

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN HARRY
POTTER FIFTH MOVIE “HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE
PHOENIX”**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S. Pd.I)* in English Department of
Educational Faculty



By:

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DECLARATION

In the Name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

Hereby the writer declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer herself and it is not containing materials written and has been published by other people and other people's idea except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to account her graduating paper if in the future it can be proved of containing others' idea or in fact, the writer imitates the other's graduating paper.

Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and she hopes that this declaration can be understood.

Salatiga, February 6th, 2012

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES

Case: Okventia Rahma Lutan's Graduating Paper

Dear
The Head of State Institute of
Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Okventia Rahma Lutan's graduating paper entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN HARRY POTTER FIFTH MOVIE "HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX"**, I have dedicated and would like to propose that if could be accepted by Educational Faculty, and I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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GRADUATING PAPER

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN

HARRY POTTER FIFTH MOVIE

“HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX”

CREATED BY:

OKVENTIA RAHMA LUTAN

11307013

Has been brought to the board examiners of English Department of Educational Faculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga on February 29th 2012, and hereby considered to completely fulfill the requirement of the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)* in English and Education Department.

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MOTTO

If there is a will there is a way

:: Pauline Kael ::

Everything comes from positive thinking and confidence.

Strength of mind can help wishes come true ☺

:: Esza_Supernova ::

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this graduating paper for them who were being my motivator:

1. My wonderful mom (Dades Sriyati) Million thanks mom... your sincerity, your prayer, love and everything that you gave to me. I love you, Mom... You're everything to me.
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10. My best friend in TBI A 2007: Dewi, Merita, Mbak Siwi, Maftukhah, Nunung, Randika, Anas, Ovie, Dwi Prihati, Tari, Cupet, etc nice to know you all...go ahead to brighter future!
11. My Hero SUPERNOVA: Mas Esza, Mas Wawa, Mas Dedy, Mas Katink, Mas Randy, Mas Angga. Thanks for give me special support. I always miss you all... Success brother!
12. My little family in Salatiga Masivers Community and Supernovans Semarang, nice to know you, guys. Keep solid!
13. My husband will be, I don't know who you are but I know you've reserved for me. ☺

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In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful, The Lord of the Universe. Because of Him the writer is able to finish the graduating paper as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English Department of Educational Faculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.

Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from darkness to the lightness.

This graduating paper entitle: An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix” presented to English Department of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Degree. It is important for the writer to say thanks to people behind the making of this graduating paper. The writer would like thanks to:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M. Ag, as the Head of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
2. Maslihatul Umami, S. Pd.I, M. A, as the head of English Department.
3. Drs. A. Bahrudin, M. Ag, as the Academic Counselor.
4. Mr. Norwanto, M. Hum, as my counselor in writing this graduating paper. Thank you very much for your patience and guidance.
5. To all lecturers of English Department, the writer deeply thanks for your advices, knowledge, and kindness.

6. My beloved mother, father, and sister who always give a support, care, and pray to reach my desire. I love you so much.
7. My big family of Racana Kusuma Dilaga-Woro Srikandhi, BRIGSUS, CEC, Salatiga Masivers Community and Supernovans Semarang thanks for every moment we share together. I never forget it. You always in my mind and my heart.
8. My Hero Supernova, d'Masiv, and Mr. Benny Ridwan, M.Hum, you are meaningful to me.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. The writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the reader for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, February 29th, 2012



The Writer

Okventia Rahma Lutan

ABSTRACT

Lutan, Okventia Rahma. 2012. An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix". Graduating Paper. English Department of Education Faculty State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
Counselor: Norwanto, M. Hum

Keywords: Figurative Language, Message

The purpose of this research are divided into two parts. The first purpose of this research is to find out the types of figurative languages used in this movie. The second purpose is to find out the messages conveyed in this movie. The methodology of this research is qualitative descriptive study, it means that it does not need statistic approach to explore the material. In this research the writer analyzes about the using of figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie. Qualitative research is a search of which the data is written or oral words are descriptive's analyzed. The result of this research is there are some of figurative language those used in the dialogue of the movie. From the analysis, it can be concluded there are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, hyperbole, litotes and irony. After analyzing the data, it appears that the use of figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie is regarded as an instrument by the author to convey their ideas in the movie dialogue.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Movie is a medium that disseminates moving pictures, that is the series of images projected on a screen in order to create the illusion (deception) motion of the living. Movie is one of important part of human life. Movie also becomes one of sources of entertainment, education, and knowledge. As the popular entertainment, it can make man dissolving themselves in a world of imagination for a certain time and the one important parts of movie is communication that means dialogue. Sir John Pollock (1958) assumed:

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

In communicating with someone else, people need a certain medium called language. Some people feel not easy to understand what other people say in different language. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1992: 3), Language is a system of arbitrary vocals symbols used for human communication. The arbitrary means that the communication can be changeable. It accordance with Edward Sapir's opinion, stated that Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols (Sapir, 1921:8).

Languages are more than systems of thought transference. They are invisible garments that drape themselves about our spirit and give a predetermined form to all its symbolic expression. When the expression is of unusual significance, it called literature. (Sapir, 1921: 221)

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

Figurative language is one with its literally in compatible terms, forces the readers to attend the connotation rather than the denotation, and good figurative language is words used non in literal sense but the context of the writer's taste and purpose (Rahardianingtyas, 2010: 2). Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like hyperbole, synecdoche, irony, and personification are also figures of speech.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is a 2007 fantasy film directed by David Yates and based on the novel of the same name by J. K. Rowling. It is the fifth installment in the Harry Potter film series, written by Michael Goldenberg and produced by David Heyman and David

Barron. The story follows Harry Potter's fifth year at Hogwarts as the Ministry of Magic refuses to believe the return of Lord Voldemort. The film stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. It is the sequel to *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* and is followed by *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Order_of_the_Phoenix, last access 3rd, November)

For example Ron and Hermione dialogue using figurative language:

RON : *I look like a bloody idiot, that's why. (01:12:40)*
 -simile
HERMIONE : *No more than usual, Ron. (01:12:42)*
 -irony

Movie has a message that wants to be presented for the moviegoers. Movie invites the audiences to come to the new world, new life as if the viewers' life there. On the other hand, every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages. The audience should be able to understand what is contained within that movie.

From that point, the writer is interested in conducting the study of figurative languages used in Harry Potter Fifth Movie "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*". Here the writer carries out the research entitled:

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN
 HARRY POTTER FIFTH MOVIE "*HARRY POTTER AND THE
 ORDER OF THE PHOENIX*"**

B. Review of Related Research

The writer takes reviews of related literature from the other graduating paper as comparison and also close relation of the use of English word. They are:

The first review related to this research, the title is "Descriptive Study on Figurative Language Used in Christian Bautista's Songs" which has been research by Afidatul Barokah in 2007, the student of state Islamic studies institute (STAIN) Salatiga.

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

The second review related to this research, the title is "The Study on Figurative Language Used in English Songs in Dewa's Album "Republik Cinta"" by Endah Wahyuningsih K in 2007, the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga.

In her graduating paper, she analyzed figurative language of English Songs in Dewa's Album "Republik Cinta". According to her, there are 27% figurative languages used in all of songs. In her research she found: Lover's Rhapsody (Anaphora, Polisandaton), Flower in The Desert

(Hyperbole, Simile, and Metaphor), and Live On (Hyperbole, Apophasis, and Synecdoche). (Wahyuningsih, 2007:32).

The third review related to this research, the title is "The Using of Figurative Languages in Twilight Movie" by Okta Friantina Rahardianing Tyas in 2010, the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga.

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

This research has same theme with the first and the second review related literature research that is analyzing the figurative language, but the objectives of this research is not concern to song's lyrics but then concern with dialogue in the movie.

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

C. Research Problem

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

1. What are the types of Figurative Language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie?
2. What are the messages conveyed in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

Specifically, the purposes of the research are:

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

E. Limitations of the Study

This research is merely focused on finding figurative language used in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*" movie which directed by David Yates and based on the novel of the same name by J. K. Rowling. The dialogues in this movie become the main focuses that a researcher is going analyze.

F. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of the study as follow:

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

G. Clarification of Key Term

1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most commonly used figures of speech, but things like hyperbole, synecdoche, puns, and personification are also figures of speech.

2. Movie

Movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn about new ideas).

3. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*

"Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" is Harry Potter's fifth movie. The movie stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. It is the sequel to Harry Potter and

the Goblet of Fire and is followed by Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince

H. Methodology of the Research

In this research, the researcher applies library research technique. So that, she uses movie, book, and other writing to support the subject matter. Besides that, descriptive qualitative method is also applied to this research. According to Strauss & Corbin, Qualitative research is a kind of research which the result obtainable by statistic procedure and or by other quantities. (Syamsudin & Damaianti, 2007:73)

Finding the figurative languages in this movie needs a thoroughness exertion to achieve reliable and rigorous analysis. Methodology gives a big contribution in the way to observe the data, how to interpret and what a kind of data that should be taken in this research. Methodology helps the writer to arrange a planning of the research carefully.

