

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN HARRY
POTTER FIFTH MOVIE

“HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX”

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
Surabaya.



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2015

DECLARATION

I hereby certify that this thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN HARRY POTTER FIFTH MOVIE "HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOEN"* is truly my original work. And to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

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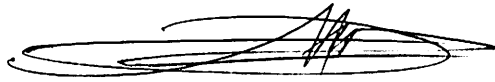
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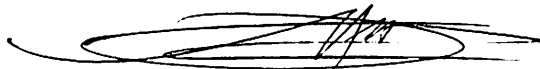


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ABSTRACT

Rohman, Nur, Aminan, 2015. *An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix.* Thesis. English Department, Faculty of letters and humanities. UIN Sunan Ampel, Advisor: Dr. Muhammad Kurjum M.Ag

Most of authors and poets use the figurative language to make the literary work to be prismatic, means that it has indirect meaning. Through this research the researcher decides to analyze the figurative language used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix".

This study is designed in a qualitative descriptive approach which in this study has aim that describing the phenomenon of language variety use figurative language. Qualitative research is a search of which the data is written or oral words are descriptive analyzed.

The result of this research is there are some of figurative language those used in the dialogue of the movie. From the analysis, it can be concluded there are 20 data contains figurative language in "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" movie. The writer found 20 utterances, there were 3 data of Personification, 8 data of Simile, 5 data of Hyperbole, 2 data of Paradox, 1 data of Irony, and 1 data of Litotes. From the finding of Figurative Language used in "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" movie, the most figurative languages used is Simile, so Simile is the dominant figurative language of the utterances used by the selected characters. After analyzing the data, it appears that the use of figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie is regarded as an instrument by the author to convey their ideas in the movie dialogue.

Key Words: Figurative Language, Movie

INTISARI

Rohman, Nur, Aminan. 2015. *An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix"*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Sastra, UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya.
Pembimbing: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M. Ag.

Kebanyakan dari penulis dan penyair menggunakan majas untuk membuat karya sastra menjadi lebih berwarna, maksudnya hal tersebut memiliki makna secara tidak langsung. Seperti pernyataan dari Abrams dalam bukunya "A Glossary of Literary Terms" (1999: 96): Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Melalui penelitian ini peneliti memutuskan untuk menganalisis majas yang digunakan pada film Harry Potter ke-lima "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix". Untuk itu peneliti merumuskan masalah seperti; (1) Jenis majas apa saja yang telah digunakan dan (2) Apakah majas yang paling banyak digunakan pada film "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" pada tokoh yang telah dipilih; Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Mrs. Figg, Umbridge, Sirius, Neville dan Seamus.

Untuk menjawab masalah, Penulis menggunakan teori Majas yang berdasarkan pada Kennedy (1983:481), that figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif yang mana penelitian ini bermaksud, bahwa menggambarkan fenomena dari ungkapan yang menggunakan majas.

Terdapat 20 data yang berisi majas yang digunakan oleh tokoh yang telah dipilih; Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Mrs. Figg, Umbridge, Sirius, Neville dan Seamus dalam film "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix". Peneliti menemukan 20 ungkapan. terdapat 3 data personifikasi, 8 data Simile, 5 data hiperbola, 2 data Paradox, 1 data Ironi, dan 1 data Litotes. Dari penemuan majas dari tokoh yang telah dipilih dalam film "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix", kebanyakan majas yang digunakan adalah Simile, jadi Simile merupakan majas yang paling banyak digunakan dari ungkapan-ungkapan yang digunakan berdasarkan tokoh yang telah terpilih.

Kata kunci: Majas, Film

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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This chapter will discuss and present background of the study, statement of problem, objective of study, the significance of the study, the limitation of the study and definition of the key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

Movie is a medium that disseminates moving pictures, that is the series of images projected on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living. Movie is one of important part of human life. Movie also becomes one of sources of entertainment, education, and knowledge. As the popular entertainment, it can make man dissolving themselves in a world of imagination for a certain time and the one important parts of movie is communication that means dialogue.

a play as a work of art composed of work spoken or motion performed by imagined characters and having a subject, action, development, climax and conclusion (Budianta, 2002: 96)

In communicating with someone else, people need a certain medium called language. Some people feel not easy to understand what other people say in different language. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1992: 3), Language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication. The arbitrary means that the communication can be changeable. It accordance with William Rice-Johnston's opinion, stated that Language is the process or set of processes used to ensure there is agreement between the sender and receiver for meanings

assigned to the symbols and the schema for combining them used for each communication, Rice-Johnston, W. (2008).

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Literature is one of studies there are influential to human's life. Literature is one way or human beings to express their feeling, thoughts, experiences, emotions, expectations, and faith. Literature doesn't have limitation on how you should do it, although many people think that literature must be expressed through standard literary work e.g. movie, prose or poetry.

Literature is the literary product of art, and the language used in literature is the language which is attractive for reader though sometimes it needs relatively long time to understand but it usually attracts people for its beauty (Louis, 2009: 1). But, sometimes the readers find difficulties in understanding the meaning of the utterances.

One of the keys to understand the utterances meaning is knowing figurative language, as the statement from Abrams in his book "A Glossary of Literary Terms" (1999: 96): Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

Figurative language is one with its literally in compatible terms, forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than the denotation, and good figurative language is words used non in literal sense but the context of the writer's taste and purpose (Rahardianingtyas, 2010: 2). Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake comparison, emphasis, clarity,

or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like hyperbole, synecdoche, irony, and personification are also figures of speech.

Figurative language is used in many literary works, such as poetry, short story, drama, novel, song, and movie.

Here, the writer wants to know the unique value of literary works, especially in English movie, that well known movie has a message that wants to be presented for the moviegoers. Movie invites the audiences to come to the new world, new life as if the viewers' life there. On the other hand, every single utterance has the own meaning and contains different messages.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is the fifth novel in the Harry Potter series, written by J. K. Rowling. It follows Harry Potter's struggles through his fifth year at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, including the surreptitious return of the antagonist Lord Voldemort, O.W.L. exams, and an obstructive Ministry of Magic. The novel was published on 21 June 2003 by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom, Scholastic in the United States, and Raincoast in Canada. Five million copies were sold in the first 24 hours of publication.^[2] It is the longest book of the series.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix has won several awards, including being named an American Library Association Best Book for Young Adults in 2003. The book has also been made into a film, which was released in 2007, and into a video game by Electronic Arts.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Order_of_the_Phoenix, last access 10rd, April)

Furthermore Understanding the meaning of the utterances is needed by viewer in order to avoid misunderstanding. One of the popular movies “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” has many utterances that are hard to understand the meaning.

For example:

“Harry: It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts School wants us to fight back”

The Utterance is Personification, as the explanation that Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic. Here, *Hogwarts* is the name of school. It's impossible that *Hogwarts* has eager. As an un-living thing, school doesn't have any desire.

Sometimes the audiences are confused to interpret the utterances, because movie invites the audiences to come to the new world, new life as if the viewers' life there. On the other hand, every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages. The audience should be able to understand what is contained within that movie. From that phenomenon, the writer wants to analyze the kind of figurative languages used in movie, especially in *Harry Potter Fifth Movie “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix”*.

1.2 Review of Related Research

The writer takes reviews of related literature from the other graduating paper as comparison and also close relation of the use of English word. They are: The first review related to this research, the title is “Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Used in Christian Bautista's Songs” which has been research

by Afidatul Barokah in 2007. In her graduating paper, she analyzed figurative language of Christian Bautista Song's lyric. According to her, there are 32 figurative language found in Christian Bautista's Songs. In song "Everything You Do" (Metonymy, Hyperbole, personification), "Since I Found You" (Metonymy, Metaphor, Personification, paradox, and Hyperbole). (Barokah, 2007: 48)

The second review related to this research, the title is "The Study on Figurative Language Used in English Songs in Dewa's Album *"Republik Cinta"*" by Endah Wahyuningsih K in 2007. In her graduating paper, she analyzed figurative language of English Songs in Dewa's Album *"Republik Cinta"*. According to her, there are 27% figurative languages used in all of songs. In her research she found: Lover's Rhapsody (Anaphora, Polisandaton), Flower in The Desert (Hyperbole, Simile, and Metaphor), and Live On (Hyperbole, Apophasis, and Synecdoche). (Wahyuningsih, 2007:32).

