hermione, “but I know the theory.”**

**She took a deep, calming breath, then pointed her wand at Dolohov’s forehead and said, “*Obliviate*.”**

**At once, Dolohov’s eyes became unfocused and dreamy.**

**“Brilliant!” said Harry, clapping her on the back.** Page 139

**“No, it’s because you’re supposed to be the best at magic!” shot back Ron.** Page 241

**“No,” he said quietly. “No, Hermione, I know it was an accident. You were trying to get us out of there alive, and you were incredible. I’d be dead if you hadn’t been there to help me.”** Page 288

**Slowly, under his murmured instruction, deep cuts appeared upon the rock’s surface. He knew that Hermione could have done it more neatly, and probably more quickly, but he wanted to mark the spot as he had wanted to dig the grave.** Page 389

**“How are you?” Harry asked Hermione. “You were amazing – coming up with that story when she was hurting you like that –”** Pause 392

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a skillful and tough person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way she is capable of doing things precisely, and how she can hold herself under torture.

* Fair, caring person

**“I told you not to call her ‘Mudblood’!” snarled Harry, but the elf was already punishing himself. He fell to the ground and banged his forehead on the floor.**

**“Stop him – stop him!” Hermione cried. “Oh, don’t you see now how sick it is, the way they’ve got to obey?”** Page 162

**“Sirius was horrible to Kreacher, Harry, and it’s no good looking like that, you know it’s true. Kreacher had been alone for such a long time when Sirius came to live here, and he was probably starving for a bit of affection. I’m sure ‘Miss Cissy’ and ‘Miss Bella’ were perfectly lovely to Kreacher when he turned up, so he did them a favor and told them everything they wanted to know. I’ve said all along that wizards would pay for how they treat house-elves. Well, Voldemort did … and so did Sirius.”** Page 164

**"Goblins have got good reason to dislike wizards, Ron." said Hermione. "They've been treated brutally in the past."** Page 409

The quotations above point that Hermione Granger is a fair and caring person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way she cannot stand the mistreatment toward the other creatures.

 **Figure 3. Ronald Weasley**

Ronald Bilius Weasley is a seventh-grader student at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He is the sixth of seven child that born to Arthur Weasley and Molly Weasley. He lives at the Weasleys’ house, the Burrow, while not being at school.

 In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, the author describes the character both showing and telling method. Based on the analysis, the characterization of Ronald Weasley is as follows:

* Unselfish, self-sacrificing

**“If you think I’m going to let six people risk their lives -- !”**

**“—because it’s the first time for all of us,” said Ron.** Page 46

**Ron glanced at Hermione, then said, “What if purebloods and halfbloods swear a Muggle-born’s part of their family? I’ll tell everyone Hermione’s my cousin –”** Page 173

**“Blimey, I hope they escaped,” said Ron, leaning back on his pillows. The tea seemed to be doing him good; a little of his color had returned. “I didn’t get the feeling Reg Cattermole was all that quick-witted, though, the way everyone was talking to me when I was him. God, I hope they made it. . . . If they both end up in Azkaban because of us . . .”** Page 226

**“Wait,” said Bellatrix sharply. “All except... except for the Mudblood.” Greyback gave a grunt of pleasure.**

**“No!” shouted Ron. “You can have me, keep me!”** Page 375

**"Right," said Ron, squaring his shoulders. "So you can't go, that's what he wants, what he's expecting. You stay here and look after Hermione, and I'll go and get it--"** Page 517

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is an unselfish and self-sacrificing person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he is ready to risk his live for the safety of the other.

* Brave, talented

**"Ron was great," said Tonks warmly, relinquishing her hold on Lupin. "Wonderful. Stunned one of the Death Eaters, straight to the head, and when you're aiming at a moving target from a flying broom –"** Page 68

**"You've sort of made up for it tonight," said Harry. "Getting the sword. Finishing off the Horcrux. Saving my life."**

**"That makes me sound a lot cooler than I was," Ron mumbled.**

**"Stuff like that always sounds cooler than it really was" said Harry. "I've been trying to tell you that for years."** Page 308

**“But how did you get in there?” he asked, staring from the fangs to Ron. “You need to speak Parseltongue!” “He did!” whispered Hermione. “Show him, Ron!”** Page 501

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is a brave and talented person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he has done extraordinary things even in a critical situation.

