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**HERO AND VILLAIN ANALYSIS OF THE HARRY POTTER
SERIES USING THE HERO'S JOURNEY**

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Bachelor's Degree in English

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Dedications

This work is dedicated to all those who stuck by me during so many days while I obtained of my bachelor's degree; especially, my family and God.

Abstract

The purpose of this work was to find the differences and similarities between the hero and the villain in the Harry Potter books. This was done through the usage of a qualitative research and the aid of instruments. This may facilitate the work for future readers of the novels and fans of the Harry Potter series or other works of literature. Moreover, three tables were used as instruments aiming for simplification and organization divided into columns. Such columns contain the Hero's Journey, the evidence or quote from the novels, and the interpretation of the researcher. These tables were split in two; one for Harry and the other one, for Voldemort in order to analyze them separately for Vogler's 12 stages of the Hero's Journey. Furthermore, the researcher included a third chart denoting the similarities and differences that they both share in their journey and characteristics. In conclusion, the researcher successfully and accurately applied the Hero's Journey to both characters with great utilization of the qualitative research and literary charts used as the instruments finding what he set out to complete for his research question and objectives.

Resumen

El propósito de este trabajo fue encontrar las diferencias y similitudes entre el héroe y el villano en los libros de Harry Potter. Esto se hizo mediante el uso de una investigación cualitativa y la ayuda de instrumentos. Esto puede facilitar el trabajo a los futuros lectores de las novelas y fanáticos de la serie de Harry Potter u otras obras literarias. Asimismo, se utilizaron tres tablas como instrumentos para simplificar la información, y así organizarla en columnas, las cuales contienen el Viaje del Héroe, la evidencia o cita de las novelas y la interpretación del investigador. Estas tablas se dividieron en dos; una para Harry y la otra para Voldemort con el fin de analizarlos por separado según las 12 etapas del Viaje del Héroe de Vogler. Además, el investigador incluyó una tercera tabla que denota las similitudes y diferencias que ambos comparten tanto en su recorrido como en sus características. En conclusión, el investigador aplicó con éxito y precisión el Viaje del Héroe a ambos personajes con una gran utilización de la investigación cualitativa y las tablas literarias utilizadas como instrumentos para encontrar lo que se propuso completar para su pregunta y objetivos de investigación.

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Chapter I

Introductory Framework

Literary works have been studied by using different approaches. One of the most important is archetype studies. This research involves discovering archetypes in characters and helping readers understand that each archetype in a literary work has its values, elements, and structure. The proposed work analyzes the hero and villain archetypes in the Harry Potter series. Throughout the books, this thesis will provide examples of the main hero and his journey, obstacles, and challenges.

Furthermore, to look closely at how Harry's main counterpart, Lord Voldemort, compares and differs from Harry's journey. This paper will also detail all characteristics of a hero and a villain that can be detected in Harry's and Voldemort's behavior and decisions. Lord Voldemort's journey, characteristics, motivations, and mistakes that define him as a villain archetype will also be analyzed.

1.1 Problem Statement

The hero and villain archetypes within the Harry Potter adventure story are a classic example of the hero's journey and, therefore, the villain's journey. They need many similarities and differences, each in their physical and figurative journeys throughout the books, and they will be compared to Joseph Campbell's steps on the hero's journey. This method is used across media content, books, video games, and movies. Using Campbell's work will allow for a good premise for this analysis. Joseph Campbell's work provides impeccable guidelines and steps for our characters. This problem affects current readers or potential readers of the Harry Potter books. If the issue is not solved, readers will not know how deep the main protagonist and the

villain truly are in the books, as these are poorly represented in media such as the movies. It is imperative to resolve and clarify the archetypes in this book series using the Hero's Journey for both Harry and Voldemort.

Furthermore, this analysis will be helpful for anyone that may want to use the Hero's Journey approach to analyze these books, including non-readers, readers, fans of the series, or even fans of other works of the fantasy and epic genre. In addition, the focus will be on the main villain and hero of the story and the events they share and contrast. For the above reasons, the research question arises: What are the differences and similarities between the hero and villain's journey in the Harry Potter saga?

1.2 Objectives of the Investigation

1.2.1 General Objective

- To analyze the presence of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter books.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- To apply the Hero's Journey in the main character, Harry Potter.
- To identify where the Hero's Journey applies to Lord Voldemort.
- To compare Harry and Voldemort to a traditional hero and villain.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The Harry Potter series has been around since 1997, when *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* came out. Since its release, it has been a phenomenon and caused waves upon old and new fans of literature. Readers of all ages have come together and created a huge fandom that could rival the biggest of fandoms. Most of the readers of this wonderful work do

not think too much about deeper meanings or do not even know of the existence of archetypes and the hero's journey. Readers often fall in love with the characters, settings, and stories without even knowing themselves that most epic and fantasy stories follow Joseph Campbell's structure of what he describes as the hero's journey. This study aims to analyze the entire novel outlining, comparing, and even pointing out the similarities between the hero and the villain of this fantastic book series. This type of analysis differs from other works as other analyses mainly focus on the series' main character, Harry Potter. Analyzing the story's main villain and Voldemort's huge role in this series of books is something that has not yet been paid attention to.

Both fans of the series and other works of literature will be able to expand their knowledge of these two main characters upon finishing this paper. While the book is called "Harry Potter," the reader may ignore the relevance and importance of Lord Voldemort, who has his journey and development throughout the story. The Hero and Villain in the Harry Potter books are both complex characters, and Harry and Voldemort are the typical hero and villains of their respective hero's journeys. What is special about these characters is that their personalities are defined in a way that readers can easily relate to, making it easy for them to understand their behavior and actions. Old readers of the Harry Potter series, newcomers, and even aspiring writers can get together and familiarize themselves upon understanding how these archetypes are present in this epic fantasy story.

Furthermore, having seven books in total may pose a challenge. However, this study should make it so that any future or potential reader of the story may become more interested in discovering how these archetypes make it more fun and engaging. This thesis research will also allow non-readers of all ages to understand better the two main characters, which are very differently portrayed in their movie adaptations. It will make it much easier to understand that

this is not just a series of children's books as many people seem to think, but also a deeper and more complex work of art that grew darker and darker with its readers. Additionally, serving as a guide during the Harry Potter series of books reading that provides clear examples of the hero and villains' journeys. This could give them a better understanding of story plots, characters, and themes from different not only in the Harry Potter series but also in other books. In this way, readers will start feeling a more intimate connection when they start recognizing the archetypes in this book series and other stories.

The hero's journey is a widely used concept in literature and modern culture. In J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter series, two-character archetypes are the most prevalent, the hero and the villain. These archetypes are not just a simple "cliché" in these stories but have deeper meanings found in her seven books. These character archetypes reflect the story events in a way no one would expect. Heroes and villains are essential to stories, and the two main heroes and villains from this story are what move the story forward. The hero and villain archetypes are two of the most common archetypes found in literature and are portrayed in many works of fiction. They are essential to a good story, as they provide an inherent moral conflict that must be resolved. These archetypes are pervasive because they represent some of the most essential characteristics of human nature. The exploration of these two figures will give readers an insight into this eternal fight and help them to know that as long as good people exist, there is still hope for the future.

Looking at the Harry Potter series and discussing how it makes the reader feel and why it is relevant and relatable. Finally, it will encourage and give fundament to the question of "Why Harry Potter should still be read today?" including How to compare and contrast Harry vs. Voldemort using Campbell's mythological approach using the twelve stages of the Hero's

Journey and how this pattern is used in the books with an adaptation from Vogler (2020). Harry and Voldemort each have their strengths and weaknesses. Everyone can relate to one of these two characters as they go on a similar yet different journey. Stimulating the discussion about why particular characters choose a certain path and comprehending the structure of what a Hero's Journey means. Harry Potter as a series is an amazing story that teaches you about life, decisions, and sacrifice, making this investigation relevant to others because it can be applied to real-life situations. In the Harry Potter series, heroes and villains are a large part of everyday life and society, even having a before and after era because Harry survived Voldemort's attempt to kill him in both real life and within to story of the books. In addition, future writers may use Rowling's characters as templates for creating new characters who have the same or similar characteristics, thus making it easier for readers to relate with them and understand their personalities and behavior.

1.4 Antecedents

Previous works of literature have served other students to develop their academic papers. These can be of great help for the researcher's decision on what subjects to explain and dive into. Antecedents provide previous works from other researchers and enlighten new thesis developers by giving them an already revised and working structure of their investigations.

According to the writer of the article called "Under her spell: an analysis of the creativity of JK Rowling," Ann Loftus (2004) from Salem State College, Salem, MA, USA, talks about many periods of Rowling's life from being a kid to being a grown adult. It offers quotes from individual interviews where the author of the Harry Potter series talks about intimate and important events of her life.

Next, it goes deeper into the fact that Rowling's creativity may come from Wallas' theory of creativity which lists four aspects: preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification. The author then provides examples of the abovementioned aspects and where they might have occurred during Rowling's life. The author concludes the paper by encouraging future teachers to find their creative side. Creativity does not come out of anything, and everyone should work and aspire to achieve it, and this could be done by following your inner dreams and doing what you like to do, just like Rowling did.

The only international and foreign antecedent used is by Jana Matusko from the J.J Stossmayer University of Osijek called, and her thesis is called "Nature vs. Nurture: The Development of Voldemort as a Villain in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter Novels." She uses a completely different approach to Nature vs. Nurture in a child's development. Her main goal is to point out whether Voldemort's villainess comes from nature, nurture, or both. She continues her work by exploring and explaining what each aspect means to an actual individual. Her work is followed by Lord Voldemort's development throughout the story. This includes and is not limited to Voldemort's ancestry, his parentage, his discovery of being a wizard, and his years at Hogwarts School. According to Matusko's (2018) conclusions, neither nature nor nurture is the right answer. She exposed through her research both aspects and provided examples. This will always be debated, even if one can lean toward nature or nurture. At the end of her work, the resolution is that both aspects influence each other heavily and that they greatly affect Voldemort, becoming the main villain.

The next thesis studied comes from Adriana Barrantes, a student of the Universidad Internacional de las Americas in 2010. She analyzed the book *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* (1999) using the Jungian approach. She wanted to help readers understand the symbols

in the book by using the guide of Carl Jung in mythology. To help her study, she also used Joseph Campbell's depiction of the hero archetype in the book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (1949/2020). Barrantes had many limitations on this study due to her living in Costa Rica, as not much data or talk about Harry Potter exists. The author of this thesis found her information in the books by Joseph Campbell and Carl Jung and the third Harry Potter book as her main sources. Other sources used in this project were online sources such as articles and web pages.

Jung's methods are used mostly in psychology, but hope for it to be used as a tool for other literacy works (Barrantes, 2010). Furthermore, she makes a very deep and carefully explained analysis of each chapter of the book where the reader would find symbols and points out where the Jungian Archetypes are present. At the end of her thesis, she explains that she covered all of her points and hopes that readers would find her paper of great help in their studies. Finally, she wishes for similar studies on a similar subject or method in the future.

Moreover, Estéfano Saenz presented his dissertation in 2021, and it is the third antecedent. While this work is not about any Harry Potter books, he uses Joseph Campbell's archetypes to analyze the Novel *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. Saenz differs from the previous antecedent as he uses the Mythological Approach and the hero archetypes mainly from Professor Joseph Campbell's work of *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. His main goal was to figure out if the hero archetype was or not and where it was present in the novel. Saenz wanted to compare the narrative progression of the novel using the stages of Campbell's Hero's Journey and also to remark and point out the presence or absence of the Hero's Journey in the novel by reviewing the author's background. Saenz explains the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey, written in detail and with clarity. He points out all of them and gives examples of what they are called and what they are. He concludes his case by pointing out that he used the mythological

and not a psychological approach because it centers on the individual and makes them the main focus (Saenz, 2021).

Next, David Ramirez developed a thesis called “Literary Analysis of the Book “Fight Club” by Chuck Palahniuk Using the Hero’s Journey Theory from the Mythological Approach” completed at Universidad Internacional de las Americas in 2021. The approach is the Hero's Journey analyzing the book's main character. The main goal is to determine if the main character is a hero by using the 12 stages of the Hero's Journey. He wants to provide an analysis for future writers, students, and other investigators of literature by utilizing these stages and drawing comparisons between heroes or recurring characters within the book Fight Club.

The author lists the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey and then provides definitions of other elements such as themes, motifs, and literary theory. David continues his extensive research by providing examples of symbols within the novel. This provides many examples that any typical book reader could have missed. Next, he describes the plot of the book followed, and at the heart of his work, he shows four different tables; his interpretations, symbols present in the books, themes, personal issues of the narrator, and even the stages of the Hero's Journey present on the story (Ramirez, 2021). Lastly, he concludes the research with many recommendations. Beginning with the selection of the book to analyze. Second, to familiarize the investigator with the approach that the researcher will apply. Third, to verify sources for legibility. Finally, to take their time to select a better purpose for the investigation.

1.5 Scope

This investigation’s scope will draw comparisons and differences as their main and specific objectives for the main hero and villain using the approach of the Hero’s Journey in the

Harry Potter series of books. This will be accomplished by reading throughout the seven books and paying close and specific attention to the main character, Harry Potter, and the main villain, Lord Voldemort. For the main objective, this investigation hopes to analyze the presence of the Hero's Journey in the books. Next, the study will get more specific. For its first specific objective, the application of the Hero's Journey for the main character, Harry Potter. Next, the second specific objective is identifying where the Hero's Journey applies to Lord Voldemort. Lastly, the comparison of Harry and Voldemort to traditional heroes and villains at specific points through multiple events in the story.

This project is unique because no other work contemplates more than one book. To go even further, no other research has compared or pointed to the similarities between the main villain and hero by using the Hero's Journey. Therefore, students and other researchers alike will benefit from this investigation. Consequently, this thesis has its difficulties, such as the number of chapters and pages each book in the series has and the extensive research of methods, including carefully and accurately applying them for each Harry and Voldemort. Nonetheless, the goal is still reachable. A desired, fun, and different thesis allows fans of literature, newcomers of the genre, "potterheads," and lovers of other fantasy works to easily comprehend and have future conversations about the stages of the Hero's journey for both the main hero and villain of J.K Rowling's magical series of books.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

This chapter contemplates terms and definitions for the reader to have a better appreciation and comprehension of what is going to be analyzed. First, the definition of words and concepts such as literature, theory, and literary theory. Next, define and explain each of the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey with the inclusion of examples from pop culture to have the reader understand the stages better. Furthermore, more definitions of other concepts like themes, symbols, and motifs will be presented and explained to be later used in another chapter to analyze the Harry Potter books. Moreover, the author's autobiography points out important details of her life. Finally, a plot summary of the whole story and a summary of each of the seven books of the Harry Potter novel.

2.1 Literary Theories and Approaches

Definitions will be given throughout the chapter to provide a better guide and understanding of the subjects ahead. Literature, Theory, Literary Theory, and the Hero's Journey will be explained and defined as well as some examples for a better reading experience.

2.1.1 Literature

It is defined by Mays, K. J. (2019) as imaginative and creative works. They are considered literature as long as they have artistic value. Its meaning is constantly evolving as some scholars only accept poems, works of fiction, and books from what people may describe as meaningful or important authors as canon. Its original word is from the Latin language and means the use of letters or writing. It is divided into different genres, which are inventive and singular, pushing the reader to see the world in other ways. Written works or Literature may

come in different forms, such as different origins like language, culture, or periods throughout history and even touching a variety of subject matters.

2.1.2 Theory

Theories are used to prove or disprove a point. Numbers support them, and data is collected throughout the analysis of the study, the subject, or the material. Ormrod (2017) described that a good working theory should have much evidence to support the subject being analyzed.

2.1.3 Literary Theory

A literary theory is defined by authors Barry & Mcleod (2017) as the study of written works attached to a knowledge component. This component may be technical or specific. It comprises a group of ideas and methods and is applied to literature. This group of ideas and methods serve the user to understand better a literature work. The application of the Hero's Journey will be the Literary theory for this thesis, so an explanation of each stage will be provided, accompanied by examples.