The third review related to this research, the title is "The Using of Figurative Languages in Twilight Movie" by Okta Friantina Rahardianing Tyas in 2010. In her graduating paper, she analyzed figurative language of Twilight movie. According to her, there are 10 figurative languages in this movie; (a). Comparative Figurative Language (1. Metaphor, 2. Similes, 3. Personification, 4. metonymy), (b). Imagery Figurative Language (1. symbol, 2. Synecdoche), (c). Contradictory Figurative Language (1. Paradox, 2. Hyperbole, 3. litotes, 4. irony). The messages in this twilight is the movie teach us about loyalty and optimistic. (Rahardianing Tyas, 2010: 81-82)

This research has same theme with the first and the second review related literature research that is analyzing the figurative language, but the objectives of

this research is not concern to song's lyrics but then concern with dialogue in the movie.

This research also has a similarity in theme and objectives with the last digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id research but not for the title. The movie's title of this research is "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" by J.K Rowling, whereas the last research is "Twilight" by Stephanie Meyer.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

From the background of the study, the writer would like to write down the problem statement as follows:

1. What are the types of Figurative Language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie?
2. What is the dominant figurative language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Specifically, the purposes of the research are: digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1. To identify the types of Figurative language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie.
2. To find the dominant figurative language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research is merely focused on finding figurative language used in "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" movie which directed by David Yates. The utterances in this movie become the main focuses that a researcher is

going analyze. And the limitation is limited the utterances of the characters. They are Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Mrs. Figg, Umbridge, Sirius, Neville and Seamus.

1.6 Significance of the Study

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The Significance of the study as follow:

1. This research can be a contribution to the development to the English student and English lecturers to increase the knowledge in understanding the figurative language.
2. Theoretically, the study adds the literature in linguistics. So, the other student's research will use it as one of literature reviews in their linguistics study to find out some other aspect of this movie, and become reference for other studies on literary works.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

Figurative Language

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Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of language apprehend as the ordinary or standard significance or sequence of word, in order to achieve some special meaning or effects. The base on statement above, Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like hyperbole, synecdoche, puns, and personification are also figures of speech.

Movie

Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/movie theater. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries)

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Harry Potter and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends Order of the Phoenix is Harry Potter's fifth movie. The movie stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. It is the sequel to Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire and is followed by Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss about the review of the related theories and related studies. The review is very important because it used as the basis of analysis of the study.

2.1 Figurative Language

Robert Diyanni reveals: *"Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words"* (2003: 563). According to Kennedy (1983:481), figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language. Comparative figurative language consists of Personification, Metaphor, and Simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of Hyperbole, Litotes, Paradox, and Irony. Correlative figurative languages consist of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Symbol, Allusion, and Ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of Pleonasm, Climax, Anti Climax, Rhetoric and Repetition. For clearer information, look at these following explanation.

2.1.1 Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and simile.

2.1.1.1 Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic (Potter, 1967: 54). It is meant that inanimate things in this world are guessed as animate by giving

some attributes in inanimate things. So that people who read it, guess it, can do everything like human being.

Example: School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.

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Calls are verb form in dictionary. Letter *s* is addition in present tense form because the subject is singular (alarm), alarm is inanimate thing; meanwhile it is given attribute like activity that is done by animate. Alarm can't call, because call is attribute of mouth that can does it.

2.1.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern (Keraf, 1994:139). It is meant that between subject and object have same attributes, and writer uses it to compares it to another.

Example: Library is science field.

Library is place where people can find many kinds of books, it is compared with science field because both library and science field have same attribute, they can add our knowledge.

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2.1.1.3 Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other directly that use words likes as and like (Potter, 1967: 54).

Example: Her face is like moon light.

Writer compares face and moon light because both of them have same attribute, so clear, clean, and everybody can sees it clearly.

2.1.2 Contradictive Figurative Language

There are four kinds of contradictive figurative languages which consist of hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony.

2.1.2.1 Hyperbole

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Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something (Potter, 1967: 135). Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48) reveals that understatement or hyperbole is an exaggeration of fact, used for serious or comic effect. It is meant that something is made greater than the fact.

Example: I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.

Writer explains his surprised till make him die, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. He still alive and doesn't die.

2.1.2.2 Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original (Potter, 1967: 135). Mi. Brumer in his blog defined litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite (1 November, 2011). It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable.

Example: I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.

Invaluable thing that writer said in the fact is valuable giving, but he says it as invaluable.

2.1.2.3Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth (Potter, 1967: 136). According Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 49), a paradox is statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

Example: I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.

Writer compares sad and happiness in the sentence to explain that he isn't happy in the wedding party. Meanwhile most of people feel happy when they are in wedding party.

2.1.2.3 Irony

The last contradictory figurative language is irony. Perrine (1956: 93) defined irony as saying the opposite of what one means, is often confused with sarcasm and with satire.

Example: He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English.

Clever man normally gets more than 7, if he gets under 6 so it's opposite from the clever category.

2.1.3 Correlative Figurative Language

There are Correlative figurative languages consist of:

2.1.3.1 Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it (Potter, 1967: 142).

Example: Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.

Alisyahbana in the sentence refers to book that he has made.

2.1.3.2 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose (Potter, 1967: 143).

a. Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole.

Example: till evening, I haven't seen his nose.

His nose in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. it isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

b. Totem pro parte, whole represent partial.

Example: Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.

Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

2.1.3.3 Symbol

Frederick (1988: 49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols.

Example: When she I loved looked every day, fresh as a rose in June.

2.1.3.4 Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together (Potter, 1967: 145).

Example: Many victims caused by Nazi.

Nazi was a military organization that was led by Adolf Hitler. This organization was known as a cruel organization. Its members might kill all its enemies and didn't pay attention toward its enemies, women, children, old people, all were killed by them.

2.1.3.5 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence (Potter, 1967: 146).

Example: She and her mom to Bandung (eliminate verb go).

The sentence eliminates verb in it because the correct sentence is she and her mom go to Bandung.

2.1.4 Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language According to Keraf (1994: 140), repetitive figurative language consists of:

2.1.4.1 Pleonasm

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word (Keraf, 1994: 145).

Example: He falls down to the ground.

Verb falls in the sentence means something or person who rare to the bottom (ground) and down also has same meaning with falls that rare to the bottom. So, both words fall and down are force one to another.

2.1.4.2 Climax

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 Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great (Keraf, 1994:145).

Example: Children's, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of age. It begins from young to old.

2.1.4.3 Anti-Climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language (Keraf, 1994: 145).

Example: Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony field.

Subject in the sentence are consecutively based of job level. It begins from senior to the junior level in job.

2.1.4.4 Rhetoric

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Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. (Keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: Who are people don't want to be happy?

The question in the sentence is not needed answer from everybody. Because everybody knows that the answer is yes and all people want to be happy.

2.1.4.5 Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning (Keraf, 1994: 146).

Example: Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good by my angel.

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The sentence uses repetition words *good bye* and just changes the word after *good bye*.

2.2 The Use of Figurative Language

According to Perrine (1956: 58), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement and it has some reason. First, figurative language affords us imaginative pleasure. Imagination, in one sense, might be described as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another. Figures of speech are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. Figurative language is a way of multiplying the sense appeal of poetry. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figurative of speech are a digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass. Like words, they may be multidimensional.

Obviously one of the necessary abilities for understanding literature is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use figurative Language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the person who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately, all people have imagination to some degree, and imagination can be cultivated. By practice one's ability to interpret figures of speech can be increased.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

There are four points related to the research methodology. They are, research design, data and the source of data, procedures of data collection, data analysis, and Intrinsic Element of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* Movie.

3.1 Research Design

Ary, Jacobs & Razavieh (2002: 426) state that the research design is the writer's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting. This study is designed in a qualitative descriptive approach which in this study has aim, that describing the phenomenon of language variety use figurative language in *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* movie.