* Underestimated, overshadowed

**"Ron was great," said Tonks warmly, relinquishing her hold on Lupin. "Wonderful. Stunned one of the Death Eaters, straight to the head, and when you're aiming at a moving target from a flying broom –"**

**"You did?" said Hermione, gazing up at Ron with her arms still around his neck.**

**"Always the tone of surprise," he said a little grumpily, breaking free.** Page 68

**Hermione’s eyes were swimming with tears again. Ron got back off the bed, put his arm around her once more, and frowned at Harry as though reproaching him for lack of tact. Harry could not think of anything to say, not least because it was highly unusual for Ron to be teaching anyone else tact.** Page 84

**Harry looked up, diverted. The circumstance of Ron having read a book that Hermione had not was unprecedented.** Page 114

**(Voldemort’s Horcrux) "*Least loved, always, by the mother who craved a daughter . . . Least loved, now, by the girl who prefers your friend . . . Second best, always, eternally overshadowed . . ."*** Page 306

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is an underestimated and overshadowed person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way the other characters do not expect him to be capable of doing things, and how they think that he is a second-best to his friend.

* Immature

**“Now, Ron, have you cleaned out your room yet?”**

**“*Why?*” exclaimed Ron, slamming his spoon down and glaring at his mother. “Why does my room have to be cleaned out? Harry and I are fine with it the way it is!”**

**“We are holding your brother’s wedding here in a few days’ time, young man –“**

**“And are they getting married in my bedroom?” asked Ron furiously.** Page 80-81

**“It’s like being a house-elf,” complained Ron in an undertone, still massaging his head as he and Harry followed. “Except without the job satisfaction. The sooner this wedding’s over, the happier, I’ll be.”** Page 91

**“Well, can’t you find something useful to occupy yourself?”**

**“What, like reading kids’ stories?”**

**“Dumbledore left me this book, Ron –”**

**“—and he left me the Deluminator, maybe I’m supposed to use it!”** Page 167

**"So that's little Scorpius," said Ron under his breath. "Make sure you beat him in every test, Rosie. Thank God you inherited your mother's brains."**

**"Ron, for heaven's sake," said Hermione, half stern, half amused. "Don't try to turn them against each other before they've even started school!"** Page 605

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is an immature person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he does childish things like rebuting and suggesting unnecessary hostility to his child.

* Caring, nice person

**But with a great creaking of rusty bedsprings, Ron bounded off the bed and got there first. One arm around Hermione, he fished in his jeans pocket and withdrew a revolting-looking handkerchief that he had used to clean out the oven earlier. Hastily pulling out his wand, he pointed it at the rag and said, “*Tergeo.*”**

**The wand siphoned off most of the grease. Looking rather pleased with himself, Ron handed the slightly smoking handkerchief to Hermione.** Page 82-83

**Ron had had a fit of gallantry and insisted that Hermione sleep on the cushions from the sofa, so that her silhouette was raised above his.** Page 146

**“No,” said Ron seriously, “I mean we should tell them to get out. We don’t want anymore Dobbies, do we? We can’t order them to die for us –“** Page 502

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is a caring and nice person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he well-treat the other character and how he care about the other creature.

* Sarcastic, harsh

**“Oh, of course,” said Ron, clapping a hand to his forehead. “I forgot we’ll be hunting down Voldemort in a mobile library.”** Page 83

**"No," agreed Ron. "A brutal triple murder by the bridegroom's mother might put a bit of damper on the wedding. I'll get the light."** Page 114

**“Daddy’s just gone to give Bill and Fleur our present.”**

**“What is it, a lifetime’s supply of Gurdyroots?” asked Ron.** Page 122

**“…God, that’s revolting,” Ron added after one sip of the foamy, grayish coffee. The waitress had heard; she shot Ron a nasty look as she shuffled off to take the new customers’ orders.** Page 137-138

**"Yeah, let's go to Albania. Shouldn't take more than an afternoon to search an entire country," said Ron sarcastically.** Page 237

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is a sarcastic person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he tease people by talking harshly and sarcastically.