In conducting the research, the writer takes a certain procedure. There are some steps in whole process of doing the research:

1. Source of the Data

The sources of main data are taken from the *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie that directed by David Yates and produced by David Heyman and David Barron in 2007, with J.K Rowling as the author. To support the main data, the writer gets other sources such as books, essays, articles, magazines, journals and all the

writing matters, which related to the study. She also takes sources from the internet. It provides up to date and valid information.

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is the fifth novel in the Harry Potter series written by J. K. Rowling. It is the longest book in the series, and was published on 21 June 2003 by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom, Scholastic in the United States, and Raincoast in Canada. Published in paperback on 10th July 2004, it is the longest in the series – 766 pages - and broke the records set by *Harry Potter & the Goblet of Fire* as the fastest selling book in history. The book has been made into a film, which was released in 2007, and has also been made into several video games by Electronic Arts. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* has won several awards, including being named an American Library Association Best Book for Young Adults in 2003. (<http://www.jkrowling.com>, last access 6th, November)

2. Technique of Collecting Data

The writer collected the data by documentation. There are some steps: first, watch *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, second search for the subtitled and tried to look for the figurative language included in this movie, the third is try to find any important details that supported this study. The writer also conducted library research in order to get the information about figurative languages from this movie.

3. Technique of Analysis Data

This research focused on the figurative languages in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie. There are the steps to analyze the data: the first is selecting the movie, choosing *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie, watching and then observing the movie carefully then make some notes related to important point which relevant to the research. The second is finding the figurative languages included in that movie and looking for other information that is relevant with the problem, and then organizing the data refer to the categories. The last step is synchronizing between the data and the theories which are used in this research.

I. Organization of the Study

The writer wants to arrange the graduating paper in order the reader can catch easily. The graduating paper is divided into five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction. It consist of Background of Study, Review of Related Research, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Clarification of Key Term, Methodology of the Research, and Organization of the Study.

Chapter II is Theories of Figurative Language. It consists of The Notion of Figurative Language and The Use of Figurative Language.

Chapter III is Literary Elements of the Movie. It consists of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Element of the Movie.

Chapter IV is Analysis and Research Finding. It consists of Data Analysis of Figurative Language, Message Conveyed in "*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*".

Chapter V is Closure. It consists of Conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORIES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

In order to define some terms used in this graduating paper, the researcher has done some literature review on books, journal, articles and internet website. Those terms include figurative expression that will be used in this thesis and also definition of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie.

This literature review is done to give theoretical foundation on this graduating paper. This second chapter will attach some definitions, descriptions and elaborations from the experts as the foundation of the study.

A. Figurative Language

Figurative language or called figure of speech is a change from the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than their literal sense to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Perrine (1963: 58), figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean that does direct statement. Robert Diyanni reveals:

“Language can be classified as either literal or figurative. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words” (2003: 563)

The precise definition of a figure of speech has proved to be as difficult as determining the limits of figurative usage. For centuries, rhetoricians have debated what each presumed figure refers to and how various figures relate to each other. As a result, *metaphor* in some approaches

contains metonymy, in others does not, and synecdoche may or may not be a kind of metaphor or metonymy. As a result, in recent years attempts to arrange the figures hierarchically have been abandoned in favor of lists in which the main devices are presented each more or less in isolation, as stylistic equals, but perhaps with notes on celebrated doubts and ambiguities about their precise natures and relationships (Rahardianingtyas, 2010: 11).

Broadly defined, a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, and some rhetoricians have classified as many as 250 separated figures. For our purposes, however, a figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another, and we need be concerned with no more than a dozen (Perrine, 1965: 54).

1. Types of Figurative Language and Their Meaning

There are 10 kinds of figurative language expressions divided into three big categories: comparative, imagery, and contradictory figurative language. Although each expert has their own definition about type of figurative expressions, but they share the same essence.

Therefore to provide clear theory on each type of figurative expressions, some definitions from some experts will be quoted.

a. Comparative figurative language

This figurative language uses comparison to illustrate their literal idea.

1) Metaphor

Metaphor is the most popular figurative language among others. A lot of people find it attractive to use metaphor in their works, because of its idea of comparing things that naturally unrelated.

According to Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 37), A metaphor is a figure of speech which omits the comparative term (like, as, that) and implies that one thing is another. In our century, Robert Frost has echoed Aristotle by suggesting that metaphor is central to poetry, and that, essentially, poetry is a way of “saying one thing and meaning another” (2008: 563).

For example:

- a) The entire world's a stage.
- b) He was a lion, roaring for food in his kitchen-jungle.

2) Simile

Simile is defined as a figure of speech containing a comparison. For more understanding about simile, Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 37) explains: a simile uses like, as, or than to express a resemblance between two essentially unlike entities.

For example:

- a) My daughter dances like an angel.
- b) John can speak Greek as naturally as a pig can squeak

3) Personification

The third comparative language is personification. It is a metaphor ascribing life to inanimate objects. Personification applies adjectives of human to inanimate things. According to Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48), Personification is a figure that bestows human traits on anything non-human; it gives the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object or a concept.

For example:

- a) My teddy bear gave me a hug.
- b) The startled little waves.

4) Metonymy

The last comparison figurative language is metonymy. According to Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48), metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one thing is applied to another with which it is closely associated. Metonymies are very common in everyday speech.

For example:

- a) Give me a light.
- b) He is addicted to the bottle.

b. Imagery figurative language

The type of this figurative language is used for concrete object and image that refers to real world's matter. There are two kinds of this type, they are Symbol and synecdoche.

1) Symbol

The first imagery figurative language is symbol. In her book, Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols.

For example:

- a) When she I loved looked every day, fresh as a rose in June.

2) Synecdoche

The second imagery figurative language is synecdoche. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language is use of a part of a thing to stands for the whole of it, vice versa.

For example:

- a) Lend me a hand
- b) "Eyes on me!"

c) Contradictory Figurative Language

In the last type of figurative language, there are four kinds of contradictory figurative language. They are: Paradox, Hyperbole, Litotes and Irony.

1) Paradox

The first contradictory figurative language is paradox. Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense. According

Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 49), a paradox is statement that seems at first glance self-contradictory or opposed to common sense.

For example:

- a) Make haste slowly
- b) If you wish to preserve your secret, wrap it up in frankness

2) Hyperbole

The second is overstatement or hyperbole. Tirajoh Frederick (1988: 48) reveals that understatement or hyperbole is an exaggeration of fact, used for serious or comic effect. According to Perrine (1963: 91) Hyperbole is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth.

For example:

- a) Faster than greased lightning!
- b) I've told him a thousand times.

3) Litotes

The third is litotes. Litotes is the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. The statement or situation of the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. M. Brumer in his blog defined litotes as a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite (1 November, 2011)

For example:

- a) I know I never could.

4) Irony

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

For example:

a) He's clever, that's why he got 5 in English.

2. The Use of Figurative Language

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

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

Obviously one of the necessary abilities for understanding literature is the ability to interpret figurative language. Every use

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

CHAPTER III

INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC ELEMENT IN HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX

In this chapter, the writer explains about the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie. Intrinsic elements include the character and characterization in this film, theme, setting, plot, point of view, language and dialogue. Extrinsic elements include the creation of the background, history, biography of the author and others, beyond the intrinsic elements. It is the elements that exist outside the body of literature. Attention to these elements will help the accuracy of the content of literary interpretation.

