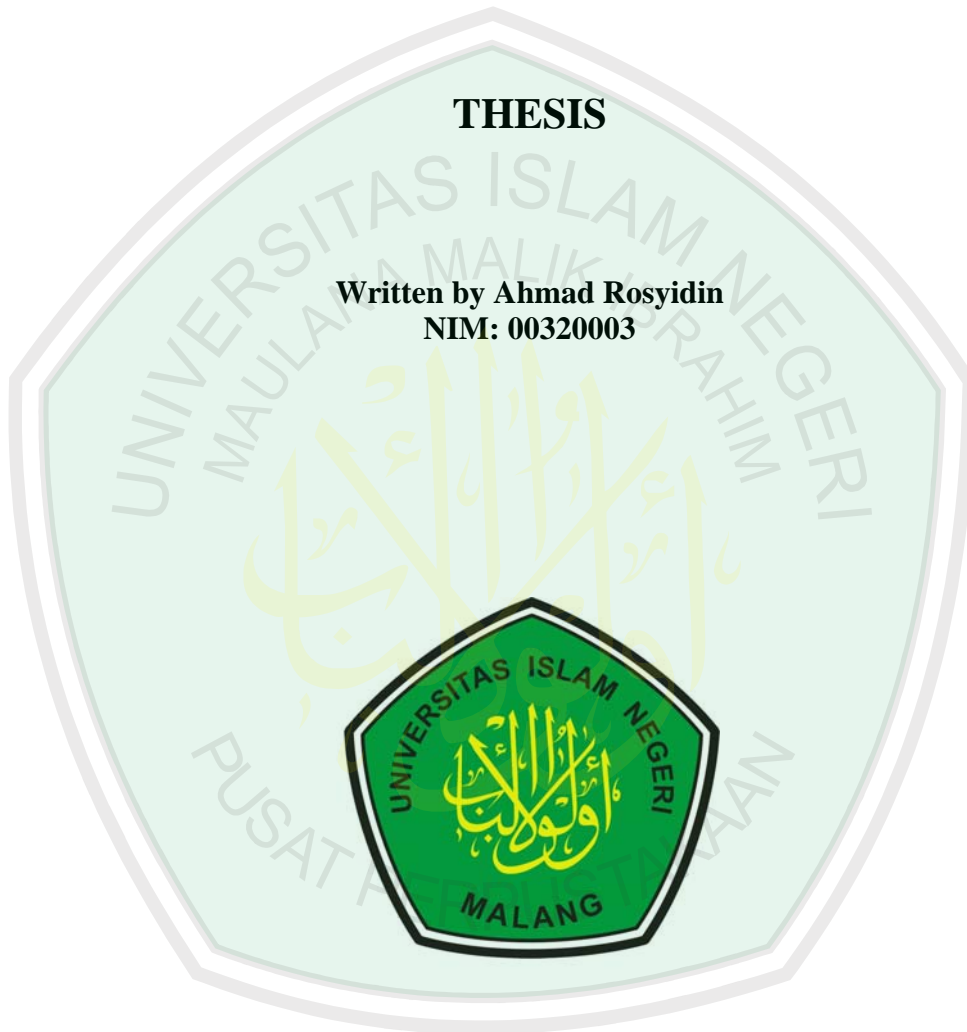


**THE ANALYSIS ON THE RULES OF SETTINGS  
ON DEVELOPING THE MAJOR CHARACTER'S PERSONALITIES OF  
*HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE*  
BY J. K. ROWLING**