* Flirtatious

**"This isn't your average book," said Ron. "It'd pure gold: Twelve Fail-Safe Ways to Charm Witches. Explains everything you need to know about girls. If only I'd had this last year I'd have known exactly how to get rid of Lavender and I would've known how to get going with... Well, Fred and George gave me a copy, and I've learned a lot. You'd be surprised, it's not all about wandwork, either."** Page 97

**"Nice," said Ron, as with one final flourish of her wand, Hermione**

**turned the leaves on the crabapple tree to gold. "You've really got an eye for that sort of thing."** Page 101

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is flirtarious person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he concerns about the opposite sex, and how he excessively compliments the other character.

* Family man

**"You ditched her. What are you doing now, messing her around?"** Page 100

**“It’s not a problem,” said Harry, sickened by the pain in his head. “It’s your family, ‘course you were worried. I’d feel the same way.”** Page 144-145

**“Yes. That silly girl acted most unwisely there—”**

**“Shut up about my sister,” said Ron roughly, Phineas Nigellus raised supercilious eyebrows.** Page 248

**“Yeah, maybe I will!” shouted Ron, and he took several steps toward Harry, who did not back away. “Didn’t you hear what they said about my sister? But you don’t give a rat’s fart, do you, it’s only the Forbidden Forest, Harry I’ve-Faced-Worse Potter doesn’t care what happened to her in there—well, I do, all right, giant spiders and mental stuff—”**

**“I was only saying—she was with the others, they were with Hagrid—”**

**“Yeah, I get it, you don’t care! And what about the rest of my family, ‘the Weasleys don’t need another kid injured,’ did you hear that?”** Page 253

The quotations above point that Ronald Weasley is a family man. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he defends her sister and the way he worries his family’s safety.

 **Figure 4. Lord Voldemort**

Lord Voldemort is a half-blood wizard, born to a Muggle named Tom Riddle and a Squib (non-magical person who is born to wizard) named Merope Gaunt.His birth name is Tom Marvolo Riddle. Lord Voldemort has an army called Death Eaters. He also reffered to as Dark Lord, You-Know-Who, or He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named.

 In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, the author describes the character both showing and telling method. Based on the analysis, the characterization of Lord Voldemort is as follows:

* Feared

**“Saturday … at nightfall,” repeated Voldemort. His red eyes fastened upon Snape’s black ones with such intensity that some of the watchers looked away, apparently fearful that they themselves would be scorched by the ferocity of the gaze.** Page 11

**The company around the table watched Voldemort apprehensively, each of them, by his or her expression, afraid that they might be blamed for Harry Potter’s continued existence.** Page 13

**To his right, his son, Draco, who had been gazing up at the inert body overhead, glanced quickly at Voldemort and away again, terrified to make eye contact.** Page 15

**The goblin was trembling, unable to meet the red eyes high above his.**

**"Say it again!" murmured Voldemort. "Say it again!"**

**"M-my Lord," stammered the goblin, its black eyes wide with terror, "m-my Lord... we t-tried to st-stop them... Im-impostors, my Lord... broke - broke into the - into the Lestranges' vault..."** Page 442-443

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a feared person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way people get feared even by his gaze, and how people are terrorized by him.

* Braggart, arrogant

**Again, Voldemort looked up at the slowly revolving body as he went on, “I shall attend to the boy in person. There have been too many mistakes where Harry Potter is concerned. Some of them have been my own. That Potter lives is due more to my errors than to his triumphs.”** Page 13

**(Hermione) “Of course, Voldemort would have considered the ways of house-elves far beneath his notice … It would never have occurred to him that they might have magic that he didn’t.”** Page 161

**“Do not lie to Lord Voldemort, Gregorovitch. He knows. . . . He always knows.”** Page 230

**But surely if the boy had destroyed any of his Horcruxes, he, Lord Voldemort, would have known, would have felt it? He, the greatest wizard of them all; he, the most powerful; he, the killer of Dumbledore and of how many other worthless, nameless men. How could Lord Voldemort not have known, if he, himself, most important and precious, had been attacked, mutilated?** Page 443

**"You see?" screeched Voldemort over the tumult. "Harry Potter is dead by my hand, and no man alive can threaten me now!**

**Watch! *Crucio!*"** Page 582

**"You think *you* know more magic than I do?" he said. "Than *I*, than Lord Voldemort, who has performed magic that Dumbledore himself never dreamed of?"** Page 592

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a braggart and arrogant person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he thinks that nobody is better than him.