A. Intrinsic Element of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* Movie

1. Character / Characterization

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Major Character

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

1) Harry Potter

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

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

Harry : Mrs. Figg. (00:04:37)
Mrs. Figg : Don't put away your wand, Harry. (00:04:42)
They might come back. (00:04:45)
Dementors in Little Whinging, whatever next?
Whole world's gone topsy-turvy. (00:04:48)
Harry : I don't understand. How do you know...? (00:04:51)
Mrs. Figg : Dumbledore asked me to keep an eye on you. (00:04:55)

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

*Harry : Facing this stuff in real life is not like school.
(00:55:27)
In school, if you make a mistake, you can just try
again tomorrow. (00:55:28)
But out there when you're a second away from being
murdered... (00:55:33)
...or watching a friend die right before your eyes...
(00:55:37)
You don't know what that's like. (00:55:43)*

He also embarks on a romance with Cho Chang, but their differing personalities and her lingering anguish over Cedric Diggory's death soon dooms their relationship. This is a dialogue between Harry, Hermione, and Ron after that case:

*Ron : Well, how was it? (01:06:29)
Harry : Wet. (01:06:32)
I mean, she was sort of crying. (01:06:34)
Ron : That bad at it, are you? (01:06:36)
Hermione : I'm sure Harry's kissing was more than satisfactory.
(01:06:38)
Cho spends half her time crying these days.
(01:06:44)*

Ron : *You'd think a bit of snogging would cheer her up.*
(01:06:46)

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

2) **Hermione Granger**

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

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

gives a support to Harry to teach Defensive magic to interested students, thus creating Dumbledore's Army. It can be seen from these dialogues:

Harry : Facing this stuff in real life is not like school. (00:55:27)
In school, if you make a mistake, you can just try again tomorrow. (00:55:28)
But out there when you're a second away from being murdered... (00:55:33)
...or watching a friend die right before your eyes... (00:55:37)
You don't know what that's like. (00:55:43)
Hermione : You're right, Harry, we don't. (00:55:55)
That's why we need your help. (00:55:58)

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

Hermione : Tell her, Harry! (01:41:16)
Harry : Tell me what? (01:41:19)
Hermione : Well, if you won't tell her where it is... (01:41:22)
...I will. (01:41:24)
Umbridge : Where what is? (01:41:28)
Hermione : Dumbledore's secret weapon. (01:41:31)
Umbridge : How much further? (01:41:38)
Hermione : not far. (01:41:40)

It had to be somewhere students wouldn't find it accidentally. (01:41:44)

Harry : What are you doing? (01:41:52)

Hermione : Improvising. (01:41:53)

Umbridge : Well? Where is this weapon? (01:42:06)

There isn't one, is there? (01:42:13)

You were trying to trick me. (01:42:18)

3) Ronald Weasley

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

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

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

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

Harry : This is mad. Who'd wanna be taught by me? (00:53:16)

I'm a nutter, remember? (00:53:19)

Ron : Look on the bright side: you can't be any worse than old toad face. (00:53:20)

Harry : Thanks, Ron. (00:53:25)

Ron : I'm here for you, mate. (00:53:28)

4) Lord Voldemort

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

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

vain for Dumbledore's arrival. Finally, it erupts into a fierce duel.

Here is their dialogue when Dumbledore's arrive:

Voldemort : So weak. (01:58:20)

Dumbledore : It was foolish of you to come here tonight, Tom. (01:58:30)

The Aurors are on their way. (01:58:33)

Voldemort : By which time I shall be gone, and you... (01:58:35)

...shall be dead. (01:58:41)

b. Minor Character

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

1) Albus Dumbledore

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

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

Fudge : Dawlish, Shackbolt, you will escort Dumbledore to Azkaban... (01:24:37)

to await trial for conspiracy and sedition. (01:24:39)

Dumbledore : I thought we might hit this little snag. (01:24:45)

You seem to be laboring under the delusion that I'm going to... (01:24:49)
What was the phrase? (01:24:53)
...come quietly. (01:24:54)
Well, I can tell you this: (01:24:56)
I have no intention of going to Azkaban. 01:24:58
Umbridge : *Enough of this! (01:25:01)*
Take him. (01:25:02)
Kingsley : *Well, you may not like him, minister... (01:25:16)*
...but you can't deny... (01:25:21)
...Dumbledore has got style. (01:25:24)

2) The Order of the Phoenix Founder

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

Lupin : *Now, fear makes people do terrible things, Harry. The last time Voldemort gained power... (00:16:14)*
He almost destroyed everything we hold most dear. Now he's returned, and I'm afraid the minister will do almost anything to avoid facing that terrifying truth. (00:16:22)

Sirius : *We think Voldemort wants to build up his army again. (00:16:26)*
Fourteen years ago, he had huge numbers at his command, and not just witches and wizards, but all manner of dark creatures. He's been recruiting heavily, and we've been attempting to do the same. (00:16:40)
But gathering followers isn't the only thing he's interested in. (00:16:45)

3) Dumbledore's Army

Dumbledore's Army (D.A) is the secret Defence Against the Dark Arts group founded by Harry Potter and Hermione Granger, with assistance from Ron Weasley. The Members Of Dumbledore's Army include: Hannah Abbott, Lavender Brown, Katie Bell, Susan Bones, Terry Boot, Cho Chang, Michael Corner, Colin Creevey, Dennis Creevey, Marietta Edgecombe, Justin Finch-Fletchley, Seamus Finnigan, Anthony Goldstein, Hermione Granger, Angelina Johnson, Lee Jordan, Neville Longbottom, Luna Lovegood, Ernie Macmillan, Padma Patil, Parvarti Patil, Harry Potter, Zacharias Smith, Alicia Spinnet, Dean Thomas, Fred Weasley, George Weasley, Ginny Weasley, and Ron Weasley. Seamus Finnigan is a late-joining member; not present at the initial meeting in The Hog's Head, the first meeting he attended turned out to be the final meeting of the group. Here is the dialogue when they are making a practice:

Longbottom : Expelliarmus. (00:58:55)

I'm hopeless. (00:59:01)

Harry : You're just flourishing your wand too much. Try it like this. Expelliarmus. (00:59:03)

4) Draco Malfoy

Draco Malfoy, a boy with blond hair and a pale, pointed sneering face, is the only child of the wealthy Lucius Malfoy and his wife, Narcissa Black Malfoy. Draco attends Hogwarts in the same year with Harry Potter. Draco is a member of Slytherin

House, and he is usually accompanied by Vincent Crabbe and Gregory Goyle, and occasionally Pansy Parkinson, also Slytherin. Draco is appointed a Prefect, along with Pansy Parkinson, for Slytherin House. A prefect is a member of the student body who is deemed more responsible than other students, and as such is given additional powers (the ability to give detentions, for instance) and additional responsibilities (prefects are called upon to aid the teachers in patrolling the halls in a few cases).

Malfoy : I'm surprised the Ministry's still letting you walk around free. (00:28:07)

Better enjoy it while you can. (00:28:10)

I expect there's a cell in Azkaban with your name on it. (00:28:12)

What'd I tell you? Complete nutter. (00:28:17)

Harry : Just stay away from me! (00:28:21)

Ron : It's only Malfoy. (00:28:23)

5) Dolores Umbridge

Dolores Jane Umbridge is the Special Assistant to the Minister of Magic and, later, the self-proclaimed Hogwarts High Inquisitor. A Senior Ministry official who refuses to teach practical magic to her students, as the Ministry fears Dumbledore will organize his own personal wizard army.

Dolores Umbridge characterizes the worst aspects of political power. She is ruthless, cruel, brutal, corrupt and devoid of a moral or ethical center. She is depicted using any means to maintain her personal power and the political power of her bosses. Umbridge cannot tolerate anyone who disagrees with her views or

the lies her Minister is spreading. She must exercise complete control over everyone and everything around her.

Umbrige : You give me no choice, Potter. (01:40:50)
As this is an issue of Ministry security... (01:40:53)
...you leave me with no alternative... (01:40:56)
The Cruciatus Curse ought to loosen your tongue.
(01:41:02)
Hermione : That's illegal. (01:41:04)
Umbrige : What Cornelius doesn't know won't hurt him.
(01:41:05)

6) Death Eater

Lord Voldemort followers are called Death Eater. They are allowed to call themselves Death Eaters are marked with a tattoo of the Dark Mark on their left forearm. Touching this mark allows the person touching it to send a message to all others bearing the mark, but in the process evidently pains all bearers of the mark.

Known Death Eaters include: Igor Karkaroff, Bellatrix Lestrangle, Rodolphus Lestrangle, Lucius Malvov, Draco Malvov, Narcissa Malvov, and Peter Pattigrew. Here is the dialogue when the Death Eater catches Hermione, Ron, Luna, Neville, and Ginny:

Lucius : Did you actually believe... (01:54:05)
...or were you truly naive enough to think (01:54:08)
...that children stood a chance against us? (01:54:14)
I'll make this simple for you, Potter. (01:54:22)
Give me the prophecy now... (01:54:30)
...or watch your friends die. (01:54:33)
Neville : Don't give it to him, Harry. (01:54:50)

2. Theme

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

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

The theme of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie deals with importance of unity to defense the dark. Here is the dialogue between Harry and Luna which show the theme:

Luna : But I suppose that's how he wants you to feel. (00:44:23)

Harry : What do you mean? (00:44:27)

Luna : Well, if I were You-Know-Who... (00:44:29)

...I'd want you to feel cut off from everyone else... (00:44:31)

...because if it's just you alone... (00:44:35)

...you're not as much of a threat. (00:44:39)

3. Setting

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

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

a. Setting of place

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

1) At the Park

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

Harry : Five against one, very brave. 00:01:37

Dudley : Well, you're one to talk. 00:01:41

Moaning in your sleep every night? At least I'm not afraid of my pillow. 00:01:41

"Don't kill Cedric." 00:01:48

Who's Cedric, your boyfriend? 00:01:52

Harry : Shut up. 00:01:55

Dudley : "He's going to kill me, Mum." (00:01:59)

Where is your mum? 00:01:59

Where is your mum, Potter? 00:02:02

She dead? 00:02:05

Is she dead? 00:02:08

2) At a Hallway

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

Harry : Expecto Patronum. (00:04:05)

Mrs. Figg. (00:04:37)

Mrs. Figg : Don't put away your wand, Harry. (00:04:42) They might come back. (00:04:45)

3) Number 4 Privet Drive, Little Whinging, Surrey.