**THESIS**

**Written by Ahmad Rosyidin  
NIM: 00320003**



**THE ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

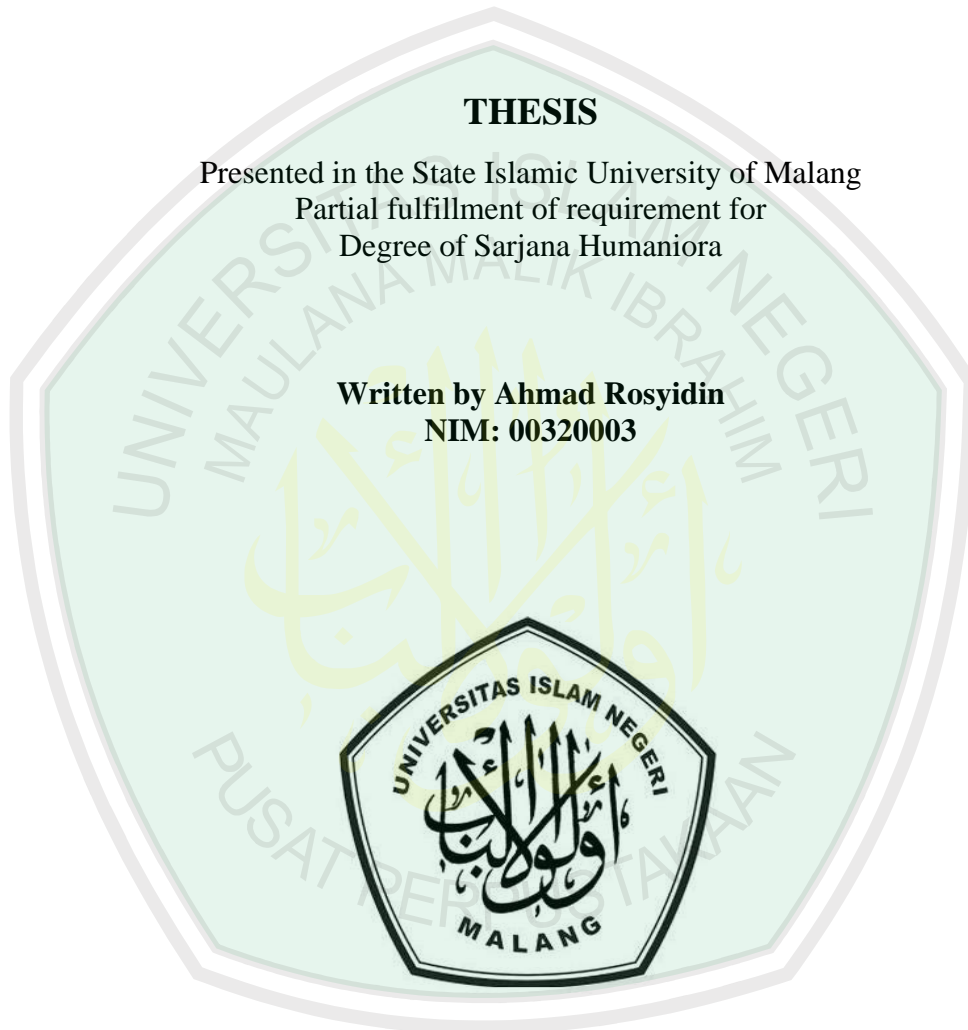
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Partial fulfillment of requirement for  
Degree of Sarjana Humaniora

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**THE ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2008**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ahmad Rosyidin's thesis entitled "*The Analysis on the Rules of Settings on Developing the Major Character's Personalities of Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince by J.K. Rowling*" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners.