* Revered, obeyed

**“My Lord,” said a dark woman halfway down the table, her voice constricted with emotion, “it is an honor to have you here, in our family’s house. There can be no higher pleasure.”** Page 15

**“Enough,” said Voldemort, stroking the angry snake. “Enough.”**

**And the laughter died at once.** Page 16

**(Snape) “My Lord knows I seek only to serve him…”** Page 526

**Voldemort raised his hand to silence her, and she did not speak another word, but eyed him in worshipful fascination.** Page 563

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a revered and obeyed person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way people worship him and how they feel the pleasure in obeying him.

* Devilish, evil-minded

**“You shall have it,” said Voldemort. “And in your family, so in the world … we shall cut away the canker that infects us until only those of the true blood remain …”** Page 17

**Harry remembered what Dumbledore had said about Voldemort moving beyond “usual evil.”** Page 89

**“Naturally many people have deduced what has happened: There has been such a dramatic change in Ministry policy in the last few days, and many are whispering that Voldemort must be behind it. However, that is the point: They whisper. They daren’t confide in each other, not knowing whom to trust; they are scared to speak out, in case their suspicions are true and their families are targeted. Yes, Voldemort is playing a very clever game. Declaring himself might have provoked open rebellion: Remaining masked has created confusion, uncertainty, and fear.”** Page 171-172

**"I have told you, no!" said Voldemort, and Harry caught the lgint of red in his eyes as he turned again, and the swishing of his cloak was like the slithering of a snake, and he felt Voldemort's impatience in his burning scar.** Page 526

**"Dumbledore was trying to keep the Elder Wand from me! He intended that Snape should be the true master of the wand! But I got there ahead of you, little boy - I reached the wand before you could get your hands on it, I understood the truth before you caught up. I killed Severus Snape three hours ago, and the Elder Wand, the Deathstick, the Wand of Destiny is truly mine! Dumbledore's last plan went wrong, Harry Potter!"** Page 593-594

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a devilish and evil-minded person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe his devilish appearance and his evil thoughts.

* Cruel, loves to kill

**“*Avada Kedavra”***

**The flash of green light illuminated every corner of the room. Charity fell, with a resounding crash, onto the table below, which trembled and creaked. Several of the Death Eaters leapt back in their chairs. Draco fell out of his onto the floor.**

**“Dinner, Nagini,” said Voldemort softly, and the great snake swayed and slithered from his shoulders onto the polished wood.** Page 18

**"These accidents aren't accidents – the crashed and explosions and derailments and whatever else has happened since we last watched the news. People are disappearing and dying and he's behind it – Voldemort. I've told you this over and over again, he kills Muggles for fun…”** Page 34

**"I won't blast people out of my way just because they're there," said Harry, "That's Voldemort's job."** Page 64

**And Harry saw the white hand raise its wand and felt Voldemort's surge of vicious anger, saw the frail old main on the floor writhe in agony –** Page 75

**“More, Rowle, or shall we end it and feed you to Nagini? Lord Voldemort is not sure that he will forgive this time. . . . You called me back for this, to tell me that Harry Potter has escaped again? Draco, give Rowle another taste of our displeasure. . . . Do it, or feel my wrath yourself!”** Page 145

**(Kreacher) “Kreacher drank, and as he drank he saw terrible thing … Kreacher’s insides burned … Kreacher cried for Master Regulus to save him, he cried for his Mistress Black, but the Dark Lord only laughed … He made Kreacher drink all the potion … He dropped a locket into the empty basin … He filled it with more potion.”** Page 160