Muggle's resident where Harry lives on with his aunt, Petunia; his naughty cousin, Dudley; and his vicious uncle, Vernon.

*Mafalda : Disciplinary hearing of the 12th of August (00:20:50)
 ...into offenses committed by Harry James Potter...
 (00:20:53)
 ...resident at Number 4 Privet Drive, Little Whinging,
 Surrey. (00:20:56)*

4) 12 Grimmauld Place

It is Sirius Black's house. This place is became Headquarters for the order of the phoenix, a secret organization founded by Dumbledore.

*Harry : There's a lot of that going round at the moment.
 (00:13:09)*

So, what is this place? (00:13:14)

Ron : It's headquarters. (00:13:16)

Hermione : Of the Order of the Phoenix. (00:13:19)

It's a secret society. (00:13:19)

*Dumbledore formed it back when they fought You
 Know-Who. (00:13:21)*

5) Ministry of Magic

The place where Harry stands for a trial because of his actions produces a Patronus Charm in the presence of a Muggle, and Dumbledore becomes the witness. And in this place, a brief but furious duel between Voldemort and Dumbledore takes place.

Dumbledore: Witness for the defense. (00:21:03)

*Albus Percival Wulfri Brian Dumbledore.
 (00:21:08)*

*Fudge : You got our message that the time and place of the
 hearing had been changed, did you? (00:21:16)*

Dumbledore : I must have missed it. (00:21:18)

*But by a happy mistake, I arrived at the Ministry
 three hours early. (00:21:18)*

6) Room of Requirement

The secret place where Harry, Ron and Hermione start teaching and training students in defensive spells to become part of the "Dumbledore's Army"

Hermione : You've done it, Neville. You found the Room of Requirement. (00:58:14)
Neville : The what? (00:58:18)
Hermione : The Room of Requirement only appears when a person has real need of it. (00:58:22)
And it's always equipped for the seeker's needs. (00:58:26)

7) Dolores Umbridge Office

In Umbridge's office, Harry is forced to write "I must not tell lies" repeatedly as punishment. However, the sentence is magically imprinted on his hand instead, causing scarring.

Umbridge : See me later, Mr. Potter. My office. (00:37:30)
Now I want you to write, "I must not tell lies." (00:38:34)
Harry : How many times? (00:38:42)
Umbridge : Well, let's say for as long as it takes for the message to sink in. (00:38:44)

8) Forbidden Forest

People forbidden to visited this place. In this place Hagrid introduces Harry, Ron and Hermione to his half-brother giant, Grawp. Here is the dialogue:

Hagrid: Grawpy. (01:29:04)
Down here, you great buffoon. (01:29:08)
Grawpy. (01:29:17)
Brought you some company. (01:29:19)
I couldn't just leave him, because... (01:29:33)
Because he's my brother. (01:29:36)
Harry : Blimey. (01:29:37)

Also in this place, Hermione tricks Umbridge into entering the Forbidden Forest along with Harry and her in search of a faux weapon, really leading her to the hiding place of Grawp who has since freed himself from the tree he was latched to, when a herd of centaurs, who have their own issues with the Ministry, emerge and carry the Headmistress into the darkness.

9) Weasley House

The place where Harry celebrate the Christmas with Weasley Family (Arthur Weasley, Molly Weasley, George, Fred, Ron, and Ginny Weasley) and his godfather, Sirius Black

*Molly : Oh, Harry, Harry. (01:11:58) There you are. (01:12:00)
Happy Christmas. (01:12:03)*

Harry : Thank you. (01:12:04)

Molly : Lovely to have you with us. (01:12:05)

Harry : Thank you. (01:12:07)

Molly : Now, Daddy. Pass that to Daddy. (01:12:07)

Arthur : Thank you. (01:12:09)

Molly : Has everybody got? (01:12:11)

Fred? George? Hermione (01:12:11)

Arthur : A Christmas toast to Mr. Harry Potter (01:12:13)

...without whom I would not be here. (01:12:18)

10) Azkaban

A wizard jail, where Bellatrix Lestrange escapes along with other Death Eaters after one of the prison walls is damaged by lightning flash.

b. Setting of time

This movie is Harry's fifth years in Hogwarts and he was 15 years old. Based on the first series, "Harry and the Philosopher Stone"

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

4. Plot

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

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

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

a. Exposition

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

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

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

b. Rising Action

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

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

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

teaching at Hogwarts, training students in defensive spells to become part of the Army. But finally, they were catch and Umbridge begin introducing Harry and friends.

She asks Professor Snape to bring Veritaserum for use during her interrogation, but Snape tells that the supply has been exhausted. Hermione then tricks Umbridge into entering the Forbidden Forest along with Harry, and finally she is catch by Grawp and when the centaurs come in and carry on Umbridge into the darkness.

c. Climax

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

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

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

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

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

d. Falling Action

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

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

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

e. Resolution

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

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

5. Point of View

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

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

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

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

6. Language

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

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

RON : *I look like a bloody idiot, that's why. (01:12:40)*

HERMIONE : *No more than usual, Ron. (01:12:42)*

7. Dialogue

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

- Ron* : *You did everything you could. No one could win against that old hag. (01:27:28)*
- Hermione* : *Even Dumbledore didn't see this coming. Harry, if it's anyone's fault, it's ours. (01:27:35)*
- Ron* : *Yeah, we talked you into it. (01:27:37)*
- Harry* : *Yeah, but I agreed. I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse. (01:27:42)*

B. Extrinsic Element of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* Movie

1. Biography of the Author

a. J.K Rowling

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

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

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

1) Books

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

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

The third series, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* was published on July 8th, 1999 (September 8th, 1999 in America) to worldwide acclaim and massive press attention. The book spent four weeks at No.1 in the adult hardback bestseller charts, while *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* simultaneously topped the paperback charts. In the USA the first three *Harry Potter* books occupied the top three spots on numerous adult bestseller lists.

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

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

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

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

They are the first until the seventh or the last book series of Harry Potter which gained recognition for sparking an interest in reading among the young at a time when children were thought to be abandoning books for computers and television. The Harry Potter books are distributed in over 200 territories and are translated into 69 languages.

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

- a) *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them and Quidditch through the Ages* were published by Bloomsbury Children's Books and Scholastic in March 2001 in aid of Comic Relief.
- b) *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*, another charitable book, was published by and for the Children's High Level Group in 2008.

2) Honors and Awards

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

- a) Order of the British Empire (OBE), 2001.
- b) Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur: France, 2009.
- c) Prince of Asturias Award for Concord, Spain, 2003.
- d) The Edinburgh Award, 2008.
- e) Honorary Degrees from the University of Exeter, University of St Andrews, Napier University, University of Edinburgh, Dartmouth College, USA, Harvard University, USA, University of Aberdeen.
- f) Commencement speaker, Harvard University, USA, 2008.
- g) James Joyce Award, University College Dublin, 2008.
- h) Author of the Year and Lifetime Achievement Award, British Book Awards, 1999 and 2008 Booksellers Association Author of the Year, 1998 and 1999.
- i) W H Smith Fiction Award, 2004.

- j) Outstanding Achievement Award, South Bank Show Awards, 2008.
- k) Blue Peter Gold Badge, awarded 2007.

3) The Films

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

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

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

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

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

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

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS, the seventh and final adventure in the Harry Potter film series, will be told in two full-length parts. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 1* was opened in the UK and US on November 19th, 2010 and *Part 2* was released on July 15th, 2011.

(<http://www.jkrowling.com/textonly/en/>last access November 2nd, 2011)

b. Michael Goldenberg

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

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

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

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

2. Historical of Harry Potter

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

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

wizard. I think there was a pair of joke specs in the box as well - a bit like Harry's."

