THE PORTRAIT OF J.K. ROWLING’S LIFE ON
HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER’S STONE

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2009
APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Letters Scholar

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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “The Portrait of J.K. Rowling’s life in Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 12, 2009. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Letters Scholar.

Jakarta, February 14, 2009

Examination Committee
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 16, 2008

Cut Nursyidah Dewi
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The writer
ABSTRACT


This research discusses Joanne Kathleen Rowling’s life influence in her first novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*. The writer studied the biography of J.K. Rowling and the novel as the unit analysis. Biographical approach and intrinsic theory are used as the theoretical framework of the research. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative, which tries to explain about the correlations between author life background and its influence to the literary work produced. First, the research focuses on biography of J.K. Rowling, and then followed by examining the intrinsic elements of Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone novel which are possibly influenced by the elements of J.K. Rowling life, such as characters, plot, setting, etc. By referring to the discussions, finally, the writer concludes that the novel however represents part of an author’s life, based on the biography and intrinsic elements observed.
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1. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOANNE KATHLEEN ROWLING

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Most novels are included into fiction, which is fiction theoretically meant as type of literature describing imaginary events and people. It means that fiction story was made basically not from a reality happened in a real life.

If we examine a novel as a product of fiction literature from the author's points of view, we will find novel as the product of an author’s imagination and creativity. However, some events or kinds of experiences happened in an author life somehow give more or less some contribution into the work. Once Rene Wellek and Austin Warren said that a novel is a picture of real life and manners, and all of the time in which it has been written. Through the author’s creativity, the events or any kinds of experiences happened in his/her life was repackaged into a literary work such as novel, poetry, etc. it means that a novel or any literature work although it is categorized as fiction, may represent some part of an author life. So, the extrinsic element such as personal life, affair, education and social environment may give the contribution to the work with various portions.

If we see from the readers’ point of view, that novel as literary work may have a “magical” influence to people’s mind without any time or space limitation. Some stories may enchant the readers which sometimes lead them into a curiosity towards the back grounding facts in the creativity process of that enchanting story.

In this case, however, the “who” behind “what” is something magnificent to be notified. The author as the creative producer of a literary work who has realized their mind, feeling and imagination into their work somehow has great role in the literary work itself.

In nowadays era, many new authors of twenty first century have given some contribution in enriching an English literature world. One of the successful literary works in this century which has gained success tremendously all over the world is Harry Potter novel. Joanne Kathleen Rowling, the author has awarded many awards such as Nestle Smarties Book Prize, The Federation of Children Books Group Awards, Children Books of the year, and broke the best seller children book record in 1998, etc. even the success of this novel has also lead the author to be richest woman author in the world.

No body can deny that reading Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, people were enchanted to find the world where things magically happen beyond muggle’s* expectation. There is a flying broom, walking paints, biting book, owl post which sends a howler*, and many other surprising things happen in Harry Potter’s world.

When we open each pages of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone novel, we are surprised by many sensation from the fantasy of wizard world. Some are very horrible such as meeting a Voldemort* or Dementor* in the dark of night, or

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* Non Wizard people
* Howler is kind of magic mail which send a voice record with a hundred times maximum volume
* The lord of the darkness who had killed Harry Potter’s parents which left the scratch on Harry’s forehead. All people in wizard world are scared of him
* The Azkaban jail keeper. The scariest creature which may hollow the whole of happiness in your soul.
fighting with Cruciatu’s curse. While some are very interesting which makes us could not put our book down before finish reading it.

This book served fantasy, humor and strained situation. The fantasy which brings the reader affiliate with everything happens in Harry Potter’s world. Millions people, child and adult are bewitched by the fantasy of this novel.

After enjoying the adventures in Harry Potter’s world, the reader would finally wonder about the figure behind this enchanting story. Who is exactly the author and how does her life in real world. Does she have unpleasant life which pushed her to escape to the fantasy world.

The first book of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone titled “The Boy Who Lived” somehow describes the real life of the author herself. While writing the Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone, she was in the worst part of her life. She must raise a baby by herself (Jessica) and live under social fund.

Harry Potter was left by his parents, James and Lilly Potter, since he was a baby. He must live and grow up in Dursleys the most unfriendly family left. Until he got a letter from Hogwarts the wizard school which lead him to the better life. During writing Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, J.K. Rowling was also left by her beloved people, her mother passed away and divorced her husband.

J. K. Rowling as the greatest author in 21st century who has reached many best seller position in more than thirty countries worldwide has successfully bewitched millions people and invite them to come to the imaginative world of wizard in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer Stone.

* The deadly curse.
Joanne Kathleen Rowling was born in Yate, near Bristol, a few miles south of a town called Dursley (Harry Potter’s muggle-family). Her father Peter Rowling and her mother Anne Rowling met on a train as it left king’s Cross station in London, which inspired Joanne in creating platform nine and three quarter as the only entrance to the wizard world. Her sister Diana is about 2 years younger than Joanne. Di is the first person who listened to Harry Potter’s story and gave her positive response which convinced Joanne in accomplishing the story.

In 1971, Peter Rowling moved his family to the nearby town of Winterbourne. During the family’s residence in Winterbourne, Jo and Di Rowling were friends with neighborhood children, Ian and Vikki Potter. Joanne prefers Potter rather than her own, meanwhile ‘Rowling’ used to be a joke.

Rowling admits to having been a bit of a daydreamer as a child and began writing stories at the age of six. After leaving Exeter University, where she read French and Classics, she started work as a secretary but daydreamed about becoming a writer. One day, stuck on a delayed train for four hours between Manchester and London, she dreamt up a boy called Harry Potter. That was in 1990. It took her six years to write the book. In the meantime she went to teach in Portugal, married a Portuguese TV journalist, had her daughter, Jessica, divorced her husband and returned to Britain when Jessica was just three months old. She went to live in Edinburgh to be near her sister, Di. Her sudden penury made her realize that it was “back against the wall time” and she decided to finish her Harry Potter book. She sent the manuscript to two agents and one publisher, looking up
likely prospects in the library. One of these agents that she picked at random based on the fact that she liked his name, Christopher Little, was immediately captivated by the manuscript and signed her on as his client within three days. During the 1995-1996 timeframe, while hoping to get the manuscript for Philosopher’s Stone published, Rowling worked as a French teacher in Edinburgh. Several publishers turned down the manuscript before Bloomsbury agreed to purchase it in 1996.

Beside its enchanting story, Harry Potter was also created behind unless more magnificent and inspiring story of the author herself. By recognizing J.K. Rowling background of life, we can examine how does it implied in her first great novel as the representative of her life.

In this research, the writer is going to analyze the author’s life influence in the literary work using Biographical Approach, because many writers were inspired most from their own life and through their creativity they adapt whole or part of it into intrinsic elements in the novel

B. Scope and Limitation of Problem

This research is focused on the biography of Joanne Kathleen Rowling and its influence in her literary work, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone saga.

C. Research Question

1. How is the story of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*?

2. What Rowling’s biography appears in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*?
D. Significance of the Research

The significances of the study are:

1. Giving an overview to readers the background of Joanne Kathleen Rowling
2. Proving how one work can mostly effected or inspired by the authors own life.

E. Research Methodologies

1. Objective of Study

The objective of this research is

- To know J.K. Rowling’s work, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.
- To give the evidences of influence and correlation of author’s life appeared in the literary work

2. Method of Study

The method that is used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, which tries to explain about the influence of J.K. Rowling’s life which is portrayed in her work, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.

3. Data Analysis

In this research, the writer used biographical analysis to find out the correlation and influence of Joanne Kathleen Rowling’s life in Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone.

4. Instrument of Analysis
Instrument of this research is the writer herself by reading the biography of Joanne Kathleen Rowling and Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* novel and biography of Joanne Kathleen Rowling.

6. Time and Place of Study

This research is executed at VIII semester, which is starting month of August 2008 in English Letter Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Biography

Biography is the story of a person’s life written by somebody else. A word biography comes from the Greek words bios meaning "life", and graphos meaning "write". It is an account of a person's life, usually published in the form of a book or essay, or in some other form, such as a film. A biography is more than a list of impersonal facts (education, work, relationships and death), it also portrays the subject's experience of those events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (resume), a biography presents the subject's story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experiences, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality.

Clearly from this opinion we can see that ones life story or experiences may be reflected into his/her work such as a novel. More or less this influence

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4 Biography, loc.cit. p. 57
may affect some intrinsic elements such as character, plot, setting, etc in a novel. A work is biographical if it covers all of a person's life. As such, biographical works are usually non-fiction, but fiction can also be used to portray a person's life. One in-depth form of biographical coverage is called legacy writing. Together, all biographical works form the genre known as biography, in literature, film, and other forms of media.