2.1.4 Critical Analysis of Literature

A critical analysis in literature is the interpretation of a text. How does a reader develop an interpretation of the text? The answer is by close reading. Close reading is when the reader pays close attention to details and evidence from the text. This would make the reader draw his interpretations, which is what the criticism of a literary work is all about. Critics of literature love unity to consider it great and, as a whole cohesive. Unity should come naturally, with the whole body of text making sense with few to no incoherencies. Finally, for literary

critics, a good text should include paradox, ambiguity, tension, irony, patterns, and symbols (Parker, 2020).

2.1.5 The Hero's Journey

The hero is defined as the main protagonist in stories within literature designed and associated with positive outcomes for the world they live in (Thompson & Schrempp, 2020). The Hero's Journey is a structure or map pioneered by Professor Joseph Campbell and talks about how through time, most stories follow storytelling through 17 stages in his famous work Campbell (2004/2020). The following stages are an adaptation of Campbell's work, reduced to 12. These were modernized in the book *The Writer's Journey: Mythic Structure For Writers* by Christopher Vogler (2020). They are not a closed-objective structure, which gives the reader room for interpretation, meaning that they may occur multiple times, or some may be skipped for another stage to take their place. The stages will be explained in combination with popular media examples to give the reader an easier comprehension of each stage. In another chapter, the Hero's Journey will be applied to the books that we are going to analyze, the Harry Potter books.

2.1.5.1 Ordinary World

The Ordinary World is the first stage of the Hero's Journey. It refers to the hero's world. The reader finds certain details about the hero, and usually, they are presented as humble and just a regular person. Exposition is given about how they live and where they are in a matter that pushes the reader to feel a connection to them, as we are all everyday men. The Ordinary World may very well apply to a life of only routines that our hero lives. An example of this first stage would be the main character from Star Wars, Luke Skywalker. He is oblivious to anything that is going on in the galaxy. He lives in the world of Tatooine, a desert, where he has been

since he was a kid. Nothing happens in his daily life, making it a perfect setting for the Ordinary World.

2.1.5.2 Call to Adventure

Our next stage is where the hero is given an opportunity or summoned for a new quest. This is whether the hero likes it or not. It does not matter, as they know they have to attend to whatever disrupted their peace. Sudden death may have occurred, a literal call, or many other scenarios that take the hero out of their home, physically or mentally. The scenario takes away the hero's peace, so he must go and embark on an adventure (Vogler, 2020). This time, we will use Iron man as our example. Tony Stark's life is the life of a billionaire who earns a living by selling weapons. He is kidnapped by the very same people with whom he sold some weapons and almost died at their hands. This event takes Tony Stark out of his comfort zone completely. This is his Call to Adventure, as he has to choose to go or not and find the weapons he has sold and destroy them.

2.1.5.3 Refusal of the Call

As the name explains it, the Refusal of the Call is where the hero has his doubts. He may have a personal reason or even several to deny his quest's beginning. The recently acquired information may be too much for his mind or living being. Fears would start to emerge, self-doubt, all becoming too much for the hero. All of these feelings make the reader feel even more empathy for the hero. The journey cannot start if the hero refuses the call and does not progress to the next stage. As a result, we feel more connected with the hero and can tell why he refuses to go into his quest (Vogler, 2020). A great example of a hero refusing the call is found in The Lion

King. Our hero Simba is scared to face his uncle Scar; therefore, initially, he decides not to go and face him to take revenge for Mufasa's death.

2.1.5.4 Meeting the Mentor

The wise old man from the story. Even non-fiction stories have a mentor figure. This mentor serves the purpose of pushing the hero further into his quest. Whether that is some type of advice, a magical object, a key, instructions, or even common objects like a map. The mentor serves as a provider for the hero. He picks him up when the hero is down, making him come back stronger. There could be multiple mentors in the story, and they could even be an object that passes knowledge to our hero. The mentor may represent a father figure, or he could just be a trainer, but they always help the hero by giving them something the hero needs (Vogler, 2020). Mentor figures are everywhere in popular media; Obi-Wan Kenobi and Master Yoda from Star Wars, Gandalf from Lord of The Rings, and Charles Xavier from X men.

2.1.5.5 Crossing the First Threshold

This stage is the hero's acceptance of the call to adventure. The hero may have doubts or concerns, but he goes beyond his fears and steps up. He surpasses the mental and or physical barrier that might be holding him back as he has to start with his quest. Saying goodbye to the familiar may not be easy for him as he now has to step into the unknown and do what he is destined to do. If the hero just refuses the call to adventure, then that is where the story would have ended, but he gets his motivations and crosses the first threshold. He goes from the normal to the magical or his now new world. An example of this stage is when Percy Jackson trained at the Half-blood camp, where he now has to get used to the new rules of this new world. This is

the stage of the journey when the readers truly identify the hero as committed to his quest (Vogler, 2020).

2.1.5.6 Test, Allies, Enemies

This is the stage where the hero learns the rules of a world new to him. Now that the hero has stepped into this new world, he will face new enemies. He will discover that he can also meet with new allies. New conflicts and enemies may appear as our hero is tested in confrontation. Test after test may be thrown at him, and it is up to the hero to face them. They may face them alone or with the help of newly acquired friends. All of these together will help the reader understand what the hero is made of and develop a deeper bond with the hero. The hero's powers are tested, and we, as readers, get to know him on a more personal level and his relationship with other characters, which makes us identify and form a more empathetic connection with him (Vogler, 2020). An example of this stage is Katniss from the Hunger Games, where she is literally preparing for the fight that is about to come; she meets friends like Peeta and enemies such as the members from the other districts.

2.1.5.7 Approach to the Inmost Cave

The cave in this stage could be interpreted as a literal place, obstacle, or inner conflict within the hero's mind. He must face once again his inner demons or face new ones. Preparations are made before stepping into the unknown. This may bring up previous doubts and fears that he had before on the Call to Adventure stage. He will need to step up and show his bravery if he wants to overcome and move on from this obstacle. The reader will share the magnitude and tension of the ultimate test that is yet to come for the hero (Vogler, 2020). We

now use Independence Day as an example where Captain Steven and David infiltrate the mothership to install a virus that would deploy a missile and destroy the alien ship.

2.1.5.8 Ordeal

This is where previous events culminate in one truth—sometimes portrayed in the middle part of the story before the climax or in the last quarter, where the hero confronts an enemy or a great fear of him. This battle is physical or mental. All of his acquired knowledge is tested as this is, without a doubt, his most difficult task up to this point. He has to either die or survive. If he dies, his world may crumble and be destroyed, but if he overcomes the enemy, he is reborn with more power and experience that will ultimately help him fulfill his destiny. Everything is in jeopardy, so he needs to come out successful for the good of everyone. In addition, the hero dies metaphorically as he is reborn from this "death." A metaphorical transformation takes place as the hero is born again wiser (Vogler, 2020). An example of this stage is when Luke, Han Solo, Leia, and Chewie in A New Hope appear to die at the trash compactor. The audience has to believe they could die, but the heroes will come back stronger and be given another opportunity to continue their journey.

2.1.5.9 Reward

After the life-and-death situation of the previous stage, our hero, now reborn, is rewarded. The hero is now transformed into something else, a stronger person who has overcome an inner or outer challenge. He may now claim his reward, which could be an object or even something spiritual like knowledge. Rewards could come from loot, physical objects, or even love as a spiritual prize. We often see the hero having campfires and telling stories about what happened. After the celebrations, the hero must get back on his feet, as he must continue on his

quest (Vogler, 2020). The first Thor movie gives a wonderful example of this stage: Thor recovers his hammer and gets his powers back because he is once again worthy.

2.1.5.10 The Road Back

Now that the hero has his reward, he must return to the “Ordinary World”. He may return home with his reward. Another scenario could be the need to escape this world or find new goals. New opportunities or quests may present themselves, as the journey is not over yet. The special world may be left behind, and this comeback of the ordinary world would pose new dangers ahead. This is the stage before the hero finally commits to the last stage of his journey, where he chooses between his objective and that of a Higher Cause (Vogler, 2020). Simba returning to the pride lands to face his uncle Scar is the perfect example for this stage.

2.1.5.11 Resurrection

The story's climax is the penultimate stage—the ultimate battle against evil and the hero's most dangerous battle. The hero must have his final and most dangerous encounter with death before conquering it for the last time. The battle that piques the story poses a threat to the entire world. It also represents something far greater where he realizes he has undergone another transformation and may overcome any rival. It is the hero's moment to deliver one final blow, as he now has all of the mental or physical tools to do so. If he fails, his allies may suffer, and this responsibility is upon his shoulders. The audience feels part of the conflict and shares the hero's transformation, hopes, and fears. Luke Skywalker fires at the Death Star's weak point and destroys it for our example of this stage as this culminates Luke's journey using the force to have a perfect aim and coming out triumphant. The hero comes out successful, and he is now cleansed and reborn (Vogler, 2020).

2.1.5.12 Return with the Elixir

The last and final stage of the Hero's Journey is when he returns home to his Ordinary World, a new man. He has acquired many aspects that represent growth in a person, and he must use these in his world. He faced terrible dangers, many enemies, and death but now looks forward with excitement to starting his new life. He may return with hope for those of his world or the world that he left behind. This stage may be a metaphor for love, wisdom, growth, and knowledge. It is the complete cycle that the hero has gone through until he learns the main lesson of the story. His final lesson or his main takeaway may be literal or metaphoric. It has proven that the hero overcame his journey with all his different physical and spiritual transformations. As described by Vogler, other companions and allies may also have their resolution, and the villains that are still around will have their punishments (Vogler, 2020). The final example from pop culture is from the book *Chronicles of Narnia*, which shows how the siblings have now changed upon returning to their Ordinary World. They may start a new life full of hope and confidence with everything they learned in the Special World.

2.2 Themes, Symbols, Motifs

Themes, Symbols, and Motifs are crucial elements that will be included in the analysis of this thesis. These elements will be explored and defined. In addition, examples will be provided to understand this investigation better.

2.2.1 Themes

Themes are the main ideas an author wants to convey in their story. The book *Writing your Story's Theme* by K.M Weiland describes themes as a love triangle or more of a circle between the plot, the characters, and the theme itself. The theme of a story may be subtle

but not vague, and writers may learn how to implement their themes into their stories and stay away from sounding preachy. The story's theme should not be taken lightly because it is extremely important as it gives the story heart and meaning. When you finish reading a book or watching a movie, the theme is what you will take to heart even long after the reader has completed the story.

2.2.2 Symbols

Symbols are always present in stories in different forms. A symbol could be a typical day object; they may come in the form of an animal, a person, or even celestial bodies. Symbols provide a reference or deeper meaning to what the author of the story wants to say. They go hand in hand with characters and themes, giving each an enhanced correlation. In addition, they are not always literal, as they may represent an abstract idea or cultural or religious ideology. The book *A Dictionary of Symbols* by J.E Cirlot provides us with many symbols and explains what they could mean in literature.

2.2.3 Motifs

Motifs are recurrent symbols within a story. The book *Archetypes and Motifs in Folklore and Literature* by Jane Garry and Hasan El-Shamy explains them as recurrent ideas or an object. It is not as big as the theme and will show up through a story. The motifs will help to develop the main theme. They come as a repeated pattern, whether they are a symbol, words, people, ideas, sounds, or imagery. A motif could help the reader to draw their attention by constantly reminding us and allowing the readers to connect ideas or scenes that will further develop the theme.

2.3 J.K Rowling's Biography

Ever since a young age, Rowling enjoyed writing. She even wrote a small story called "Rabbit," only six years old. In addition, she wrote her first novel at just the age of eleven. She started to write the draft of the first book of Harry Potter her mother passed away at age 45. The event changed her personal and writing life. She moved to Portugal and got a teaching job, and she got much motivation to restart rewriting the book again because of her mother's passing. She and her main character would now share a connection and bond because they had both lost their mothers. The idea for the first book came at King's Cross Station in 1990, as described in her biography's about page (Rowling, 2016).

She started, developed, and continued writing out notes for the complete series of books for the five following years. Once she had moved back to the U.K., she completed the first three chapters of the first book. She got rejected by some publishers and received feedback from others until an offer was made, and the first book was published by Bloomsbury Children's in 1997. In their feedback, there was a request to modify her name slightly. Her actual name is Joanne Rowling, but the publisher advised her to use initials as this would attract more of the young male audience. Thus, J.K Rowling, as we all know her, was born. The "J" stands for Joanne, and the "K" for her grandmother's name on her mother's side. The other advice given to her by the publisher for the U.S. release of the book was to change the first book's title from *Philosopher's Stone* to *Sorcerer's Stone*. Six other books were released, making a total of seven books for the main story of Harry Potter.

Continuing with her success, Warner Bros picked up the license for the rights of the movie adaptations. In contrast to the main series of books, which are a total of seven books, the movies were adapted into eight films. This is due to Warner Bros splitting the last book into two

movies. W.B. has continued to adapt every book in the series, and their collaboration is still strong today with movies and even video games.

J.K Rowling went from being a teacher to becoming one of the most successful women in the world. Although there are no official numbers on the number of copies sold, her Harry Potter books have sold for estimated 500 million copies. These books have also transcended cultures and languages because they have been translated into more than 80 languages creating new readers and lovers of literature of all ages.

2.4 Harry Potter Series Overall Plot

The story is about a baby who survived a killing curse from Lord Voldemort. Harry is an orphan who will later discover that he is also a wizard. His story is formatted into a seven-book novel as each book tells a different year in Harry's life. Harry solves multiple mysteries and makes many friends and enemies over the years. As the story progresses its stakes, the plot becomes darker and more dangerous. We experience a new take on the fantasy genre, wonderfully told by J.K Rowling, that includes magical creatures, witches, and wizards for an audience of all ages and generations to come.

2.4.1 Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Plot

The first book released in this magical series of books is Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The story begins in 1981 England, from the perspective of Harry's uncle Vernon Dursley who works at a company that sells drills. He is having a regular day but overhears a conversation of people speaking with funny words and thinks he has heard someone utter his nephew's name, Harry. He does not know that he heard the name correctly and that this world, the life of his family, his nephew's life, and even the magical world is about to change. As

it turns out, folk dressed in very peculiar clothing, such as cloaks and pointy hats, are celebrating. They are celebrating the downfall of what could be described as the most powerful evil wizard in history. What caused this or how it happened are details, and the story is yet to be told.

Birth Tom Marvolo Riddle calls our main villain in the story, but he calls himself and only allows others to call him Lord Voldemort. The readers do not get to see or hear much about Voldemort, as they will do later in the book. Voldemort's downfall and disappearance come from him trying to murder the baby, Harry Potter. Details are omitted about this event, and we find out that maybe only one person might have some clues about Voldemort's whereabouts, the Headmaster of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, Albus Dumbledore. Dumbledore arrived at the murder scene moments after Voldemort's disappearance and retrieved the only survivor, baby Harry Potter. He asked Hagrid, a half-giant, to help him take Harry to the Dursleys. Dumbledore knew the dark lord was gone but arranged for Harry to stay at their uncle's house. Harry's uncle's house was the only place where a living relative of Harry's lived, aunt Petunia. Aunt Petunia was the sister of Harry's mom, Lily, but they had almost no talking to each other relationship. Hagrid, the half-giant, Professor McGonagall, and Albus Dumbledore met and left Harry at the Dursleys' doorstep. Dumbledore then gave them the horrible news, Harry was now an orphan, and both of his parents, James and Lily, had been confirmed victims of Lord Voldemort.

Time skip to Harry's cousin Dudley's birthday in 1991. Harry is about to turn 11, and his and his cousin's living conditions in the same house are extremely different. Dudley has two bedrooms of his own, while Harry lives under the stairs on a cupboard. Dudley is spoiled and gets everything he demands, while Harry has to cook for the whole house and goes to places with the Dursleys only when there is no one to take care of him. Dudley demanded that his parents

take him to the zoo, so they obeyed his orders. Harry gets to go to the zoo because he cannot stay with anybody else. Later that day, he finds out that he can communicate with a snake in the zoo, and he "ruins" Dudley's day, thinking it is all magical.