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Malang, March 4, 2008

The board of examiners

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## MOTTO

**“NO GAIN WITHOUT PAIN”**



## **DEDICATION**

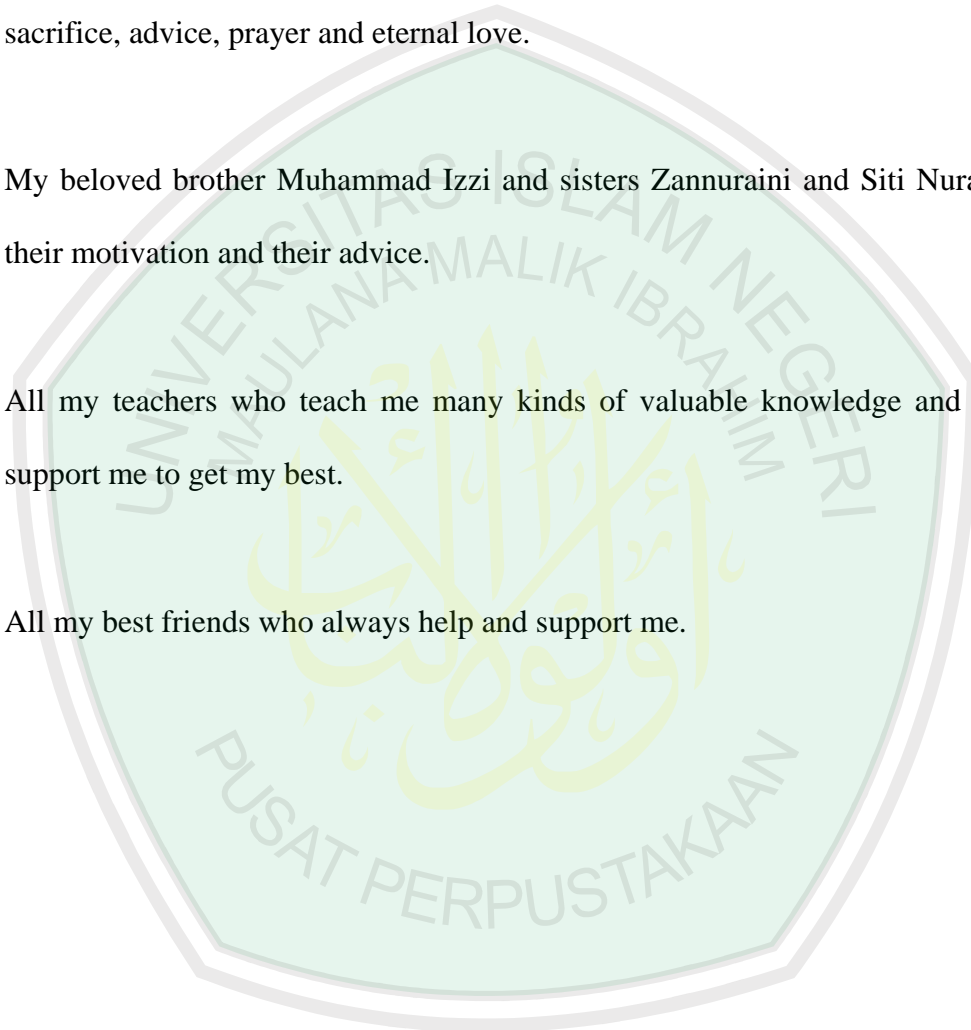
This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved mother Serah and father H. M. Husni Hamid for their attention, sacrifice, advice, prayer and eternal love.

My beloved brother Muhammad Izzi and sisters Zannuraini and Siti Nuraini for their motivation and their advice.

All my teachers who teach me many kinds of valuable knowledge and always support me to get my best.

All my best friends who always help and support me.



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Firstly, the writer would like to say his sincere gratitude mostly to Allah SWT for His enduring endowment, so that the writer can finish his thesis.

Secondly, shalawat and salam be with the great prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought the human from the darkness into the brightness.

Finishing this thesis was not a simple work at all, but it spent a great deal of effort. This study would not be completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Thus, the writer would like to address his special and deepest thanks to his advisor, Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum. for her valuable guidance. He also wants to express his thanks to

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5. His beloved mother and father who have given him the chance to have formal study in this university, and given him motivation both materials and spiritual during his study until finishing this thesis.
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And finally, the writer always hopes that Allah will give a gift for their goodness. May this thesis be useful for everyone who needs it, and the constructive criticisms and suggestions are expected from the readers.

**The writer**



## ABSTRACT

Rosyidin, Ahmad. 2008. *The Analysis on the Roles of Setting on Developing the Main Character's Personalities of Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. The Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang.  
Advisor: Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Key words: Setting, Main Character's Personality, the Role of Setting.

In the case of literary work, the wholeness and unity are the only one to create the esthetic value. The work has to be coherence in the way how to tell to the readers or audience. Here, setting is one of the intrinsic elements that has role to elaborate and to make alive the story. Setting is the element of fiction that refers to where and when (place or time) a character does an action. Setting can not separated from other element of fiction because it has a function to make the story life-like, concrete and clear.