B. Biographical Approach

As acknowledged before that biography is sedimentation of a person’s life which once may be transmitted into a work of sign system such as literature. It means that novel as one of literary product might be the media of an author as the reflection of his/her life.

In this biographical analysis the writer uses the biography of Joanne Kathleen Rowling the author of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone as an instrument to analyze how far the author life does implicitly or explicitly influences the work.

As mentioned by Rene Wellek and Austen Warren that biographical approach is a systematic study of creativity process of an author in producing a literary work.⁵ Rene Wellek and Austen Warren notified the subject or creator as the source of literary work production. Muhammad Farhan wrote in his book that “pengalaman dan perjalanan hidup pengarang dari masa kecil hingga dewasa menjadi bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari proses kreativitas untuk memproduksi

"karya sastra" from the statements mentioned above we can conclude that the meaning of literary work relatively the same with aims, intention, message and even definite purposes of the author himself. In other word that the author’s biography is subordinating the literary work.

A literature work may sometime identical with the author’s life story, that the author visualizes his/her experience in real life into a fiction. In accordance of creativity process, the author may be classified into three:

a) The writer who writes immediately based on his/her own life. This may be identified as *true based story*. The author used to describe the elements of the story and characterizes the characters based on the reality happened in his/her life.

b) The writer who writes purely based on the power of imagination. The author use imaginative intrinsic elements in the story which are impossibly happen in real life (such as a fairy world, flying man, etc).

c) The writer who writes based on the creativity in arranging the narrative elements in the story. The author does not base the idea of the story on a definite fact or imagination only but the author creatively arrange and mix the idea from any sources. Nevertheless, the process of creativity in writing stories generally based on the mixture of the facts mentioned.

As mentioned in Burhan Nurgiyantoro’s book “*Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*” that a literary work appears from the culture existence. An author as the person or the doer of the culture has a special role in creating a literary work. In this case Burhan also implied that the subjectivism of an author life which contains of

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attitude, faith and vision will contribute great effect on his/her work. It means that the biographical elements of an author also denote the characteristics of the literary work created. ⁸

Biographical approach begins with the simple but central insight that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author's life can help readers more thoroughly comprehend the work. Hence, it often affords a practical method by which readers can better understand a text. However, a biographical critic must be careful not to take the biographical facts of a writer's life too far in criticizing the works of that writer. The biographical critic focuses on explicating the literary work by using the insight provided by knowledge of the author's life. Biographical data should amplify the meaning of the text, not drown it out with irrelevant material.⁹

According to Teeuw, that in literary treasure this biographical approach has been discussed since first century, through Longinus’ writing, which explained the role of author’s feeling and condition in creativity process of producing literature work.

Sometimes the reader with or without conscious attention imagine the characters or words spoken in the novel as the author’s own. Fowler stated as quoted in A. Teeuw’s book that

The reader creates an image of the author’s voice, and of other voices, supplanting the discourse of the real author with a conventional voice comprehensible within the community’s shared expectations. We as readers recognize clues in our language as it is deployed by the novelist at

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the level of the implied author, narrator or “I” figure or character, and reconstruct voices and personal roles for the participants in the dialogic structure of novel\textsuperscript{10}

H.A. Gomperts, an expert in literature said that: “tidak ada teks yang tidak diceritakan oleh seorang manusia, dan manusia itulah penulis cerita itu,...tidak ada sebuah teks pun tanpa titik ‘Aku’, yakni ‘Aku’ si penulis itu sendiri”\textsuperscript{11} denote that an author as the human who creates and tell the story in a novel impossibly deny the existence of ‘I’ himself using the author’s own perspective.

Prof. Dr. Juhl in his book ‘Interpretation An Essay In The Philosophy Of Literary Criticism’ (1980)\textsuperscript{12} mentions three statement:

1. There is a logical correlation between the statements about the meaning of a work and statements about the author’s attention
2. The real author is committed to the propositions the work conveys. It means that a literary work does not independently autonomous, exactly it has correlation between literature and life.
3. An intention was not stated explicitly by the author about the plan, motive or the plot of the work but through what the author meant by the words he used.

The use of biographical evidence need not involve intentions, because while it may be evidence of what the author intended, it may also be evidence of the meaning of his words and the dramatic character of his utterance. Because the use of biographical evidence often permits the intentional inference, however, evidence intrinsic to the text is preferred. The knowledge about the biographical

\textsuperscript{10} A. Teeuw, Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra (pengantar teori sastra). Jakarta Pusat: PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 1984) p. 172
\textsuperscript{11} ibid
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid. p. 176
author and his historical setting will influence the reader in the process of coming to an understanding of the text.

Through this biographical approach, the writer will analyze how does the personal life of an author of Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone by analyzing her biography which possibly inserted in some parts of her novel. Joanne Kathleen Rowling the woman author of twenty first century who becomes very famous after launching her first imaginative story of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone. Joanne Kathleen Rowling as the poor single parent who lived under government and social fund has successfully published her first masterpiece which wonderfully grabbed many bestseller positions after its launching throughout the world.

It is quite hard to rationalize that a jobless single mother could stand with her faith in writing a novel which no one could guarantee of its publishing. While writing Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, Joanne lived in desperate lowest point of her life. Her mother died after her divorce and she left alone with her three months baby with no income because she’s just fired from her job. Nevertheless, by her conviction and hard work finally Harry Potter could bring her to be the richest woman author in Britain.

Through Joanne Kathleen Rowling life which the story is no less magnificent than the fantastic Harry Potter story has invited the writer to see closer the correlation between an author life and its influence in her literary work.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Biography of Joanne Kathleen Rowling

1. Childhood

Rowling was born to Peter James Rowling and Anne Rowling on 31 July 1965 in Yate, Gloucestershire, England. Her sister Dianne was born 28 June 1967. Her childhood was generally happy, although she does remember getting teased because of her name, “Rowling” – She recalls often getting called “Rowling pin” by her less than ingenious school friends. J.K. Rowling says she never really warmed to her own name, although, she does remember having a fondness for the name Potter from quite an early age.

Rowling sering diperasetkan menjadi “Rolling-pins”. Ketika kita masih kanak-kanak, pelesetan seperti itu bisa membuat kita sedih dan minder.

When Rowling was 23 months old the family moved to the nearby village Winterbourne because her father Peter worked at Rolls-Royce Patchway. During living in winterbourne, Rowling was befriending with the neighborhood children; they are Ian and Vikki Potter. Rowling was fond their name more than her own. Here that she played games of witches and wizards with her sister Diane and her friends the Potter children.

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When Rowling was four, she attended St. Michael’s Primary School, a school founded almost two hundred years ago by famed abolitionist William Wilberforce and education reformer Hannah More. Her elderly headmaster at St. Michael’s, Alfred Dunn, was claimed as the inspiration for the Harry Potter character of Albus Dumbledore the headmaster of Hogwarts the Witchcraft and Wizardry School. His character is typically wise and patient person. Precisely the same as like Rowling has described through Dumbledore character.

Alfred Cecil Dunn, Headmaster of St Michael’s School, Winterbourne influenced the formative years of thousands of children during his long teaching career. Albus Dumbledore, Headmaster of Hogwarts, continues to influence the formative years of millions of children around the world.15

As a child, Rowling was short, squat, with thick glasses like bottle bottom (free national-health glasses) ‘that’s why Harry wears glasses’ Rowling recalls. She is kind of a shy girl, a combination of insecurity and bossy one. She is bossy to her sister, Dianne, but shy and quieter to other people.

Once she would like to be ballerina. But she was embarrassed to realize that her physic did not match at all for stuff like that. Because she loves book more than everything, then she threw away that thought since nothing could conquer her great interest in reading and writing.

Joanne described her childhood full of imagination. With her sister, she used to act out her own imaginative play role in the backyard. As a child, Rowling enjoyed writing fantasy stories, which she often read to her sister Dianne.

15 Albus Dumbledore, St Michael’s School and the Winterbourne connection. History and information about the Gloucestershire village of Winterbourne.html. accessed 14 February 2009
“I can still remember me telling her a story in which she fell down a rabbit hole and was fed strawberries by the rabbit family inside it. Certainly the first story I ever wrote down when I was five or six was about a rabbit called Rabbit. He got the measles and was visited by his friends, including a giant bee called Miss Bee.” \(^{16}\)

Rowling has shown her skill in writing since she was very young. Most of her stories are incomplete, she used to begin writing a story and confuse in ending it. As a child, Rowling was known as a daydreamer, she has strong imagination and she likes to collect unique names. She has strong desire to be a writer but the condition in that time and her parents did not consider it as something realistic.