As Harry's School term approaches, he gets many letters, and Uncle Vernon and Aunt Petunia start to get worried. The letters follow them everywhere as they start moving from their house to a hotel and end up in a small hut in the middle of nowhere. Little did Harry know that a final letter would be delivered by Rubius Hagrid, who tells Harry he is a wizard. Harry gets his first cake for his birthday, leaving with Hagrid to buy school supplies for his term at Hogwarts. In addition, Hagrid tells Harry the truth about his parents and how they did not die in a car crash as their family members have told him, but instead, Lord Voldemort murdered them. It turns out Voldemort's curse backfired, and Harry is the only one who has survived the killing curse.

School begins, and Harry is sorted into the Gryffindor House, his new friend Ron Wesley and a girl named Hermione Granger. One of the kids that Harry did not like, Draco Malfoy, is sorted into Slytherin. Slytherin is known for having evil wizards in their houses. Harry meets many professors like Minerva McGonagall and Severus Snape, both heads of the Gryffindor and Slytherin houses, respectively. Harry and Hermione have to get used to this new world filled with magic as they have to do a bunch of homework, but luckily they have Ron, who at least serves as the kid who has been living with witches and wizards all his life, so he has this cultural knowledge. Harry joins a wizarding sport called Quidditch, played with brooms. The trio becomes increasingly curious about the mystery of the three-headed dog, who seems to be guarding something of extreme importance.

Throughout the year, the golden trio would break many school rules.

They figure out that the dog is guarding the sorcerer's stone and think a teacher is trying to steal the stone for it possesses powers like turning anything into a gold and providing the elixir of life and the power of creating another body. The trio believes this teacher wants to steal the stone for Lord Voldemort so he can return to full power. Going into many challenges set up by other school professors to guarantee the stone's safety, Ron and Hermione have to step aside as Harry has to face a final challenge.

The final challenge would be between Harry and Lord Voldemort, as he has possessed Professor Quirrel. Lord Voldemort cannot take the stone from Harry's pocket as the mirror shows itself just for Harry. Harry was touching Quirrel burning his skin with a simple touch. Harry is almost killed, but Headmaster Dumbledore arrives and saves Harry. The stone is given to its original owner to be destroyed, and Harry spends days at the hospital wing. The school year ends with the trio getting rewarded many house points, which grants them the house cup for the year. Harry and the others go back to their homes by the Hogwarts express train wishing for summer to be over so he may return to his new home, Hogwarts.

2.4.2 Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets Plot

The second book starts in 1992 with a very sad Harry Potter as he is spending his summer at the Dursleys. He wonders if his first year was a dream, as he has not received a single letter from his friends, Ron or Hermione. On his birth date, a house elf named Dobby appears. Dobby warns Harry about a plot that will take place at Hogwarts this year and begs Harry not to come back to school. Dobby had taken Harry's mail because he wanted Harry to stay far from the school. Dobby puts Harry into a lot of trouble, which causes the Dursleys to lock Harry. Luckily for Harry, the Wesleys show up to save him with a flying car. As the summer ends, Harry spends the rest of his vacation days with the Wesleys, who treat him as part of their own family.

The term is about to start, but something strange happens as Harry and Ron cannot get past the invisible barrier that connects the regular world with the wizarding world. They take the matter into their own hands, and Ron drives the flying car to Hogwarts. They are caught by a tree that attacks them and is almost spelled from Hogwarts, but they just are yelled at, and both receive detention as punishment. Harry has to go to detention with the new defense against the dark arts, Gilderoy Lockhart, who is a show-off and thinks of himself as a big celebrity. On one of these nights of detention, Harry believes he hears a voice threatening to kill.

As the year progresses, attacks start happening at the school, and people are showing up petrified. The teachers start a dueling club to allow students to defend themselves against possible attackers. In one of the duels where Harry has to fight Draco Malfoy, and Malfoy conjures a snake, Harry starts talking to the snake as Harry believes the snake is about to attack another student. Almost everyone at Hogwarts is now scared of Harry as there is a legend that says that an heir of Salazar Slytherin, one of the founders of Hogwarts, would open the Chamber of Secrets, which holds a monster on its depths. The trio now needs to find out who exactly is behind the attack, so they elaborate a plan to use a potion that turns their bodies into whatever hair they put in the potion.

Loads of students are getting petrified as the year progresses. Even teachers are talking about closing the school if they do not manage to capture the culprit. Harry discovers a diary from Tom Marvolo Riddle, but it seems like the diary is empty. He starts writing in the diary, the diary replies to him, and Harry asks Tom about the attacks. Harry gets teleported into Tom's memory 50 years back, showing Harry how it looks like a young Hagrid was the one who let out a spider-like creature. Hermione also gets petrified, so Harry and Ron have to solve the mystery of the monster. They go to Hagrid's hut, Hagrid is arrested, and Dumbledore gets

demoted from Headmaster. Hagrid leaves them a clue to follow the spiders, but these lead them to the forbidden forest. The spider tells Harry and Ron that it was not it who had attacked the school 50 years back, but it was something the spiders feared the most.

As they return to school, they discover that Ginny Wesley, Ron's sister, was taken into the chamber. Hermione had left Harry and Ron a clue that it was a basilisk, so both quickly devised a plan to rescue Ginny or help Professor Lockhart fight the monster. The three go to the chamber, and Lockhart tries to attack the boys but uses Ron's wand, which the tree had broken at the start of the school year. The spell backfires, and Ron decides to stay with a knocked-out Professor, so Harry advances the chamber by himself.

Harry finds an unconscious and pale Ginny with the diary next to her. A ghost-like figure appears, Tom Marvolo Riddle, who tells Harry that he is a memory kept in the diary of young Lord Voldemort. Tom sets the basilisk on Harry, and help arrives in the form of Fawkes, Dumbledore's pet phoenix. Fawkes punctures the basilisk's eyes and drops Harry a hat that holds the sword of Gryffindor. Harry kills the now-blinded basilisk, but he was bit and is now dying. Harry takes the basilisk's fang and stabs the diary, destroying Tom Riddle. Phoenix tears have healing powers, so Fawkes heals Harry, and they escape the chamber.

Lastly, the year ends with everyone returning from the petrified state, and Harry and Ron get a reward for services to the school. Gryffindor again wins the house cup for all the challenges surpassed this year. The trio board the train again, and each goes to their house again to spend the following summer in them.

2.4.3 Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban Plot

Another crazy summer at the Dursleys. Harry's third year at Hogwarts begins by asking his family to sign a permit to go into Hogsmeade, a wizarding village close to Hogwarts. His uncle refuses, and Harry ends up blowing up Uncle Vernon's sister, Marge. Harry runs away from the Dursleys but is quickly picked up by the Knight bus. The bus takes Harry to a hotel where Harry would be very close to Diagon Alley, where he would be able to be safe from harm. Mr. Wesley tells Harry that a mass murderer named Sirius Black might look for Harry, so he asks Harry to avoid trouble.

Harry and company are riding the train to Hogwarts when the train gets attacked by mysterious cloaked creatures called Dementors. The Dementors feed on the people who have experienced much hardship in the past, so these affect Harry more than others. They serve as guards for the Azkaban Prison and are now stationed at the Hogwarts grounds looking for the escapee, Sirius Black. Luckily, Professor Remus Lupin, the new defense against the dark arts teacher, is willing to help Harry during his school year. Lupin teaches Harry the Patronus charm, which works as a shield so that the Dementors do not affect Harry.

Fred and George Wesley give Harry one of their most valuable possessions, The Marauder's Map. It works similarly to a G.P.S. showing every single passageway to the castle and every person inside it. This item is useful to Harry as he needs to get to Hogsmeade because his uncle never signed the permission slip. The map shows Peter Pettigrew, a person Harry believed dead, as he overheard a conversation where they said that Peter was another victim of Sirius Black. Everything is worse than Sirius being named Harry's Godfather before his supposed betrayal.

Later, the trio ends up at the Shrieking Shack, a small house thought to be haunted, and they find Sirius Black. Sirius had been trying to look for Peter, not Harry, as he wanted to

take revenge because Peter betrayed Harry's parents and gave their location to Voldemort. Harry and his friends now want to help Sirius, but unfortunately, Peter escapes by turning into a rat. A series of events happened, and Harry ended up at the lake with Sirius, and they almost died to hundreds of Dementors, who caught Sirius Black after the fact. Hermione and Dumbledore revealed that she has a time-turner. This device allows Hermione to go back in time for a few hours, so they do it. Their plan is to save Sirius from the Dementors; they now know that he is not guilty. Harry and Hermione save Sirius and let him escape. Harry is happy that Sirius can escape and has a family member he does not hate. The school year ends with Lupin quitting after everyone discovers he is a werewolf. Everyone hops the Hogwarts express, and they all return to their houses.

2.4.4 Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire Plot

The story begins with an old house caretaker who thinks some kids are playing at the uninhabited Riddle house. The caretaker goes to check out but does not find any kids; he finds Peter Pettigrew, a huge snake, and what appears to be a baby in there. The caretaker is murdered as Harry awakes from what he believes was a nightmare. Dumbledore takes Harry to the Wesleys as they have plans to assist the Quidditch World Cup. The Wesleys, the Diggory, and Hermione go to the final, where Hungary plays Bulgaria. After the match, the celebrations get out of hand, and a group called Death eaters shows up, causing chaos. The Death eaters are Voldemort's followers, who have not been seen since Voldemort fell to baby Harry. Everyone is scared because they leave a dark mark, which is only shown in the sky whenever a death eater has committed murder. Aurors, dark wizard catchers, show up at the scene and begin to look for the culprit, as the comeback of Voldemort's followers may mean the comeback of their master.

Another year at Hogwarts begins, and the Try Wizard Tournament is announced.

This tournament is where three European schools compete to see which comes on top. Students over the age of 17 are the only ones who may put their names on the Goblet of Fire. The Goblet of Fire will select a champion from each school and put them in a magical contract where they must compete for their school. Three tasks will be presented to each champion selected, and they will have to come out on top at the end of the tournament. Halloween arrives, and the Goblet of Fires selects the three champions. Fleur Delacour for the Beauxbatons Academy, Victor Krum for Durmstrang Institute, and Cedric Diggory for Hogwarts. The Goblet of Fire bursts out a fourth name, and Harry's name is drawn. This causes a huge uproar as Harry is only 14 years old. The new professor for the defense against the dark arts, Professor Alastor Moody, believes that Harry must be protected and given advice for future challenges.

Harry overcomes the first two tasks with the aid of Alastor Moody, Cedric Diggory, Hermione, Ron, and even Dobby the house-elf. The third and final task is a maze filled with dark magical creatures that will be at its center in the cup. Cedric and Harry get to the cup at the same time, and they decide to touch it at the same time. The cup was a magical object that teleported the user to another place, and Cedric and Harry saw themselves in a graveyard. Peter Pettigrew shows up, kills Cedric with the killing curse, and puts Harry on hold. Peter performs a ritual to bring back Lord Voldemort by using Harry's blood. The dark lord resurrects into a new body and mocks Harry about Cedric's dead body.

At last, the battle of Potter vs. Voldemort is about to begin. Voldemort summons his death eaters by touching Peter's dark mark on his arm. The dark lord continues to mock Harry until Harry decides to fight back. The spell from their wands connects: the Avada Kedavra (the killing curse) and the Expelliarmus (a disarming charm) collide into a beam. A jet of golden

streams comes out as the previous victims of Lord Voldemort begin to come out from his wand. The ghosts are Voldemort's previous victims, including Harry's parents. The ghosts help to break the connection of the wands' jets, and Harry grabs the cup again, teleporting back to the maze with Cedric's body. It turns out that it was Moody who put Harry's name into the goblet, but this is just an impostor, as the real Moody was being held captive. Dumbledore attacks fake Moody, and Barty Crouch Jr (fake Moody) spills the beans as he confesses that he did it so that Voldemort can get his body back. The school year ends with a dark, sad tone as Cedric is commemorated, and Dumbledore asks everyone to stick together as dark times are coming. The students aboard the train once more. Meanwhile, Voldemort is back at full power with a quench and thirst for revenge.

2.4.5 Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Plot

An extremely hot summer in Surrey where Harry is very angry with his friends, as he has not received any letters from them. Harry fights with his cousin Dudley following an attack coming out of nowhere by Dementors that should not have been there in the first place. Immediately, Harry gets letters from different people, some telling him that he has been expelled from Hogwarts and others to stay put. Harry ends up in court having to defend himself because he used magic outside of school. Dumbledore shows up as his main defense and is now warning the Ministry of Magic that Voldemort is indeed back. Fortunately, Harry wins his case and goes to the Order of the Phoenix headquarters, his godfather's house. Grimmauld Place is Sirius' house, and it serves as the headquarters for the Order of the Phoenix and as a hiding place for Sirius since the Ministry of Magic is still looking for him. The Order is an organization created by Dumbledore that fought that war against Voldemort, and it has now regrouped to fight against

the Dark Lord once more. The members are gathering intel to get an advantage against Voldemort.

Back at Hogwarts, the readers are introduced to one of the most hated characters in history; a woman called Dolores Umbridge. She is a Ministry member and the new defense against the dark arts teacher. Dolores starts implementing many rules and refuses to acknowledge that Voldemort is back and that Harry and Dumbledore are lying. The students are prohibited from having groups to practice magic and punish students in a torture-like form. Harry is also having nightmares and is banned from the Quidditch team making his life more miserable than ever. All these scenarios make Hermione and Harry form the infamous Dumbledore's Army, an organization of just students trying to practice magic. The group is caught, and Dolores believes they are plotting against the Ministry. She goes beyond that and even attempts to put Dumbledore in jail, as the group is called "Dumbledore's Army." Dumbledore manages to escape, and Dolores gets assigned the position of Headmistress.

Harry has one of the nightmares where he sees his godfather being tortured by Voldemort at a place called the Department of Mysteries. Some of the members manage to escape Hogwarts to try to rescue Sirius at the Department of Mysteries. Everything was a planted nightmare from Voldemort in Harry's mind as the group finds themselves surrounded by death eaters. They end up at the Hall of Prophecies, where a prophecy about Harry and Voldemort exists. The prophecy was the one thing that drove Voldemort to try and kill Harry, as it stated that he would be the one to finish the dark lord. As the groups try to fight out of the Ministry, the prophecy is broken, the Order of the Phoenix shows up, and Sirius dies in battle. Meanwhile, Dumbledore is catching as many death eaters as he can while Harry is pursuing Bellatrix, who

killed his godfather. Voldemort himself shows up and tries to kill Harry, but Harry is saved by one of the statues conjured to protect him by Dumbledore.

Voldemort cannot defeat Dumbledore, so he tries to possess Harry and is quickly overpowered by Harry's powerful thoughts of friendship and love, which make it unbearable for the dark lord to stay in Harry's body. Dumbledore duels Voldemort in the Ministry atrium, where he is not fighting to kill. He plans to stall so the Ministry Aurors can show up and see that Voldemort is back. The Ministry members finally show up, and they do see the dark lord before he flees. The book concludes with an extremely sad Harry talking to Dumbledore. Dumbledore apologizes for having Harry in the dark through the school year as he thought Voldemort would be able to see Dumbledore's plans just by using Harry's eyes or mind. Harry has now lost his godfather and is dealing with the fact that the prophecy also states that, in the end, either Harry or Voldemort will have to kill each other. What saves Harry's emotions is that he develops many friendships, and now they all have a common goal: to vanquish Lord Voldemort.

2.4.6 Harry Potter and the Half-blood Prince Plot

The war and stakes are highly increasing. The death eaters destroy bridges and people. They are killing and kidnapping people. The Prime Minister of England gets a warning from the now ex-Ministry of Magic, Cornelius Fudge, about the coming war. The whole world is feeling unsafe as Hogwarts, too, does not feel like a safe place anymore. Before the term begins, Harry sees Draco Malfoy having suspicious conversations about an item at a place where only dark wizards shop. On the other hand, Snape performs an unbreakable bowl, swearing that he will protect Draco and do the job the dark lord has imposed on Draco to kill Albus Dumbledore.

