

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the literature review and theories used to support and analyses the researcher. The researcher wants to analyze in characters Ron's Family in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter episode *Harry Potter and order of the Phoenix* to find out the acts of loving the orphan. In Ron's Family they are Mother, Father, The Twin, and Ron's. Besides want to analyze theoretical frame work, the researcher also contains the related literature reviews. In this case, the related literature reviews about some elements of the concept of loving acts in *Harry Potter and Order of the Phoenix* novel.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In doing this study, the researcher tends to utilize some theories. Since the analysis extremely focuses on the acts from the novel selected, so the theory of acts which cannot be separated one another is used. Also, this study tries to reveal mostly upon the character and characterization so that new criticism theory is chosen. Instead of using other branch theories of action, this study employs loving theory in order to accomplish it more deeply in its analysis. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.2 Acts

In some studies, acts are often selected as the object for analysis and this study is also interested in it. Acts, which take most part in a story, are then considered as the most important intrinsic element of fiction. Through the presence of acts, one story is built. A story exposes around its acts' life so that reviewing them becomes very interesting. In this analyze the reseacher uses theory of Action. Acts is a process or condition of acting or moving; the doing of something; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; the effect of power exerted. (www.thefreedictionary.com). In this case, the researcher will be analysis acts and loving to the orphan by Ron's Family in *Harry Potter and Order of the Phoenix* novel.

These theories may be thought of as a very large set of complexly related propositions. The form of a proposition in a theory of action is in situations, to achieve consequence do action a (Argyris and Schon, 1974). From the perspective of the agent who holds the theory, it is a theory of control. It states what the agent should do to achieve certain results. From an observer's perspective, to attribute a theory of action to an agent is to propose a theory of explanation or prediction. In the language of the previous chapter, it is to make a dispositional attribution. The example we used is, "John follows the rule, 'If I am about to deprecate someone, first deprecate myself.'" "But from John's perspective, this is a theory of control. We can see this by making explicit the intended consequence of enacting the rule, which, let us suppose, is to avoid making the other person defensive. Hence a proposition

of a theory of action can be understood both as a disposition of an agent and as a theory of causal responsibility held by an agent.

At the beginning the researcher to analyze Ron's family is to know the character Ron's Family especially the acts of loving to the orphan. The researcher wants to discuss about the character Mother, Father, The Twin, Ginny and Ron in *Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix* novel.

2.3 Loving

In analyzing a literary work, it is necessary to utilize a tool. The tool needed in analyzing a literary work is a theory. Loving acts often becomes an interesting object in literary analysis and this study comes as an example which is interested in such matter; the loving acts to the orphan by Ron's Family. However there is a literary theory which focuses on loving most. It is popularly called loving Acts to the orphan. The reseacher uses theory of loving in this thesis. According to Eli J. Finkel tells that, "Love is a reflection of the lover his or her beliefs, goals, and strategies. Thus, to understand narcissists' love relationships, we need to consider their beliefs, goals, and strategies, as described previously (Eli J. Finkel, 342). From the Assumed the reseacher see that love is reflection from the human. In this case the reseacher analyze loving acts by Ron's Family in *Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix* novel.

The researcher wants to analyze about the acts of loving to the orphan. Love in here is treating an orphan; including to the Quran there are four

concepts of loving acts. In the Quran explain that how orphans should be treated: This matter of marginalizing people in Islam is also got an attention.

Many verses in the Quran say:

a. Surah Al- Insan : 08

﴿٨﴾ وَيُطْعَمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا ﴿٨﴾

“And they give food in spite of love for it to the needy, the orphan, and the captive,” (Quran, Al- Insan: 8).

From the Quran says, tells that one of the loving acts to the orphan is giving foods to the orphan.

b. Surah Adh-Dhuha : 09

﴿٩﴾ فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ ﴿٩﴾

“So as for the orphan, do not oppress him,” (Quran, Adh-Dhuha: 09).