2. Adolescent

When she was nine, her family moved to a country called Tutshill near Chepstow in Dean Forest. Joanne and Di easily adapt with the new natural environment. However, there is one thing she disliked about Tutshill, that is her new school. And her new ‘horrible’ teacher, Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan is kind of strict and rude teacher. She made Rowling disliked her since her very first day in the school. Just like Professor Snape who teaches poison in Hogwarts.

“once she gave me a math test in my first day, after my hard work I just got zero from the ten highest in the class. The test is about fraction, and I have never learnt about fraction before.” Said Rowling once in Okubooks online interview.

Since then, Mrs. Morgan stated Rowling in the very right corner row, which is for those very stupid students area. However, this placement has hurt and

given such a bitter humiliation for Rowling. Whereas in fact she was kind of obsessive one with good brain and cleverness as like Hermione’s character in Harry Potter. Joanne and Hermione were book lovers. They were similarly could solve everything with books.

When she was in secondary age, she attended secondary school at Wyedean School and College. Once she heard a rumor about Wyedean, just like how Dudley told Harry about Stone Wall high (read Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone). The she lost her confidence and positive image in her first year in Wyedean.

"aku orangnya pendiam, suka menyendiri, berkaca mata minus, dan sama sekali tak punya kemampuan dalam cabang olahraga apa pun. Mungkin aku satu-satunya orang, sepanjang yang kutahu, yang suka sengaja merusak peralatan olahraga mereka"\(^{17}\)

One day her image as taciturn girl was broken by a bully incident with a naughty girl of her classmate in Wyedean. ‘I had no choice, she hit me first. I thought I have to hit her back or lay down pretend to faint. But I choose to hit her exactly like Hermione when she kicked Malfory’s face.’\(^{18}\)

In the rest end of her school in Wyedean, she found her confidence and self esteem back. She felt her social and individual life are getting better, which finally brought her to realize the importance of her self in social environment. Since then she began to be more open minded and getting more comfortable with her own self. She becomes a head girl, the position which made her become more popular in Wyedean School.

\(^{17}\) Indra Ismawan. Op.Cit. p.189
\(^{18}\) Ibid
In her adolescence, she was kind of a very logical, upright and good character with a lot of insecurity and a great fear of failure.

In secondary school she made friend with a boy called Sean Harris. Sean Harris character has inspired Rowling in Harry Potter novel as one of the very loyal best friend of Harry Potter, Ron Weasley. “Ron Weasley isn’t a living portrait of Sean, but he really is very Sean-ish” 19

3. Adult

After graduated from secondary school, Rowling would like to realize her ambition to be a writer. But the reality was not smoothly happening as expected. She was insisted to be realistic to run the ‘ordinary’ life. Study, get a degree and work. Rowling said that “it was a bit of shock! To be amongst lots of similar people – thinking radical thought”. 20 Though finally she took French and Classics at the University of Exeter, but she was still save her ambition to be a published author neatly in her mind. Sometimes she was imagining walking around a bookstore and seeing a book with her name as author in the bookshelf. It is not an exaggerate expectation somehow for Rowling it put lots of pleasure on her mind when she remember it. 21

With a year of studying in Paris, Rowling moved to London to work as bilingual secretary for Amnesty International. However, this kind of work was not fit her so much. She could not stand dealing to work which trapped her in such boring routine as secretary. Instead of writing a memo and minutes or any kind of

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20 ibid
21 Op.cit. p.68
correspondences, she preferred to write a plot of fantasy story. No wonder that not long after that she was fired.  

In December 1990, Rowling’s mother died, after her ten years battle with multiple sclerosis. This death heavily affected her writing and that she introduced much more detail about Harry’s loss in the Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone, because she knew about how it felt. The chapter ‘The Boy Who Lived’ is definitely describing Rowling’s feeling and situation after her mother death. Once in the conversation with Richard and Judy in Channel Four Corporation she said: “I was writing Harry Potter at the moment my mother died. I had never told her about Harry Potter.”

Then Rowling moved to Porto, Portugal to teach English as a foreign language. While there, on 16 October 1992, she married Portuguese television journalist Jorge Arantes. Their one child, Jessica Isabel Rowling Arantes was born on 27 July 1993 in Portugal. However, their marriage did not run smooth. Then they separated in November 1993.

Rowling was trapped in the most terrible part of her life. First, her mother died then she lost her job in Manchester Chamber of Commerce, then being a single mother for her little girl Jessica made her lost her way to stand. Then, in December 1994, Rowling and her daughter moved to be near her sister in Edinburgh, Scotland. During this period, Rowling diagnosed with clinical

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22 Ibid. p. 24
depression, and contemplated suicide. It was the feeling of her illness which brought her the idea of Dementors, the soulless creatures featured in Harry Potter.

Unemployed and living on state benefits, Rowling completed her first novel in many cafes, especially Nicholson Café, whenever she could get Jessica to fall asleep. Whereas she lived in the most inspire-less flat to write a fantasy story like Harry Potter. Her flat is just a narrow square, the only place she could afford in that time. She used to go walking outside and find a corner seat and begin writing. In BBC interview, Rowling denied the rumor that she wrote in local cafes to escape from her unheated flat. “I am not stupid enough to rent an unheated flat in Edinburgh in midwinter.” Instead, as she stated on the American TV program A&E Biography, one of the reasons she wrote in cafes was because taking her baby out for a walk was the best way to make her fall asleep.

Within the hardest level of her life, Rowling was still keep tightly on her faith in writing Harry Potter novel. For her, by keep believing that one day Harry Potter would be published has helped her to face the “Dementors” in her life. That is how Rowling create a Patronus spell in Harry Potter novel to cast Dementors away.

In the quarter life crisis, Rowling found the soul of her life through writing Harry Potter. She kept it for herself, her only own. Once she was regretted very much not to tell her mother about Harry Potter before she died.

“beliau orangnya kompulsif, pembaca yang tekun, dan beliau mewariskan kebiasaan itu padaku,” Joanne mengenang ibunya. “aku tak tahu bagaimana multiple sclerosis menaklukkannya begitu cepat. Aku tidak di


After completing writing Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone in 1994, she decided to ask an opinion to somebody before publishing it. then she read it to her sister Dianne. Once she said to Daily Telegraph as quoted by Indra Ismawan in his book “Kisah Sukses J.K. Rowling” that “Sikap Di terhadap kisah Harry Potter menjadi tolok ukur pertama dan yang paling menentukan. Kalau Di tidak tertawa, mungkin aku akan menyingkirkan semuanya. Tetapi Di benar-benar tertawa.” Dianne becomes the first person who read Harry Potter, and her positive responses encourage her to move her steps ahead.

Then she tried to find out how to publish her book. Then she choose Christopher Little as her agent. Christopher was interested in this book and agree to help her finding an appropriate publisher for this magnificent story. Finding a publisher for Harry Potter is not smooth as well. Many publisher deny it because it is too long for a children story. Then in 1996, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone finally found its publisher, Bloomsbury, Who is able to see Harry Potter in different sight. Barry Cunningham the editorial of Bloomsbury said “it has a perfect world, where you’re invited to come and join the adventure”.

26 Op.cit. p. 38
Rowling’s heart lifted to know that Bloomsbury will publish Harry Potter in 30 June 1997. Finally after her 6 years struggle, her dream becomes true.

Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone has transfigurized its author’s poor life into a great fame and success in the world. Nowadays, Rowling was categorized as the richest woman in Britain which conquers the Queen Elizabeth’s wealth. Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone was sold more than two millions copies, broke the best seller positions in many countries in the world and translated in more than fifty three languages. In the end of year 1997, this book collected many prestigious awards such as; Nestle Smarties Book Prize, the Federation of Children Books Group Award and the British Book Awards Children’s Book of the Year.\(^\text{27}\)

Within her fame and success Rowling becomes the central shot of media. While Rowling had a difficult relationship with the press. All she wanted to do was just keep on writing, because she has an obsession to write seven series of Harry Potter saga. Some have speculated that Rowling’s fraught relationship with the press was the inspiration behind the character Rita Skeeter.

“people have asked me whether Rita Skeeter was invented to reflect Harry Potter’s popularity, but in fact she was always planned. I tried to put Rita Skeeter in Philosopher’s Stone – you know when Harry walks into the Leaky Cauldron for the first time and everyone says, “Mr. Potter you’re back!”, I wanted to put a journalist in there. She wasn’t called Rita then but she was a woman. And then I thought, as I looked at the plot overall, I thought, that’s not really where she fits best, she fits best in Four when Harry’s supposed to come to terms with his fame.”\(^\text{28}\)

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\(^{27}\) Op. cit. p.100

In Harry Potter’s novel, Rita Skeeter is described as an annoying journalist who wrote the news by neglecting the facts and tends to exaggerate the story to attract readers. She ignored whether the respondent like or not with the interview and tend to conclude the facts from her own perspective. Harry dislike Rita Skeeter, once he was interviewed and saw Rita’s magic pen wrote the opposite statement of Harry’s.

B. Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone

1. Synopsis

The novel begins with the wizarding world’s celebration of the downfall of Lord Voldemort, an evil, powerful and cruel dark wizard. All people in wizarding world feel very happy. The celebration atmosphere which mostly weird according to the muggle (non-wizard) like Vernon Dursley, the strict fat man with large moustache who feel annoyed seeing weird people wearing cloak greet and smile to him. Even when he hit one of them, instead of mad, that weird man irrationally says: Don’t be sorry my dear sir, for nothing could upset me today! Rejoice, for You-Know-Who has gone at last! Even muggles like yourself should be celebrating this happy, happy day! (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 10)

You-Know-Who is how wizards say Voldemort. No body dares to say his real name for his powerful and cruelty. Voldemort has haunted the wizard world for years. His thirst of power has encouraged him to kill without pity. Voldemort is the one who has killed Harry’s parents, Lily and James Potter. After killing
them, Voldemort attempted to murder their one-year-old son, Harry. But the magical killing curse he used to kill Harry rebounded and destroyed his own body, leaving only a lightning-bolt scars on Harry’s forehead.

_They are saying he tried to kill the Potter’s, Harry but he couldn’t. he couldn’t kill that little boy. No one knows why. Or how, but they’re saying that when he couldn’t kill Harry Potter, Voldemort’s power somehow broke – and that’s why he’s gone._ (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 15)

Then Harry become orphan and placed in the care of his Muggle relatives, his aunt and uncle the Dursley family. Harry’s aunt Petunia Dursley is his mother’s sister. She is a thin with horse-like face who always shouts at Harry. His uncle Vernon Dursley is also crude to Harry. He is anti-wizard and hates everything about it, including to Harry. Their son Dudley Dursley is as fat as his father. Petunia and Vernon always proud of him (no matter how stupid he is). He is the same age with Harry. His favorite thing to do is to make Harry as his punch bag. Harry must live a very hard life during living with Dursley’s family, who were never treating him good.

The book skips the next ten years and resumes shortly before Harry’s eleventh birthday. The Dursleys had kept Harry’s heritage from him. However, the truth comes in the form of Rubeus Hagrid a half giant man who tells Harry that he is a wizard and has been accepted at Hogwarts in the fall.

‘I am a what?’ gasped Harry
A wizard, o’ course,’ said Hagrid, sitting back down on the sofa...

_HOGWARTS SCHOOL OF WITCHCRAFT AND WIZARDRY_
_Dear Mr. Potter,
_We are pleased to inform you that you have a place at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Please find enclosed a list of all necessary books and equipment._
Term begins on 1 September. We wait your owl by no later than 31 July.

Yours sincerely,

Minerva McGonagall
Deputy Headmistress

(Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 42)

One month later, Harry takes the train to Hogwarts from platform Nine and Three Quarters at King’s Cross Station. On the train, Harry sits with Ron Weasley. They are visited briefly by Neville Longbottom and Hermione Granger who are in search of Neville’s missing toad, Trevor. Later on in the journey, Draco Malfoy comes into Harry and Ron’s compartment with his friends Crabbe and Goyle and introduces himself to Harry. After Ron laughs at Draco’s name, Draco offers Harry friendship, but Harry declines.

Upon arrival to Hogwarts, the sorting hat places Harry and Ron in Gryffindor House, one of the four houses at Hogwarts.

‘hmm,’ said a small voice in his ear. ‘difficult. Very difficult. Plenty of courage, I see. Not a bad mind, either. There’s talent. Oh my goodness. Yes – and a nice thirst to prove yourself, now that’s interesting…so where shall I put you?’

…well, if you’re sure – better be GRYFFINDOR! (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 90)

After a broom-mounted game to save Neville’s Remembrall, Harry joins Gryffindor’s Quidditch team as their youngest seeker player in over a century.

Shortly after they start school, they discover that someone had broken into a previously emptied vault at the wizarding bank, Gringotts.

The mystery deepens when they discover a monstrous three-headed dog, Fluffy, that guards a trapdoor in the forbidden third floor passageway.
They were looking straight into three eyes of a monstrous dog, a dog which filled the whole space between ceiling and floor. It had three heads, three pairs of rolling, mad eyes; three noses, twitching and quivering in their direction; three drooling mouths, saliva hanging in slippery ropes from yellowish fangs. (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 119)

On Halloween, a troll enters the castle and traps Hermione in one of the girls’ bathrooms. Harry and Ron rescue her, but are caught by Professor McGonagall. Hermione defends the boys and takes the blame, which results in the three becoming best friends.

‘Please, Professor McGonagall – they were looking for me’
‘Miss Granger!’ …
‘I went looking for the troll because I – I thought I could deal with it on my own – you know, because I’ve read all about them.’ (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 131)

Harry and his Quidditch team will have a Quidditch match against Slytherin. During the match, Harry’s broom becomes jinxed, nearly knocking him off.

…his broom gave a sudden, frightening lurch, for a split second, he thought he was going to fall. He gripped the broom tightly with both his hands and knees. He’d never felt anything like that …it was as though the broom was trying to buck him off (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 139)

Hermione believes that Professor Snape has cursed the broom and distracts him by setting his robes on fire, allowing Harry to catch the Snitch to win the game for Gryffindor.

At Christmas, Harry receives his father’s invisibility cloak from an unknown source. He also discovers the Mirror of Erised in an unused classroom, a strange mirror which shows not just Harry, but Harry surrounded by his entire family.
Shortly thereafter, Harry gets to know that Nicolas Flamel is the maker of Philosopher’s Stone, a stone that gives the owner eternal life.

Harry sees Professor Snape interrogating Professor Quirrell about getting past Fluffy, which seemingly confirms Harry, Ron and Hermione’s suspicion that Snape is trying to steal the Philosopher’s Stone in order to restore Lord Voldemort to power. The trio discover that Hagrid is incubating a dragon egg, which shortly thereafter hatches a Norwegian Ridgeback dragon, Norbert. Since dragon breeding is illegal, they convince Hagrid to let Norbert go live with other dragons of his kind. Harry and Hermione are caught returning to their dormitories after sending Norbert off (Ron was in the hospital wing after suffering a bite from the dragon) and are forced to serve detention with Hagrid in the Forbidden Forest. Harry sees a hooded figure drink the blood of an injured unicorn. Firenze, a centaur, tells Harry that the hooded figure is in fact Voldemort.

‘That is because it is a monstrous thing to slay a unicorn! Said Firenze. ‘Only one who has nothing to lose, and everything to gain, would commit such a crime. The blood of a unicorn will keep you alive, even if you are an inch from death, but at terrible price. You have slain something pure and defenceless to save yourself and you will have but a half life, a cursed life, from the moment the blood touches your lips,’ (Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone 1997: 188)

Hagrid, while intoxicated, tells Harry, Ron and Hermione how to get past Fluffy and they rush to tell Professor Dumbledore what they know, only to find that Dumbledore has been called away from the school. Positive that Dumbledore’s summons was a red herring to take him away form Hogwarts while the Philosopher’s Stone is stolen, the trio set out to reach the Stone first. They navigate a series of complex magical challenges set up by the school’s faculty.
the end of these challenges, only one person can move forward and hence Harry enters the inner chamber alone only to find that it is the timid Professor Quirrell, not Snape, who is after stone. The final challenge protecting the stone is the Mirror of Erised. Quirrell forces Harry to look in the mirror to discover where the stone is. Harry successfully resists, and the stone drops into his own pocket. Lord Voldemort now reveals himself; he has possessed Quirrell and appears as a ghastly face on the back of Quirrell’s head. He tries to attack Harry, but merely touch Harry proves to be agony for Quirrell. Dumbledore arrives back in time to save Harry, Voldemort flees and Quirrell dies.

As Harry recovers in the hospital ward, Dumbledore confirms to him that Lily died while protecting Harry as an infant. Her pure, loving sacrifice provides her son with an ancient magical protection against Voldemort’s spells. Dumbledore also explains that the Philosopher’s Stone has been destroyed to prevent future attempts by Voldemort to steal it. he then tells Harry that only those who wanted the stone to protect it but not use it would be able to retrieve it form the mirror, which is why Harry was able to retrieve it. when Harry asks Dumbledore why Voldemort attempted to kill him when he was an infant, Dumbledore promises to tell Harry when he is older.