At Hogwarts, a new defense against the dark arts teacher is announced, and to everyone's surprise, Snape gets the job. In addition, the new potion's teacher is Horace Slughorn. Throughout the year, Harry is convinced that Draco is now a death eater, and he starts to stalk him. He swears Draco is not up to any good, but neither Ron nor Hermione believes Harry. It seems like Harry is obsessed with what Draco is planning, but fortunately, other events keep him busy. Harry and Ginny start going out, he is now invited by Dumbledore to receive private lessons, and for the first time, he is doing extremely well in his potions lessons. He has discovered a book with many notes about correctly creating and brewing potions and new spells. In one of the lessons, Harry wins a luck potion, and he thanks the book's previous owner, as described on a written note, as the half-blood prince.

Dumbledore's lessons consist of Harry and Dumbledore going into some memories that Dumbledore has collected in the past. These are memories of Tom Riddle's past. Dumbledore believes that Voldemort's past will help them a great deal to fight and defeat him. Through these lessons, we look at how Riddle lived in an orphan, and Dumbledore visited him for the first time before turning eleven and told him how he was destined to go to Hogwarts as a wizard. Harry experiences how kid Tom was a bully, how he liked collecting things, and his fascination with a cave near the orphanage. Tom loved bossing the other orphans around and would talk to snakes occasionally. Another memory that Dumbledore and Harry examined was about a teenager, Tom, asking a younger Professor Slughorn about powerful dark magic, but his memory was edited and tampered with, so this becomes Harry's new task to get the full memory from Professor Slughorn. Voldemort's other memories were about how he loved collecting items from the four founders of Hogwarts and how he even killed an old lady for these items. The memories also explore Voldemort's lineage and how he comes from the Gaunt family, a

descendant of the bloodline of Salazar Slytherin. Dumbledore explains to Harry how every detail is important and how Harry has to get the missing part of the memory as soon as possible.

Harry manages to extract the memory from Slughorn as Draco Malfoy gets closer to his plan, repairing a cabinet that will serve as a passage for the death eaters to infiltrate the castle. The untampered memory shows how teenager Tom asks Slughorn about Horcruxes and how many may a person creates. Slughorn tells Tom that he has to rip apart his soul by killing a person, and then he would be able to put a piece of his soul into a recipient making the creator immortal as long as a piece of his soul exists. Tom also asks about the seven Horcruxes, which is what Dumbledore wants to find out. Dumbledore and Harry know that Voldemort has been creating Horcruxes, which has kept him alive for these years. Harry and Dumbledore proceed to haunt a Horcrux at one of the caves Tom liked visiting in his younger years.

Dumbledore and Harry go to the cave guarded by powerful dark spells. They fight their way out with a now crippled Dumbledore, who had to drink a deadly potion so they may collect the Horcrux. They arrive at Hogsmeade and see the dark mark placed on top of the astronomy tower, so they fly in brooms. A battle at the castle consisted of death eaters smuggled by Draco vs. members of the Order of the Phoenix and students. At the astronomy tower, Dumbledore places Harry into a freezing charm as Draco walks in and disarms a weakened Dumbledore. Draco explains how he is terrorized and that if he does not kill Dumbledore, Voldemort will kill him and his family. Snape steps in and kills Dumbledore, as Draco will never do it. Snape, Draco, and the other death eaters escape as Harry, and the rest of the students watch their Headmaster dead at the foot of the astronomy tower.

The book ends with Dumbledore's funeral and Harry reading a note to Ron and Hermione about how the Horcrux was a fake. A person called R.A.B. had already retrieved the

real Horcrux, and he was now going to find a means to destroy it. Harry and Ginny split up as it would be too dangerous for them to stick together and the golden trio decided that they would not return to Hogwarts as their new task will be hunting down and destroying Voldemort's Horcruxes.

2.4.7 Harry and the Deathly Hallows Plot

Harry's 17th birthday is approaching, which is of extreme importance, as this will break the blood protection his aunt grants him just by staying at the Dursleys. He will also be trackable by a corrupted Ministry of Magic, so the Order needs to move Harry out of there as soon as possible. At the Malfoy's Manor, Voldemort and his death eater want to get to Harry and kill him as soon as he turns 17, so they plan to ambush him. The Order tries to pull Harry out of there by making six members take the polyjuice potion so that they all look exactly like Harry. A battle is fought in the skies, Moody and Hedwig are killed, and George Wesley gets half of his ear cut off by one of Snape's curses. Harry has another encounter with Voldemort, but to Harry's amazement, his wand acts on his own accord and fights and defeats Voldemort's wand, securing Harry's escape.

The new Minister for Magic goes to Weasley's house, where everyone is staying. He gives Dumbledore's last will to the trio, which are the following items: The sword of Gryffindor to Harry, the golden snitch that Harry caught with his mouth in his first-ever Quidditch game. The Minister does not give the sword to Harry as it is currently missing. Hermione gets a children's tale book called The Tales of Beedle the Bard, and finally, Ron gets an item called the Deluminator, which allows the user to turn on and off lights. A wedding takes place where everyone is ambushed as the golden trio escapes to the Order of the Phoenix headquarters. At the headquarters, they discover that a locket was the Horcrux that was replaced at the cave and that

the new owner was Dolores Umbridge, which was stolen by the trio after breaking into the Ministry of Magic.

The trio is now trying to figure out where to find the next Horcruxes and how to destroy the locket. Hermione discovers that the sword has impregnated Basilisk venom and that this will for sure destroy a Horcrux, but they still do not possess the sword. They are camping out in various places as they take turns wearing the locket, which seems to be affecting their mood greatly. Ron ends up fighting with Harry and Hermione, but he would later return to save Harry as Harry dove into a lake upon seeing the sword at the bottom of the lake. Ron destroys the locket with the sword, and they visit the Lovegood family as they may know about a symbol drawn in Hermione's book. Mr. Lovegood tells her about the deathly hallows, items so powerful that their true owner will be the master of death. The items are the elder wand which is the most powerful wand. The resurrection stone, a stone that allows one to revive someone from death temporarily, and the invisibility cloak, which will protect and hide its user.

As time passes, the trio escapes many times from death eaters and manages to find other Horcruxes. They even escape after being imprisoned at Malfoy's Manor, where Harry overpowered Draco, and they suffer a great loss, Dobby the house-elf murdered by Bellatrix. They find out they must go back to Hogwarts as it will surely have another Horcrux. They sneak into the castle, and it is now Voldemort who gathers his army for a battle to come. Voldemort had taken the elder wand from Dumbledore's tomb and now felt extremely confident. He sends out dark creatures to attack the castle as the castle, with its staff and students, defend and holds its ground. The trio discovers that they only have to kill Voldemort's pet snake and that Harry is another Horcrux. Harry is the Horcrux that Voldemort did not want to create, but it was created as Voldemort's soul was unstable, for he had split it too many times. Voldemort summons Harry

to turn himself in the forbidden forest, and he will spare the rest of the students. Harry asks his friends to find a way to kill Voldemort's snake, and he goes and sacrifices himself. Before this, he kisses the golden snitch, and it opens containing the resurrection stone, allowing Harry to see his dead relatives again.

The brave Harry Potter allows Voldemort to kill him, and he is transported into a limbo-like place. Dumbledore shows up and tells Harry that all of this needs to happen as his sacrifice will destroy the Horcrux and will grant Harry's friends the same protection that Harry's mother gave him when she sacrificed herself many years ago. Harry plays dead for a while as Voldemort and the death eaters return to the castle with Harry's supposed dead body. At the castle, the battle continues, and Neville cuts Voldemort's snake head, destroying all Horcruxes. Harry steps into the field against a now-mortal Voldemort, and once again, Voldemort's killing curse bounces back and kills him again.

The story concludes as Harry explains to the trio that he had all of the three deathly hallows. The stone was inside the golden snitch. He was the true master of the elder wand because Draco had disarmed Dumbledore and Draco, and he had the invisibility cloak since his first year at Hogwarts. Voldemort failed in his plan when he took Harry's blood to make a new body back in the tri-wizard tournament, as that revived Harry's mom's protection. All these events made Voldemort's killing curse bounce back at him, allowing Harry to come out victorious. The castle was later restored, the injured were cured, and the dead were buried and commemorated. The remaining death eaters were caught, and some went to the good side again. Harry Potter's face was put into a chocolate frog as the wizard who killed the evil Lord Voldemort. Nineteen years later, an epilogue is presented with our trio taking their kids to the Hogwarts Express for their new adventures to come.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

A set of objectives were established in the first chapter of this investigation. Steps and procedures must be combined with the usage of tools in order to accomplish results. The tools will help the investigation move forward and reach each of the main and specific objectives. The investigator of this thesis will explain and describe these tools and steps as an aid to the reader.

3.1 Research Approach

Three types of methodology research will be described in this chapter. The three types are the quantitative research approach, the qualitative research approach, and the mixed research approach. These will be explained in the following step in order to choose which approach would be the most appropriate to follow and apply to this investigation.

3.1.1 Quantitative Research

Quantitative research refers to a methodological approach that emphasizes data recollected. These recollected data may come from surveys, research questions, mathematical sources, numerical data, and questionnaires. This data could be new data or existing data. This data is then measured using computational elements such as computers, tables, graphics, or charts. All the recollected data is interpreted and transformed into a new statistical information to quantify the results of the original problem statement. (Creswell D & Creswell J, 2018)

3.1.2 Qualitative Research

Qualitative research is a method of research that mainly focuses on words and pictures to find a context in a natural setting. Like the quantitative approach, qualitative research is also used to recollect data. In contrast to quantitative research, the qualitative approach deals less with numbers and more with the meaning of words. It deals with analyzing humans and the components of their behavior, such as their motivations. It is used when little is known about a topic, and the approach is very exploratory. It is a perfect form of research to gather a perspective from an individual or a group of people (Kennedy & Edmonds, 2017). The qualitative approach is the perfect method for this investigation as the Hero's Journey is a great example of what a human may go through as their story evolves. This approach is the study that will be applied to this research as it fits perfectly with the analysis of the Harry Potter books using the Hero's Journey. The qualitative method will be used to aid with completing all of the objectives established in the first chapter. Tables will be used to point out each of the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey, where they appear in the books and the researcher's interpretation of these. This will be done for both Harry and Voldemort, as these are part of the specific objectives of this study. A table for Harry will be first as that is the first specific objective. Next, a table will point out where the story's main villain follows the Hero's Journey. Finally, a third table compares the hero and the villain to their traditional counterparts. Consequently, the qualitative approach will serve its purpose by allowing the researcher the analysis of the Harry Potter books through the Hero's Journey approach and draw a comparison to a traditional hero.

3.1.3 Mixed Approach

A mixture of the quantitative and qualitative methods of research accomplishes this approach. The mixed approach is used to accommodate the needs of the thesis or researcher, as they would need to apply it if it fits their requirements. This approach is situational since the

researcher may only sometimes come to the need to use both the quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative and qualitative research's characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses are applied to the investigation. How much of each approach is applied to the investigations will be up to the researcher (Johnson & Christensen, 2020). This research method will not be used for this work as only qualitative research will be applied.

3.2 Research Design

Choosing an applicable and good research method for your investigations is of extreme importance. A good choice could distinguish between bad, good, or great conclusions. Every researcher must decide which research design fits his or her work better. The researcher must prove that the collected data or evidence answers the research problem mentioned at the beginning of the thesis (Bordens & Abbott, 2018). The type of research applied to this study is Descriptive Research and will be explained below.

3.2.1 Descriptive Research

The descriptive research method is a type of qualitative research. Its focus is on the what and not on the how or the why due to the importance being allocated to what is happening in the story (Elliott & Timulak, 2021). This method is useful as it allows the researcher to interpret, read, and give meaning to the data recollected on a deeper level. This also allows the researcher to describe the analyzed story and develop its literary elements. Consequently, this approach serves well for the researcher, as it will naturally engage the investigator in the description of the Hero's Journey stages.

3.3 Information Sources

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the definition of the source is where something or anything comes from, what started it, and who started it or caused it. A source may be books, dictionaries, articles, investigations, magazines, interviews, websites, places, and even people. As for information, the Merriam-Webster dictionary defines it as the reception of knowledge, which is acquired from an investigation or study and may be communicated. Different sources are utilized in investigations in order to communicate information. It is the same case for this study, where multiple sources range from books, dictionaries, articles, other theses, investigations, and tables.

3.3.1 Primary Sources

Primary sources are great for investigators as they are the sources of the study. According to Boston University Libraries (2022), they are first-hand and tell the story or the events how they happened to leave interpretation outside of its scope. A primary source may be an author's original idea, and it would share new information. New reports or discoveries would fall under the primary source category, as they are the genesis of that piece of information. Many examples exist for primary sources such as art, architecture, autobiographies, audio recordings, video recordings, diaries, interviews, speeches, photographs, paintings, poems, scholarly journals, works of art, architecture, and literature, such as paintings, sculptures, novels, letters, memos, personal narratives, poems, scholarly journal articles, government reports, original archival records and photographs, and many more. An investigator looking for data collection may use all of these different primary sources if they wish to find a source that is original in content and unaltered.

3.3.2 Secondary Sources

The next type of source to discuss is the secondary source. This source is a second-hand tell of a story or an event. Unlike the primary sources, an interpretation is valid—these deal with analyzing or interpreting an investigation's first or original accounts. Primary sources are the spotlight of secondary sources, where the secondary source evaluates, summarizes, describes, and explains a primary source. They may include a photograph or a citation from the original author or the material, interpret it, and explain it in another author's words. They summarize its original subject using a second-hand account for a shorter explanation. Bibliographies, reference books that include dictionaries, encyclopedias, or atlases, magazine articles, newspapers after the event, literature reviews, magazine articles, and newspapers not from the present time but after the resolution of the events, to name a few. They all need a first and original story to base their material on the source (Santiago Canyon College, 2022).

3.3.3 Tertiary Sources

The tertiary source is used for the scenes in investigations as they offer background information on a subject. They are useful to use at the beginning of an investigation for keywords and to get to know key scholars in the field. With this information, they may redirect the investigator to secondary or primary sources since they know more about the subject to research. Because they are not original, they will not provide their investigator with information to be analyzed or interpreted. These tertiary sources include bibliographies, databases, and timelines, which only organize information that could point to its original source. Other examples are dictionaries, encyclopedias, and manuals that give information on original topics, such as definitions or an overview that will come from a source. To summarize, tertiary sources compile, gather, and organize their information from either primary or secondary sources (Eoghan, 2022).

3.4 Analysis Categories

Two main analysis categories will be touched on and examined in this chapter. First, the Hero's Journey is part of the mythological approach, and then the traditional hero and villain archetypes. This should help to understand these categories further as they will be part of the analysis, and their concepts should be clear and easy to pick up. The concepts will be explained in the following section.

3.4.1 Mythological Approach

This approach comes from the presence of myth in literature. A myth is a story or a person that comes from a background that may be or not explained naturally. They may come from legend, culture, or tradition and a hero is usually involved. These stories and heroes may deal with the unnatural and have extraordinary arcs involving deities (Dictionary.com, 2022).

3.4.2 The Hero's Journey

This is the journey embraced by the hero within a story, whether spiritual or physical. Its original creator, Joseph Campbell, believes that everyone shares this journey and that most stories share the stages that defined this journey Campbell (2004/2020). In literature, a hero is a common fellow who goes through many experiences until he emerges as the story's hero. He starts as a regular or average person but evolves physically and mentally through his story. He deals with much suffering where he loses allies but gets experience on his quests. The Hero's Journey may be a metaphorical or literal transformation where he is not the same as he started, for he has acquired knowledge that he uses for the good of humankind.

3.4.3 Traditional Hero and Villain archetypes

This hero is the main character in the story and he is challenged by a nemesis or villain. The hero usually possesses qualities valued by their own world and culture and will be

obligated to fight the villain. The traditional villain is typically all-evil and on his quest for power, is the hero who is his main obstacle (Burt, 2022).

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The main purpose of the data collection instruments is to help the investigator in his task to conclude the specific objectives. They serve as tools that aid the researcher in reaching the purpose of the thesis. Each tool and instrument is applied carefully to complete every specific objective. Therefore, these will be explained in the following sections below.