This study is aimed to obtain information concerning the current condition of the sentence patterns determining the nature of situation as they exist at the time of the study. The writer concludes that qualitative research is the method approached of investigation process in subject matter. While concluding the investigation, the writer assumes that the research is appropriate with the qualitative approach because it needs the description or the interpretation in the research factually and accurately. So in this study, the research design of this study is done in qualitative descriptive approach.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

The source of data for this study is Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie. The transcription of the movie and non-linguistics clue such as physical movement is used to help the writer to analyze the data. The transcription will take from internet, a credible source of data in www.subscenes.com. And the data for this study are the utterances which contain figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie, especially the selected characters what the writer wrote in chapter I.

3.3 Procedure of Data Collection

There are some steps in data collection, they are:

- a. Watching the movie for several times and write the transcription.
- b. Finding some unmatched utterances, selecting the utterances which contain the figurative language.
- c. Identifying the utterances which contains figurative language written transcript of Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie.
- d. Arranging the data systematically in accordance to the statement of problem.

3.4 Procedure of Data Analysis

This study was conducted through several steps of collecting the data. In analyzing the data several steps was conducted, as follows:

- a. Classifying the data taken into each kinds of figurative language written transcript of Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie.

- b. Determining the dominant figurative language in the Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix movie.
- c. Making conclusion of the analysis.

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3.5 Intrinsic Element of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* Movie

Intrinsic elements include the character and characterization in this film, theme, setting, plot, point of view, language and dialogue. Attention to these elements will help the accuracy of the content of literary interpretation.

3.5.1 Character / Characterization

In literary work there are character and characterization to describe the main actor on the story or film. Character refers to a person who acts the play. The story in a play is told as people talk to one another and interact in inter-personal relationships. These people are referred to as characters. Characters in a play must not necessarily be human beings. Animals or things can be used as a character (Iwuchukwu, 2008: 47).

Characterization is the way an actor plays a role using their acting skills to create a character with certain recognizable human traits and qualities. These qualities include physical attributes, moral, psychological and emotional dispositions, their attitude towards other characters and situations, and so on (Iwuchukwu, 2008: 46).

Characterization can be divided into two groups; they are protagonist and antagonist character. Here is the description of each characterization: The

protagonist is the main character in a play. Generally introduced to the audience very early, this is the character that the author expects should most engage our interest and sympathies. Protagonists do not have to be especially courageous or intelligent, nor do they need to be physically attractive or admirable (Diyanni, 2008: 922).

The antagonist is the character or force against which the protagonist struggles. The antagonist maybe another character, a culture and its laws or traditions, natural elements, or the protagonist divided against himself (Diyanni, 2008: 923).

In fiction, character refers to a textual representation of human being. They are endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in their dialogues and in their action. They act out the story of the play from the beginning to the end. They act within the limits of possibility and plausibility. This means that they and their actions should be as close as possible to reality (Iwuchukwu, 2008: 46). Character divided into two parts, they are major and minor character.

A. Major Character

A major character is an important figure at the center of the play's action and meaning. In this movie there are Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, Ronald Weasley and Lord Voldemort.

1) Harry Potter

Harry James Potter is the primary character in the book series by J.K. Rowling. According to the author, Harry's birthday is July 31, 1980. He is almost a year younger than Hermione, and five months younger than Ron. Both Harry's parents were magical. His father, James, was the only child born to a pure-blooded wizard family, while his mother, Lily, was muggle-born, meaning both her parents were non-magical. That makes Harry a "half-blood" wizard. When Harry was one year and three months old, the evil Lord Voldemort murdered his parents. When Voldemort cast a deadly curse at baby Harry, it rebounded, ripping Voldemort's soul from his body while leaving the infant unscathed except for a lightning-bolt shaped scar on his forehead.

In this series, Harry facing many problems that should be solved. From Dementor's attacks in Little Winging, the return of Voldemort, allegations as a liar in Daily Prophet for Cedric Diggory's death until the death his godfather, Sirius Black.

In fifth year in Hogwarts, Cornelius Fudge appointed Dolores Umbridge, Ministry of Magic official and spy as Hogwart's new Defense Against the Dark Arts Teacher and High Inquisitor. Umbridge prohibits students to learning defensive spells and works overtime to prevent Hogwarts and the magical world from believing that Voldemort has returned. Students grow rebellious under her ever-growing repressive rule, and Harry forms a secret group called Dumbledore's Army (D.A.) to teach real defensive magic.

He also embarks on a romance with Cho Chang, but their differing personalities and her lingering anguish over Cedric Diggory's death soon dooms their relationship.

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Through an unknown telepathic connection, Voldemort, seeking a prophecy pertaining to him and Harry that is stored inside the Ministry of Magic, he lures Harry into a trap. In a climactic battle, Harry watches in horror as Bellatrix Lestrange murders his godfather, Sirius Black; Harry confronts Voldemort once again, and, this time, Minister of Magic Cornelius Fudge arrives in time to see the Dark Lord before he escapes. Finally, Fudge forced to publicly acknowledge Voldemort's return. Dumbledore, reinstated as headmaster, reveals more to Harry about Harry and Voldemort's connection.

2) Hermione Granger

Hermione Jean Granger is the magical daughter of two Muggle dentists. She was born in 19th September, 1979. She is almost a year older than Harry, and six months older than Ron. Hermione often serves as the voice of reason when her two best friends Harry Potter and Ron Weasley get themselves into interesting or dangerous situations. Hermione is dependable when called upon, and is extremely adept at accomplishing things correctly and efficiently.

In this movie, as the series before Hermione helps much to Harry. She assured the applicants Dumbledore's Army that Harry really could use Patronus Charm and fight Voldemort. She also

gives a support to Harry to teach Defensive magic to interested students, thus creating Dumbledore's Army.

When Harry experiences a vision that Voldemort is torturing Sirius at the Ministry of Magic, Hermione, suspecting it may be a trick, suggests using the Floo Network to attempt to contact him. Umbridge catches them, and is about to cast the Cruciatus curse on Harry. Hermione quickly devises a cover story, fooling the vile Umbridge into believing that Dumbledore hid a secret weapon in the Forbidden Forest. She leads Umbridge there, then allows her to fall afoul of the Centaurs, who, after Umbridge insults and infuriates them, carry the screaming woman away.

3) Ronald Weasley

Ronald "Ron" Bilius Weasley is the youngest among six brothers and has one younger sister, Ginny. Ron comes from a poor but well-respected Wizarding family. The large, close-knit clan is known mostly for their red hair and odd activities. Ron's father, Arthur Weasley, works for the Ministry of Magic and has a rather unusual interest in Muggles and Muggle possessions. Ron is looked down upon by some students (mostly Slytherins) for his family's meager finances and their friendliness towards Muggles. In times of need, Ron can count on his two best friends Harry Potter and Hermione Granger.

Ron's birthday is March 1, 1980, according to the author. He turned eleven the year before he started at Hogwarts, making him five months older than Harry and six months younger than Hermione.

Ron's character tends to be reckless and insensitive. He is traditionally clever and able, but less handsome, has a more humorous and lighthearted personality, and is somewhat unsophisticated. In this movie, Ron is also instrumental in urging

Harry to secretly teach real Defence against the Dark Arts to students, rather than the deliberate drivel taught by Professor Umbridge, a Ministry spy who is bent on ousting Dumbledore and taking over Hogwarts. Ron attends the first meeting in the Hog's Head, and every meeting thereafter until the organization, by now called Dumbledore's Army, is betrayed and disbanded.

4) Lord Voldemort

Lord Voldemort, born Tom Marvolo Riddle, is perhaps the most notorious Dark wizard ever known and the most powerful in his own time. It is said that the only wizard he ever feared is Albus Dumbledore. Voldemort apparently believes nothing is worse than death; perhaps his greatest weakness is his inability to love or accept love. Though he professes pure-blood superiority, his father, Tom Riddle, Sr., was a Muggle, making Voldemort a Half-blood like his nemesis, Harry Potter.