This study analyses the kinds of setting that are used in the novel and also the role of settings on developing the main character of Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. Setting in which the action take a place includes setting of time or place, and political appearance, moral and social behavior of the society who the character lives in the story.

Here, the research problems are: (1) what kinds of setting are used in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*?, (2) what are the roles of setting on developing the major character's personalities of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*? In analyzing this novel, a literary criticism is used as a method of study because the kinds of setting and also the roles of setting are the elements of literary work. The data are taken from the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* by taking into account the intrinsic elements.

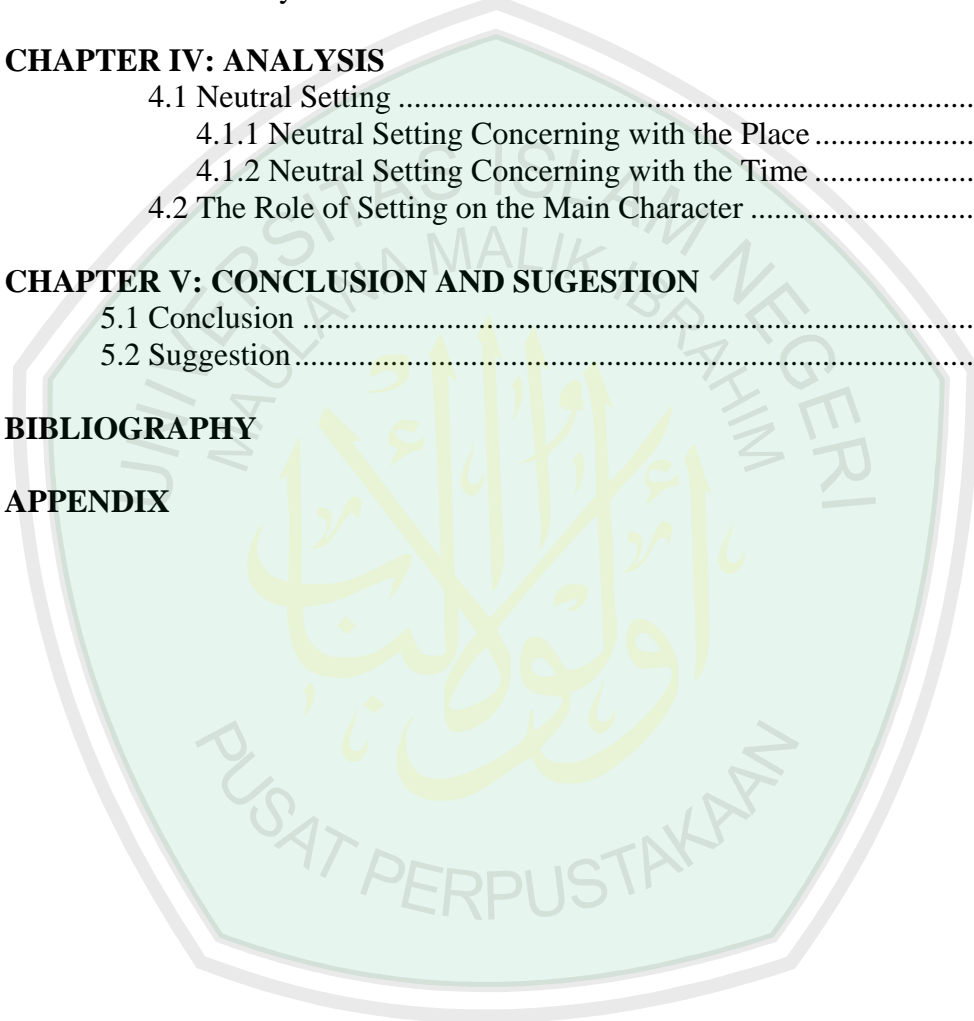
Most of the setting used in the story is Neutral setting that includes the setting of place as the dominant point influenced the main character and time. Here, all of the event and moment in the main's character life often related with the event and situation that exist in his environments even give the impact and make a current personality in his life. It will be the interesting point because the whole story provides the complicated conflict by varieties places and times from the beginning to the end of the story.