3.5.1 Literary analysis Chart of the Hero's Journey for Harry Potter

This literary analysis chart contains three different columns. This chart will serve the purpose of the first specific objective, which was to point out where the Hero's Journey stages were present for the story's main character, Harry Potter. The first column is a fixed column that will list the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey. This column is called "Hero's Journey Stage". The twelve stages present in the first column are as follow: The ordinary world, The call to adventure, Refusal of the Call, Meeting the Mentor, Crossing the threshold, Tests, allies, enemies, Approach to the inmost cave, The ordeal, Reward, The road back, The resurrection, and Return with the elixir. The second column will list events, passages, or quotes from the novels where each stage takes development. This column will be "Harry's Hero's Journey events from the Books". This second column will have to be filled out by the researcher. The final and third column is a list of interpretations by the researcher where he shall take the event, passage, or quote and its respective stage of the Hero's Journey and state what he thinks it means or why it belongs in that particular stage. This third and final column will be called "Researcher's interpretation of Harry's Journey". When this instrument is filled out on the second and third

columns, the purpose of the first specific objective may be accomplished, and this instrument will help the researcher greatly achieve this goal.

3.5.2 Literary analysis Chart of the Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort

A second chart of the Hero's Journey, but this time will be for the main villain of the novel, Lord Voldemort. This instrument contains similar columns as the first instrument. Three columns are included, with one column being fixed and the other two to be filled out by the researcher. The first column includes the twelve stages of the Hero's Journey. This column is called "Stage of the Hero's Journey ."The next column is where the researcher inputs passages, events, or quotes from the books that contain a stage of the Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort. This column will have the name "Voldemort's Hero's Journey events from the Books ."The final column is used for the researcher to list his interpretation of the quotes found and how or why they apply to the stage of the Hero's Journey. This third and final column will be called "Researcher's interpretation of Voldemort's Journey."

It is important to note that Lord Voldemort is not the story's hero, but before becoming the main villain, he was a regular human being. This instrument will help extract and organize the quotes or passages from the novels and aid the investigator in drawing his interpretation of these. Voldemort is not fully present in all the books, so fewer quotes or events where the Hero's Journey occurs are expected. This instrument is also perfect for accomplishing the second specific objective of the thesis, which is to find where the Hero's Journey applies to Lord Voldemort. This and the first chart will be extremely useful as they mirror each other. While this second instrument is the same as the first one, the application of the Hero's Journey to someone we know as a villain is unique. The uniqueness of the usage of the instrument is what makes it completely different from the first chart.

3.5.3 Literary analysis Chart that compares Harry and Voldemort to a Traditional Hero and Villain

The third and final instrument will also be a chart. This chart contains three columns, but they are different from the two other instruments. The first column contains tropes, typical scenarios or characteristics that describe either a superhero or a villain. It will be called “Characteristics of a traditional hero or villain”. This first column will be a fixed column, which is very useful to help filling out the other two columns. Next, a column showing an event where Harry, Voldemort or both best fit the scenario for the first column. This second column will include a passage, an event, or a quote from the books trying to justify why either one of these two characters fit the category. This column will be named “Event from the book describing the traditional hero or villain”. Finally, a third column. This last column is where the investigator will input his own interpretation. This interpretation is the combination of the first fixed column and the passage or event described on the second column. This column serves as the analysis for the investigator giving his opinion about his beliefs and conclusions interpreting why the hero or villain belong in a category. This third and final column is going to be called “Researcher’s interpretation”.

Streaming services, movies, tv shows, and, most importantly, superhero stories are on the rise, making this last chart comparing these tropes to a book series of novels released way back in 1997 relevant. This table will help greatly in completing the third and final specific objective. A comparison will aid the investigator in drawing his conclusions based on the books' events against events or characteristics that best describe a hero or villain in movies, tv shows, or popular media.

3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

Data collection for this thesis will be a long, if not careful, exhausting process. The Harry Potter novels are composed of seven books in total, the smallest book is over 200 pages long, and the biggest one is around 700 pages. To start the data collection, the researcher will read the Hero's Journey stages multiple times to grasp and understand each stage to the best of his abilities. This will benefit his time as it will be better to read the stages several times than read the novels several times.

In addition, research will be done to understand what a traditional hero and villain are. This will be read several times because the researcher wants to have the concepts clear and read later through the books only a few times. According to popular media, this will let the investigator spend most of his time reading the novels and already having understood both the Hero's Journey's stages and the concepts that make up a traditional hero and villain.

The next challenge for the researcher is reading the entire Harry Potter series. Luckily, the researcher owns all seven hard copies of the book and the books in digital format. Another aspect that will benefit the researcher is that he also has access to audiobooks. The read-through of the books will be a combination of these formats because the researcher believes that taking advantage of the formats will be of great benefit for his note-taking. No skimming or scanning will be applied to the first reading of the novels because the researcher wants to gather as much detailed information as possible. This information will be recollected via note-taking on every quote, aspect, or event that the investigator believes will be important for completing the main and specific objectives. The researcher will read the novels carefully the first time and use the knowledge acquired for the Hero's Journey theory and what makes a traditional hero take better notes. A second reading will also be important. The investigator expects to do the scanning technique to look for information or data to help further fill out the instruments.

The first instrument that is used is a literary analysis chart that will help in the completion of the first specific objective. This chart contains three columns, two of which must be filled out by the investigator. The first column helps the investigator by being a fixed column containing the Hero's Stages. The second and third columns complement each other, the second having events from the books and the third the words from the investigator himself.

The second instrument works exactly like the first one. This time the Hero's Journey is applied to Lord Voldemort. This is a huge deviation from the first literary chart because Harry is the story's main protagonist, while Voldemort is the villain. There is a reason why note-taking will be taken seriously on the first reading of the novels, and Voldemort is why. Voldemort's prevalence and backstory are more relevant in the last books, so that special attention will be considered. The second column will be filled out from the events that the investigator believes belong to a Hero's Journey stage from Voldemort. This will perfectly complement the investigator's interpretation and aid in completing the second specific objective.

Lastly, a third instrument, a literary chart, will also have to be filled out in two columns. This time the first column is fixed with probes or characteristics of a traditional hero and villain. The second and third columns are the investigator's tasks to complete. This last instrument also contains an interpretation from the researcher, which works well with the first and second columns. Applying this last instrument correctly will help complete the last specific objective.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

Information has been collected for this chapter so the researcher can analyze it. Its main purpose is for the researcher to draw the best possible conclusions about the main and specific objectives. This data analysis is composed of three different parts. Approaches of the investigations will be the first part, followed by theories vs. literary works, and ending the last part with symbols, motifs, and themes from the books read. Interpretation from the researcher with the combination of the data and its analysis will help prove or disprove the objectives presented for this work.

4.1 Approaches to the investigation

The Hero's Journey is perfect for this investigation. Crafted by Joseph Campbell, this journey is the structure the hero follows in his story. Campbell's structure is divided into 17 stages. Hence, the approach that will be taken is Christopher Vogler's due to his being more condensed, less vague, and easier to identify when comparing it to Campbell's. Vogler's 12 stages are well represented in the *Harry Potter* novel. They fit perfectly in this universe of heroes and villains in a fictional setting full of myths. The 12 stages are applied to Harry, then to Voldemort, and finally, a comparison to traditional heroes and villains, allowing for a more cohesive and interactive way for the researcher to interpret the novels.

4.2 Theories vs literary work

4.2.1 Hero's Journey of Harry Potter

The Hero's Journey fits perfectly into the Harry Potter novels, and the researcher will analyze the book using the tables presented below in this section. The Hero's Journey will first be applied to Harry Potter to prove or disprove its presence in the books. This instrument contains three columns where the Hero's Journey is applied, containing; the stages of the Hero's Journey, the passage or quote where the stage is found, and the researcher's interpretation.

Hero's Journey Stage	Harry's Hero's Journey events from the Books	Researcher's interpretation of Harry's Journey
The Ordinary World	<p>“Every year, Harry was left behind with Mrs. Figg, a mad old lady who lived two streets away. Harry hated it there. The whole house smelled of cabbage and Mrs. Figg made him look at photographs of all the cats she'd ever owned” (Rowling, 1998, p.13)</p> <p>“No cards, no presents, and he would be spending the evening pretending not to exist” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 5)</p> <p>“For years, Aunt Petunia and Uncle Vernon had hoped that if they kept Harry as downtrodden as possible, they would be able to squash the magic out of him.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 1)</p> <p>“Privet Drive looked exactly as a respectable suburban street would be expected to look in the early hours of Saturday</p>	<p>The <i>Harry Potter</i> novels present themselves to the audience in a way that we all want to feel empathetic with the main character. This stage is not an exemption and it shows itself in every book. Usually, the books start out with every-day routinary activities even showing Harry's life as boring, and dull.</p> <p>In this stage, Harry is just a regular boy who leaves in a world where nothing out of the ordinary happens and it has been that way for eleven years with just little glimpses that there is more to this world than just ordinary.</p> <p>The books are all structured in a sequence where Harry goes back to his home at the Dursleys so the stage does repeat itself in every book of the novel series.</p>

	<p>morning.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 11)</p> <p>“The only person left outdoors was a teenage boy who was lying flat on his back in a flowerbed outside number four.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 1)</p> <p>“Harry Potter was snoring loudly. He had been sitting in a chair beside his bedroom window for the best part of four hours, staring out at the darkening street, and had finally fallen asleep with one side of his face pressed against the cold windowpane” (Rowling, 2005, p. 26)</p> <p>to the bathroom to run his finger under the tap.</p> <p>“It was stupid, pointless, irritating beyond belief that he still had four days left of being unable to perform magic” (Rowling, 2007, p. 12)</p>	
<p>Call to Adventure</p>	<p>“Yet here it was, a letter, addressed so plainly there could be no mistake” (Rowling, 1998, p. 20)</p> <p>“Harry’s mouth fell open as the full impact of what he was seeing hit him. Ron was leaning out of the back window of an old turquoise car, which was</p>	<p>The Call to Adventure stage is where the magic happens in these books. Due to how Harry is portrayed and written, we, as the audience, also want to enroll with him on this adventure. This stage poses a question for Harry and the audience, and the answer is more challenging than</p>

	<p>parked <i>in midair</i>” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 16)</p> <p>“I’m going,” Harry said. “I’ve had enough.” And in the next moment, he was out in the dark, quiet street, heaving his heavy trunk behind him, Hedwig’s cage under his arm.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 19)</p> <p>“There was a long pause, during which Dumbledore stared at the slip in his hands, and everyone in the room stared at Dumbledore. And then Dumbledore cleared his throat and read out - “Harry Potter.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 172)</p> <p>“A towering, hooded figure was gliding smoothly towards him, hovering over the ground, no feet or face visible beneath its robes, sucking on the night as it came.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 13)</p> <p>“He continued, “On a different, though related, subject, it is my wish that you take private lessons with me this year.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 52)</p> <p>“We’re going to use the only means of transport left to us, the only ones the Trace can’t detect, because we don’t need to cast spells to use them: brooms, thestrals, and Hagrid’s</p>	<p>accepting the adventure right away. Accepting the call would mean that Harry embarks into events that he may not be able to succeed in because he has yet to have these experiences in any of these situations. Harry is extremely brave and empathetic, so he has always tried to the best of his abilities to accept the call to adventure, making him even more courageous and empathetic.</p>
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	motorbike.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 33)	
Refusal of the Call	<p>“Hagrid,” he said quietly, “I think you must have made a mistake. I don’t think I can be a wizard.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 37)</p> <p>“But you can’t magic me out either —” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 16)</p> <p>“Why would I go looking for someone I know wants to kill me?” said Harry blankly.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 47)</p> <p>“I didn’t put my name in,” Harry said blankly. “You know I didn’t.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 173)</p> <p>“Right,” Harry said, “I’ve changed my mind, I’m staying.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 21)</p> <p>“I don’t reckon they’ll find you till the trains back in London,” he said quietly. “See you around, Potter... or not.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 103)</p> <p>“No!” he said loudly, his voice ringing through the kitchen. “No way!” “I told them you’d take it like this,” said Hermione with a hint of complacency. “If you think I’m going to let six people risk their lives -- !” (Rowling, 2007, p. 34)</p>	<p>This stage for Harry represents how a regular boy would behave when situations much bigger than he is show themselves. Harry is as new to magic as the audience is so it is justifiable every time that he has not accepted the call to adventure. The times where he refused to embark, any of these adventures was because either he was completely oblivious to the situation, he was ignorant about the events that would follow or because he cared, too much about others involved. Harry’s personality is selfless and this is one of the reasons that this stage happens in the books.</p>
Meeting the Mentor	“Hagrid whooped and clapped	Harry does not lack Mentor figures. He gets multiple

	<p>and Mr. Ollivander cried, “Oh, bravo!” (Rowling, 1998, p. 55)</p> <p>“Good lord, is it Harry Potter? Very pleased to meet you, Ron’s told us so much about —” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 26)</p> <p>“A loud snap made them all jump. Professor Lupin was breaking an enormous slab of chocolate into pieces.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 55)</p> <p>“Well, I’m not going to tell you,” said Moody gruffly. “I don’t show favoritism, me. I’m just going to give you some good, general advice. And the first bit is – play to your strengths.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 217)</p> <p>“Witness for the defense, Albus Percival Wulfric Brian Dumbledore,” said a quiet voice from behind Harry, who turned his head so fast he cricked his neck.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 105)</p> <p>“Well, I have decided that it is time, now that you know what prompted Lord Voldemort to try and kill you fifteen years ago, for you to be given certain information.” There was a pause”. (Rowling, 2005, p. 132)</p> <p>“I leave the Snitch he caught in his first Quidditch match at</p>	<p>Mentors throughout the books. He may even get multiple mentors in one single book. Harry's mentors may help him with a simple item, such as a wand or useful advice. Harry is an orphan, which positions some of these mentors, and appears as parental figures. They help Harry to complete certain tasks or make him more suitable for the situations that may present and challenge Harry.</p>
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	Hogwarts, as a reminder of the rewards of perseverance and skill." (Rowling, 2007, p. 84)	
Crossing the First Threshold	<p>“A sign overhead said <i>Hogwarts’ Express, eleven o’clock</i>. Harry looked behind him and saw a wrought-iron archway where the barrier had been, with the words <i>Platform Nine and Three-Quarters</i> on it, He had done it” (Rowling, 1998, p. 60)</p> <p>“We can fly the car to Hogwarts!” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 45)</p> <p>“It seemed to be a trapdoor. Harry stood there, massaging the top of his head, listening. He couldn’t hear any sounds above him. Very slowly, he pushed the trapdoor open and peered over the edge.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 129)</p> <p>“He walked out through the entrance of the tent, the panic rising into a crescendo inside him. And now he was walking past the trees, through a gap in the enclosure fence.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 223)</p> <p>“A warning whistle sounded; the students still on the platform started hurrying on to the train.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 138)</p>	<p>Harry, as a character, will most of the time take on a challenge. He rarely returns from a challenge, so this stage also exists in every book. Crossing the first threshold refers to Harry making up his mind and taking on the challenges ahead. He feels brave enough to accept the call to adventure one more time and goes with the flow. Stupid decisions are made as well as some others that are planned better.</p>

	<p>“I asked whether you know anything about Horcruxes, sir. You see — “ “Dumbledore put you up to this,” whispered Slughorn” (Rowling, 2005, p. 252)</p> <p>“He reached up, pulled the chain, and next moment had zoomed down a short chute, emerging out of a fireplace into the Ministry of Magic.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 158)</p>	
<p>Test, Allies and Enemies</p>	<p>“It was a nice feeling, sitting there with Ron, eating their way through all Harry’s pasties, cakes, and candies (the sandwiches lay forgotten)” (Rowling, 1998, p. 67)</p> <p>“He held out his hand to shake Harry’s, but Harry didn’t take it. “I think I can tell who the wrong sort are for myself, thanks,” he said coolly.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 71)</p> <p>“Now, Professor Dumbledore has granted me permission to start this little dueling club, to train you all in case you ever need to defend yourselves as I myself have done on countless occasions — for full details, see my published works” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 45)</p>	<p>This is by far the easiest and most prevalent stage in all of the books. This stage has a plethora of examples to draw from. Harry is the main character of the book, and luckily, for him, he has allies by the bunch. Throughout the story, he develops intimate relationships with the characters and feels like they are the family he never had. Just as he has allies, enemies challenge Harry all the time. These enemies are in the form of other students, or even just plain evil individuals. The tests are also shown in the story, which would challenge Harry to improve his abilities and forward the progress of his character.</p>