**“Fine. I’ve just seen Voldemort murdering a woman. By now he’s probably killed her whole family. And he didn’t need to. It was Cedric all over again, they were just *there* … “** Page 192

**And Voldemort’s fury broke: A burst of green light filled the prison room and the frail old body was lifted from its hard bed and then fell back, lifeless, and Voldemort returned to the window, his wrath barely controllable… They would suffer his retribution if they had no good reason for calling him back…** Page 382

**But surely if the boy had destroyed any of his Horcruxes, he, Lord Voldemort, would have known, would have felt it? He, the greatest wizard of them all; he, the most powerful; he, the killer of Dumbledore and of how many other worthless, nameless men. How could Lord Voldemort not have known, if he, himself, most important and precious, had been attacked, mutilated?** Page 443

**"The battle is won. You have lost half of your fighters. My Death Eaters outnumber you, and the Boy Who Lived is finished. There must be no more war. Anyone who continues to resist, man, woman or child, will be slaughtered, as will every member of their family. Come out of the castle now, kneel before me, and you shall be spared. Your parents and children, your brothers and sisters will live and be forgiven, and you will join me in the new world we shall build togheter."** Page 583-584

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a cruel person and loves to kill. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he likes to torture and kill people even for no reason.

* Skillful, extraordinary wizard

**Voldemort was flying like smoke on the wind, without broomstick or thestral to hold him, his snake-like face gleaming out of the blackness, his white fingers raising his wand again –** Page 56

**(Hermione) “…Otherwise Voldemort can plant false images in your mind, remember –”** Page 144

**“The owner of the Elder Wand must always fear attack,” said Ollivander, “but the idea of the Dark Lord in possession of the Deathstick is, I must admit . . . formidable.”** Page 401-402

**"My--my lord?" said Snape blankly. "I do not understand. You--you have performed extraordinary magic with that wand."**

**"No," said Voldemort. "I have performed my usual magic. I am extraordinary, but this wand...no. It has not revealed the wonders it has promised. I feel no difference between this wand and the one I procured from Ollivander all those years ago."** Page 525

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a skillful person and an extraordinary wizard. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he is capable of doing unnatural magic, and has extraordinary power that is acknowledged by the others.

* Greedy

**“The Dark Lord,” said Ollivander in hushed and frightened tones, “had always been happy with the wand I made him – yes and phoenix feather, thirteen-and-a-half inches. – until he discovered the connection of the twin cores. Now he seeks another, more powerful wand, as the only way to conquer yours.”** Page 401

**“The Dark Lord no longer seeks the Elder Wand only for your destruction, Mr. Potter. He is determined to possess it because he believes it will make him truly invulnerable.”** Page 401

**"It cannot be any other way," said Voldemort. "I must master the wand, Severus. Master the wand, and I master Potter at last."** Page 527

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a greedy person. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he seeks for any other than he already has.

* A liar

**"Harry Potter is dead. He was killed as he ran away, trying to save himself while you lay down your lives for him. We bring you his**

**body as proof that your hero is gone.** Page 583

**"He was killed while trying to sneak out of the castle grounds," said Voldemort, and there was a relish in his voice for the lie. "killed while trying to save himself - "** Page 585

The quotations above point that Lord Voldemort is a liar. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he discredits the other and tells lies about them to his enemies.

 **Figure 5. Albus Dumbledore**

Albus Percival Wulfric Brian Dumbledore is a former and deceased headmaster of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He was born to Percival Dumbledore and Kendra Dumbledore. He had a younger brother named Aberforth, and a deceased younger sister, Ariana. Albus Dumbledore is a half-blood wizard.