In this movie, Voldemort return with the whole body. He is back and began to launch attacks start from penetrate Harry's nightmare which happens into real, and finally he appears himself to kill Harry in the Department of Mysteries but his efforts be invain for Dumbledore's arrival. Finally, it erupts into a fierce duel.

b. Minor Character

According to Diyanni (2008: 922), supporting the major character is one or more secondary or minor character, whose function is partly to illuminate the major character.

1) Albus Dumbledore

Albus Percival Wulfric Brian Dumbledore is the brilliant and controversial headmaster of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Dumbledore is an old and powerful wizard. Aside from Harry, Dumbledore is Voldemort's only true nemesis. He represents wisdom, strength, and integrity.

In this movie, Dumbledore is maligned that he wants Fudge's position. When the Dumbledore's Army uncovered, then Dumbledore is questioned but he escapes with Fawkes.

2) The Order of the Phoenix Founder

The Order of the Phoenix is a secret society formed with a common goal: to aid in the defeat of Lord Voldemort. It is apparently headed up by Professor Dumbledore, as it is he who directs the remaining members to reform the Order on Voldemort's return. The members of the order are Sirius Black, Alastor Moody, Remus Lupin, Molly Weasley, Arthur Weasley, Nymphadora Tonks, Kingsley Shacklebolt.

3) Dumbledore's Army

Dumbledore's Army (D.A) is the secret Defence Against the Dark Arts group founded by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger, with assistance from Ron

Weasley. The Members Of Dumbledore's Army include: Hannah Abbott, Lavender Brown, Katie Bell, Susan Bones, Terry Boot, Cho Chang, Michael Corner, Colin Creevey, Dennis Creevey, Marietta Edgecombe, Justin Finch-Fletchley, Seamus Finnigan, Anthony Goldstein, Hermione Granger, Angelina Johnson, Lee Jordan, Neville Longbottom, Luna Lovegood, Ernie Macmillan, Padma Patil, ParvartiPatil, Harry Potter, Zacharias Smith, Alicia Spinnet, Dean Thomas, Fred Weasley, George Weasley, Ginny Weasley, and Ron Weasley. Seamus Finnigan is a late-joining member; not present at the initial meeting in The Hog's Head, the first meeting he attended turned out to be the final meeting of the group.

3.5.2 Theme

Theme in literature is often regarded as the author's way to communicate and share the ideas, perception, and feeling with the readers.

According to Diyanni (2008: 934), theme is used to designate the main idea or point of a play states as a generalization. In most stories, the theme is not stated directly. Instead, it is revealed to us through the characters experiences.

The theme of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie deals with importance of unity to defense the dark.

3.5.3 Setting

Stories come to life in a place, rooted in the soil of the writer's memories. This place or location of a story's action along with the time in which it occurs is its setting (Diyanni, 2008: 60).

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 According to Iwuchukwu, setting is the location of a play. It is the time and place when and where the action of the play takes place. Setting is very important in a play because it help to appreciate the background of the play. Also in productions it helps the designers to design appropriate locale, atmosphere, and costume for the play (2008: 54). Setting can be identified through the names of characters and it divided in two parts, they are setting of place and setting of time.

a. Setting of place

The location of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie:

1) At the Park

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 The place when Harry meets his big cousin, Dudley Dursley and his friends after they punch a boy. They make conversation but as usual, Dudley starts mocking Harry.

2) At a Hallway

Harry and Dudley save their selves from wind blow tremendously and terrible rain. Suddenly, two Dementors come attacked them but Harry manages to drive the Dementors off with a Patronus charm to save them both from the Dementor's Kiss.

b. Setting of time

This movie is Harry's fifth years in Hogwarts and he was 15 years old.

Based on the first series, "Harry and the Philosopher Stone"

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Harry was born at 1980 and the first time he came to Hogwarts, he was 11 years old. It means the time setting of this movie is around 1995.

3.5.4 Plot

One basic concept of narrative is plot. A plot is based on a series of events that are all partly the result of some continuing cause. Plot is formed by a causal sequence of events. The plot begins when the continuing cause begins and that cause carries the sequence forward (1967: 24). According to Scholes and Klaus, plot is a highly specialized form of experience. In drama, every event is part of a carefully designed pattern and process. He explains that plot is:

"...a wholly interconnected system of events, deliberately selected and arranged, in order to fulfill a complex set of dramatic purposes and theatrical conditions - it comprises everything which takes place in the imaginative world of the play. And the totality of the events must create a coherent imitation of the world" (2008: 23).

Diyanni (2008: 919) assumed, plot is the detail of action, or incidents, in a well organized play form a unified structure. Here are the parts on plot according to Diyanni:

a. Exposition

It is concerned with introducing characters. The exposition of a play presents background necessary for the development of the plot.

In this movie, the exposition is shown when Harry received a letter from Department of Mysteries contains he is expelled from Hogwarts because of his actions produces a Patronus Charm in the presence of a Muggle. After experiencing horrible nightmares

Depicting the evil Lord Voldemort's return, Harry is awoken by the arrival of an advance guard of wizards who escort him to the headquarters of the Order of the Phoenix, a secret organization founded by Dumbledore. There they meet with Sirius, Remus, Ron, Hermione and others. In next day, Harry and Arthur Weasley head to the court where Harry's trial will take place, briefly spotting Lucius Malfoy speaking with the minister on their way. With the help of Dumbledore and Harry's neighbour, MrsFigg, Harry is cleared of all charges at the Ministry and is allowed to return to Hogwarts.

b. Rising Action

The rising action includes the separate incidents that “complicate” the plot and build toward its most dramatic moment. These incidents often involve conflicts either between characters or within them, conflicts that lead to a crisis.

In this movie, the rising action is shown when Dolores Umbridge visited Hogwarts as new Defense against the Dark Arts teacher. She arrived with the new regulations. She did not teach the witchcraft practice to the students, but instead she teaches theory only. She also gave a penalty against anyone who says that Lord Voldemort has returned, as she had done to Harry.

Meanwhile, as Umbridge's control over the school increases, Ron and Hermione aid Harry in forming a secret defense group, calling themselves "Dumbledore's Army". Harry, Ron and Hermione start

Teaching at Hogwarts, training students in defensive spells to become part of the Army. But finally, they were catch and Umbridge begin introducing Harry and friends. She asks Professor Snape to bring Veritaserum for use during her interrogation, but Snape tells that the supply has been exhausted. Hermione then tricks Umbridge into entering the Forbidden Forest along with Harry, and finally she is catch by Grawp and when the centaurs come in and carry on Umbridge into the darkness.

c. Climax

The climax is the high point of the story, where the top of events creates the peak of the conflict. According to Diyanni (2008: 920), the point of crisis toward which the play's action builds is called climax.

In this movie, the climax is shown when Harry and Dumbledore's Army members; Hermione, Ron Weasley, Luna Lovegood, Neville Longbottom, and Ginny Weasley, the group decided to fly to London by way of the Thestrals (winged horse-like magical creatures) to the Department of Mysteries of London City in an attempt to save Sirius.

They enter the Department of Mysteries, where they uncover a prophecy involving Harry and Voldemort, but are soon ambushed by Death Eaters, including Lucius Malfoy and Bellatrix Lestrange asking that prophecy but Harry try to save it. Finally, the Death Eaters manage to take Ron, Hermione, Luna,

Neville, and Ginny as hostages threatening to kill them if Harry does not hand over the prophecy. Sirius appears, with the other members of the Order of the Phoenix, and attacks the Death Eaters causing Lucius to drop the prophecy, which then shatters.

A battle erupts as the Death Eaters resulting in Sirius's death at Bellatrix's hand. Voldemort appears even when Harry enacts the Cruciatus curse to Bellatrix. He is ready to kill Harry then Dumbledore emerges to face his battle against Voldemort. A brief but furious duel between Voldemort and Dumbledore takes place. Suddenly, Voldemort disappears and obsesses Harry and recalling images of his past, of his family and his friends.

d. Falling Action

The part of the plot after climax, when the drama subsides and the conflict is resolved. It is happened when one of the people in conflict lost his power. This is the part of the falling action of this movie.