	<p>“Harry, that the charm might be too advanced for you. Many qualified wizards have difficulty with it.”</p> <p>(Rowling, 1999b, p. 156)</p> <p>“This whole tournament’s supposed to be about getting to know foreign wizards and making friends with them!” said Hermione hotly.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 268)</p> <p>“I’m talking about you teaching us Defense Against the Dark Arts.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 249)</p> <p>“Well, all I can say is that it was a lucky day for the Weasleys when Ron decided to sit in your compartment on the Hogwarts Express Harry.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 268)</p> <p>“Harry Potter,” he squeaked in the tiniest quiver of a voice, “Dobby has come to rescue you.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 316)</p>	
<p>Approach to the Inmost Cave</p>	<p>“They were looking straight into the eyes of a monstrous dog, a dog that filled the whole space between ceiling and floor. It had three heads.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 106)</p> <p>“Next second, the sink began to move; the sink, in fact, sank, right out of sight, leaving a large pipe exposed, a pipe wide</p>	<p>This stage appears to Harry in some instances as a physical place or a mental state. This stage tests Harry's bravery in every book. The audience steps into Harry's shoes, feeling what he may be experiencing. Whether entering a deeper mental state or an actual physical location. Harry</p>

	<p>enough for a man to slide into.” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 197)</p> <p>“Harry went next; he crawled forward, headfirst, and slid down an earthy slope to the bottom of a very low tunnel.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 220)</p> <p>“He gave a short blast on his whistle, and Harry and Cedric hurried forward into the maze.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 396)</p> <p>“They were there, they had found the place: high as a church and full of nothing but towering shelves covered in small, dusty, glass orbs. (Rowling, 2003, p. 581)</p> <p>“We need to penetrate the inner place... Now it is Lord Voldemort’s obstacles that stand in our way, rather than those nature made...” (Rowling, 2005, p. 367)</p> <p>“This was the moment. He pressed the golden metal to his lips and whispered, “I am about to die.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 471)</p>	<p>experiences three-headed dog, entering the chamber of secrets, which is an underground cave, going through a maze full of creatures and even stepping into the deep forbidden forest where he is willing to die for others safety.</p>
<p>The Ordeal</p>	<p>“There was already someone there — but it wasn’t Snape. It wasn’t even Voldemort” (Rowling, 1998, p. 191)</p> <p>“Harry looked straight into its face and saw that its eyes, both</p>	<p>Harry's years at Hogwarts are no walk in the park. He faces many challenges, and many of these challenges threaten his life and the life of his loved ones. This is the stage where Harry confronts</p>

	<p>its great, bulbous yellow eyes, had been punctured by the phoenix; blood was streaming to the floor, and the snake was spitting in agony” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 209)</p> <p>“There’ll be only one murder here tonight,” said Black, and his grin widened.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 223)</p> <p>“He summoned the happiest thought he could, concentrated with all his might on the thought of getting out of the maze and celebrating with Ron and Hermione, raised his wand, and cried, “Expecto Patronum!” (Rowling, 2000, p. 397)</p> <p>“It’s time you learned the difference between life and dreams, Potter,” said Malfoy. “Now give me the prophecy, or we start using wands. (Rowling, 2003, p. 586)</p> <p>“Hating himself, repulsed by what he was doing, Harry forced the goblet back toward Dumbledore’s mouth and tipped it, so that Dumbledore drank the remainder of the potion inside.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 377)</p> <p>“He saw the mouth move and a flash of green light, and</p>	<p>evil, his enemies either physical foes or inner demons. A fight is ensued where Harry needs to come out triumphant or rise above the challenge. Harry has many Ordeals where he needs to fight someone or something; this stage is present in his journeys in all books.</p>
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	<p>everything was gone.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 475)</p>	
The Reward	<p>“Get out of the way,” he said. As Harry moved aside, he felt the Sorcerer’s Stone against his leg. Dare he make a break for it?” (Rowling, 1998, p. 195) “A gleaming silver sword had appeared inside the hat, its handle glittering with rubies the size of eggs.” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 209) “Are you insane?” said Harry, his voice easily as croaky as Black’s. “Of course I want to leave the Dursleys! Have you got a house? When can I move in?” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 250) “When they had reached it, they both held a hand out over one of the cup’s gleaming handles.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 405) “Dumbledore had most of the remaining Death Eaters grouped in the middle of the room, seemingly immobilized by invisible ropes.” (Rowling, 2003, p. 605) “Dumbledore scooped the locket from the bottom of the stone basin and stowed it inside his robes.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 378) “Oh yes!” said Dumbledore. “Yes, he destroyed it. Your soul</p>	<p>These are the events where Harry gets what he needs to accomplish a goal or help him defeat evil. Harry's rewards change through the years that he is at Hogwarts. Some of the rewards are great because they help him stop evil, such as the sorcerer's stone. In contrast, others are bittersweet like grabbing the Triwizard cup that transports him and Cedric to the graveyard where Voldemort is about to be resurrected. One of Harry's latest reward was Voldemort killing a Horcrux residing in Harry's body without Voldemort even knowing that he was destroying one his parts of his split soul.</p>

	<p>is whole, and completely your own, Harry.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 478)</p>	
<p>The Road Back</p>	<p>“He blinked again. The smiling face of Albus Dumbledore swam into view above him.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 197)</p> <p>“The Chamber was dissolving in a whirl of dull color.” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 210)</p> <p>“If all goes well, you will be able to save more than one innocent life tonight.” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 261)</p> <p>“he was surrounded by Death Eaters, outnumbered by at least thirty to one? He had never learned anything that could possibly fit him for this.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 420)</p> <p>“What -?” cried Voldemort, staring around. And then he breathed, “Dumbledore!”</p> <p>Harry looked behind him, his heart pounding. Dumbledore was standing in front of the golden gates. (Rowling, 2003, p. 609)</p> <p>“We need to return to the castle at once,” said Dumbledore.</p> <p>“Rosmerta,” and though he staggered a little, he seemed wholly in command of the</p>	<p>Harry's road back in the books are the events where he has to go back to his not so ordinary world, Hogwarts. This stage is also shown in the moments when quick thinking is required and Harry must return to his friends and help them. Once this stage is set and done, Harry would be resurrected as he would come out anew and hopefully a better person. The road back can also be described for Harry at the events where he had to go back to a place a mental or physical place and this is his decision. We the audience see Harry experience going back in time, trying to get back to his friends or finding a way to escape to get to a safer place. After the fact, resurrection will come for Harry.</p>

	<p>situation, “we need transport - brooms -” (Rowling, 2005, p. 383)</p> <p>I think that if you decided not to go back, you would be able to . . . let’s say . . . board a train.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 487)</p>	
<p>Resurrection</p>	<p>“Harry swallowed and looked around him. He realized he must be in the hospital wing” (Rowling, 1998, p. 197)</p> <p>“But was this dying? Instead of going black, the Chamber seemed to be coming back into focus. Harry gave his head a little shake and there was Fawkes, still resting his head on Harry’s arm. A pearly patch of tears was shining all around the wound — except that there was no wound.” (Rowling, 1999a, p. 210)</p> <p>“The Patronus turned. It was cantering back toward Harry across the still surface of the water. It wasn’t a horse. It wasn’t a unicorn, either. It was a stag. It was shining brightly as the moon above... it was coming back to him...” (Rowling, 1999b, p. 273)</p> <p>“the smell of it filled his nostrils. He had closed his eyes while the Portkey transported</p>	<p>Harry's resurrections is present in all his years at Hogwarts. Poor Harry is thrown many challenges and life threaten situations, but he still pulls ahead. After using all of his knowledge acquired both from experiences and by listening to his mentors, he becomes a better man. The resurrection that we the audience see are found in both literal resurrection, and mental or newborn mental state. Harry is saved from the brink of death many times while at Hogwarts and returns from limbo on the last book. After all of these resurrections, he gets a new chance at life where he may live another day on his fight to stop evil.</p>

	<p>him, and he kept them closed now.” (Rowling, 2000, p. 427)</p> <p>“And as Harry’s heart filled with emotion, the creature’s coils loosened, the pain was gone; Harry was lying face down on the floor, his glasses gone, shivering as though he lay upon ice, not wood...” (Rowling, 2003, p. 611)</p> <p>“Harry could smell burnt wood and dog hair; he put out a hand and felt Fang’s reassuringly warm and alive body quivering beside him.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 399)</p> <p>“The smell of the forest filled his nostrils. He could feel the cold hard ground beneath his cheek, and the hinge of his glasses which have been knocked sideways by the fall cutting into his temple.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 478)</p>	
<p>Return with the Elixir</p>	<p>“Not the Stone, boy, you — the effort involved nearly killed you. For one terrible moment there, I was afraid it had. As for the Stone, it has been destroyed.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 198)</p> <p>“Because you gave it to her,” said Harry. “In Flourish and Blotts. You picked up her old</p>	<p>Our main protagonist, Harry always obtains and returns with the elixir. Every book contains this same structure where Harry manages to delay or stop evil from coming back. This elixir comes to Harry in the form of truth. The truth that is put to use on both his ordinary and magical worlds. The information</p>

	<p>Transfiguration book and slipped the diary inside it, didn't you?" (Rowling, 1999a, p. 221)</p> <p>"Dumbledore looked up, and a wide smile appeared under the long silver mustache. "Well?" he said quietly. "We did it!" said Harry breathlessly. "Sirius has gone, on Buckbeak..." (Rowling, 1999b, p. 278)</p> <p>"When Harry touched the Triwizard Cup tonight, he was transported straight to Voldemort," said Dumbledore steadily. "He witnessed Lord Voldemort's rebirth. I will explain it all to you if you will step up to my office." (Rowling, 2000, p. 449)</p> <p>"So," said Harry, dredging up the words from what felt like a deep well of despair inside him, "so does that mean that... that one of us has got to kill the other one... in the end?" (Rowling, 2003, p. 630)</p> <p>"in spite of the final meeting with Voldemort he knew must come, whether in a month, in a year, or in ten, he felt his heart lift at the thought that there was still one last golden day of peace left to enjoy with Ron and Hermione."</p>	<p>that he collects at the end of each book carries on and it is crucial for his survival. All of these facts gathered help Harry and others in the story with the continuation of the cycle. Elixirs come from the destruction of the sorcerer's stone, an extremely powerful item Voldemort wanted to use to come back to life, knowledge of Voldemort's plan for his resurrection, and even Harry finally conquering evil by defeating Voldemort. This last return with the elixir brings peace once and for all to both the muggle and magical world where they will not be terrorized by the vilest wizard of all time, Lord Voldemort.</p>
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	<p>(Rowling, 2005, p. 427)</p> <p>“Tom Riddle hit the floor with a mundane finality, his body feeble and shrunken, the white hands empty, the snakelike face vacant and unknowing.</p> <p>Voldemort was dead, killed by his own rebounding curse, and Harry stood with two wands in his hand, staring down at his enemy’s shell.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 507)</p>	
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Figure 1 Literary analysis chart of *The Hero’s Journey for Harry Potter* by Henry Villalobos (2022)

4.2.2 Hero’s Journey of Lord Voldemort

The second instrument will attempt to identify that these same stages may be applied to the main antagonist or villain of the story, Lord Voldemort. The below table will prove or invalidate the presence of the stages of the Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort. Voldemort is not the protagonist of the books, and they are read mostly from the perspective of Harry Potter therefore it may pose a lot of difficulty on the application of the Hero’s Journey stages.

Stage of the Hero’s Journey	Voldemort’s Hero’s Journey events from the Books	Researcher’s interpretation of Voldemort’s Journey
The Ordinary World	<p>“Professor’?” repeated Riddle. He looked wary. “Is that like ‘doctor’? What are you here for? Did she get you in to have a look at me?”</p> <p>(Rowling, 2005, p. 178)</p>	<p><i>The Half-blood Prince</i> book is the only book that allows for the stages of the Hero’s Journey to truly develop for a character like Voldemort that is not the main character. The call to adventure for Voldemort happens at the orphanage where he lives due to him being an orphan. His day to</p>

		day is to live in this orphanage and this is his Ordinary World.
Call to Adventure	“Well, you were quite right,” said Dumbledore, who was no longer smiling, but watching Riddle intently. “You are a wizard.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 179)	Professor Dumbledore goes to look for Lord Voldemort when he was a kid. He proposed the idea to come to Hogwarts where he can grow his abilities as a wizard.
Refusal of the Call	“I don’t need you,” said Riddle. “I’m used to doing things for myself, I go round London on my own all the time.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 182)	The refusal for Voldemort comes from the lack of help that he needs. He rejects Dumbledore’s help to accompany him on his journey to London to get Voldemort’s school supplies.
Meeting the Mentor	“They stood for a moment, man and boy, staring at each other. Then the handshake was broken; Dumbledore was at the door.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 182)	One of Voldemort's main characteristics is that he thinks of himself as unique and special. He meets with Dumbledore on several occasions but only absorbs or considers what Dumbledore will be able to teach him when it comes to magic and not character.
Crossing the First Threshold	“Well, the start of the school year arrived and with it came Tom Riddle, a quiet boy in his secondhand robes, who lined up with the other first years to be sorted.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 239)	Voldemort decides to take the call to adventure, leaves the orphanage, goes to school and is sorted into Slytherin house.
Test, Allies and Enemies	“As he moved up the school, he gathered about him a group of dedicated friends; I call them	Voldemort has no appreciation for others except for his own life. However, it is described

	that, for want of a better term, although as I have already indicated, Riddle undoubtedly felt no affection for any of them.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 240)	very clearly that he did want to have his minions. These are his allies who are afraid of him; nevertheless they are on his side.
Approach to the Inmost Cave	“Those whom I could persuade to talk told me that Riddle was obsessed with his parentage.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 240)	Voldemort's teenage years were of pure development of his evilness. He had a hunch that he was special and he wanted to prove that he was. He began a journey to look for his ancestry, proving that he really did come from royal bloodlines.
The Ordeal	“Meanwhile, in the village of Little Hangleton, a maid was running along the High Street, screaming that there were three bodies lying in the drawing room of the big house: Tom Riddle Senior and his mother and father.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 242)	Voldemort went through many ordeals, but one of the most crucial ones is where he murdered his father and grandparents. This should get rid of his muggle ancestry and his forever internal fight with the fact that he is only half-blood.
The Reward	“lamenting the loss of Marvolo’s last heirloom, and is buried beside the prison, alongside the other poor souls who have expired within its walls.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 243)	Voldemort acquires a Slytherin’s heirloom, and sending his relative to prison, and getting away with his crime.
The Road Back	“Then he returned to the Gaunt hovel, performed the complex bit of magic that would implant a false memory in his uncle’s mind, laid Morfin’s wand beside	This stage describes Voldemort committing yet another act of evil and this time he erases the evidence where he would be

	its unconscious owner, pocketed the ancient ring he wore, and departed.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 243)	able to return as nothing happened to this day to day life.
Resurrection	“They do not call me ‘Tom’ anymore,” he said. “These days, I am known as —” (Rowling, 2005, p. 292)	Previously known by everyone as Tom Riddle, Voldemort has as well a resurrection. This resurrection is shown when he finally decides to get rid of his filthy muggle name and renames himself Lord Voldemort. Not only is this significant for him, but this would become taboo where only people who are not afraid of him speak his name. The change to Lord Voldemort is Tom Riddle, the handsome student and one of the most brilliant people turning point into Evil and most feared wizard of all time..
Return with the Elixir	“I won’t say a word, sir,” said Riddle, and he left, but not before Harry had glimpsed his face, which was full of that same wild happiness it had worn when he had first found out that he was a wizard, the sort of happiness that did not enhance his handsome features, but made them, somehow, less human...” (Rowling, 2005, p. 328)	The elixir for Voldemort is the knowledge and confirmation that he had about Horcruxes. Voldemort had asked professor Slughorn about Horcruxes and he discovers that he may have his soul split multiple times in order to accomplish his ultimate goal, immortality.