At the end-of-year feast, where Harry is welcomed as a hero, Dumbledore gives a few “last-minute additions,” granting enough points to Harry, Ron, Hermoine and Neville for Gryffindor to win the House Cup, ending Slytherin six-years reign as a house champions.
2. Character

a) Harry Potter

Harry Potter is the title character and the main protagonist of J.K. Rowling’s Harry Potter story. The book covers the life of the lonely orphan who on his eleventh birthday learns he is a wizard. He attends Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry to learn magic. Under the guidance of the kindly headmaster Albus Dumbledore, Harry discovers that he is already famous throughout the wizarding world, and that his fate is tied with that of Lord Voldemort, the universally feared Dark Wizard who killed Harry’s father and mother.

When Harry was a little over a year old, his parents were murdered by powerful Dark Wizard, Lord Voldemort; for some reason, Harry survived Voldemort’s Killing Curse, which rebounded and ripped Voldemort’s soul from his body. As a result, Harry carries a lightning-bolt shaped scar on his forehead. Harry is famous as the only known as “The Boy Who Lived”. Technically, Voldemort also survived, although only his soul remained after his body was destroyed.

As a result, Harry is written as an orphan living miserably with his only remaining family, the cruel Dursleys. On his eleventh birthday, Harry learns he is a wizard when Rubeus Hagrid arrives to tell him that he is to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. There he learns about his parents and his connection to the Dark Lord.
Together with his best friends, Hermione and Ron, they foil Voldemort’s attempt to steal the Philosopher’s Stone.

He also forms rivalries with character Draco Malfoy, a classmate from an elitist wizarding family, and the cold, condescending Potion master, Severus Snape.

b) **Hermione Granger**

Hermione is a Muggle-born Gryffindor student and the best friend of Harry Potter and Ron Weasley. The daughter of two dentists, she is an overachiever who shows considerable academic prowess when compared to her friends and classmates, and she is described by Rowling as a "very logical, upright and good" character.\(^{29}\)

Hermione’s name is derived from William Shakespeare’s *The Winter’s Tale*\(^{30}\) Rowling claimed that she wanted it to be unusual since if fewer girls shared her name, fewer girls would get teased for it. Her original last name was "Puckle", but Rowling felt the name "did not suit her at all," and so the less frivolous Granger made it into the books. Rowling confirmed in a 2004 interview that Hermione is an only child\(^{31}\)

Hermione first appears in *Philosopher's Stone* when she meets future companions Harry and Ron on the Hogwarts Express. She is described as having "a bossy sort of voice, lots of bushy brown hair, and rather large front teeth," and constantly annoys her peers with her knowledge. Harry and Ron initially consider

\(^{31}\) ibid
her arrogant, especially after she criticizes Ron's incantation of the *Levitation* Charm. They heartily dislike her until they rescue her from a troll. She is so thankful that she lies to protect them from punishment, and their friendship begins. Hermione's knack for logic later enables the trio to solve a puzzle essential to retrieving the Philosopher's Stone, and she defeats the constrictive Devil's Snare plant by conjuring fire.

c) **Ronald Weasley**

Ronald Weasley is a fictional character in the *Harry Potter* book series. He is one of the central characters in the books. His appearance as the best friend of the protagonist Harry Potter and Hermione Granger. He is a member of the Weasley family, a pure blood family, who reside in "The Burrow" outside Ottery St. Catchpole. Along with Harry and Hermione, he is a member of the Gryffindor house. Ron is present in most of the action throughout the series due to his friendship with Harry.

Rowling first introduces Ron with his family in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Harry is lost at King's Cross railway station and the Weasleys guide him through the barrier of Platform 9¾ into the wizarding world. Ron and Harry share a compartment on the Hogwarts Express, and they begin their friendship: Ron fascinated with the famous Harry, and Harry fascinated with the ordinary wizard Ron. It is here that they both meet Hermione Granger as well, whom they initially dislike but who later becomes their close friend after they save each other during a dangerous encounter with a mountain troll.
Ron and Harry share the same classes throughout the series, and generally have similar academic successes and disappointments. Ron plays a vital part in the quest to save the Philosopher's Stone. His strategy at Wizard's Chess allows Hermione and Harry to proceed safely through a dangerous life-size, animated chess game. During the game, Ron allows his piece to be sacrificed and is subsequently knocked unconscious. At the Leaving Feast, the last dinner of the school year, Albus Dumbledore, Hogwarts' Headmaster, awards Ron fifty House points to Gryffindor for "the best-played game of chess Hogwarts has seen in many years." These last-minute points help support Gryffindor's win of the House Cup.

d) Albus Dumbledore

Albus Dumbledore is a major protagonist within the Harry potter series. For the majority of the series, he is the headmaster of the Wizarding School Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. As part of his back story, it is revealed that he is the founder and leader of the Order of the Phoenix, an organization dedicated to fighting the main antagonist of the series, Lord Voldemort.

In the opening chapter of the first novel of the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, Dumbledore arrives at number four, Privet Drive in Little Whinging, Surrey. When Harry's parents were killed and Voldemort was rendered to a feeble form, it was Dumbledore's decision to place the now-orphaned Harry in the home of Vernon and Petunia Dursley. He knew that Harry would be protected by the special magic caused by his mother's sacrifice, after he evoked
the magic of the bond of blood and Petunia Dursley sealed it by accepting Harry into her home. This old magic of binding love made touching Harry unbearable for Voldemort. Dumbledore left Harry upon the doorstep of the Dursley residence with a letter explaining the situation. He departs with the final phrase, "Good luck, Harry."³²

When Harry arrives at Hogwarts, Dumbledore tells Harry about the secrets of the Mirror of Erised, claiming that when he looks into it, he sees himself "holding a pair of thick, woollen socks." However, he, like Harry, sees his family alive and united. He also is responsible for somehow enchanting the Mirror so that it hides the Philosopher's Stone and only someone who looked into the Mirror and whose desire was "to find the Stone...but not use it" would actually receive it. He is called out to the Ministry of Magic by a false message on the night when Professor Quirrell, Harry, Ron Weasley, and Hermione Granger enter the dungeons to retrieve the Stone, but realises during the trip that he is needed at Hogwarts and returns in time to rescue Harry from Quirrell and Voldemort. He also has a final conversation with Harry after the events down in the dungeons and tells him that he is too young to comprehend the information about why Voldemort attempts to kill him.³³

e) Rubeus Hagrid

Rubeus Hagrid is introduced in the opening chapter of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Following the death of James and Lily Potter,
Dumbledore entrusts Hagrid with rescuing the infant Harry from his parents' house after their murder by Lord Voldemort. When Minerva McGonagall expresses her concern about the fact that it was Hagrid who would carry Harry to the Dursleys', Dumbledore says that he would trust Hagrid with his life, a fact that is demonstrated several times during the series when Dumbledore frequently asks him to carry out secret tasks.

Years later, he is tasked to bring the Philosopher's Stone from Gringotts to Hogwarts, and assigned the three-headed dog Fluffy to take care of it. Dumbledore also gives him the task of locating Harry, helping him to find his bearings in the wizarding world and to buy his school things. Hagrid is the first member of the Hogwarts staff to be introduced to Harry before he began attending the school. Hagrid later becomes friends with Ron and Hermione as well. Later in the book, a hooded person (Professor Quirrell in disguise) gives him a dragon egg to elicit details about Fluffy. Hagrid lets slip to Harry, Ron, and Hermione that the way to get past Fluffy is to play music, for which they use the flute Hagrid himself carved for Harry, which allows them to pursue the potential thief. The three also assist Hagrid after the dragon egg hatches, by helping to remove the baby dragon Norbert, who is taken to live in a dragon sanctuary in Romania where Ron's older brother, Charlie Weasley, works.

Hagrid has a friendly, softhearted personality and is easily driven to tears, as seen in his very first scene, when he drops Harry off at the Dursleys' in Philosopher's Stone. He is very loyal to his peers, especially Dumbledore, to whom he refers as the greatest wizard in the world multiple times. As first seen in
Philosopher's Stone, he becomes extremely angry whenever anyone insults Dumbledore around him (a mistake made by Vernon Dursley, who called Dumbledore a "crackpot old fool"). Hagrid is also very loyal to Harry, suffered several times during the series because of this loyalty, and had to go into hiding twice to avoid prison. Rowling says of Hagrid, "Hagrid was always supposed to be this almost elemental force. He's like the king of the forest, or the Green Man. He's this semi-wild person who lives on the edge of the forest".

f) **Draco Malfoy**

Draco Malfoy is a fictional character and an antagonist in J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter series. He is a Slytherin student in Harry Potter's year, and his house's most visible adolescent representative. He is frequently accompanied by his two dim-witted accomplices, Vincent Crabbe and Gregory Goyle, who act as bodyguards. Although Draco is often regarded as a cowardly bully who uses psychological manipulation and verbal taunts to denigrate his victims, he reveals an ability to cunningly wield magic to attain his objectives. He is the only child of Lucius and Narcissa Malfoy.