That verse tells that human can't oppress the orphan when the human giving acts to the orphan.

c. Surah Al-Ma'un : 01-07

﴿١﴾ أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿١﴾ ﴿٢﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا تَحْضُ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ ﴿٤﴾ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ ﴿٥﴾ عَن صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ ﴿٦﴾ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

“Have you considered the case of one who belies the Requital and Faith? (1) As a result of it this (despicable) fellow (instead of taking care of him with affection) repulses the orphan. (2) And does not urge in feeding of the needy. (3) So woe to those who do prayer. (4) But are unmindful of their prayer (and ignore the spirit and aim of it). (5) And they like (only) to be seen of people while they make a show of their deeds). (6) And who withhold (legal) alms and other acts of kindness (starting from the Zakat to the lowest form of lending ordinary things of utility like a needle or a piece of thread to a neighbor). “(7) (Quran, Al-Ma’un: 1-7).

That verse tells that human must be good acts to the orphan when the human giving acts to the orphan in anywhere.

d. Surah Al-Baqarah : 83 and 220

وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِيثَاقَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا
وَذَى الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا وَأَقِيمُوا
الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِّنْكُمْ وَأَنتُمْ

مُعْرِضُونَ ﴿٨٣﴾

“And (recall) when We took a covenant from the children of Israel, you shall worship none except Allah, and do good to (your) parents and to the near of kind and the orphan and the poor (as well), and you shall speak kindly to all people and observe prayer and present purifying aims. But (afterwards) you all turned away (and broke your covenant) except a few of you and you are averse (to guidance and ways of virtue)”. (83) (Quran, Al-Baqarah: 83).

In this verse tells that human must be good acts, not only to my parents, or the poor, but we must gives goods acts to the orphan when we giving acts to the orphan in anywhere.

In other verse also give explain that we must say goods word to the orphan. In verse 220 say:

فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْيَتَامَىٰ قُلْ إِصْلَاحٌ لَهُمْ خَيْرٌ وَإِنْ تُخَالِطُوهُمْ فَإِحْوَانُكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْمُفْسِدَ مِنَ الْمَصْلِحِ ۗ وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَأَعْنَتَكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٠﴾

“Upon this world and the Hereafter and they ask you concerning the orphan, Say; to set (their affairs) right (keeping in view the promotion of their welfare) is (an act of great) virtue, and if you intermix with them they are (after all) your brethren. And Allah knows the wrongdoers from the right-doers. And if Allah had so willed, he would certainly have made matters difficult for you. Verily, Allah is All-Mighty, All- Wise.” (Quran, Al-Baqarah: 220).

In this verse tells that human must say good words to the orphan, when we dialogue with the orphan.

e. Surat An-Nisa’ : 02 and 06

وَأْتُوا الْيَتَامَىٰ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا تَتَبَدَّلُوا الْخَيْرَ بِالْطَّيِّبِ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَمْوَالِكُمْ ۗ إِنَّهُ كَانَ حُوبًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٢﴾

“And give the orphans their property and substitute not (your) worthless things for (their) good ones, not consume their property mingling it along with your own property, for this indeed is a great sin.” (Quran, An-Nisa’: 02).

In this verse tells that human must be giving attention more and saying good words to the orphan, when we dialogue with the orphan.

وَابْتَلُوا الْيَتَامَىٰ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغُوا النِّكَاحَ فَإِنَّ آنَسْتُمْ مِنْهُمْ رُشْدًا فَادْفَعُوا
 إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ۖ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوهَا إِسْرَافًا وَبِدَارًا أَن يَكْبُرُوا ۗ وَمَن كَانَ غَنِيًّا
 فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْ ۖ وَمَن كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ فَإِذَا دَفَعْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ
 أَمْوَالَهُمْ فَأَشْهَدُوا عَلَيْهِمْ ۗ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ حَسِيبًا ﴿٦﴾

"And keep on testing the orphans until they attain the (age of) marriage, then if you perceive in them sound judgment deliver to them their property and do not consume it extravagantly and hastily as they grow up (fearing lest they should claim it when they attain the age or marriage). And let him (- the guardian) who can afford to do without, let him avoid remuneration, but he who is needy may charge reasonable remuneration with equity. And when you hand over to them (-the orphans) their property let there be some witnesses to attest. And Allah is enough as a Reckoner (and calls you to account). "(Quran, An-Nisa': 06).