Figure 2 Literary analysis chart of *The Hero’s Journey for Lord Voldemort* by Henry Villalobos (2022)

4.2.3 Comparison between Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort

The third chart will draw a comparison of both Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort to traditional heroes and villains in other works of literature and media. This chart will include three columns one with a superpower or aptitude that characterizes the super hero or villain, the second with a quote or passage from the books to display the characteristic as evidence and the last column containing the researcher's interpretation.

Characteristics of a traditional hero or villain	Event from the book describing the traditional hero or villain	Researcher's interpretation
Pure Evil	<p>“There was a b-basin full of potion on the island. The D-Dark Lord made Kreacher drink it ...” The elf quaked from head to foot. “Kreacher drank, and as he drank he saw terrible thing ... Kreacher’s insides burned...” (Rowling, 2007, p. 127)</p>	<p>Voldemort always had a sense of grandeur. Even when he was just a kid displaying characteristics of a bully or a person that has no concern for the suffering of others. The only thing that matters to Voldemort is himself and he commits acts of evil to anyone who dares to oppose him.</p>
Quest for Immortality	<p>“I won’t say a word, sir,” said Riddle, and he left, but not before Harry had glimpsed his face, which was full of that same wild happiness it had worn when he had first found out that he was a wizard, the sort of happiness that did not enhance his handsome features, but made them, somehow, less human...” (Rowling, 2005, p. 328)</p>	<p>Villains often opt for conquering the world or looking for immortality. Voldemort approaches the darkest forms of magic and creates 6 Horcruxes. Items that will prevent his death even if his body is destroyed. He also sought to destroy the one person who would be able to stop him, Harry Potter.</p>
Superpowers	<p>“Harry, I can’t believe it... You conjured up a Patronus that</p>	<p>Harry always displayed super power like abilities. In a world</p>

	<p>drove away all those dementors! That’s very, very advanced magic.” “I knew I could do it this time,” said Harry, “because I’d already done it... Does that make sense?” (Rowling, 2000, p. 274)</p> <p>“And then I ask myself, but how could they have believed I would not rise again? They, who knew the steps I took, long ago, to guard myself against mortal death? They, who had seen proofs of the immensity of my power in the times when I was mightier than any wizard living?” (Rowling, 2003, p. 413)</p>	<p>filled with wizards who can perform spells, Harry excelled at defense against the dark arts. The audience got glimpses of Harry's extraordinary powers as he grew up learning at Hogwarts. He even performed a spell far more advance than his age and was able to fight against hundreds of dementors at once. Voldemort is known to be the most powerful evil wizard to ever lived. Everyone was even afraid to speak at loud his name and that is how powerful he was. Only a handful of people would dare to say “Voldemort” without even flinching. Voldemort pushed the boundaries of dark magic far greater than any other wizard by many acts that he committed and one of the most important ones: the creation of multiple Horcruxes.</p>
<p>Origin Story</p>	<p>“You-Know-Who killed ‘em. An’ then — an’ this is the real myst’ry of the thing — he tried to kill you, too.” (Rowling, 1998, p. 35)</p> <p>“Nasty night. And this girl, not much older than I was myself at the time, came staggering up the front steps. Well, she wasn’t the</p>	<p>Both Harry and Voldemort are orphans. Harry was left at his aunt Petunia’s doorstep when he was just a baby, while Voldemort’s mom gave birth to him and died at an orphanage. They both have a story where no good parental figure is present on their lives so they have that</p>

	<p>first. We took her in, and she had the baby within the hour. And she was dead in another hour.” (Rowling, 2005, p. 427)</p>	<p>similarity. They also share their love and thinking about Hogwarts as their home. Both hated going back to their houses for the summer vacations and all they wanted to do was to stay at Hogwarts.</p> <p>When it comes to their personalities, relationships, decision-making abilities, they grew up completely different from one another and they are opposites of a coin.</p>
<p>Sacrifice for others</p>	<p>“I was ready to die to stop you from hurting these people - " "But you did not!" " - I meant to, and that's what did it. I've done what my mother did. They're protected from you.” (Rowling, 2007, p. 498)</p>	<p>Voldemort never showed any sign of care for others, and there is no example of him caring about anybody else's life besides his.</p> <p>On the other hand, Harry is one of the bravest, humble, and selfless hero in literature. Harry’s mother sacrificed herself and provided a magic protection for Harry. Harry was willing to die for others if that meant that Voldemort would stop his rampage. He let Voldemort kill him on the Forbidden Forrest, which gave everyone at the castle a love protection against Voldemort’s attacks.</p>

Figure 3 Literary analysis chart for the Comparison of Harry and Voldemort to a traditional hero and villain by Henry Villalobos (2022)

4.3 Themes, Symbols, and Motifs In Harry Potter

4.3.1 Themes in Harry Potter

4.3.1.1 Death

Death is one of the themes of the Harry Potter Series. Death is present throughout all of the books and it is a central theme. Not only Harry but also many characters suffer losses in the form of death. Harry having his parents killed by Voldemort while he was just a baby is what started it all for the readers. We have Harry, now an orphan, due to Voldemort murdering his parents while we also have Voldemort trying to prevent the prophecy from fulfilling and trying to avoid death but ended up getting his body destroyed by his own killing curse.

Harry confronts death and it is on the brink of dying in every book. Always an event poses a threat to Harry's life. In the fourth book, Cedric Diggory gets murdered right in front of Harry, so that is Harry's "first" time experiencing death as a grown person. He has to deal with this death, which makes every day of his life feel more real than ever. He keeps losing close people to him as the story progresses and even him is killed at the end by Voldemort. Finally, Harry conquers and becomes the master of death by becoming the true owner of the Deathly Hallows, which are told to come from Death itself.

In contrast, Voldemort is so afraid of death that it is this fear that causes him to fail ultimately. He spends his entire adolescence and adult life trying to become immortal by creating his Horcruxes. Upon hearing a part of the prophecy that he interprets as Harry, the one who will kill him, he set-ups on his quest to kill baby Harry Potter. Voldemort despised the normal and death was just one of the human futures that he did not want to share as it was non-magical. He

murdered hundreds of people in his lifetime and it took one boy to finally put him face to face to what he feared the most, Death.

4.3.1.2 Love and sacrifice

A mother's love or love sacrifice is the most powerful form of magic, as we understand in the Harry Potter series. Love is pure, innocent and selfless and it is present from the beginning of the story even right to the final act. Voldemort fails to understand this "human" characteristic from time to time. His curse rebounds and kills him due to Lily, Harry's mom, sacrifice. Love is what gives all of the good guys a glimpse of hope to keep fighting. It is what makes them stay together, battle together, and finally, conquer evil together. Even Harry sacrifices at the end of the story and the power of this love sacrifice protects all of his friends against deadly curses from Lord Voldemort.

4.3.1.3 Where you come from does not matter

The books give the audience an important lesson. It is not where you come from or where you were born, it is what you want to do with your life and always to strive forward. Harry is the perfect example that even when they both had horrible childhood and did not enjoy of a life with parents, you may still be someone who can provide something positive to society. Voldemort's beginning where similar to Harry's, but he was his complete opposite. He lusted for power and wanted to punish all, even innocent people, and he had no social skills whatsoever even to let him to become a serial killer.

4.3.1.4 Control via Corruption

Just like the real world, the wizarding world has many political characteristics. Corruption spreads from the Ministry of Magic to Hogwarts School. Many workers from the ministry and followers of Lord Voldemort perform acts of intimidation, scam and even murdering in order for everyone to follow the Dark Lord. This corruption even spreads to Hogwarts when the Minister for Magic believed that the Headmaster, Dumbledore was trying to create an army to fight against the Ministry.

4.3.1.5 For The Greater Good

The greater good refers to getting tasks done no matter who is hurt or what it needs to be done to accomplish said tasks. Dumbledore is the main culprit for the good side. He set off to teach Harry and provide him with all of the tools to destroy Voldemort. It didn't really matter if he was in danger as he had to be the one that would destroy Lord Voldemort. On the villain side, Voldemort murdered many people in order to impose fear on mostly everyone. He also killed people in order to create his finest and most beloved objects, the Horcruxes which granted him immortality.

4.3.2 Symbols in Harry Potter

4.3.2.1 Abracadabra

It is shown in the books as Avada Kedavra. It is the killing curse said to be unblockable and irreversible. This symbol comes from the Middle Ages (Cirlot, 2020) and it means to send someone to die or let that thing be killed or destroyed.

4.3.2.2 Scar or Marking

Harry's scar symbolizes his individuality. Harry is unique even as a wizard. He is the only one to have ever survived the killing curse and he is the only one that is destined to kill the Dark Lord. He will forever be marked as long as he lives with his unique scar given by Lord Voldemort. This scar hurts Harry when Voldemort is feeling strong emotions just like scars could hurt someone when they have a trauma.

4.3.2.3 Snake

The snake in the Harry Potter books is a symbol of strength and destruction. Nagini, Voldemort's pet snake, imposes fear and the reader knows that she is a force to be reckon with. She is also a feminine symbol as Nagini the snake is described as she. She provided Voldemort with snake venom providing him with a potion that was able to make a temporary body. These traits connect her with feminine features, as females are the ones who give life. The Basilisk is another snake present in the books who kills their pray just by looking at them. If it is looked at indirectly, it petrifies its foes just like Medusa from Greek Mythology.

4.3.2.4 Rat

Rats are small creatures known to carry sickness. They are also associated with dirtiness and nasty. Peter Pettigrew has the ability to turn himself into a rat. He is known for being a traitor, a coward, and someone who is always afraid. He was the one who betrayed the Potters and he would always hide behind his more powerful friends. Peter was a rat when it came to his personality and his actions.

4.3.2.5 Mirror

The Mirror of Erised, which is an anagram for Desire, is a magical object that appears in the books. The mirror is a symbol of the imagination and may reflect what the user is thinking (Cirlot, 2020). The mirror present in the book has the power to see into someone's mind and display his or her most inner desire. It shows its user images of what their soul or heart is craving at the moment thus the happiest person on Earth will only see themselves standing there.

4.3.3 Motifs in Harry Potter

4.3.3.1 Phoenix

The phoenix creature is a magical animal that resurrects upon its ashes. They have the power to die and are later come back to life from their ashes thus making them immortal. They represent resurrection and immortality-appearing time and time to save both Harry and Dumbledore against Voldemort. Voldemort's own wand also has a phoenix feather which even shows how he always meant to seek a way to immortality.

4.3.3.2 Discrimination

Constant discrimination is a motif present in the books. Intolerance is present on both sides of the spectrum. Voldemort despises muggles and non-magical folk and the same can be said about some wizards who think of themselves as pure blood. Some of these wizards also hate anything that is not either wizards or witches. They hate and discriminate against werewolves, giants, goblins, elves, and even their own kind who may like other muggles. Not all, but some muggles are no better. The Dursleys for example, hate anything that has to do with magic. They despise Harry and his family for this and have always made sure that Harry receives some punishment when the subject of magic is brought up.

4.3.3.3 The number 7

The author was not shy about this number's recurrent appearance throughout the books. The number seven is described as a perfect number. This number represents magic and is something special from the heavens as it represents perfection (Cirlot, 2020). J.K Rowling shows the number seven on numerous occasions: from the number of books in her novel to 7 described as a magical number. Harry also wore the number 7 in his quidditch robes and the sport is played with seven players. In addition, Voldemort's soul was divided into seven pieces. The students at Hogwarts spend seven years at school, seven main subjects are taught at school, and it even goes further as seven Weasleys children exist.

4.3.3.4 Green eyes

Harry and his mother Lily share the same eye color, green eyes. The audience is constantly reminded of this feature that mother and son share. The eyes are depicted as symbols of a gateway of a door to someone's soul. On the other hand, green may represent innocence. Both Harry and Lily are pure hearted characters and this motif is even more important when we find that Severus Snape had always been in love with Lily. Harry's eyes are the only reminder of Lily from Snape's point of view of all her beauty and innocence.

4.3.3.5 Name Taboo

Very few witches and wizards dare to call Voldemort by his name. They would rather call him "he who must not be named". The name is used as a tool to impose fear, respect and power to its user (Garry, & Hasan, 2016). Previously known as Tom Riddle, Voldemort created a name that he knew would make anybody who dare to speak it pay for it. There were

only a handful of people who would say “Voldemort” out loud on these individuals were people who recognize Voldemort’s weakness thus eliminating the fear factor of saying his name.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

This work attempted to conclude its main and specific objectives. Each was carefully analyzed via instruments, and this chapter will present the researcher's final comments. The researcher will point out his findings and whether he could have positive, negative, or no results from them. Furthermore, the researcher will elaborate on the research question, "What are the differences and similarities between the hero and villain's journey in the Harry Potter saga?" Lastly, a set of recommendations shall be provided for anyone who wishes to follow a similar topic, structure, or book so they may apply these to their work.

5.2 Conclusions

A thorough analysis was done of the *Harry Potter* novels. The books were read to provide a conclusion of the main objective presented in Chapter one, "To analyze the presence of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter books." Consequently, the Hero's Journey was applied to each book allowing the researcher to make his conclusion. The 12 stages were applied, considering both Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort, the main protagonist and antagonist of the novels. This analysis, including the tables and how they were presented into sections, made it possible for the three specific objectives to be closed. It will be further explained in the below sections of this chapter.

5.2.1 To apply the Hero's Journey in the main character, Harry Potter.

The researcher of this work used a chart containing three columns to apply the Hero's Journey to Harry Potter, the novel's main character. In order to keep everything organized matter, the first column followed the 12 stages of the Hero's Journey. The books were read, and there was notetaking to do so that the second column could be completed. This is where most of the work was done, as the researcher had to pay close attention to the events involving Harry in the books. Luckily for the researcher, all the stages of the Hero's Journey could be applied in all the novels. Next, the third column describing the researcher's interpretation of the events was well picked as this allows for freethinking on the researcher's end. A more thorough explanation of the stages is given in detail below, which allowed for the successful completion of the first specific objective.

5.2.1.1 Ordinary World

The first stage was one of the easiest to find for Harry. Harry represents the everyday man; he and his world are as ordinary as they can be. The author has structured each year for Harry, seemingly following the Hero's Journey. The books always begin describing how lonely and muggle-like Harry's world is. The audience experiences Harry's loneliness and desire to go to Hogwarts and escape this muggle world.

5.2.1.2 The Call to Adventure

This next stage is also found in Harry in all of the books. This call is where the hero first gets an opportunity to embark on a journey. The audience may find this stage at the beginning of each book as this is the stage that takes Harry away from his home in Surrey. There is some skepticism in Harry's mind because he has yet to experience an adventure. Each book shows its

readers events where Harry gets an excuse to escape his lame life in the muggle world and travel to the magic world.

5.2.1.3 The Refusal of the Call

This stage denotes Harry's doubts and ignorance at the beginning of each book. He grew up in the muggle world; therefore, he still has a lot to learn, and he shows this by being cautious about what adventures he embarks. He does not deny flat out the main adventure, but he surely has doubts and concerns.

5.2.1.4 The Meeting the Mentor

Dumbledore is the first mentor that Tom has known. Tom has no respect for others, including adults or workers at the orphanage, but he does show respect and is even intrigued by Dumbledore. Whether he likes it or not, Tom meets Professor Dumbledore, who teaches him what could be his most important discovery until this point of the story, that he is a wizard.

5.2.1.5 Crossing the Threshold

An important event in all the books is how the first years are sorted into their house. The four houses at Hogwarts represent different aspects of someone's personality and will serve as the student's home for the rest of their school years. Tom's crossing of the threshold shows its reader how this is real and will be Tom's life for the years to come. The sorting of the houses serves as a ritual where Tom is sorted into Slytherin house, known for having ambitious and clever students.