The falling action is when Harry throws off Voldemort's influence from his body. He states that he is stronger than Voldemort through his friends and his ability to love. Ministry officials, including Fudge, hastily arrive via the Floo Network moments before Voldemort disappears. The Ministry believes that Voldemort was back and he is

Forced to end their smear campaign and Umbridge is removed from Hogwarts.

e. Resolution

Resolution is rounds out and concludes the action. Conflict is resolved, creating normality for the characters and sense of catharsis, or release of tension and anxiety (Marlangen, 2011: 54).

The resolution in this movie shown when Dumbledore explains that he had attempted to distance himself from Harry all year, hoping it would lessen the risk of Voldemort discovering and using the connection between the two. While the students head home from Hogwarts at the end of the academic year, Harry tells his friends that they have one thing Voldemort does not: love, a power worth fighting for.

3.5.5 Point of View

Point of view is whose eyes the story is told through. According to Diyanni (2008: 71), it is an author's decisions about who is tell the story and how it is to be told is among the most important he or she makes

This point of view that used in this movie is omniscient. In the omniscient point of view everything is seen, everything is known. This technique, frequently used in the nineteenth century, is seldom used today.

In the omniscient point of view, the story is told by the author, using the third person, and his knowledge and prerogatives are unlimited. It is clear show this point of view is omniscient yet it is limited to Harry

Potter and friends. The focus changes between them from time to time, so that Goldenberg can point out their feelings and the like, yet he doesn't do this for other people. It is well done because it lets one get in touch with the main characters and shows what they are going through without revealing everything about every character.

3.5.6 Language

Language is symbol of arbitrary sound. This arbitrary is always of communicating by using sound and symbol. Figurative language uses “figure of speech”, a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words.

In Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie, J.K Rowling and Michael Goldenberg used English as daily activities. Besides that, she also used figurative language to stir the reader’s imagination and bring out the emotion and understanding that can’t be expressed by the words dictionary meaning alone. She used simile and irony in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie.

RON : I look like a bloody idiot, that's why.
HERMIONE : No more than usual, Ron.

3.5.7 Dialogue

It refers to all the speech of a play. Dialogue delivered by the characters moves the plot and action along, provides exposition, and defines the distinct characters. Here is the example of dialogue among Harry, Hermione, and Ron:

3.6 Extrinsic Element of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* Movie

1. Biography of the Author

a. J.K Rowling

Joanne “Jo” Rowling well known as J.K Rowling is the British novelist. She is best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. She was born to Peter James Rowling and Anne Rowling on July 31st, 1965 at Yate General Hospital in England, 10 miles (16 km) northeast of Bristol.

She started writing the Harry Potter series during a delayed Manchester to London King’s Cross train journey, and during the next five years, outlined the plots for each book and began writing the first novel.

She married in October 1992 and gave birth to a daughter Jessica in 1993. When the marriage ended, she and Jessica returned to the UK to live in Edinburgh, where *Harry Potter & the Philosopher’s Stone* was eventually completed. In 2001, she married Dr. Neil Murray and a brother for Jessica, David, was born in 2003. A sister, Mackenzie, followed in 2005.

1) Books

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is her first book and it was published by Bloomsbury Children's Books in June 1997 and as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone* in the USA by Arthur A. Levine Books/Scholastic in September 1998.

It followed by the second series *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, was published in July 1998 (June 2, 1999 in the USA) and was No. 1 in the adult hardback bestseller charts for a month after publication.

The third series, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* was published on July 8th, 1999 (September 8th, 1999 in America) to worldwide acclaim and

massive press attention. The book spent four weeks at No.1 in the adult hardback bestseller charts, while *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* simultaneously topped the paperback charts. In the USA the first three Harry Potter books occupied the top three spots on numerous adult bestseller lists.

Success into the third series makes Jo eager to continue the next series, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. The fourth book in the series was published in Britain, USA, Canada and Australia on July 8th, 2000 with a record first print run of 1 million copies for the UK and 3.8 million for the USA. It quickly broke all records for the greatest number of books sold on the first weekend of publication.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is the fifth book in the series. It was published in Britain, USA, Canada and Australia on June 21st, 2003. Published in paperback on July 10th, 2004 it is the longest in the series – 766 pages - and broke the records set by *Harry Potter & the Goblet of Fire* as the fastest selling book in history.

The sixth book in the series, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* was published in the UK, USA and other English-speaking countries on July 16th, 2005 and also achieved record sales.

The seventh and final book in the series *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* was published in the UK, USA and other English speaking countries on July 21st, 2007. The book is the fastest selling book in the UK and USA, and sales are well over 400 million copies worldwide.

They are the first until the seventh or the last book series of Harry Potter which gained recognition for sparking an interest in reading among the young at a

time when children were thought to be abandoning books for computers and television. The Harry Potter books are distributed in over 200 territories and are translated into 69 languages.

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J K Rowling has also written two small volumes, which appear as the titles of Harry's school books within the novels:

a) *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them and Quidditch through the Ages* were published by Bloomsbury Children's Books and Scholastic in March 2001 in aid of Comic Relief.

b) *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*, another charitable book, was published by and for the Children's High Level Group in 2008.

2) Honors and Awards

J.K Rowling has called the second richest female entertainer and by her writing fantastic books, she got a variety of honor and award. It can see as follow:

a) Order of the British Empire (OBE), 2001.

b) Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur: France, 2009.

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c) Prince of Asturias Award for Concord, Spain, 2003.

d) The Edinburgh Award, 2008.

e) Honorary Degrees from the University of Exeter, University of St Andrews, Napier University, University of Edinburgh, Dartmouth College, USA, Harvard University, USA, University of Aberdeen.

f) Commencement speaker, Harvard University, USA, 2008.

g) James Joyce Award, University College Dublin, 2008.

h) Author of the Year and Lifetime Achievement Award, British Book Awards, 1999 and 2008 Booksellers Association Author of the Year, 1998 and 1999.

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i) W H Smith Fiction Award, 2004.

j) Outstanding Achievement Award, South Bank Show Awards, 2008.

k) Blue Peter Gold Badge, awarded 2007.

3) The Films

J.K Rowling first book is made a movie with same title, *HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE*, directed by Chris Columbus and produced by David Heyman. It broke all box office records when it opened in the UK in November 2001 and has since become the number two film of all time.

The second film is *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS*, also directed by Chris Columbus and produced by David Heyman. This movie went on general release on November 15th, 2002.

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HARRY POTTER AND THE PRISONER OF AZKABAN is the third film and was released in the UK and US on June 4th, 2004 and was directed by Alfonso Cuaron.

It followed by the fourth film entitle *HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE*. It was released in the UK in November 18th, 2005. It was directed by Mike Newell.

HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX, the fifth film, was released in the UK and US in July 11th, 2007 and was directed by David Yates.

The sixth film, *HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE*, was released in July 15th, 2009 and is also directed by David Yates.

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS, the seventh and final adventure in the Harry Potter film series, will be told in two full-length parts.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 1 was opened in the UK and US on November 19th, 2010 and Part 2 was released on July 15th, 2011.

(<http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/en/>last access may 22nd,)

b. Michael Goldenberg

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is the fifth movie in Harry Potter series, scriptwriter by Michael Goldenberg. Goldenberg was born on 1965. He is an American playwright and more recently a Hollywood screenwriter and director. Goldenberg was the screenwriter and director of *Bed of Roses* in 1996.

He was the co-screenwriter for the film adaptation of *Contact* and co-adapted the 2003 live-action version of *Peter Pan* with director P.J. Hogan. He is also the co-screenwriter for Spike Jonze's upcoming Warner Bros and Legendary Pictures production of *Where the Wild Things Are* (expected in 2007) and the fifth Harry Potter movie *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (2007).