Include the Quran that, giving loving acts to the orphan is important to know to all Muslim in the world.

From the idea in Quran the researcher conclude that, there are saying goods words, giving foods, paying attention, and helping to the orphan. So, all of the Muslim people be must giving loving acts to the orphan in anywhere.

2.4 Orphan

Studying about orphan in literary work seems suitable enough to use orphan approach in its way of analysis since this theory definitely notices most on orphan child. An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently (Merriam 03). An orphan is defined as a child

under the age of 18 who has survived one or both parents (Candace 04). In this case, the orphan is Harry Potter. Harry Potter as the orphan because he don't have parents, her mother was death. So that, the researcher wants to analyze Ron's Family character with Harry Potter as the orphan in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* novel. According J.K. Rowling's explains, that she writes Harry Potter as the orphan. This is Rowling's reason, it turns out that Rowling had a personal reason for doing so: her mothers' death. The reason was revealed, according to an article in the Telegraph , in an exclusive interview for /Tatler/ magazine (February 2006 issue). J.K. Rowling's mother, Anne, battled multiple sclerosis for ten years before dying. She was 45 years old. In the interview, Rowling reveals that she was writing Harry Potter when her mother died. Sadly, Rowling's mother died without even knowing her daughter was writing a book.

2.5 Character and Characterization

Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'objects'. Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how we conceive ourselves, a part of who we are. More than two thousand years ago, writing about drama in the *Poetics*, Aristotle argued that character is 'secondary' to what he calls the

‘first essential’ or ‘lifeblood’ of tragedy – the plot – and that characters are included ‘for the sake of the action’ (Aristotle 40).

Character is most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story. It is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality (Holman 74). It can be simply said that characters are people who are included in the story. Through the existence of characters, one story is built. A story exposes around its character’s life. In this research, the researcher uses characterization as the grand theory and takes the connection with the character in Ron’s Family, Dumbledore and Sirius Black to analysis.

Character is an imagined person who in habits a story. In the main character of story, the readers usually recognize the human traits, which are familiar to them if the story seems plausible, the characters in the story will act in a seasonably consistent manner. The author has provided them with motivation, namely the adequate reason to make behave as they do. If in one occasion, the characters act in a sudden and unexpected way, and deny their initial nature of personality, it is more likely that there is a strong reason for the occasion to discover (Kennedy 56).

Commonly in characterizing the characters, there are two ways that an author usually used. Those are direct and indirect characterization. Using direct manner means that the author describes directly about the character. Otherwise, in indirect manner of characterization the author does not merely tell the characters but showing them to the readers through how the character looks, what the character does, what the character says, what the character

thinks, and how the character affects other characters (“Element of Fiction”). From these five things, the reader can understand and get a clear description of the character’s personality.

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An important component of modern fiction is characterization. In literary term, character is a person created for a work of fiction (Jane Bachman and Kuehner 97). The character may remind us in some way of ourselves, they are usually recognizably human, and it brings plays to life. It means that a character in literary term, although it cannot be directly equated with actual people, is the picture of human’s real life which includes kinds of problems and behaviors. Characters are either major or minor and either static (unchanging) or dynamic (changing). The character who dominates the story is the major character. Character in literary term is often described as being:

a. Flat or Round Character

Flat characters reveal only a single dimension, and their behavior and speech are predictable; round characters are more individualized, reveal more than one aspect of their human nature, and are not predictable in behavior or speech (Diyanni, Robert 1186).

b. Static or Dynamic Character

Static characters remain unchanged; their character is the same at the of the story as at the beginning. Dynamic characters are tehe one who change because of what happens in the plot (Jane Bachman and Kuehner 97).

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

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

Characterization can be presented through several methods depending on the authors need to bring across his/her ideas. Some characters are

revealed in life. The techniques are from what others think of them, what they look like as physical appearance, how they speak, what they do not do, how think, feel, and give perceptions (Kennedy 74).

Characterization is very important since the readers can explore the novel by paying attention on the characters speeches action and comment of the other characters in order to understand more about the idea of the story (Holman 81-82).