The idea of writing Harry Potter began in summer 1990, when Rowling's boyfriend had moved to Manchester and she found herself returning to London by train after a weekend spent flat-hunting with him. Quite spontaneously during that trip an idea took shape: "All of a sudden the idea for Harry just appeared in my mind's eye. I can't tell you why or what triggered it. But I saw the idea of Harry and the wizard school very plainly. I suddenly had this basic idea of a boy who didn't know who he was, who didn't know he was a wizard until he got his invitation to wizard school. I have never been so excited by an idea." (McGinty, Stephen. "The J.K. Rowling Story." *The Scotsman*, June 16, 17, 18, 2003 <http://www.accio-quote.org/articles/2003/0616-scotsman-mcginty.html> last access on February 28th, 2012)

3. Background of the Movie

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

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

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

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

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Directed by	David Yates	
Produced by	David Heyman-David Barron	
Screenplay by	Michael Goldenberg	
Based on	Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix by J. K. Rowling	
Starring	Daniel Radcliffe	Ralph Fiennes
	Rupert Grint	Michael Gambon
	Emma Watson	Garry Oldman
Music by	Nicholas Hooper John Williams (themes)	

Cinematography	Slawomir Idziak
Editing by	Mark Day
Studio	Heyday Films
Distributed by	Warner Bros
Pictures Release	11 July 2007 (United States) 12 July 2007 (United Kingdom)
Running time	138 minutes
Country	United Kingdom United States Language English
Budget	\$150 million
Box office	\$939,885,929

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix is an adventure-fantasy film in 2007. It is the fifth film of the Harry Potter film series, directed by David Yates. A young wizard-in-training Harry Potter returns to Hogwarts for his fifth year of studies, only to find that the magical community seems to be in a curious state of denial about his recent encounter with the sinister Lord Voldemort in the fifth installment of the popular fantasy film series based on the best-selling books by author J.K. Rowling. Rumor has it that the dreaded Lord Voldemort has returned, but Minister for Magic Cornelius Fudge isn't so sure what to make of all the hearsay currently floating around the campus of Hogwarts.

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

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

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

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

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

Harry and Arthur Weasley head to the court where Harry's trial will take place, briefly spotting Lucius Malfoy speaking with the minister on their way. With the help of Dumbledore and Harry's neighbour, Mrs Figg, Harry is cleared of all charges at the Ministry and is allowed to return to Hogwarts. However, during Harry, Ron and Hermione's fifth year at Hogwarts School, the Minister for Magic Cornelius Fudge appoints a new Defence against the Dark Arts teacher, Dolores Umbridge, a Senior Ministry official who refuses to teach practical magic to her students, as the Ministry fears Dumbledore will organize his own personal wizard army. One day during class, Harry is punished for claiming that Cedric Diggory was killed by Voldemort, which according to the Ministry's official policy is a lie. In Umbridge's office, Harry is forced to write "I must not tell lies" repeatedly as punishment. However, the sentence is magically imprinted on his hand instead, causing scarring. Meanwhile, as

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

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

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

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

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

of centaurs, who have their own issues with the Ministry, emerge and carry the Headmistress into the darkness. Hermione and Harry head back to Hogwarts to find Ron and other DA members, Luna Lovegood, Neville Longbottom, and Ginny Weasley, the group decided to fly to London by way of the Thestrals (winged horse-like magical creatures) to the Department of Mysteries of London City in an attempt to save Sirius.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer answers all the problems that exist in the problem statement is contained in Chapter I. The writer explores what figurative language is used by Michael Goldenberg as Screenwriter in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie and messages conveyed on it.

A. Using of Figurative Language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie

In this section, the writer will describe the use of figurative language in this movie. As explain in chapter II, Figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean that does direct statement (Perrine, 1963: 58).

Figurative language itself divided into three big categories: comparative, imagery, and contradictory figurative language. The writer concludes the using of figurative language in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie that show in the table below:

Table 4.1

The Figurative Languages in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie

NO	The Kind of Figurative Language	Example Dialogue
1.	Metaphor	Scum of the earth. Not like it was in the days of my fathers.
2.		Look on the bright side: you can be any worse than old toad face.

3.	Simile	He squealed like a pig, didn't he?	
4.		Perhaps Potter will grow up to be a felon, just like his godfather	
5.		As though all the happiness had gone from the world.	
6.		You're just as sane as I am.	
7.		I guess you should read the Prophet, then, like your stupid mother.	
8.		I look like a bloody idiot, that's why	
9.		I see him so much in you, Harry. You are so very much alike.	
10.		Just like last time.	
11.		I wouldn't be bothering you at all with it but with Dumbledore gone I'll likely be getting the sack any day now.	
12.		You're just like your father.	
13.		You and Black, you're two of a kind.	
14.		Personification	The Daily Prophet's been saying a lot of things about you and Dumbledore.
15.			Your previous instruction in this subject has been disturbingly uneven.
16.	It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts wants us to fight back		
17.	You'd think a bit of snagging would cheer her up.		
18.	Metonymy	Study hard and you will be rewarded.	
19.		Fail to do so and the consequences may be severe.	
20.		Tell them that Arthur Weasley is gravely injured and his children will be arriving there soon by Portkey.	
21.	Symbol	The order of the phoenix	
22.		So, please, remember to cover up and stay cool with the hottest hits on your FM dial.	
23.		I'm afraid the minister will do almost anything to avoid facing that terrifying truth.	
24.		That <u>He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named</u> is back, and you fought him...	
25.		We believe...Voldemort may be after something. Something he didn't have last time.	
26.		Do you believe the rubbish he's come out with about You-Know-Who?	
27.		You have been told that a certain dark wizard is at large once again.	
28.		Dear Padfoot... I hope you're all right.	

29.		I suspect Nargles are behind it.
30.		You did everything you could. No one could win against that old hag.
31.		Caught this one trying to help the Weasley girl.
32.	Synecdoche	The others wouldn't want me telling you this, Harry... but things aren't going at all well with the Order.
33.		Dumbledore's Army's supposed to be about doing something real.
34.	Paradox	In spite of being back at Hogwarts... I feel more alone than ever.
35.		I'm quite proud to be their son. But I'm not sure I'm ready for everyone to know just yet.
36.		And the more you care, the more you have to lose.
37.	Hyperbole	Yeah, brilliant punch, Big D.
38.		Cloaked. Then everything went cold
39.		They suffered a fate worse than death, you ask me.
40.		And how lovely to see all your bright happy faces smiling up at me
41.		Hermione, you're honestly the most wonderful person I've ever met.
42.		Down here, you great buffoon.
43.	Litotes	And it's so silly of me, but it sounded for a moment as though you were suggesting that the Ministry had ordered the attack on this boy
44.		Thank you, Professor Umbridge. That really was most illuminating
45.		I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse.
46.	Irony	Five against one, very brave.
47.		Good Lord, boy. They told me you were intelligent.
48.		Mudblood, werewolves, traitors, thieves. If my poor mistress knew the scum they let into her house...
49.		Dementor? In Little Winging? That's quite clever.
50.		Everyone, this is Loony Love...
51.		What an interesting necklace!
52.		Just because you've got the emotional range of a teaspoon
53.		How bitterly unfair your lives have been.

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

1. Comparative Figurative Language

This figurative language uses comparison to illustrate their literal idea. Usually it compares two things that are different. This type divided into metaphor, simile, personification and metonymy.

a. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech which omits the comparative term (like, as, that) and implies that one thing is another (Tirajoh Frederick, 1988: 37). Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

1) *Kreacher: Scum of the earth. Not like it was in the days of my fathers. (00:12:38)*

a) Context of Situation: When Harry arrives in headquarters of the Order of the phoenix and he wants to take a rest in upstairs, he meets Kreacher. Actually, Kreacher dislike with the Order, because he is servant of Black's family (in fact, they are Voldemort followers).

b) The Meaning: Kreacher assumed that the member of the order of the Phoenix is a scum.

2) *Ron: Look on the bright side: you can be any worse than old toad face. (00:53:20)*

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when the Trio (Harry, Hermione, and Ron) searching for the location to rendezvous to create “Dumbledore’s Army” and Ron give support to Harry that he appropriate to become the teacher.
- b) The meaning: Toad face is a mock name for Professor Umbridge that is given by Ron.

Both of these sentences is imply in Metaphora because (1). It is compare between people with scum. (2). Ron compares Umbridge with toad face. Both of them state a comparison without word like, as, and that.

b. Simile

One of the most common devices is called a simile. It is defined as a figure of speech containing a comparison. Mark O. James assumed that a simile is a figure of speech in which a likeness between two objects is directly expressed with the words as or like (1989: 12). Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

3) *Dudley: He squealed like a pig, didn't he?* (00:01:23)

- a) Context of Situation: it happens in introduction, when Dudley with his friends arrives in the park, where Harry is. They speak about the boy who is just punched by Dudley.
- b) The meaning: Dudley compares the boy’s scream like pig’s sound.

4) *Snape: Perhaps Potter will grow up to be a felon, just like his godfather. (00:14:22)*

a) Context of Situation: It happens when the Order held a meeting; there is a debate between Snape and Sirius.

b) The meaning: Snape compares Harry with his Godfather, Sirius Black because of his hatefulness with him.

5) *Mrs. Figg: As though all the happiness had gone from the world. (00:23:00)*

a) Context of Situation: Mrs. Figg explains about the situation when Dementor's attack Harry and Dudley in Little Whinging. She becomes a witness of defense when Harry in council.

b) The meaning: Dementors' coming make the situation cold and full of suffer.