 In *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel, the author describes the character both showing and telling method. Based on the analysis, the characterization of Albus Dumbledore is as follows:

* Honorable, full of achievements

**By the end of his first year he would never again be known as the son of a Muggle-hater, but as nothing more or less than the most brilliant student ever seen at the school.** Page 22

**He not only won every prize of note that the school offered, he was soon in regular correspondence with the most notable magical names of the day, including Nicolas Flamel, the celebrated alchemist; Bathilda Bagshot, the noted historian; and Adalbert Waffling, the magical theoretician. Several of his papers found their way into learned publications such as *Transfiguration Today, Challenges in Charming,* and *The Practical Potioneer*.** Page 22

**Other quills will describe the triumphs of the following years. Dumbledore's innumerable contributions to the store of Wizarding knowledge, including his discovery of the twelve uses of dragon's blood, will benefit generations to come, as will the wisdom he displayed in the many judgments while Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot.** Page 23-24

**Now approaching his eighteenth birthday, Dumbledore left Hogwarts in a blaze of glory --- Head Boy, Prefect, Winner of the Barnabus Finkley Prize for Exceptional Spell-Casting, British Youth Representative to the Wizengamot, Gold Medal-Winner for Ground-Breaking Contribution to the International Alchemical Conference in Cairo.** Page 288

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a honorable person and full of achievements. It can be seen from the narrations that describe the way he is a brilliant person and gets many achievements since he was a student.

* Skillful, extraordinary wizard

**Those who witnessed it have written of the terror and the awe they felt as they watched these two extraordinary wizards to battle. Dumbledore's triumph, and its consequences for the Wizarding world, are considered a turning point in magical history to match the introduction of the International Statute of Secrecy or the downfall of He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named.** Page 24

**Does Skeeter really feel that four short weeks have been enough to gain a full picture of Dumbledore's long and extraordinary life?** Page 27

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a skillful person and an extraordinary wizard. It can be seen from the narrations that describe the way he performs amazing magic in a battle, and has extraordinary life.

* Modest, kind person

**Albus Dumbledore was never proud or vain; he could find something to value in anyone, however apparently insignificant or wretched, and I believe that his early losses endowed him with great humanity and sympathy.** Page 24

**“Years passed. There were rumors about him. They said he had procured a wand of immense power. I, meanwhile, was offered the post of Minister of Magic, not once, but several times. Naturally, I refused. I had learned that I was not to be trusted with power.”** Page 575

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a modest and kind person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he has great humanity and sympathy, and the way he refuse to gain authority due to his self-awareness to cannot be trusted with power.

* Respected, admired

**That he was the most inspiring and best loved of all Hogwarts headmasters cannot be in question.** Page 24

**"Well, of course, Dumbledore is a biographer's dream," says Skeeter.** Page 26

**"No, he was cleverer than you," said Harry, "a better wizard, a better man."** Page 592

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a respected and admired person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way people consider him as a good person.

* Feared by foes

**Krum’s jaw muscles worked as if he were chewing, then he said, “Grindelvald killed many people, my grandfather, for instance. Of course, he vos never powerful in this country, they said he feared Dumbledore – and rightly, seeing how he vos finished.** Page 124

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is feared by foes. It can be seen from the dialogue that describes the way he is feared by his enemy.

* Full of secrets, puzzling person

**Harry felt drained, empty. Never once, in six years, had Dumbledore told Harry that they had both lived and lost loved ones in Godric’s Hollow. Why?** 132

**Why hadn’t Dumbledore told him? Why hadn’t he explained? Had Dumbledore actually cared about Harry at all? Or had Harry been nothing more than a tool to be polished and honed, but not trusted, never confided in?** Page 147

**Dumbledore had left them to grope in the darkness, to wrestle with unknown and undreamed-of terrors, alone and unaided: Nothing was explained, nothing was given freely, they had no sword, and now, Harry had no wand.** Page 287

**From time to time, anger at Dumbledore crashed over him again, powerful as the waves slamming themselves against the cliff beneath the cottage, anger that Dumbledore had not explained before he died.** Page 407

**"I knew my brother, Potter. He learned secrecy at our mother's knee. Secrets and lies, that's how we grew up, and Albus... he was a natural."** Page 453

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is full of secrets and a puzzling person. It can be seen from the dialogues and narrations that describe the way he makes people get confused by his directions and commands, and tends to keep things as secrets.

* Peace-loving, avoids violence

**"The Dumbledore we thought we knew didn't want to conquer Muggles by force!" Harry shouted, his voice echoing across the empty hilltop, and several blackbirds rose into the air, squawking and spiraling against the pearly sky.**

**“Of course you were,” said Harry. “Of course – how can you ask that? You never killed if you could avoid it!”** Page 571

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a peace-loving person and avoids violence. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he avoids killing and forcing.