As human life, character in fiction also has character traits, for instance: character may be aggressive or fearful, confident or self doubting, adventurous or timid, careful and careless and so on. Beside the characters in a story almost truest in life's also. Therefore, a successful author recreates the actual life throughout that the particular character itself which is able to make the reader to see a presentation of real life (Jacob 35).

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

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2.6 New Criticism

Besides character, New Criticism theory that proposed by Lois Tyson also to analyze in society. New Criticism occupies an unusual position, both in this textbook and in the field of literary studies today. On the one hand, it's the only theory covered in this book that is no longer practiced by literary critics, so it can't really be called a contemporary theory. On the other hand, New Criticism, which dominated literary studies from the 1940s through the 1960s, has left a lasting imprint on the way we read and write about literature. Some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence—the use of concrete, specific examples from the text itself to validate our interpretations— have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of their theoretical persuasion, support their readings of literature. In fact, if you're an English major, you probably take for granted the need for thorough textual support for your literary interpretations because this practice, which the New Critics introduced to America and called “close reading,” has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades. So in this sense, New Criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson 135).

Few students today, however, are aware of New Criticism's contribution to literary studies or of the theoretical framework that underlies the classroom instruction it has fostered. For this reason, I think we should give New Criticism the same kind of attention we give to the other theories in this textbook. In addition, we need to understand New Criticism in order to understand those theories that have developed in reaction against it. As we'll see in subsequent chapters, reader-response criticism opposes New Criticism's definition of the literary text and method of interpreting it, and structuralism rejects New Criticism's focus on the individual literary work in isolation from other literature and from other cultural productions. In addition, deconstruction's theory of language and new historicism's view of objective evidence are directly opposed to New Critical assumptions about language and objectivity (135).

2.7 Review of Related Studies

This analysis is based on the previous analysis which has been done earlier. A study about the interpretation of Harry's dreams in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix novel has been written in 2010 by Lutfiyah Yusuf, the student of The State Islamic University " Syarif Hidayatullah " Jakarta under the title The Interpretation of Harry's Dreams in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Novel Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud.

That previous research focuses on one significant problems. The researcher tries to find out the interpretation of Harry's dreams in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix Novel. In his analysis, he uses theory of psychoanalysis, especially the theory which studies about dream interpretation.

Similar to that previous research, this analysis also chooses the novel Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix by J.K Rowling's in as the main object to analyze. The difference between this research and that previous one is that this research does not concern with the dreams aspects of Harry Potter, but it pays attention to the orphan by the character of Harry Potter and the researcher intends to use characterization-structuralism theory in this analysis.

The second of related studies is from Jayne Ashleigh Glover in 2013. She student of Rhodes University under the title *The Harry Potter Phenomenon: Literary Production, Generic Traditions, and The Question of Values*.

That previous researcher is a study of the four books of J.K Rowling's Harry Potter series. It account for the widespread success of the novel by examining their publication and marketing histories, and their literary achievement as narratives including a sophisticated mix of generic traditions.

Similar to that previous research, this analysis also choose the novel by J.K Rowling's in as the main object to analyze. The different between this research and that previous one is that this research does not concern with

Generic Traditions, and The Question of Values. But, it pays attention to the orphan and discusses about the acts of loving to the orphan.

The third previous analysis has been done earlier is from Anthony Lennard. A study about Harry Potter and the Quest for Values: How the wizard can assist young people in making choices has been written in 2007. Anthony Lennard is the student of “Australian Catholic University” Australia under the title Harry Potter and the Quest for Values: How the boy wizard can assist young people in making choices.

That previous research focuses about the importance of stories in teaching our youth about values, especially Christian values. The researcher tries to find out the values in J.K Rowling’s Harry Potter novel. In this analysis, he uses qualitative study because much of the study sought to inquire into people’s perspectives and experience of the Harry Potter series and this involved going out into the field. An essential part of his thesis was seeking to know what people think of the series.

Similar to that previous research, this analysis also chooses J.K Rowling’s Harry Potter Novel in as the main object to analyze. The difference between these researches does not concern and focuses about the importance of stories in teaching our youth about values, especially Christian values. But it pays attention to the orphan and gives loving acts to the orphan. The researcher intends to use characterization-structuralism theory in this analysis.