6) *Luna: You're just as sane as I am. (00:29:38)*

a) Context of Situation: It happens when Harry and his friend got off the train. Harry looks surprised because of "something" is pulling the carriage, and only Harry and Luna who can see them, it's called Thestral.

b) The meaning: Harry is same with Luna, because he can see Thestral as well

7) *Harry: I guess you should read the Prophet, then, like your stupid mother. (00:33:24)*

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Harry entered Gryffindor room and he got that Seamus is angry with him because of Seamus's mother believe what Prophet say about Harry and Dumbledore.
 - b) The meaning: Seamus' mother is smitten with Prophet which it's contains are unbelievable. If Seamus also reads it, he will be as stupid as his mother.
- 8) *Ron: I look like a bloody idiot, that's why. (01:12:40)*
- a) Context of Situation: It occurs when Ron got an old sweater as Christmas present from his mother. Hermione asks Ron to wear it but Ron refuses.
 - b) The meaning: Ron confesses himself like an idiot if he wears his old sweater.
- 9) *Sirius: I see him so much in you, Harry. You are so very much alike. (01:14:21)*
- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Sirius accompanies Harry before Harry goes to Hogwarts. Sirius gives Harry a picture of the Order of the Phoenix 14th years ago, and he remembering a memory with Harry's father, James Potter.
 - b) The meaning: Sirius regards Harry like his father, James potter.
- 10) *Hagrid: Just like last time. (01:19:01)*
- a) Context of Situation: It occurs when the Trio visit Hagrid and Hagrid tell so much about what happen in outside.

- b) The meaning: Hagrid feel the situation as same as the Voldemort coming before.

11) Hagrid: I wouldn't be bothering you at all with it but with Dumbledore gone I'll likely be getting the sack any day now. (01:28:47)

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Hagrid invite the Trio go into Forbidden Forest and tells about his condition without Dumbledore presence in Hogwarts.
- b) The meaning: Hagrid feels so empty because of Dumbledore missing.

12) Snape: You're just like your father. (01:32:01)

- a) Context of Situation: It occurs even when Snape teaches Harry the power of Occlumency, but Harry feels so tired then Snape angry with him.
- b) The meaning: Snape confesses Harry like his father.

13) Snape: You and Black, you're two of a kind. (01:32:45)

- a) Context of Situation: It's the same situation with the sentence above, it happens when Snape teaches Harry the power of Occlumency, but Harry feels so tired. Snape says that Harry as sentimental as Sirius.
- b) The meaning: Harry's character is like Sirius Black.

Sentence 3 until 13 called simile because: (3). Dudley compares the boy screaming with a pig. (4). Snape compares Harry

with Sirius Black. (5). (6). Luna compares Harry with her. (7). Harry compares Seamus with his mother. (8). Ron compares himself with an idiot. (9). Sirius compares Harry with his father, James. (10). Hagrid compares the situation with the situation before. (11). Hagrid compares his feeling with a sack. (12). Snape compares Harry with his father. (13). Snape compares Harry with Sirius Black. All sentences from number 3 until 13 states a comparing by word as and like.

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

14) Seamus: The Daily Prophet's been saying a lot of things about you and Dumbledore. (00:33:17)

a) Context of Situation: It occurs when Harry entered Gryffindor room and he got that Seamus is angry with him because of Seamus's mother believe what Prophet say about Harry and Dumbledore.

b) The meaning: Daily Prophet is a name of newspaper. So, it is impossible for a newspaper to say like human being.

15) Umbridge: Your previous instruction in this subject has been disturbingly uneven. (00:35:46)

a) Context of Situation: It happens in Umbridge class, she says a lot to break the previous subject before she starts the subject.

- b) The meaning: Instruction isn't human being. So, it can't disturb something even somebody.

16) *Harry: It's brilliant. It's like Hogwarts wants us to fight back*
(00:58:39)

- a) Context of Situation: It occurs when Neville just find the Room of Requirement then Hermione explain more about effective the room and Harry glad to hear that.
- b) The meaning: As an un-living thing, school doesn't have any desire.

17) *Ron: You'd think a bit of snagging would cheer her up.* (01:06:46)

- a) Context of Situation: When the Trio speaks up about Harry and Cho relationship, it happens after Harry kisses Cho.
- b) The meaning: Snagging isn't able to cheer someone up because it isn't human being.

These sentences called personification because all of them compare with human being: (14). Compare newspaper with human. (15). Compare instruction with human. (16). Compare school with human. (17). Compare snagging with human.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one thing is applied to another with which it is closely associated. Metonymies are very common in everyday speech. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

18) *Umbridge: Study hard and you will be rewarded.* (00:35:31)

- a) Context of Situation: Its Umbridge speech and it happens in her class before she starts the subject.
- b) The meaning: Every reward needs an effort.

19) *Umbridge: Fail to do so and the consequences may be severe.*
(00:35:35)

- a) Context of Situation: Its Umbridge speech and it happens in her class before she starts the subject.
- b) The meaning: They have to study hard to face the Ordinary Wizarding Levels (O.W.L)

20) *Dumbledore: Tell them that Arthur Weasley is gravely injured and his children will be arriving there soon by Portkey.* (01:08:53)

- a) Context of Situation: Its Dumbledore instruction after hear that Arthur Weasley is injured in Department of Mystery.
- b) The meaning: Portkey is device to make a move to other place.

These sentences include metonymy because (18) and (19) declare a causal connection that commonly used in daily speech. Whereas number (20) can be called as personification because it is use a name of an instrument.

2. Imagery Figurative Language

a. Symbol

The first imagery figurative language is symbol. In her book, Tirajoh Frederick (1988:49) reveals that: A symbol is a sign that points

to a meaning beyond itself. In this sense all words and all signs of every kind are symbols. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

21) *The order of the phoenix*

- a) Context of Situation: It is a defense-group that fight against Lord Voldemort
- b) The meaning: the phoenix isn't the real meaning that it's the bird, but it means Dumbledore.

22) *Broadcaster: So, please, remember to cover up and stay cool with the hottest hits on your FM dial. (00:01:05)*

- a) Context of Situation: It's the introduction in this movie, there are broadcasters of radio that breaking the news.
- b) The meaning: FM dial means radio stream.

23) *Lupin: I'm afraid the minister will do almost anything to avoid facing that terrifying truth. (00:16:25)*

- a) Context of Situation: Its Lupin explains to Harry about what happening in that time.
- b) The meaning: Voldemort return.

24) *Sirius: We believe... Voldemort may be after something. Something he didn't have last time. (00:17:01)*

- a) Context of Situation: Its Sirius explains to Harry about what happening in last time.

- b) The meaning: Harry Potter who was not able to be killed by Voldemort in the past.

25) *Seamus: Do you believe the rubbish he's come out with about You-Know-Who? (00:33:34)*

- a) Context of Situation: Its Seamus question to Ron when Ron is coming to help Harry. It happens in Gryffindor room even when they are just come to Hogwarts.

- b) The meaning: You-Know-Who means Lord Voldemort

26) *Umbridge: You have been told that a certain dark wizard is at large once again. (00:37:06)*

- a) Context of Situation: That's Umbridge explains that the return of Voldemort is a lie. It happens when she debates with Harry in her class.

- b) The meaning: Dark wizard means Lord Voldemort

27) *Harry: Dear Padfoot... I hope you're all right. (00:41:52)*

- a) Context of Situation: It's Harry's letter to Sirius. Harry does it when He feels alone after he got punishment from Umbridge.

- b) The meaning: Padfoot means Sirius Black

28) *Luna: I suspect Nargles are behind it. (00:43:02)*

- a) Context of Situation: That happens when Harry sees Luna doesn't wear a shoes, Luna says it mysteriously disappeared.

- b) The meaning: Nargles is for something dangerous and mysterious that is known by Luna herself.

29) Luna: That He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named is back, and you fought him... (00:44:09)

- a) Context of Situation: Luna's statement that she believes Harry. It happens when she gives an eat to Thesteral.
- b) The meaning: People doesn't brave mention the name of Lord Voldemort, usually people use He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named.

30) Ron: You did everything you could. No one could win against that old hag. (01:27:28)

- a) Context of Situation: It's Ron support to Harry after Umbridge found "Dumbledore's Army"
- b) The meaning: Old hag means Professor Dolores Umbridge.

31) Malvo: Caught this one trying to help the Weasley girl. (01:39:42)

- a) Context of Situation: That is Malvo report to Umbridge after he got Neville and brings him to Umbridge office together with Harry, Hermione, Ron etc.
- b) The meaning: Weasley girl is for Ginny Weasley, she is the only daughter in Weasley family.