* Family man

**"He thought he was back there with you and Grindelwald, I know he did," said Harry, remembering Dumbledore whispering, pleading. "He thought he was watching Grindelwald hurting you and Ariana… It was torture to him, if you'd seen him then, you wouldn't say he was free."** Page 458

**“Do not misunderstand me,” he said, and pain crossed the face so that he looked ancient again. “I loved them, I loved my parents, I loved my brother and my sister, but I was selfish, Harry, more selfish than you, who are a remarkably selfless person, could possibly imagine.** Page 573

The quotations above point that Albus Dumbledore is a family man. It can be seen from the dialogues that describe the way he regrets his sister’s death and love his family.

 **B. The characterization of the characters as protagonist and antagonist**

 **a. Protagonist**

1. Harry Potter

Harry Potter is one of the protagonist characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The evidences are gained from the general characterization of Harry Potter above. Based on the characterization described in the novel, Harry Potter has good personalities that considered as protagonist characteristics, such as loved, respected, admired, trusted, keeping promise, unselfish, nice, friendly, loving person, firm, critical, wise, a stoic, agile, alert, taking leadership, family man, loves parents, caring about the others, self-sacrificing, brave, noble, and a honorable person.

1. Hermione Granger

Hermione Granger is one of the protagonist characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The evidences are gained from the general characterization of Hermione Granger above. Based on the characterization described in the novel, Hermione Granger has good personalities that considered as protagonist characteristics, such as firm, well-prepared, ready person, nice person, smart, organizer, voice of reason, honest, skillful, tough, fair, and a caring person.

1. Ronald Weasley

Ronald Weasley is one of the protagonist characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The evidences are gained from the general characterization of Ronald Weasley above. Based on the characterization described in the novel, Ronald Weasley has good personalities that considered as protagonist characteristics, such as unselfish, self-sacrificing, brave, talented, caring, nice person, and a family man.

1. Albus Dumbledore

Albus Dumbledore is one of the protagonist characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The evidences are gained from the general characterization of Albus Dumbledore above. Based on the characterization described in the novel, Albus Dumbledore has good personalities that considered as protagonist characteristics, such as honorable, full of achievements, skillful, extraordinary wizard, modest, kind person, respected, admired, peace loving, avoids violence, and a family man.

 **b. Antagonist**

Lord Voldemort is an antagonist character in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.* The evidences are gained from the general characterization of Lord Voldemort above. Based on the characterization described in the novel, Lord Voldemort has bad or evil personalities that considered as antagonist characteristics, such as feared, braggart, arrogant, devilish, evil minded, cruel, loves to kill, greedy, and a liar.

**4.2 Findings**

After selecting five main characters of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows,* the writer then analyzed those characters in order to find the description of each main character’s characterization. In analyzing the data, the writer found that the author of the novel used the two techniques in characterization, namely showing and telling method.

 The characterizations of the five main characters are generally various. The writer found that there is no character that completely has either protagonist or antagonist characteristics. The writer therefore categorized the characters into the protagonist or antagonist based on the characters’ dominant characteristics, in terms of good/admired and bad/evil personalities.

 Below is the table of the result in analyzing the characterizations of the five main characters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*:

 **Table 4.1 The Characterizations of the Characters as Described in the Novel**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characters** | **Characterization** |
| Harry Potter | Sarcastic, respected, admired, trusted, keeping promise, unselfish, nice, friendly, loving person, firm, short-tempered, critical, politically aware, wise, a stoic, agile, alert, taking leadership, coordinating situation, family man, loves parents, stubborn, caring about the others, self-sacrificing, brave, noble, honorable person |
| Hermione Granger | Firm, well-prepared, ready person, sensitive, nice person, smart, organizer, voice of reason, feminist, sexualist, honest, sarcastic, skillful, tough, fair, caring person |
| Ronald Weasley | Unselfish, self-sacrificing, brave, talented, underestimated, overshadowed, immature, caring, nice person, family man |
| Lord Voldemort | Feared, braggart, arrogant, revered, obeyed, devilish, evil-minded, cruel, loves to kill, skillful, extraordinary wizard, greedy, a liar |
| Albus Dumbledore | Honorable, full of achievements, skillful, extraordinary wizard, modest, kind person, respected, admired, feared by foes, full of secrets, puzzling person, peace loving, avoids violence, family man |