Based on the findings, it is suggested to the next researchers to study the other aspect of the novel or study the novel by giving relation with the real society based on the extrinsic elements of the novel, it can be genetic structuralism or other literary criticism that has relevance consequences between the contents of the novel and the literary method that will be used in the study.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

If we look at today's phenomena, it seems that most of people consume the literary works just for spending their free time or getting pleasure, and entertainment. Actually, the purposes of reading literary works are not only that. The writer of fiction wants to help the readers to think about real life through reading the literary works. Olsen (in Aminuddin, 2002: 61) states that a literary work is a valuable thing that is able to give some values more than just for spending free time or entertainment.

More than two thousand years ago, the roman poet Horace claimed that literature is “sweet” and “useful”. Since then, literature has been traditionally understood, at least in Western cultures, as having the dual purpose of entertaining and educating its audience (Fajardo-Acosta, 2001). Literary texts are constructed in effect as objects of beauty of literature. Therefore apart of its rhetoric; a device intended to strengthen the overall persuasiveness and influence of the work on its audience.

There are many kinds of literature. One of them is novel. According to Shroden (in Stevick, 1976: 13) novel is a fictional narrative in prose of substantial length. A novel usually concerns with human beings and often provides valuable

message for us through the given story. In reading novel, we not only get enjoyment, but also we are brought into a vast, close and fresh relationship to life.

Novel as one of literary works presents some interesting stories. A good story of novel is written by novelist who always presents intrinsic and extrinsic elements to the readers by showing a detailed picture about how people act and feel in their life. A good novelist is able to compose good stories by applying elements of the novel (setting, characters, plot, point of view and theme). Hence, the product of writer's creation is perfect (Online, <http://www.library.thinkquest.org/23846/library/terms>).

Wellek and Warren (in Damono, 2000: 11) state that there are two approaches in analyzing literary work, namely intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is done when the researchers separated the literary work from its society. In this approach, the literary work is regarded has an autonomy and able to be understood without having to relates it with its surrounding but with the text of literary work itself. It can be seen from its characterization, plot, setting etc. On the contrary, the extrinsic approach is done by exploring the relationship existing between the literary work and its surroundings including the author's background and the reader etc.

In order to make life-like story in the novel, a novelist has to employ setting in his or her story. Setting is the important part when the action happens. Furthermore, it carries the clarity of the story and gives information about plot, theme, and character. Describing setting either place or time in story is vital because setting reflects characters and embodied theme. Setting can also convey

the emotional or psychological state of characters. Settings often hold enormous roles in shaping a story. Whether it is a horror, a romance, a science fiction or a drama, settings affect how the characters emotionally felt, acted and thought throughout a novel. The places where the story revolved around revealed weaknesses, strengths, flaws and vulnerability within each individual character (online, <http://www.election.com/lorihandeland/index.html>).

Indeed, although the setting proposed to identify the situation covered in the story, setting not only stated where, when and how the situation happened, it also describes a tradition, character, social attitude and the people view that may be truly in the reality. Because of a literary work is the representation of life.

Related to the explanation above, this study discusses about the role of setting in developing the major character personalities in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J. K Rowling. The Harry Potter series has always been a battle between hope and despair and the power of love against the chilly blackness of hate. Rowling bring it to the reader in a fantastic combination between each element that built the story.

*Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, released on July 16, 2005, is the sixth novel in J. K. Rowling's popular *Harry Potter* series. This novel is the fastest selling book in history. It generates over \$100 million in sales on its opening weekend, outpacing even the combined take of the top movies at the box office that same weekend. *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* set during Harry Potter's sixth year at Hogwarts, the novel explores Lord Voldemort's

past, and Harry's preparations for the final battle amidst emerging romantic relationships.

In that way, I choose this novel because Rowling provides the reader a story that has moral tales about right versus wrong, self-sacrifice and friendship etc. and this novel is the fastest selling more than another series. It indicates that the people around the world are more interested in this novel than another. Moreover, in this series Rowling serve surprising story by murdering Dambledore, a headmaster of Hogwart. Here, the setting is the important thing that supports the story more interesting therefore generally to find the relation of the setting and the situation of the major character is an amazing study in this novel.