Philip Nel states that Malfoy is derived from the french for "bad faith". In an article published in 2002, Nilsen and Nilsen argue that "Draco" has connotations with draconian, and that his name starts with "mal", a French prefix for "bad" or "evil".

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Draco serves as a literary foil to the hero, Harry Potter, and is loosely based on bullies Rowling encountered during her school days.¹ Harry first encounters Draco's snobbish bigotry after their initial encounter at Madam Malkin's. Rowling uses the Malfoys to introduce themes of intolerance and bigotry into a setting where people are often judged solely by their blood lineage rather than their good character or accomplishments. Draco, adhering to his family's beliefs, thinks that Muggle-born witches and wizards should be denied a magical education. Harry's first impression that the Wizarding community is a "magical wonderland" is instantly shattered. Says Rowling, "Harry found out that many people in power in the wizarding world are just as corrupt and nasty as they are in our world."³⁵

Draco makes his first appearance in the series when he and Harry meet while being fitted for robes at Madam Malkin's. Not recognising Harry, Draco tries befriending him, but Harry is alienated by his arrogance. He asks whether Harry's parents are "our kind", then says that "the other sort" (Muggle-borns) should not be allowed at Hogwarts because, "they've never been brought up to know our ways." The two boys part without introductions, but meet again on the Hogwarts Express. After Draco ridicules Ron Weasley's family, Harry rejects his offer of friendship and their mutual antagonism is born. Barely touching Draco's head, the Sorting Hat places him into Slytherin, where he becomes an instant favourite of Potions teacher and Slytherin Head of House, Severus Snape. Draco attempts to get Harry expelled by tricking him into participating in a midnight

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wizard's duel after secretly informing Argus Filch in advance, but the plan fails when Harry evades Filch and safely makes it back to his dormitory.

g) Severus Snape

He is one of the primary antagonists. He is the master of Potion in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Snape is a sinister and malicious teacher, who makes frequent snide and disparaging remarks at Harry's expense. He quickly becomes one of the main antagonists of the book, as Harry suspects him of plotting to steal the Philosopher's Stone, and of attempting to kill him. Only the climax of the book reveals that Professor Quirrell, in league with Lord Voldemort, is the real enemy while Snape, suspicious of Quirrell, was looking out for Harry throughout the book.

In the final chapter, Dumbledore suggests that because Harry's father James had saved Snape's life when they were both students, even though the two detested each other, Snape felt responsible for Harry in return.\(^{36}\) As the final book reveals, this is not the full story. In any case, even after Quirrell's true role is revealed, Harry retains feelings of suspicion and resentment towards Snape, and their relationship remains tense. Snape's behaviour and attitude towards Harry also remain unchanged.

Snape is described as hook-nosed, with sallow skin, black eyes, uneven yellow teeth, and greasy, shoulder-length black hair. His build is described as tall and thin, adorning black-robes; appearing "like an overgrown bat".\(^ {37}\)

\(^{36}\) Philosopher’s Stone, Op.cit. c.17

Snape is generally depicted as having a dour and intense personality. He is cold, calculating, precise, sarcastic, bitter, and displays a strong dislike of Harry and often insults him by insulting his father, James Potter. As the series progresses, it is revealed that his treatment of Harry stems from Snape's bitter rivalry with James when they were in school together. In particular, James and Sirius bullied Snape, which according to Alan Rickman caused the already lonely boy to further "shut himself in".\(^{38}\)

Like some other prominent members of Slytherin house, Snape is shown a clever and cunning wizard. He is intelligent and has a keen analytical mind. Rowling in an interview adds that Snape is immensely brave, and when asked if she considers Snape a hero, replied:

"Yes, I do; though a very flawed hero. An anti-hero, perhaps. He is not a particularly likeable man in many ways. He remains rather cruel, a bully, riddled with bitterness and insecurity — and yet he loved, and showed loyalty to that love and, ultimately, laid down his life because of it. That's pretty heroic!"\(^{39}\)

h) Voldemort

Rowling described Voldemort as the most evil wizard. She elaborated that he is a raging psychopath, devoid of the normal human responses to other people's suffering. He feels no desire or need for human companionship or friendship, and is unable to comprehend the idea of love or affection for another. He believes he is superior to everyone around him, to the point that he frequently refers to himself in the third-person as "Lord Voldemort." Rowling alluded to this saying


that Voldemort is incredibly power hungry. Rowling has also stated that if Voldemort looked into the Mirror of Erised, he would see Himself, all-powerful and eternal. That's what he wants.  

i) Dursley family

The Dursley family are Harry Potter's last living relatives. In order to ensure his safety, Albus Dumbledore placed Harry under their care as a baby. Vernon Dursley is Harry Potter’s uncle, Petunia Dursley is his mother’s sister, Dudley Dursley is a fat boy, the only child of Dursleys.

The Dursleys live at Number 4, Privet Drive, Little Whinging in Surrey, England. They are all Muggles, and despise all things related to magic and the Wizarding World, including Harry himself and covered everything about Harry Potter’s parents’ facts. They told Harry that his parents were dead because of car crash. Harry lived in misery among living with miserable Dursley. The name "Dursley" derives from the small town in Gloucestershire, near to the birthplace of J. K. Rowling.

3. Setting

a. Privet Drive

The home of Vernon and Petunia Dursley, their son Dudley, and their nephew Harry Potter. Little Whinging is in Surrey, which is located to the south and southwest of London. It is almost certainly to be found in the far north-west corner of the county, in the small section which is north of the Thames. Besides

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Privet Drive, the streets in the neighborhood are named Magnolia Road, Magnolia Crescent, and Wisteria Walk. Number four, Privet Drive, is described as large and square. It has a low garden wall in front, a garden behind with flowerbeds and a greenhouse, and several chimneys. The house was most likely built in the 1930s and is part of a subdivision of hundreds of similar houses.\footnote{http://www.hp-lexicon.org/muggle/privet_drive.html, accessed on February 16, 2009}

b. Hogwarts

Hogwarts is a school of witchcraft and wizardry. The school where Harry was enrolled when he was eleventh. Harry found his happiness and great adventures in this place. Where he found out himself as wizard. The name "Hogwarts" is actually the name of a flower.

This building is described as the very huge ancient castle which is could not be seen by Muggles, only wizards who can see it with bare eyes. It has four houses, Gryffindor, Ravenclaw, Hufflepuff and Slytherin. There are many magical and wonderful interiors in this building. Such as moving stairs, walking paintings, flying candles, etc. there are also password for entering each houses in this building.

c. King’s Cross Station (Platform 9 ¾)

Platform nine and three quarters in King’s Cross Station is an entrance point to wizard world. King's Cross is featured in the Harry Potter books, by J. K. Rowling, as the starting point of the Hogwarts Express. The train uses a secret
platform 9¾ located by passing through the brick wall barrier between platforms 9 and 10.

C. Analysis

1. Theme

Theme is idea of a story. At the time author writes a story, he does not only want to tell a story, but also want to say something to his readers. It can be a social life problem, his way of life, or his comment toward this life, etc.

Before writing Harry Potter saga, Joanne was trapped in the life which she did not really expect. Her parents expect her to be a bilingual secretary, that she studied French in Exeter University; meanwhile she has her own expectation and ambition to be a published author.

While she worked as secretary, she did not like the work at all, with correspondence stuff and such boring routine. She worked for many companies but could not prove any better motivation as secretary.

She felt nothing she could do to realize her creativity and ambition to be a writer through her profession in that time. Until finally she found an idea of writing a story about Harry Potter an orphan boy who found himself as the famous wizard in wizarding world. Finding the world where he really belongs has changed his thorough life.

Since Rowling made up her mind to take off her profession as secretary and start doing where her heart tends to, has also changed her whole life. She found the world where she really ought to be. The world where she can wander her imaginative fantasy and realize her obsession and potency as writer.
Buku itu mengungkapkan sebuah kekuatan imajiansi, Harry mempelajari sesuatu untuk membuat potensinya berkembang semaksimal mungkin.

Sihir hanyalah analogi yang kugunakan (Indra Ismawan, 2003, 172)

If we analyze deeply by considering the author life basics, that the main theme of Harry Potter is the transition of the main character form one world to another world (form muggles world to wizard world) where he find the place he really belongs to. While the wizard theme is just an analogy which Rowling uses to describe how the main character learns to develop his potency. This main theme is arrange tidily in a heroic saga of Harry Potter adventure to fight against evil.