Goldenberg had previously written a few script pages for the first *Harry Potter* film *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

(2001) and while the producers liked them, they ultimately picked Steve Kloves to do the screenplay. Goldenberg was selected to write the screenplay for *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* in November 2004 when Steve Kloves, who had adapted the previous four Harry Potter books, turned down the opportunity to do the fifth film. Kloves, however, will return to the series for the

sixth film and Goldenberg reportedly has a deal to write and direct a futuristic drama for Warner Bros, following Order of the Phoenix.

2. Historical of Harry Potter

Before Harry Potter, before the novels, before the films, before the millions and millions of pounds, there was a little girl who liked to play witches and wizards. During the sleepy summer months, in the English town of Winterbourne, a half-hour journey by car from Bristol, Joanne Rowling, then six years old, first encountered a wizard called Potter.

The game of Let's Pretend was played out in the front garden of number 35 Nicholls Lane, one of a row of grey brick, three-bedroom houses, into which Pete and Anne Rowling and their two young daughters had recently moved. The game was Joanne's idea and involved raiding her mother's cupboard for costumes; the neighbors' garages for brooms and corralling the children next door to make up the numbers. Joanne, her younger sister Dianne and friend Vikki were all witches while the solitary wizard was five-year-old Ian Potter. As she remembered almost 30 years later: "I used to wear my Dad's long coat back to front to look like a wizard. I think there was a pair of joke specs in the box as well - a bit like Harry's."

The idea of writing Harry Potter began in summer 1990, when Rowling's boyfriend had moved to Manchester and she found herself returning to London by train after a weekend spent flat-hunting with him. Quite spontaneously during that trip an idea took shape: "All of a sudden the idea for Harry just appeared in my mind's eye. I can't tell you why or what triggered it. But I saw the idea of Harry and the wizard school very plainly. I suddenly had this basic idea of a boy who

didn't know who he was, who didn't know he was a wizard until he got his invitation to wizard school. I have never been so excited by an idea." (McGinty, Stephen. "The J.K. Rowling Story." *The Scotsman*, June 16, 17, 18, 2003.

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3. Background of the Movie

In October 1998, Warner Bros purchased the film rights to the first two novels for a seven-figure sum. A film adaptation of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was released on November 16th, 2001 and *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* on November 15th, 2002. Both films were directed by Chris Columbus. June 4th, 2004 saw the release of the film version of *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, directed by Alfonso Cuarón. The fourth film, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, was

Directed by another new director, Mike Newell and released on November 18th, 2005.

It's continued with the film of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* was released on July 11th, 2007. David Yates as director and Michael Goldenberg wrote the screenplay, having taken over the position from Steve Kloves. *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* was released on July 15th, 2009. David Yates directed again, and Kloves returned to write the script. In March 2008, Warner Bros announced that the final installment of the series *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* would be filmed in two segments; with part one being released in November 2010 and part two being released in July 2011. Yates would again return to direct both films.

C. Overview of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Directed by David Yates

Produced by David Heyman-David Barron

Screenplay by Michael Goldenberg

Based on Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix by J. K. Rowling

Starring Daniel Radcliffe Ralph Fiennes

Rupert Grint Michael Gambon

Emma Watson Garry Oldman

Music by Nicholas Hooper John Williams (themes)

Cinematography Sławomir Idziak

Editing by Mark Day

Studio Heyday Films

Distributed by Warner Bros

Pictures Release 11 July 2007 (United States)

12 July 2007 (United Kingdom)

Running time 138 minutes

Country United Kingdom

United States Language English

Budget \$150 million

Box office \$939,885,929

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is an adventure-fantasy film in 2007. It is the fifth film of the Harry Potter film series, directed by David Yates. A young wizard-in-training Harry Potter returns to Hogwarts for his fifth year of

studies, only to find that the magical community seems to be in a curious state of denial about his recent encounter with the sinister Lord Voldemort in the fifth installment of the popular fantasy film series based on the best-selling books by author J.K. Rowling. Rumor has it that the dreaded Lord Voldemort has returned, but Minister for Magic Cornelius Fudge isn't so sure what to make of all the hearsay currently floating around the campus of Hogwarts.

1. Synopsis of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie

One day on summer, Harry comes to a park and chooses to sit on the swing. Suddenly his cousin Dudley Dursley is coming with his friends. They make conversation but as usual, Dudley starts mocking Harry. It makes Harry angry then he takes his wand out and gets it near Dudley's face. Before Harry says something suddenly the sky become dark and the wind blow tremendously that is like going to rain. They are really surprised. As soon as possible they run away to look for place to save their selves.

Finally, they are up to a hallway. But, Harry Potter and his cousin Dudley Dursley are attacked by two Dementors that come suddenly, but Harry manages to drive the Dementors off with a Patronus charm to save them both from the Dementor's Kiss. Mrs. Figg, their neighbor finds them and says that Harry prohibited putting away his wand, possibility Dementor may back. Harry takes Dudley who semi-conscious cause of Dementor's attack accompanied Mrs. Figg to home. After at home, Vernon-Dudley's father is angry with Harry. He assumes that Harry who makes his son like that.

Shortly thereafter, the Ministry of Magic detect the act of underage wizardry and attempt to have Harry expelled from Hogwarts immediately, but this is modified to a trial later in the summer. After experiencing horrible nightmares depicting the evil Lord Voldemort's return, Harry is awoken by the arrival of an advance guard of wizards who escort him to

the headquarters of the Order of the Phoenix, a secret organization founded by Dumbledore. It is only now that Harry discovers that under the Ministry's influence the newspaper *The Daily Prophet* has launched a smear campaign against anyone who claims that Voldemort has returned, leaving Harry feeling isolated and betrayed by the Wizarding community. Harry and the other members of the Order fly to 12 Grimmauld Place, the home of Sirius Black, where they meet with Sirius, Remus, Ron, Hermione and others. Later, Ron and Hermione express concern about Harry's situation with the Ministry.

Harry and Arthur Weasley head to the court where Harry's trial will take place, briefly spotting Lucius Malfoy speaking with the minister on their way.

With the help of Dumbledore and Harry's neighbour, Mrs Figg, Harry is cleared of all charges at the Ministry and is allowed to return to Hogwarts. However, during Harry, Ron and Hermione's fifth year at Hogwarts School, the Minister for Magic Cornelius Fudge appoints a new Defence against the Dark Arts teacher, Dolores Umbridge, a Senior Ministry official who refuses to teach practical magic to her students, as the Ministry fears Dumbledore will organize his own personal wizard army. One day during class, Harry is punished for claiming that Cedric Diggory was killed by Voldemort, which according to the Ministry's official policy is a lie. In Umbridge's office, Harry is forced to write "I must not tell lies"

repeatedly as punishment. However, the sentence is magically imprinted on his hand instead, causing scarring. Meanwhile, as

Umbridge's control over the school increases, Ron and Hermione aid Harry in forming a secret defense group, calling themselves "Dumbledore's Army" or DA for short. Harry, Ron and Hermione start teaching at Hogwarts, training students in defensive spells to become part of the Army. Draco Malfoy and other Slytherin students are then recruited by Umbridge to try to uncover the secretive group, creating the Inquisitorial Squad. Meanwhile, Harry officially begins a relationship with Cho, as they kiss one day after training. In an attempt to tighten her oppressive grip on Hogwarts, Umbridge dismisses Professor Sybill Trelawney and tries to have her banished from Hogwarts, which is only prevented after Dumbledore's intervention.

Harry's nightmares continue, including a dangerous attack upon Arthur Weasley in the Department of Mysteries involving Nagini, Lord Voldemort's snake, which happens to turn true. Harry's anger starts to get out of control, as his mental connection to Voldemort grows stronger. Fearing Voldemort will exploit his connection with Harry, Dumbledore immediately instructs Professor Snape to give Harry a crash course on Occlumency lessons in an attempt to block Harry's mind from the Dark Lord's influence.