 **Table 4.2 The Protagonist and Antagonist Characterizations of the Characters**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Characters** | **Characterizations** |
| Protagonist | Harry Potter | loved, respected, admired, trusted, keeping promise, unselfish, nice, friendly, loving person, firm, critical, wise, a stoic, agile, alert, taking leadership, family man, loves parents, caring about the others, self-sacrificing, brave, noble, honorable person |
| Hermione Granger | firm, well-prepared, ready person, nice person, smart, organizer, voice of reason, honest, skillful, tough, fair, caring person |
| Ronald Weasley | unselfish, self-sacrificing, brave, talented, caring, nice person, and a family man |
| Albus Dumledore | honorable, full of achievements, skillful, extraordinary wizard, modest, kind person, respected, admired, peace loving, avoids violence, family man |
| Antagonist | Lord Voldemort | feared, braggart, arrogant, devilish, evil minded, cruel, loves to kill, greedy, a liar |

**Chapter V**

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

**5.1 Conclusion**

Literature is a form of human creativity in passing on information, opinion, and idea. It can also be interpreted as a way to express feeling and thought. Literature reflects human life and extends the values or social facts within the society using language as the media.

Novel as one of literary works consists of some elements of fiction. The elements are generally divided into two major categories, which are the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. These elements will be found by a reader in reading a literary work, such as novel. The intrinsic elements, among the others, consist of plot, character, theme, background, point of view, and figurative language.

Character as one of intrinsic elements in a fictional work has important role in building the story. Character is capable of answering questions about “who” in the plot. The character directly supports and creates the story as the player in the story itself. There are categories of characters based on the importance of a character, they are main character and supporting character. Based on the types, there is two types of characters, namely flat (simple) character and round (complex) character.

After reading Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007), the writer then selected five characters that considered as main characters as being the five most mentioned characters in the novel.

The writer concluded the characterizations of the characters in the novel are described in both showing and telling method. After considering those methods, the writer could easily collect the description whether through the dialogues or the narrations in the novel.

The writer found that each of five characters has various characteristics. In the other words, there is no character that completely has either protagonist or antagonist characteristics. The writer concluded that a character in a novel can be having complex characteristics or personalities for some purposes, and yet the complexity becomes an obstacle in categorizing a character into protagonist or antagonist.

 After collected the general characterizations, the writer then categorized it into protagonist and antagonist characters based on the characters’ dominant characteristics, in terms of good/admired and bad/evil personalities. The result of categorizing the characters is that Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, Ronald Weasley, and Albus Dumbledore is the protagonist characters since they have heroic personalities and become the ones who are affected by the conflict of the story.

 In the other side, Lord Voldemort is considered as antagonist character as he has bad/evil characteristics, and is the one who create the conflict to affect the protagonist characters.

 In conclusion, the analysis that had been conducted by the writer completed the main purposes of this research which are to find out how the story describes the characterizations of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* characters, and how it is described as protagonist or antagonist characters.

**5.2 Recommendations**

 The writer realizes that this paper yet is not perfect. Therefore, the writer would like to give some suggestions that may be useful for further researches. The suggestions are aimed to the readers, further researchers, or anyone who is interested in conducting the same research topic. They are:

* Further researchers that are interested in conducting research with similar topic are suggested to find more theories that is relevant to characterization in a fictional works.
* Further researchers that are interested in conducting research with similar topic are suggested to not to only focus on the character, but also relate it to the other intrinsic elements, such as plot, setting, theme, etc.
* Further researchers are suggested to learn from this paper by considering the strength and the weaknesses of this paper as a reference to produce a better research.
* All readers are suggested to read comprehensively and understand the story of any literary work before conducting a study on it, because understanding the story is very important for a literary work research.