2. Plot

In general, the plot is built following the adventure of an orphan young wizard who lives with his cruel relative left Dursley family. The adventure began when he is enrolled in Hogwarts the school of witchcraft and wizardry. He found voldemort, the cruel evil who had killed his parents and left him a lightning bolt scar on his forehead when voldemort attempted to kill him.

In building the plot of Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone, Rowling inserted some events happened in her life into some points in the story. One point which affects the entire book is about Harry’s feeling of loss. His parents were murdered when he was just one year old. Rowling knows very well about this feeling, because her mother died when she began writing Harry Potter. Somehow, Rowling describes the feeling of sorrow and her feeling of loss exactly as she describes Harry Potter’s feeling in the beginning of the story. Once in an
interview in the web she said that: “I was writing *Harry Potter at the moment my mother died.*”\(^{42}\) Rowling said that this death heavily affected her writing and that she introduced much more detail about Harry’s loss in the Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone (the first book)

> *“Mum dying was like this depth-charge in my life. The pain of her going, and just missing such a huge part of her life. She was forty five when she died, which is far too young to die, far too young to leave your family, never knew we all ended up doing and so on. For mom there would have been a particular glory in being a writer, because she was the real book lover. And so it does add a little bit of poison to the knife, if you like, that the one thing that I think she really would have prized, she never knew, perhaps two or three days after I had the idea for Harry, I disposed of his parents in quite a brutal way, it didn’t read in a cruel way, but I mean it was very cut and dry. Nothing lingering. No debate about how it happened or…and at that stage no real discussion of how painful that was going to be. Well of course, mum died six months after I’d written my first attempt at an opening chapter. And that made an enormous difference because I was living it. I was living what I had just... what I had just written. The Mirror of erised is absolutely entirely drawn from my own experience of losing parent.*\(^{43}\)

Her own mother's death on 30 December 1990 inspired Rowling to write Harry Potter as a boy longing for his dead parents, his anguish becoming "much deeper, much more real" than in earlier drafts because she related to it herself\(^{44}\).

From Rowling’s statement recorded in Accio Qoute website, she described clearly how what she experienced in her life in that time really affects her writing. The situation of loss feeling due to her mother’s death is one of the evidence.

\(^{43}\) ibid
Finally, she established Harry's birth date as 31 July, the same as her own. However, she maintained that Harry was not directly based on any real-life character; "he came just out of a part of me."\(^45\)

3. Characters

a. Harry Potter

In this novel, Rowling introduced an eclectic cast of characters. Most of the actions centre on the eponymous hero Harry Potter, an orphan who escapes his miserable childhood with the Dursley family.

Harry Potter as the main character in her novel was described as scrawny, black-haired, bespectacled boy who did not know he was a wizard. As a child, Rowling was short, squat, and bespectacled, a very thick National Health glasses. As she said in an interview with BBC “…free glasses that were like bottle bottom. That is why Harry wears glasses.”\(^46\) Rowling added the reason why Harry is wearing glasses.

In the novel, Harry is the only child of James and Lily Potter, but orphaned as an infant. Rowling made Harry an orphan from the early drafts of her first book. She felt an orphan would be the most interesting character to write about. However, after her mother’s death, Rowling wrote Harry as a child longing to see his dead parents again, incorporating her own anguish into him. Harry's aunt and uncle kept the truth about their deaths from Harry, telling him they died in a car accident

\(^{45}\) ibid
According to Rowling, the idea for both the Harry Potter books and its eponymous protagonist came while waiting for a delayed train from Manchester to London in 1990. She stated that her idea for "this scrawny, black-haired, bespectacled boy who didn't know he was a wizard became more and more real to me". While she fleshed out the ideas for her book, she also decided to make Harry an orphan who attended a boarding school called Hogwarts. She explained in a 1999 interview with The Guardian: "Harry had to be an orphan — so that he's a free agent, with no fear of letting down his parents, disappointing them ... Hogwarts has to be a boarding school — half the important stuff happens at night! Then there's the security. Having a child of my own reinforces my belief that children above all want security, and that's what Hogwarts offers Harry."

Once Rowling said as quoted by Indra Ismawan in his book,’Kisah Sukses J.K. Rowling’ about the inspiration of Potter’s name.


From this statement we can see where Rowling find the name for her main character Harry Potter. She took the name from her childhood friend Ian and Vikki Potter. Because she like Potter’s name better than her own. While she choose Harry’s name because it is her favorite baptism name.

Di Winterbourne, pada tahun 1973 ketika Joanne berumur delapan tahun, Joanne dan Di biasa bermain dengan sekelompok anak, termasuk Ian dan

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49 Ismawan, op. cit. p. 177

Rowling has already recognized wizard characters since she was child. She used to play and pretend to be witch and wizard with children of her age in her neighborhood.

b. Ronald Weasley

During the book, Harry makes two close friends, Ronald Weasley and Hermione Granger. Ron, as the former is called, is described by Rowling as the ultimate best friend. This character was inspired by her own best friend when she was in secondary school, Sean Harris. Ron Characters is kind of loyal friend who will always be there when you need him.

“it was at Wydean that I met Sean, which has been a very important friendship in my life. Huge friendship in my life. I always felt a bit of an outsider and that might perhaps explain why Sean and I were so close, because he came in late and like me he didn’t have the local accent, and so I think to an extent we both felt like outsiders in the place, and that probably formed quite a big bond between us. So this is Sean to whom the second Harry Potter book is dedicated. And Ron owes a fair bit to Sean. He’s always there when you need him. That’s Ron Weasley!...”

The first time Harry met Ron in King’s Cross Station, he helped Harry finding platform nine-three quarters. Ron character is kind of helpful and friendly one, that Harry easily made friend with him.

In Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, the second book of Harry Potter, Rowling also described a flying Ford Anglia car which is driven by Ron
and his twin brothers, Fred and George Weasley to rescue Harry from Dursley’s house. In fact that the Anglia Ford used was also belongs to Sean.

“Sean was the first of my friends to pass his driving test and he had this old Ford Anglia… clap top Ford Anglia turquoise, some white, which is now quite famous as the car that the Weasleys drive… I was obviously going to give the Weasleys Sean’s old car. And that car was freedom to us. My heart still lifts when I see an old Ford Anglia, which is a bit sad…”

c. Hermione Granger

Another main character who has enriched the Harry Potter story is Harry’s another best friend, Hermione Granger. Rowling described Hermione as a very logical, upright and good character with a lot of insecurity and a great fear of failure. Rowling confessed that Hermione character is loosely based on her. She is a caricature of Rowling when she was eleven.

The name of Hermione was adopted from Shakespearean name. Rowling consciously choose a fairly unusual name for Hermione, because she did not want a lot of fairly hard-working little girls to be teased if ever the book was published, because she is a very recognizable type to which Rowling belonged, when she was young. That Rowling carefully choose the name and characterize Hermione’s character in the story.

d. Albus Dumbledore

In Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, Rowling also imagined a supporting cast of adults. The Headmaster of Hogwarts Albus Dumbledore whom Harry is very fond of. He becomes Harry’s confidant, who educates Harry wisely

52 ibid
to be a Wizard and encourage him to fight against the dark evil Voldemort. Rowling described this character as powerful but kind wizard. Once Rowling stated that this character was inspired by a Headmaster when she attended St. Michael’s Primary School named Alfred Dunn.

When Rowling was four, she attended St. Michael’s Primary School. A school founded almost 200 years ago by famed abolitionist William Wilberforce and education reformer Hannah More. Her elderly headmaster at St. Michael’s, Alfred Dunn, was claimed as the inspiration for the Harry Potter character Albus Dumbledore.53

In Harry Potter Story, Dumbledore is described as the symbol or epitome of goodness. He is the one whom Lord Voldemort, the dark evil scared of.

e. Draco Malfoy

Draco Malfoy, a racist, elitist classmate whom Harry really hate. This character was drawn from Rowling’s experience with real-life bullies

Reputasi Joanne sebagai gadis pendiam yang kalem, suatu ketika terkoyak oleh insiden perkelahian. “suatu kali aku terlibat perkelahian dengan seorang gadis sekelasaku,” anak yang menyerang Joanne dikenal sebagai anak yang paling nakal dikelasnya. Biasanya, anak perempuan lain tidak berani menentangnya. Namun Joanne melawan, persis seperti Hermione ketika suatu saat menampar Draco Malfoy.54

In a 1999 interview, Rowling stated that Draco is based on several prototypical schoolyard bullies she encountered.55 Draco Malfoy is kind of arrogant boy who like boasting his pure blood. Harry dislikes him very much, because she used to call Hermione ‘mud-blood’ and humiliate Ron as poor.