Sentences number 21 until 31 called Symbol because it supposed the other meaning, (21). Phoenix means Dumbledore. (22). FM dial means the radio. (23). Terrifying truth supposed that Voldemort return. (24). something means Harry Potter. (25). You-Know-Who supposed the Lord Voldemort. (26). Dark Wizard also means Lord voldemort. (27). Padfoot is Sirius Black. (28). something

dangerous and mysterious is called nargles by Luna. Although, she doesn't know what is it. (29). He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named also supposed the Lord Voldemort. (30). Ron assumes Umbridge is Old Hag. (31). Weasley girl means Ginny because she is the only daughter in Weasley family.

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses of a part of a thing to stands for the whole of it, vice versa. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

32) *Sirius: The others wouldn't want me telling you this, Harry... but things aren't going at all well with the Order. (00:51:59)*

- a) Context of Situation: Sirius comes to answer Harry's letter, he take some news in outside.
- b) The meaning: Order represents all of the members.

33) *Neville: Dumbledore's Army's supposed to be about doing something real. (01:44:51)*

- a) Context of Situation: That's Neville attention to Harry when Harry wants to go alone to London without his friends.
- b) The meaning: Dumbledore's Army's represents all of the members

Both of these sentences state a part of a thing stands for the whole of it. (32). Order means all of member of the Order of the Phoenix. (33).Dumbledore's Army also all member of the group.

3. Contradictory Figurative Language

a. Paradox

The first contradictory figurative language is paradox. According to Perrine, a paradox is an apparent contradiction which is nevertheless somehow true (1956: 90). Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

34) *Harry: In spite of being back at Hogwarts...I feel more alone than ever. (00:42:04)*

- a) Context of Situation: Harry's letter to Sirius when he feels lonely. In fact, his friend always there for him.
- b) The meaning: Harry feels alone whereas his friends are around.

35) *Neville: I'm quite proud to be their son. But I'm not sure I'm ready for everyone to know just yet. (01:21:30)*

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Neville feels sad remembering his parent tragedy.
- b) The meaning: Neville feels he is not able to become his parents' son that fought against the dark, although he can be.

36) *Harry: and the more you care, the more you have to lose. (01:27:56)*

- a) Context of Situation: That is Harry speech even when he won't fight again, he gives up.
- b) The meaning: Actually if Harry's friends more care, they will be better because they become a unity.

These sentences above include Paradox because the meaning of every sentence means contradiction with the sentence itself. (34). Harry feels alone whereas his friends always close with him. (35). Neville worried that he is not able to become like his parent and feels shy if people knows about this. (36). actually it means if Harry's friends more care, they will be better because they become a unity.

b. Hyperbole

According to Perrine (1963:91), Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

37) *Yeah, brilliant punch, Big D. (00:01:25)*

- a) Context of Situation: That's introduction when Dudley with his friend come to the park after Dudley attack a boy.
- b) The meaning: Dudley's friend amazes his punch when he hits a boy.

38) *Mrs. Figg: Cloaked. Then everything went cold. (00:22:55)*

- a) Context of Situation: Mrs. Figg explains about the situation when Dementor's attack Harry and Dudley in Little Whinging. She becomes a witness of defense when Harry in council.
- b) The meaning: The situations when Dementor comes which is like no happiness in this world, because it creates cold.

39) *Sirius: They suffered a fate worse than death, you ask me. (00:26:32)*

a) Context of Situation: Sirius tells to Harry about Neville's parent, Alice and Frank Longbottom. They got Cruciatu Curse from Bellatrix Lastrange.

b) The meaning: Actually nothing is worse than death

40) *Umbridge: And how lovely to see all your bright happy faces smiling up at me. (00:31:24)*

a) Context of Situation: It's Umbridge speech when she got opportunity to speak up in front of all Hogwarts student.

b) The meaning: No one is happy in Umbridge's coming

41) *Ron: Hermione, you're honestly the most wonderful person I've ever met. (00:40:42)*

a) Context of Situation: Ron asks for Hermione to help his studying for the OWL's exam was after Harry punished by Umbridge.

b) The meaning: it is just Ron's flirt to Hermione

42) *Hagrid: Down here, you great buffoon. (01:29:08)*

a) Context of Situation: It happens even when Hagrid invites Harry, Hermione and Ron into Forbidden Forest; he wants to introduce his brother to them.

b) The meaning: Grawp is just ordinary buffoon.

The sentence above is hyperbole because it's exaggeration the reality. Here is the explanation from number 37 until 42: (37). It means Dudley' punch is extraordinary, actually its usual punch just because

Dudley so big it's being the extraordinary. (38). It's like no happiness in this world with Dementor coming, Mrs. Figg assumes cloaked to it. (39). actually nothing is worse than death. (40). actually no one is happy in Umbridge's coming. (41). the statement is just Ron's flirt to Hermione. (42). Actually Grawp is just ordinary buffoon.

c. Litotes

Litotes or understatement is deliberately representing something as much less than it really is. Here is the figurative language that used in this movie:

43) Umbridge: and it's so silly of me, but it sounded for a moment as though you were suggesting that the Ministry had ordered the attack on this boy. (00:23:29)

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Harry's on trial. Umbridge as the undersecretary wants to help Fudge to give Harry a punishment.
- b) The meaning: Actually Umbridge doesn't feel silly because she is an arrogant woman.

44) Dumbledore: Thank you, Professor Umbridge. That really was most illuminating. (00:32:27)

- a) Context of Situation: It's Umbridge speech when she got opportunity to speak up in front of all Hogwarts student.
- b) The meaning: Dumbledore feels that Umbridge isn't polite.

45) *Harry: I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse. (01:27:42)*

- a) Context of Situation: That is Harry speech even when he won't fight again, he gives up.
- b) The meaning: Actually the worse things are not caused by Harry himself because it's done by his friends as well.

The sentence above is litotes because it's only humbling own self and is not in the real meaning. Here is the explanation from number 43 until 45: (43). Actually Umbridge doesn't feels silly, (44). Dumbledore doesn't really states that Umbridge' speech illuminating, she interrupt Dumbledore's speech and it isn't polite, (45). Actually Harry has been a lot of helps but he doesn't feel it and assumed everything is worse.

d. Irony

Verbal irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. The using of irony on the dialogue:

46) *Harry: Five against one, very brave. (00:01:37)*

- a) Context of Situation: it happens in introduction, when Dudley with his friends arrives in the park, where Harry is. Harry's comments even they speak about the boy who is just punched by Dudley.

- b) The meaning: Dudley is just a loser because he and his four friends fight a boy.

47) *Mrs. Figg: Good Lord, boy. They told me you were intelligent.*
(00:05:08)

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Harry bring back Dudley into Dursley's home after Dementor attack.
- b) The meaning: Mrs. Figg humiliates Harry when he doesn't know that Dumbledore always protects him.

48) *Kreacher: Mudblood, werewolves, traitors, thieves. If my poor mistress knew the scum they let into her house.* (00:12:06)

- a) Context of Situation: When Harry arrives in headquarters of the Order of the phoenix and he wants to take a rest in upstairs, he meets Kreacher who is abusing the Order. Actually, he dislike with the Order, because he is servant of Black's family (in fact, they are Voldemort followers).
- b) The meaning: Kreacher dislike the order of phoenix members have meeting in Grimmauld Palace.

49) *Fudge: Dementor? In Little Winging? That's quite clever*
(00:22:04)

- a) Context of Situation: When Harry's on trial. He gives the reason why the case was happen to self-defense from the charges, but Fudge breaking the reason.

- b) The meaning: Actually it's just a lie to say Dementor in human world because it's a magic creature.

50) *Hermione: Everyone, this is Loony Love... (00:29:46)*

- a) Context of Situation: It happens when Harry and his friend got off the train and continue to ride the carriage. Hermione introduce Luna to the other.
- b) The meaning: Luna Lovegood has a mock name as Loony because she often does something odd.

51) *Hermione: What an interesting necklace! (00:29:56)*

- a) Context of Situation: When Harry and his friend got off the train and continue to ride the carriage. Because Hermione false in called Luna's name, she hid it by praising Luna's necklace.
- b) The meaning: The necklace is actually so strange.

52) *Hermione: Just because you've got the emotional range of a teaspoon. (01:07:17)*

- a) Context of Situation: When the Trio speaks up about Harry and Cho relationship, it happens after Harry kisses Cho. Hermione tells more about Cho's life, but Ron can't accept it.
- b) The meaning: Hermione thinks Ron just has bad emotional sense.

53) *Snape: How bitterly unfair your lives have been. (01:32:47)*

- a) Context of Situation: Same situation with the sentence number 12 and 13, it happens when Snape teaches Harry the power of

Occlumency, but Harry feels so tired. Snape says that Harry as sentimental as Sirius.

- b) The meaning: Snape thinks that Harry doesn't have happy life.