5.2.1.6 Test, Allies and Enemies

The sixth stage is the one that includes examples by the dozens. This stage is called Test, allies, and enemies. Harry has to deal with new challenges in every book, where the stakes may become harder and harder. He is lucky to find friends everywhere in this new world who would accompany him and make him a better person and wizard. Harry, who made Lord Voldemort disappear, also means that he has many enemies. His allies help him to fight his enemies, and his enemies propose challenges and new ways to test his abilities.

5.2.1.7 Approach to the Inmost Cave

The author's structure again shines at this stage, as the researcher found it in all books. This stage, Approach to the Inmost Cave, is very open to interpretation and could have taken place in other places that the researcher did not mention. For Harry, the quotes were selected when our main protagonist would face his most difficult task until that point in the story. Coincidentally, these were all real places that could be compared to real caves.

5.2.1.8 The Ordeal

Harry's Ordeals are present by the bunch. The researcher decided to cite the events in the books where Harry was about to face or step into a fight. These fights were physical and meant a great deal for Harry's inner strength and will to conquer the villain. Courage is one of Harry's most outstanding qualities, and he does not know how to be a coward. Due to this quality, he knows he must fight the bad guy even if he is not powerful enough.

5.2.1.9 The Reward

Having conquered all hardships, Harry gets The Reward in each book. These come in different shapes, as they are not necessarily an item. The examples provided as items were rewards given by others out of Harry's courage, loyalty, and bravery. Harry's perseverance

allowed him to collect the rewards that helped him against his foe. Other rewards that Harry gathers come to him as tools that allow him to survive and continue with his quest.

5.2.1.10 The Road back

The Road backstage took much work to find in the correct order. The events taken from the books represent moments where Harry has already had his ordeal and got his reward, but he may need to return for unfinished business. This could be the changing locations, returning to try to save his friends, or returning from the battle he just fought, mental or physical. These novels defer to others, as Harry does not look back to the muggle world.

5.2.1.11 The Resurrection

The Resurrection is the confirmation that Harry has defeated evil. He is at a place where he is finally recovering and resting from his previous battle. Aid has come, and he is having his well-deserved quiet time. These events could have meant his death, but he is resurrected from his physical or mental injuries. One of the examples provided shows Harry being brought back to life.

5.2.1.12 Return with the Elixir

Finally, the Return to the Elixir stage. Rowling's structure fits perfectly with the one from the Hero's Journey. The elixir is the aspect that will help reset the events and allow the story to recycle into a continuation. The elixirs for Harry are all the knowledge acquired in his year at Hogwarts. This knowledge is extremely important, and he takes it to his ordinary world. He needed all the events and consequences to gather and bring with his new self this newfound wisdom. Harry's newly learned wisdom helped him on his journey and will help

him and others on his final goal; to bring peace to the world upon destroying Lord Voldemort.

In conclusion, Harry's Hero's Journey was successfully applied throughout the story. The structure of the Hero's Journey fits perfectly with how J.K Rowling designed her main hero of the story. Harry is a hero anyone can relate to, and he is different once the novels are concluded compared to how he started.

5.2.2 To identify where the Hero's Journey applies to Lord Voldemort.

The second specific objective for this work was to identify where the Hero's Journey applied to the story's main antagonist, Lord Voldemort. The researcher created an identical chart to the first objective containing three columns. This chart followed the same pattern to allow consistency and more understanding of the presentation of the information. Once again, a column of the 12 stages of the Hero's Journey was the first column where close reading was done, looking for Voldemort's Hero's Journey. The books are read almost in their entirety from the perspective of Harry, so finding the stages of Voldemort was a tremendous challenge. Even more challenging was to find the evidence for the second column. This second column is where the researcher writes the quotes from the books, and only the book presents Lord Voldemort's backstory. *The Half-Blood Prince* contains all the stages of the Hero's Journey, whereas no other book from the novel does. Lastly, the researcher will close his comments and elaborate on the third column containing his interpretation in the below sections.

5.2.2.1 Ordinary World

The first stage was successfully found in the sixth entry of the *Harry Potter and the Half-blood Prince* novel. Lord Voldemort, known as just Tom Riddle back then, lives as an Orphan.

He is at an orphanage where he grows up with other kids and this is his world. The author shows the audience how normal of a world Tom lives in. Tom even thinks that Dumbledore, who visits him is just another doctor who has come to see him. The magical world is not yet present in Tom's life and the world he lives in is as ordinary as they come.

5.2.2.2 The Call to Adventure

This next stage is extremely similar to Harry's from the first book. Tom is visited by Professor Dumbledore, who tells him that he is a wizard. J.K Rowling loves to make her main protagonist and antagonist have a similar origin story. This is done so that the audience feels empathy toward Tom so that we do not disregard him as a potential hero straight away. Tom, like Harry, gets the opportunity of a lifetime to change where and how he lives. The opportunity is to leave an orphan's pitiful and empty life.

5.2.2.3 The Refusal of the Call

Tom's refusal of the call is an event that could have changed everything about the story. He denies questioning to go with Dumbledore to buy his school supplies. Unlike Harry, who goes with Hagrid, Tom is selfish and believes his independence is more important. Had he accepted Dumbledore's offering to accompany him, it would have meant that Tom was more dependent. This dependency, in Tom's mind, shows him as a weak person.

5.2.2.4 The Meeting the Mentor

Tom meets his mentor in Albus Dumbledore. This mentor figure shows himself at the orphanage where Tom lived, and he offers him a place at Hogwarts. He is also taught by Professor Slughorn who gives him an extremely important piece of knowledge that he was looking for, the creation of multiple Horcruxes..

5.2.2.5 Crossing the Threshold

Now that Tom has fully accepted his adventure, our hero goes through the next stage, The Crossing of the Threshold. As his new journey officially begins, Tom has stepped away from this world and he is now at this new magical world. This the stage where Tom embraces his quest and he decides to go to Hogwarts. He will be sorted into the Slytherin house as he accepts the challenges ahead.

5.2.2.6 Test, Allies and Enemies

Once again, Tom shows how different in personality he is to Harry. Tom never really calls someone a friend because he is an egocentric person. He truly believes he is above all, so a word like "friend" is not found in his vocabulary. However, Tom is an opportunist so he develops relationships with other students at Hogwarts. In the example given on the second instrument, we see how allies surround Tom. These are the same allies that will later become the death eaters, Voldemort's closest followers.

5.2.2.7 Approach to the Inmost Cave

Tom always believed that he was special. Now he was living in the magical world where other people were similar to him as they also were wizards. He begins to look up at this ancestry, proving him more worthy of this magic than any other wizard. This stage represents how Tom wants to be different because he feels extraordinary.

5.2.2.8 The Ordeal

Tom's ordeal would make anyone's neck hairs stand on their end. He has always feel special and superior to anyone, but he cannot live with the fact that he is not a full-blood wizard.

This, in Tom's opinion, makes him grotesque. The fact that he comes from a family with a muggle for a father makes him sick, so he decides to take matters into his own hands. He goes to his old father and grandparent's house and murders all of them. This should get rid of the filth, according to this evil villain.

5.2.2.9 The Reward

Tom has committed murder and gets away with it but his reward is what he collects from all of this. His uncle is imprisoned and taken to jail where he will live for the rest of his days. Meanwhile, Tom steals the family heirloom he so wished to have. This ring heirloom is not only a reward because it is an object, the reward comes from Tom's desire to finally own it. The ring comes from a bloodline of relatives of Slytherin, the Gaunts. The Gaunts are now out of his way because his uncle will rot in prison and he, Tom, stands as the last relative of Slytherin.

5.2.2.10 The Road back

The Road back happens right after Tom's fantastic plan to make his uncle the culprit of the murder of the Riddles. Tom has cast many difficult spells to make his uncle forget what truly happen and make him confess to the murder of the Riddles, Tom's family on his father's side. This stage symbolizes how Tom has fully embraced the life of a murderer without remorse. He can simply go back to his day-to-day life.

5.2.2.11 The Resurrection

This event feels like the day Tom Riddle died. Tom always hated his muggle name as it reminded him of his ancestry that was not so special from his father side. He created a name based on his name Tom Marvolo Riddle and made it an anagram for "I am Lord Voldemort". He had stepped into the dark arts so deeply that wizards started to fear him. His new name, Lord

Voldemort, became a taboo that only extremely powerful wizards would dare to speak. This newfound name represents one of Tom's deepest desires coming to fruition, and he would now definitely feel unique and even more special than he had ever felt.

5.2.2.12 Return with the Elixir

Finally, the information and confirmation provided by Professor Slughorn. The last stage for Tom Riddle is as Harry's was, knowledge. Tom had taken upon his quest to discover the darkest magic ever. This dark magic is called Horcrux. A Horcrux is an item where the user may place a piece of his soul. If the user's body is destroyed, the creator of the Horcrux will still have the piece of his soul inside the Horcrux. Tom went to the only professor he trusted and asked him about the number of Horcruxes he could create. Tom asked if a total of seven was possible and Slughorn confirmed this. From this day forward, Voldemort would not rest until he had his immortality secured by having as many Horcruxes available.

In conclusion, the second specific objective was completed. The researcher was able to identify the Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort. It is important to clarify that the only book where this was possible was the sixth book of the novels. This book is extremely rich in Voldemort's past, and these events are shown to the audience chronologically. This helped the researcher to fit the Hero's Journey structure for Lord Voldemort and confirmed that even a villain could have his Hero's Journey.

5.2.3 To compare Harry and Voldemort to a traditional hero and villain.

The comparison of Harry and Voldemort completes the third specific objective. The researcher successfully finished this last objective by correctly using his final instrument, a table.

The first column contains a typical characteristic found in heroes or villains. Next, a column that shows an event from the books that best fits the characteristic from the first column. Finally, an interpretation of the researcher from these events will be elaborated on in the below sections.

5.2.3.1 Pure Evil

Lord Voldemort grew up as a human and died as a human. He was by no means an alien or a deity which makes this characteristic even scarier. We may find other stories where the main villain is pure evil, but they are usually not human. On the other hand, our main antagonist was once just a kid who grew up to become evil to his core. When he was a kid, he enjoyed torturing the other kids at the orphanage; those pleasures only grew as he grew up. Voldemort would become the most feared evil wizard of all time who would end up with hundreds of murders on his body count. To make him even more unpleasant, he felt no remorse after all of these murders.

5.2.3.2 Quest for Immortality

This is without a doubt, Voldemort's main quest. He seeks immortality above anything else until he finds out he may get his wish. The only way anyone could kill Voldemort would be if they destroyed all of his Horcruxes and then destroyed his body. Voldemort assures his immortality by splitting his soul into these items; for many years, he was considered immortal. On the other hand, Harry is the complete opposite of Voldemort. Harry became the master of death when he became the true owner of the deathly hallows, and he only used this power to protect others. He became immortal to Voldemort without even wanting it or thinking about it, which is quite ironic.

5.2.3.3 Superpowers

Both characters live in a world where doing magic is normal. By this definition alone, one can say that they possess superpowers. However, both Harry and Voldemort may be considered as being more powerful than the rest of their kind. Evidence is shown for both characters displaying magic that others could not, whether by coincidence or because they wanted it to cast it. Harry is known as “The boy who lived” because when he was a baby, he survived the killing curse from Lord Voldemort.

Furthermore, Harry displays abilities that no other wizard on his school year has performed. An example is the Patronus charm he performed to tackle hundreds of dementors when he was 13 years old. Finally, he was always the best at defense against the dark arts class where the students would need to know spells to defend themselves from dark creatures or dark spells. Similarly to Harry, Voldemort, without a doubt, has superpowers. He is the most feared evil wizard of all time and the most powerful evil wizard of all time. Voldemort could do spells that no one dared attempt, not even Dumbledore. The dark lord went far being dark magic and not only created one Horcrux, which in itself is extremely difficult but when beyond anyone else and created seven of them.

5.2.3.4 Origin Story

Harry and Voldemort share an origin story: they are both orphans. Harry is an orphan because Voldemort killed his parents when he was just a baby, while Voldemort is too because his mother died at birth and his father abandoned her when she was pregnant with baby Tom. One of the aspects that the author of the book does so well is introducing characters that do not fit into their stereotypes. Her most powerful writing comes from the development of two characters that may look similar on the surface but end up being complete opposites by the time the story ends.

5.2.3.5 Sacrifice for Others

A typical hero characteristic is that they sacrifice something or for someone else. Harry does exactly this multiple times throughout the story. By the end of the last book, he emulates his mom's sacrifice by not putting up a fight so that Voldemort may kill him to save his friends. After his sacrifice of pure selflessness and love, every curse cast by Voldemort that was aimed at his friends missed its target. They were all safe and unharmed thanks to Harry's sacrifice.

In conclusion, both characters truly represent what evil and goodness is. Both have extremely similar upbringings, but their differences become more prevalent as they grow up and are exposed to other people. Their choices shaped the two of them to end up in opposite sides of good and evil. Voldemort chooses the path of evil and murder meanwhile, Harry stays humble and selfless.

5.3 Restatement of the Research Question

The investigation resulted in positive results, so the research question remains: "What are the differences and similarities between the hero and villain's journey in the Harry Potter saga?"

5.4 Unexpected Results

All of the books fit perfectly for Harry's Hero's Journey, with multiple examples of the stages, so another researcher could very well have different results. As for Voldemort, only *The Half-blood Prince* had the Hero's Journey for him. The unexpected result is that all 12 stages fit Voldemort's story on this book when very few pages were dedicated to him.

5.5 Recommendations

The researcher of this work does have some recommendations. He hopes others who pursue a similar topic, book or approach consider the below. First, choose a book they truly and honestly have a passion for. If this passion exists, even when they have no answer for the section they are trying to complete, they will eventually be able to complete it.

Next, time management and knowing their capabilities. The amount of work, research, reading and writing that will have to be done is unpredictable. Therefore, it is encouraging to set times for every task and try to complete the task on the time they set for completion. Adjust the time if the task cannot be completed on the time set.

Moreover, stick with the 12 stages of the Hero's Journey from Vogler and not the 17 stages from Campbell, although if they really want a challenge, they will have more power. A close read and analysis of other characters besides Harry and Voldemort could be fun. For example, they may choose to analyze Ron or Hermione, who, along with Harry, make together the "golden trio". They could be analyzed for archetypes described by Carl Jung and have them compared to each other.

Finally, this work could have gone in different ways. An example is choosing a different book or going for just one book. Another way would be to choose a different set of instruments and not use tables or charts, instead going for an interview or survey. The best advice the investigator could provide to close this work is to ask as many questions as possible, as it is better to gain knowledge from their answer than remain ignorant.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1

Figure 1

Literary analysis chart of The Hero's Journey for Harry Potter

Hero's Journey Stage	Harry's Hero's Journey events from the Books	Researcher's interpretation of Harry's Journey
The Ordinary World		
Call to Adventure		
Refusal of the Call		
Meeting the Mentor		
Crossing the First Threshold		
Test, Allies and Enemies		
Approach to the Inmost Cave		
The Ordeal		
The Reward		
The Road Back		
Resurrection		
Return with the Elixir		

Figure 1. Literary analysis chart of The Hero's Journey for Harry Potter by Henry Villalobos

(2022)

Appendix 2

Figure 2

Literary analysis chart of The Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort

Hero's Journey Stage	Voldemort's Hero's Journey events from the Books	Researcher's interpretation of Voldemort's Journey
The Ordinary World		
Call to Adventure		
Refusal of the Call		
Meeting the Mentor		
Crossing the First Threshold		
Test, Allies and Enemies		
Approach to the Inmost Cave		
The Ordeal		
The Reward		
The Road Back		
Resurrection		
Return with the Elixir		

Figure 2. Literary analysis chart of The Hero's Journey for Lord Voldemort by Henry Villalobos

(2022)

Appendix 3

Figure 3

Literary analysis chart for the Comparison of Harry and Voldemort to a traditional hero and villain

Characteristics of a traditional hero or villain	Event from the book describing the traditional hero or villain	Researcher's interpretation
Pure Evil		
Quest for Immortality		
Superpowers		
Origin Story		
Sacrifice for Others		

Figure 3. Literary analysis chart for the Comparison of Harry and Voldemort to a traditional hero and villain by Henry Villalobos (2022)