53 ibid
54 Loc. Cit. p. 190
f. Severus Snape

The cold-hearted Professor Severus Snape, whom Harry disliked too was inspired by a disliked teacher from her own childhood: on a sadistic teacher of hers who abused his power.\(^{56}\) In the story Snape was assigned to teach Poison lesson in Hogwarts, instead he really eager to teach the Defense Against the Dark Art. He always treat Harry and his best friends badly, in contrary, he treat Malfoy as his lovely student, that Harry has no any reason to like him. This character was built by the real Snape.

4. Setting

Though Harry Potter saga is kind of imaginative story with mostly contained of imaginative setting, however, there are some detail which proven comes up from Rowling’s own life setting.

The whole story mainly takes place in London, the place where Rowling was born and live. Hogwarts and wizard world is described as if it is separated from the muggle’s world however it is still the part or real world but practically hard to be seen by muggle (ordinary people).

Hogwarts Express is part of King’s Cross Station London, exactly in platform nine and three quarters. One of the uniqueness of Rowling’s story is her capability in creating a creative detail of setting which is leading the readers entering the world which is completely different. Just like Alice in Wonderland who come to the wonderland through rabbit’s hole.

\(^{56}\) ibid
They reached King’s Cross at half past ten. Uncle Vernon dumped Harry’s trunk on to a trolley and wheeled it into the station for him. Harry thought this was strangely kind until uncle Vernon stopped dead, facing the platforms with nasty grin on his face. “well, there you are boy, platform nine – platform ten. Your platform should be somewhere in the middle, but they don’t seem to have built it, do they?” (Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone, 1997, p. 68)

Why Rowling use King’s Cross Station as the gate to wizard world is just because train and King’s Cross Station have definitely important meaning to her. First, her parents met for the first time on a train in King’s cross station. Then, when she had a journey from King’s Cross to Manchester, the train was struck along three hours, when that time the idea of Harry Potter appeared to her clearly as the orphan boy who didn’t know he was a wizard.


These facts, however, quite explain why Rowling create the entrance point to wizard world is from King’s Cross Station.

In Harry Potter story, Rowling described a very complete and detail world. Such as Hogwarts, the Burrow, Leaky Cauldron, etc. Most of the ideas of setting of places were influenced by her great interest in exploring the English countryside, castles and historical sites.

Her parents, Peter and Anne Rowling an engineer and laboratory technician respectively, bought books such as The Wind in the Willows to read to their two daughters. Rowling’s childhood experiences shaped her future literary creations. She explored the English countryside, visiting

57 Indra Ismawan, op.cit. p.30
castles and historical sites which inspired her imagination. Although she disliked science and mathematics courses, Rowling excelled in literature classes. She penned funny, fantastical tales to amuse her sister, Diana and friends, especially the Potter siblings whose name she later appropriated for her wizardry novels.  

In the novel, Rowling does not insert some detail in setting of places only but also setting of time. For some people, birthday is somehow quite significant as the important moment for people to begin the life in the world. some authors are carefully choose the date for their characters’ birthday. In the story, Harry birthday is on July 31. if we examine from the biography of J.K. Rowling that:

Rowling was born to Peter James Rowling and Anne Rowling on 31 July 1965.

This fact proved that Rowling consciously wrote the major character’s birthday in the story exactly the same with Rowling’s birthday.

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59 J.K. Rowling’s Biography (2007), loc. cit
A. CONCLUSION

In the beginning of writing Harry Potter and Philosopher’s Stone, Rowling was in the lowest point of her life. First, her mother died, and then she lost her job in Manchester Chamber of Commerce, then being a single mother for her very little girl Jessica after her divorce with Jorge Arantes, the TV Journalist. Living under the state benefit, Rowling must fight against ‘Dementors’ (the soulless creatures featured in Harry Potter which will suck the hope and happiness and let your soul in hollow) in her real life. She dared to fight against those frightening reality by attempting to realize her ambition to be an author.

During the process of her writing, she had inserted some points happened in her life into the novel. In December 1990, Rowling’s mother died, after her ten-years battle with multiple sclerosis. This death heavily affected her writing and that she introduced much more detail about Harry’s loss in the first book, because she knew about how it felt. She described Harry as an orphan boy who finally found himself as famous wizard.

She also created some characters that most of them are adapted from her own life. Harry Potter as the central character of the story is described as an orphan boy with spectacle. When Rowling was child, she was also wearing glasses, a very thick National Health glasses which were like bottle bottoms.
Harry’s best friends Ron Weasley is finally found as the character of Rowling’s best friend when she was in Secondary School, Sean Harris the typical of a loyal friend who always be there when you need him. This character has inspired Rowling to put Ronald Weasley with similar character as Sean’s to be Harry's best friend. Sean is also the one who has Ford Anglia, the car which is adopted by Rowling to be Weasley’s flying Ford Anglia in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret.

Another Harry Potter’s best friend is Hermione Granger, whom is told as the caricature of Rowling herself when she was young. Rowling described Hermione as a very logical, upright and good character with a lot of insecurity and a great fear of failure beneath her swottiness when she was young.

Rowling also imagined a supporting cast of adults. The Headmaster of Hogwarts is powerful but kind wizard Albus Dumbledore, who becomes Harry’s confidant. Rowling described him as ‘epitome of goodness’. Dumbledore’s character was inspired by the headmaster of St. Michael’s Primary School, Alfred Dunn, when Rowling was attended primary school.

Main antagonists are Draco Malfoy, a racist, elitist classmate, which was drawn from Rowling’s experience with real-life bullies. While the cold-hearted Professor Severus Snape, was inspired by a disliked teacher form her own childhood.

From many details and descriptions the writer found after examining the Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone novel with Joanne Kathleen Rowling as the author, the writer finally concludes that the author life may influence their
work. However, a novel is not only kind of a fictions story; it can be a portrait of an author’s real life. And this influence can be seen when the writer discusses the author biography and its analysis in the intrinsic elements of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone is an enchanting story which reached spectacular success of more than four hundred million copies sold and translated more than fifty five languages in all over the world.

The life of Joanne Kathleen Rowling, the author of Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone was also magnificent to be notified. The facts happen within her struggle to face hard reality with her strong willing to be an author has definitely given many contributions into the story she was writing.

In this research, where the writer is motivated to see the story behind story of Joanne Kathleen Rowling, is purposed to inspire and motivate readers especially for young writers, to keep on being creative and productive in writing no matter how hard is the struggle. As Rowling’s had proven her bravery to cast the Dementors away from her life, and keep on realizing her ambition to be a published author.

Rowling and her masterpiece, Harry Potter Saga has contributed new precious treasure in literature, especially English Literature. By learning from the story of the author’s life, the writer would like to invite the young writers to appreciate life as the treasure of ideas and inspiration. Life and its blessing have been proven by many previous authors as their inspiration in producing their literary work.
A literary work with its powerful influence for readers without any time and space limitations can be one of media for writers to share and inspire many people, as have been done by Rowling through her Harry Potter who has touched many people in the world with his magic.

B. SUGGESTION

From the analysis and the conclusion above, the writer would like to propose the following suggestion:

a. For the researchers who want to understand more thoroughly the novel, there are another six series of Harry Potter which might also portray the life of Joanne Kathleen Rowling.

b. For the researcher who are interested in doing the same research particularly concerning about the important role of author life during the creativity process of producing a literary work should read more various theory in order to get more wide knowledge and deep analysis beside biographical approach discussed in this research.
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Both left the Navy and moved to the outskirts of Bristol, in the west of England. My Mother gave birth to me when she was twenty. I was a twin! twin! Baby. The description in 'Philosopher's Stone' of the photographs of what appeared to be a baby ball bearing different colored bobbles hats' would

...
J.K. Rowling

Biography

I was born on 31 July 1965 in Yate, a small town in Gloucestershire, England. My parents were noted Muggles and my mother was a Muggle herself. I grew up in a very relaxed environment, and I remember a lot of poetry reading, storytelling, and my parents had always harboured a dream of living in the countryside, and around my ninth birthday, we moved to England for the last time, to Tutshill, a small village just outside Chepstow in Wales.

The move coincided almost exactly with the loss of my favorite grandmother, Kathleen, whose name I later took when I needed an extra initial. My first love was reading, which my parents encouraged, and I was never without a book. When I was about seven, I started writing stories and fan-fiction about Harry Potter and his friends. Myfanwy was my first name, and I didn’t like it at all. We had a large, sprawling house with a garden and many animals. There were old animals like my fox and my eagle. It was a second home in my heart.
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J.K. Rowling

Biography

not been to America since the idea that she could die...