The sentence above is irony because it's not in the real meaning. Here is the explanation from number 46 until 53: (46). It means Dudley is not really brave, (47). Mrs. Figg thinks that Harry already knows about the problem, but he doesn't, (48). That's only Kreacher's reproach about the member of the Order of the Phoenix because he doesn't like them, (49). Fudge believe impossible for Dementor arrive in Muggle world, (50). Hermione quip Luna because she often does something odd, (51). The necklace is not really nice, (52). It means Ron just has bad emotional sense, (53). Snape thinks that Harry's life is not happy as usual people.

B. Messages Conveyed in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix Movie

Each of literary work has a message. The message is something to be conveyed by the writer to the reader or audience of the literary work, such as movie, music, short story, etc. For the literary work especially movie, the message to moviegoers are usually more clear and effective because the audience is not only reading but also see the grooves for the flow of the story.

The messages contained in the Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie is importance of unity. In particular, Ron and Hermione refuse to let Harry go up against 'You Know Who' alone. Harry, his friends and the Order of the Phoenix members acts in a courageous, selfless manner, and they

help each other. This condition support in Holly Quran as stated in the Qur'an Surah Al-Maidah in the end of second verse:

صَدُّوكُمْ عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ أَنْ تَعْتَدُوا وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ
وَالنَّقْوَىٰ ۖ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ
الْعِقَابِ ﴿٢﴾

54) And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty.

The movie's key lessons are that it's your choices and the actions you take that define you and that friends, family, and love make you more powerful than even the strongest evil. This is show in Holly Quran Surah As-Syu'ara verse 169-170:

رَبِّ نَجِّنِي وَأَهْلِي مِمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٦٩﴾ فَجَئِنه وَأَهْلَهُ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١٧٠﴾

169. My Lord! Save me and my household from what they do.
170. So We saved him and his household, every one.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

After analyzing Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie, the writer got 53 (fifty three) figurative language in the dialogue of the movie. In this research the writer found 10 kinds of figurative language. In this chapter the writer would like to draw the conclusions as follows:

1. There are 10 figurative expressions in three categories:

a. Comparative Figurative Language

- 1) **Metaphor** : Look on the bright side: you can be any worse than old toad face.
- 2) **Simile** : I look like a bloody idiot, that's why
- 3) **Personification** : The Daily Prophet's been saying a lot of things about you and Dumbledore.
- 4) **Metonymy** : Tell them that Arthur Weasley is gravely injured and his children will be arriving there soon by Portkey.

b. Imagery Figurative Language

- 1) **Symbol** : So, please, remember to cover up and stay cool with the hottest hits on your FM dial.
- 2) **Synecdoche** : Dumbledore's Army's supposed to be about doing something real.

c. Contradictory Figurative Language

- 1) **Paradox** : In spite of being back at Hogwarts I feel more alone than ever
- 2) **Hyperbole** : Yeah, brilliant punch, Big D.
- 3) **Litotes** : I tried so hard to help, and all it's done is made things worse.
- 4) **Irony** : Just because you've got the emotional range of a teaspoon

The writer concludes that sentences in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix movie's dialogue, the percentage of figurative language are: Metaphor 3,8%, Simile 20,7%, Personification 7,5%, Metonymy 5,7%, Symbol 20,7%, Synecdoche 3,8%, Paradox 5.7%, Hyperbole 11.3%, Litotes 5.7%, Irony 15,1%.

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

B. Suggestion

To close this paper, the write would like to give some suggestions as follow:

1. For the Moviegoers

The writer assumed that movie is entertainment medium which can give us inspiration, suggestion, messages, and motivation of life.

So that, important for us to pay attention to the movie that we are watching.

The writer hopes that moviegoers not only enjoying the movie but also can see the positive side and take it to imply in their life.

2. For a Language Learner

Figurative language is a part of literature. Learning about literary especially figurative expression is not only by reading a book, but we also get it by watching movie. The figurative language develops into poetry or prose. The writer suggests that movie can be an excellent media for study figurative language. The learning process becoming more attractive and interesting and it is can completely remove the opinion of people that literature is difficult.

3. For the Further Researcher

Before this paper is closed, there are several messages that the writer wants to share to the further researcher. First, make a paper by your own language do not just copy paste. Second, when using a reference from the internet, make sure that is a real writer in the references. It means the references can be responsible. Third, if there is dialogues do not forget to include the context of situation was going on in the dialogue and the meaning of it.

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APPENDIXES

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : OKVENTIA RAHMA LUTAN

NIM : 113 07 013

PEMBIMBING : NORWANTO, M. HUM

JUDUL : AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

USED IN HARRY POTTER FIFTH MOVIE
"HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX"

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	31 Oct 2011	Pengajuan Judul	OK!	
2.	14 Nov 2011	Chapter I	Revise	
3.	2 Des 2011	Chapter I Chapter II - III	OK Revise	
4.	26 Des 2011	Chapter IV - V	Revise! - Lengkapi data yang relevan.	
5.	20 Jan 2012	Chapter II - III Revise	OK!	
6.	30 Januari 2012	Chapter IV - V Revise	- OK! - Lengkapi abstrak, kata pengantar, dll	
7.	10 Feb 2012	abstrak, kata pengantar, dll		

CATATAN:
SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

Pembimbing

DAFTAR NILAI UKK

Nama : Okventia Rahma Lutan
 NIM : 11307013

Jurusan : Tarbiyah
 Programs : TBI

No	Jenis Kegiatan	Waktu	Sebagai	Nilai
1	Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK)	28-31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2.	Pendidikan dan Latihan Calon Prainuka Pandega ke-17 (PLCPP) di Buper Indraprasta, Ampel, Boyolali	21 September 2007	Peserta	3
3.	Sarasehan Bela Negara dan Buka Bersama (BEM-MENWA)	24 September 2007	Peserta	2
4.	Diskusi Ramadhan dan Buka Bersama HMJ Tarbiyah	26 September 2007	Peserta	2
5.	Bedah Film "Keajaiban Al-Qur'an" dan Buka Bersama LDK	01 Oktober 2007	Peserta	2
6.	Amalan Ramadhan Racana (ARR) Di Randu Ares, Argomulyo	10 November 2007	Peserta	3
7.	Bedah Buku ADONIS: "Arkeologi Sejarah-Pemikiran Arab-Islam" oleh DEMA	05 Desember 2007	Peserta	2
8.	Gladi Wira Brigsus (GWB) XIV Brigade Khusus Racana Kusuma Dilaga-Woro Srikandhi	18 Desember 2007	Peserta	3
9.	Bakti Sosial Korban Bencana Di Sukoharjo bersama RACANA-MENWA	3 Januari 2008	Peserta	2
10.	Latihan Gabungan ke-5 (LATGAB) se-Jawa Tengah	16 Februari 2008	Peserta	3
11.	Kursus Pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Lanjutan (KML) se-Jawa	24 Januari 2008	Paritia	4
12.	SK Lembaga Pendidikan Islam Rifa'iyah tentang Pengangkatan Guru dan Karyawan MIU Al Mina Bandungan	08 Juli 2008	Guru	12
13.	Kursus Pembina Mahir tingkat Dasar (KMD) Kwarcab Kota	26 Juli 2008	Peserta	3

Salatiga tahun 2008				
14.	Pendidikan dan Latihan Calon Pramuka Pandega ke-18 (PLCPP) di Buper Senjoyo	14 November 2008	Panitia	4
15.	English Friendship Camp (EFC) CEC	16 November 2008	Peserta	2
16.	Bedah Buku "Kaum Muda Menatap Masa Depan Indonesia" DEMA	23 November 2008	Peserta	2
17.	Kursus Pembina Mahir Tingkat Lanjutan (KML) Kwarcab Kota Salatiga 2009	14 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
18.	Program Praktikum TBI	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
19.	SK Pengurus Racana Kusuma Dilaga Woro Srikandi 2009/2010	04 April 2009	Sekretaris 02.238	4
20.	Pengurus Racana 2008/2009	01 Juli 2009	Logistik	4
21.	Workshop Jurnalistik Mahasiswa 2009 oleh LPM Dinamika	12 November 2009	Peserta	3
22.	English Friendship Camp 2009	17 – 18 November 2009	Panitia	3
23.	TVRI Relax Show; Dialogue and Debate di TVRI Jawa Tengah	21 Januari 2010	Peserta	2
24.	Amalan Ramadhan Racana (ARR) ke-12 di Dsn. Ngesrep, Pabelan	29 September 2010	Reka Kerja	3
25.	Praktikum Pelatihan TOEFL 2011	22 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
26.	Praktikum Pelatihan ILAIK 2011	28 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
Jumlah				83

Salatiga, 14 Februari 2012

Pembantu Ketua

Bidang Kemahasiswaan


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CURRICULUM VITAE



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Educational Background:

1. TK PGRI Lemahireng 1995
2. SD Lemahireng 04 1997
3. MI Rohmatullah, Cokro 2001
4. MTs. Negeri Salatiga 2004
5. MAN 1 Salatiga 2007