Meanwhile, Bellatrix Lestrange escapes from Azkaban along with other Death Eaters after one of the prison walls is damaged by lightning flashes. At Hogwarts, Umbridge, Filch and her loyal Inquisitorial Squad, uncover Dumbledore's Army after interrogating one of the students, Cho

Chang for whom Harry had developed intense feelings. Dumbledore is questioned and makes an impressive escape as Fudge orders his arrest. With Dumbledore gone, Umbridge becomes the new Headmistress, and her sinister dominance over the school continues. Later, Hagrid introduces Harry, Ron and Hermione to his half-brother giant, Grawp. Later, Harry reverses Snape's spell by glimpsing into Snape's mind. It is then that Harry learns that Harry's father used to bully Snape when they were students at Hogwarts, which appears to be the real cause behind Snape's resentment towards Harry. Meanwhile the Weasley twins, Fred and George formulate a plan of their own.

During an O.W.L. exam, the Weasley twins execute their plan, launching a firework display in the great hall causing chaos for Umbridge, Fudge and the students of Slytherin house. As the students cheer joyously outside, Harry suffers a vision of Sirius trapped within the bowels of the Ministry being interrogated about the Order. Harry, Ron, and Hermione rush to search for Sirius, but Umbridge, soon after, catch the trio attempting to use the Floo Network, and begin interrogating Harry. She calls for Professor Snape to bring Veritaserum for use during her interrogation, as she has for all of her previous interrogations, but Snape tells her that the supply has been exhausted. Hermione then tricks Umbridge into entering the Forbidden Forest along with Harry and her in search of a faux weapon, really leading her to the hiding place of Grawp who has since freed himself from the tree he was latched to, when a herd

of centaurs, who have their own issues with the Ministry, emerge and carry the Headmistress into the darkness. Hermione and Harry head back to Hogwarts to find Ron and other DA members, Luna Lovegood, Neville Longbottom, and

Ginny Weasley, the group decided to fly to London by way of the Thestrals (winged horse-like magical creatures) to the Department of Mysteries of London City in an attempt to save Sirius.

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The six enter the Department of Mysteries, where they uncover a prophecy involving Harry and Voldemort, but are soon ambushed by Death Eaters, including Lucius Malfoy and Bellatrix Lestrange, Sirius's deranged cousin. After a brief battle and a failed escape attempt, the Death Eaters, manage to take Ron, Hermione, Luna, Neville, and Ginny as hostages threatening to kill them if Harry does not hand over the prophecy. Sirius appears, with the other members of the Order of the Phoenix, and attacks the Death Eaters causing Lucius to drop the prophecy, which then shatters. A battle erupts as the Death Eaters try to stop the students from escaping, resulting in Sirius's death at Bellatrix's hand. Back in the Atrium, Harry corners Bellatrix, where he struggles with his desire to enact the Cruciatus curse. Voldemort himself appears; ready to kill Harry when Dumbledore emerges to face his battle against Voldemort.

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A brief but furious duel between Voldemort and Dumbledore takes place, in which Bellatrix escapes through the Floo Network. When Voldemort disappears, and the battle seems over, Harry suddenly finds himself possessed by Voldemort-- recalling images of his past, of his

family and his friends but throws off Voldemort's influence, stating that he is stronger than Voldemort through his friends and his ability to love. Ministry officials, including Fudge, hastily arrive via the Floo Network moments before Voldemort disappears.

In the aftermath of the battle, the Ministry is forced to end their smear campaign and Umbridge is removed from Hogwarts, awaiting a formal investigation. Dumbledore explains that he had attempted to distance himself from Harry all year, hoping it would lessen the risk of Voldemort discovering and using the connection between the two. While the students head home from Hogwarts at the end of the academic year, Harry tells his friends that they have one thing Voldemort does not: love, a power worth fighting for.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer answers all the problems that exist in the problem statement contained in Chapter I. The writer explores what figurative language and the dominant figurative language used in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie.

4.1 Data Presentation

In this section, the writer will describe the use of figurative language in this movie. The writer concludes the using of figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie that is shown in the table below:

Table 4.1

No.	Statements	Characters
1.	I guess you should read the Prophet Newspaper, then, you'll be like your stupid mother. (00:33:24)	Harry
2.	It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts school wants us to fight back. (00:58:39)	Harry
3.	In spite of being back at Hogwarts school, I feel more alone than ever. (00:42:04)	Harry
4.	I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse. (01:27:42)	Harry
5.	Five against one, very gentle. (00:01:37)	Harry

6.	Perhaps Potter will grow up to be a felon, just like his godfather. (00:14:22)	Snape
7.	You're just like your father. (01:32:01)	Snape
8.	You and Sirius Black, you're two of a kind. (01:32:45)	Snape
9.	As though all the happiness had gone from the world. (00:23:00)	Mrs. Figg
10.	Cloaked. Then everything went cold(00:22:55)	Mrs. Figg
11.	I look like a bloody idiot, if I wear the old sweater. (01:12:40)	Ron
12.	You'd think a bit of snagging would cheer her up. (01:06:46)	Ron
13.	Hermione, you're honestly the most wonderful person I've ever met. (00:40:42)	Ron
14.	And how lovely to see all your bright happy faces smiling up at me. (00:31:24)	Umbridge
15.	I see him so much in you, Harry. You are so very much alike. (01:14:21)	Sirius
16.	They suffered a fate worse than death, you ask me. (00:26:32)	Sirius
17.	Harry, You're just as sane as I am. (00:29:38)	luna
18.	I'm quite proud to be their son. But I'm not sure I'm ready for everyone to know just yet. (01:21:30)	Neville
19.	The Daily Prophet Newspaper's been saying a lot of	Seamus

	things about you and Dumbledore. (00:33:17)	
20.	He squealed like a pig, didn't he? (00:01:23)	Seamus

4.2 Data Analysis

Here is the detail information about the using of figurative language in the Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie.

4.2.1 Personification

1. The type of figurative language found in the utterance "*Harry: It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts School wants us to fight back*" is Personification.

Context of Situation: It occurs when Neville just find the Room of Requirement then Hermione explain more about effectives the room and Harry glad to hear that. as the explanation that Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic. Here, *Hogwarts* is the name of school. It's impossible that *Hogwarts* has eager. As an un-living thing, school doesn't have any desire.

2. The type of figurative language found in the utterance "*Seamus: The Daily Prophet Newspaper's been saying a lot of things about you and Dumbiedore*" is Personification.

Context of Situation: It occurs when Harry entered Gryffindor room and he got that Seamus is angry with him because of Seamus's mother believe what Prophet say about Harry and Dumbledore. as the explanation that Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic. Here, Prophetis the name of

Newspaper. It's impossible that Newspaper has eager. As an un-living thing, Newspaper is not able to say something.

3. *Ron: You'd think a bit of snagging would cheer her up*, that utterance is using Personification as the kind of the figurative language. Context of Situation: When the Trio speaks up about Harry and Cho relationship, it happens after Harry kisses Cho. A bit of snagging is not human being, because it's not human, so it's impossible to cheer someone up.

4.2.2 Simile

1. The type of figurative language found in the utterance "*Harry: I guess you should read the Prophet Newspaper, then, you'll be like your stupid mother*" is Simile. Context of Situation: It happens when Harry entered Gryffindor room and he got that Seamus is angry with him because of Seamus's mother believe what Prophet say about Harry and Dumbledore. The word *like* is one of the sign of simile's attribute. Seamus' mother is smitten with Prophet Newspaper which its contains are unbelievable news. If Seamus also reads it, he will be as stupid as his mother.

2. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Snape: Perhaps Potter will grow up to be a felon, just like his godfather*' is simile. Context of Situation: It happens when the Order held a meeting; there is a debate between Snape and Sirius. The word *like* is one of the sign of simile's attribute. Snape compares Harry Potter to his godfather, snape thinks that Harry has same characteristic with his godfather.

3. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Snape: You're just like your father*' is Simile. Context of Situation: It occurs even when Snape teaches Harry the power of Occlumency, but Harry feels so tired then Snape angry with him. It's signed by the word *like*. Snape thinks Harry has similarity with his own father. He compares the similar character of Harry to his father.
4. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Snape: You and Sirius Black, you're two of a kind*' is Simile. Context of Situation: It's the same situation with the sentence above, it happens when Snape teaches Harry the power of Occlumency, but Harry feels so tired. Snape says that Harry as sentimental as Sirius. The word *a kind* is same meaning with *like* that is one of the sign of simile's attribute. Snape compares Harry Potter to Sirius Black, Snape thinks that Harry has same characteristic with Sirius Black.
5. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Ron: I look like a bloody idiot, if I wear the old sweater*' is Simile. Context of Situation: It occurs when Ron got an old sweater as Christmas present from his mother. Hermione asks Ron to wear it but Ron refuses. It's signed by the word *like*. Ron confesses himself as an idiot man if he wears his old sweater
6. '*Sirius: I see your father so much in you, Harry. You are so very much alike*' is Simile. It's signed by the word *alike*. Context of Situation: It happens when Sirius accompanies Harry before Harry goes to Hogwarts. Sirius gives Harry a picture of the Order of the Phoenix 14th years ago, and he remembering a memory with Harry's father, James Potter. Sirius thinks that the character of

Harry's father is much Harry. He compares the similar character of Harry to his father.

7. Luna. *Harry, You're just as sane as I am* is simile. The word *as* is one of the sign of simile's attributing. Context of Situation: It happens when Harry and his friend got off the train. Harry looks surprised because of "something" is pulling the carriage, and only Harry and Luna who can see them, it's called Thestral. Luna compares herself to Harry Potter because at the time she has same characteristic with his Harry, they both were sane.

8. The kind of figurative language in the utterance '*Seamus: He squealed like a pig, didn't he?*' is Simile. Context of Situation: it happens in introduction, when *Seamus* with his friends arrives in the park, where Harry is. They speak about the boy who is just punched by *Seamus*. It's signed by the word *like*. The subject '*He*' has similarity to the animal pig when squealing/ screaming.

4.2.3 Hyperbole

1. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Mrs. Figg: As though all the happiness had gone from the world*' is Hyperbole. Context of Situation: Mrs. Figg explains about the situation when Dementor's attack Harry and Dudley in Little Whinging. She becomes a witness of defense when Harry in council. Here is just because one problem happened, all happiness have gone from the world, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. The happiness is still exist and people can feel the happiness.

2. *'Mrs. Figg: Cloaked. Then everything went cold'*, that utterance is using Hyperbole as the kind of figurative language. Context of Situation: Mrs. Figg explains about the situation when Dementor's attack Harry and Dudley in Little Whinging. She becomes a witness of defense when Harry in council. As the definition that Hyperbole makes something greater than the fact. Here, everything went cold is contrast with the fact. That was a few that went cold.

3. The type of figurative language found in the utterance *'Ron: Hermione, you're honestly the most wonderful person I've ever met'* is Hyperbole. Context of Situation: Ron asks for Hermione to help his studying for the OWL's exam was after Harry punished by Umbridge. It's because Ron wants something from Hermione, and he express that Hermione is the most wonderful person, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. There are still many more wonderful person than Hermione.

4. The type of figurative language found in the utterance *'Umbridge: And how lovely to see all your bright happy faces smiling up at me'* is Hyperbole, Context of Situation: It's Umbridge speech when she got opportunity to speak up in front of all Hogwarts student. as the definition that contain exaggeration element about something, It is meant that something is made greater than the fact. here is not actually all of them showing their happy faces.

5. The type of figurative language found in the utterance *'Sirius: They suffered a fate worse than death, you ask me'* is Hyperbole. Context of Situation: Sirius tells to Harry about Neville's parent, Alice and Frank Longbottom. They

got Cruciatius Curse from Bellatrix Lastrange. Here, he explains that they get the worse destiny, the destiny is very worse more than death, meanwhile in the fact it is contrast. Death is more exaggerated than worse destiny.

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4.2.4 Litotes

The utterance '*Harry: I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse*' is Litotes, something worse that utterance is actually something valuable, but he says it as invaluable even worse after he did something great. as the explanation Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original.

4.2.5 Paradox

1. The type of figurative language found in the utterance '*Neville: I'm quite proud to be their son. But I'm not sure I'm ready for everyone to know just yet*' is Paradox. Context of Situation: It happens when Neville feels sad remembering his parent tragedy. Here compares being proud and doubt in the sentence, to explain that he feels doubt and not ready to be known by everyone. Meanwhile most of people will be happy and so proud if being known as the son of great man. as the explanation that Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact.

2. The type of figurative language found in the utterance "*Harry: In spite of being back at Hogwarts school, I feel more alone than ever*" is Paradox. Context of Situation: Harry's letter to Sirius when he feels lonely. In fact, his friend always there for him. Here compares being crowded and quiet in the sentence to

explain that he feels alone in the middle of crowd. Meanwhile most of people will not feel alone when they are in the crowd. as the explanation that Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact.

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4.2.6 Irony

The utterance '*Harry: Five against one, very gentle*' is using Irony, as the figurative language existed, Context of Situation: it happens in introduction, when Dudley with his friends arrives in the park, where Harry is. Harry's comments even they speak about the boy who is just punched by Dudley. it is a difference between the appearance and the reality. We know that five people against one is unfair, others will call the five as losers or cowards because they are not gentle to face one by one.

4.3 The Dominant Figurative Language

In this analysis, there are some types of Figurative Language used by selected characters "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie. The digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id writer found 20 data from the utterances, there were 3 data of Personification, 8 data of Simile, 5 data of Hyperbole, 2 data of Paradox, 1 data of Irony, and 1 data of Litotes.

From the finding of Figurative Language used by selected characters in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie, the most figurative languages used is Simile.

Because Simile dominates the number of utterances in this movie, so Simile is the dominant figurative language of the utterances used by the selected characters.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After finding out and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this research. The conclusion is written based on the formulated statement of the problems while the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing future research about figurative language.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion can be drawn from this study is there are 20 data contains figurative language that are used by selected characters; Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Mrs. Figg, Umbridge, Sirius, Neville and Seamus in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie. The writer found 20 utterances, there were 3 data of Personification, 8 data of Simile, 5 data of Hyperbole, 2 data of Paradox, 1 data of Irony, and 1 data of Litoles.

In this research the writer found 10 kinds of figurative language. In this chapter the writer would like to draw the conclusions as follows:

1. There are 10 figurative expressions in three categories:

a. Comparative Figurative Language

1) **Simile** : "*Harry: I guess you should read the Prophet Newspaper, then, you'll be like your stupid mother*"

2) **Personification** : "*Harry: It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts School wants us to fight back*"

b. Contradictory Figurative Language

1) **Paradox** : *'Neville: I'm quite proud to be their son. But I'm not sure I'm ready for everyone to know just yet'*is

2) **Hyperbole** : *'Mrs. Figg: As though all the happiness had gone from the world'*

3) **Litotes** : I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse.

4) **Irony** : *'Harry :Five against one, very gentle'*

From the finding of Figurative Language used by selected characters in "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" movie, The writer concludes that sentences in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie's dialogue, the most figurative languages used is Simile, so Simile is the dominant figurative language of the utterances used by the selected characters.

Based on the messages conveyed of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie, the writer thinks that the author wants to tell the moviegoers that love and unity can give a power to someone.

5.2. Suggestion

By considering the research findings and the conclusions, there are some suggestions which are presented as follows:

1. The moviegoers are suggested to not just enjoying the movie but also can see the positive side and take it to imply in their life. Movie is not only able to entertain but also can give us lesson, inspiration, suggestion, messages, and motivation of life. So that, important for us to pay attention to the movie that we are watching.

2. English teachers are suggested to enrich their teaching materials by using movie or television program to improve the students' ability and to grow their interest in figurative language. It's suggested that this study can be used as a reference for the teacher to teach the students and to give the view how actually figurative language is applied in utterances or conversation and in certain situation which take place in the specific context to communicate. Specifically, it will be useful for teaching culture and the ways of speaking.
3. Other researchers are suggested to make more depth analysis of figurative language in other objects. The next researcher to conduct further study concerning the study of figurative language not only focus on the type but also the message in order to spread the area of analysis and also employ the theories about figurative language. It is suggested to develop this study to get understanding in figurative language and how it's applied a better in a real life situation.

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