Furthermore, based on the setting of the story, the readers can evaluate or criticize this work bad or good, or it can determine and make the readers world view of the story. Then, the unity of the whole element of story included the setting and other have a result the esthetic value of the story.

The purpose of this study is to find out the kinds of setting used in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel and the roles of it in developing the major characters personalities as revealed in the novel. So, the main point that will be discussed is about the setting itself and related with the major character personalities.

Here, to show the map, I get many relevance studies. One of them is from Eka Yulianti's thesis that talks and discuss about the character conflict. This study found the dilemmatic and complicated setting make the character personality arise

(2003; 43). In the same theme but in the different novel, R.O Arni in his thesis under the title “ *A Study on the Main Character’s Social Conflict in Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* also gives additional sources of the study. She talks about character too, but the finding mentions that by emphasizing imaginational on setting will make the natural esthetic value growth in the whole of the story. In this case this study take place on the position of the roles of setting that can makes new personality into the main character itself.

### 1.2 Problems of the Study

Related to background of the study, the problems investigated in this study are:

- a. What kinds of setting are used in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*?
- b. What are the roles of setting on developing the major character’s personalities of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the objectives of the study are:

- a. to describe find out the kinds of setting in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*.
- b. to describe the roles of setting on developing the major character’s personalities of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*.

### 1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is theoretically expected to develop the ideas of intrinsic element and give obvious description about the theory of setting and how the setting influences characterization in a story. In addition, the result of the study is



hoped to be useful for other researcher who are interested in conducting similar studies.

The findings of this research are supposed to give valuable inputs for some parts: firstly, English letter students. It is expected that this research would be useful to improve knowledge about the intrinsic study (elements) of the literary matters. Secondly, English lectures. It is hoped that the result would be useful for them, especially who concern in literary study to give additional empirical data. Thirdly, the next researcher. It is expected that this research can give significant contribution for them who are interested on the intrinsic of literary study. This research can become a foundation to the next researchers to indicate area of the intrinsic study that have not been investigated.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

Actually, there are many aspects that can be analyzed. But the researcher in this study only focuses his analysis on the kinds and the roles of setting in developing the major character of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misinterpretation, the writer tries to explain the definition of key terms below according to their respective meaning and contexts.

- a. Setting is the fiction element reveals place and time of the events take place, in other word the term setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events occur
- b. Neutral setting is the setting in work of literature as a reflection of the time or the action place from characters.

- c. Spiritual setting is the description about place, time or situation that consists of certain values, or the values embodied or implied by the physical setting.
- d. Major character is character that has a great role in growing a story.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories that support the study. The discussions are about the results of reviewing the sources of information that related to the topic discussed in this thesis.

#### 2.1 Literature

Literature is the great creative and universal means for communicating the emotional or intellectual concerns of mankind. Like fine music and art, fine literature is characterized by imagination, meaningfulness of expression and good forms and techniques. In general, the literary genres are classified into poetry, drama, and prose (Culler, 1997: 20)

Jonathan Culler (1997: 27-28) states that Literature is a speech act or textual event that elicits certain kinds of attention. Though the term speech acts contrast with other sorts of speech acts, such as imparting information, asking question, or making promises. But, there is complicated structure here, we are dealing with two different perspectives that overlap, intersect, but don't seem to yield a synthesis. Culler states that literary work might be suggested as language with particular properties or feature, and it might not be suggested as the product of conventions and a certain kind of attention.

To understand literature, we might know what differentiate the literary works and other textual writing. It is needed to be underlined, because of many aspects to approach literary as well as literary works and text. Ignas Kleden (2004:07-08) emphasizes two kinds of meaning to differentiate it, namely

referential meaning and textual meaning. Referential meaning is meaning which is produced among the relation of text and outward text itself while textual meaning is a meaning which is produced from relations of text itself. Therefore, based on this meaning differentiation, Kleden describes literature as:

...literature is dialectic, in any grade, between outward text (event, phenomenon) and inward text (meaning). Text interaction with outward-text produces referential meaning, while its interaction with inward-text produces textual meaning (2004: 8).

Literature is a performance in word; it has in it an element of entertaining display, unsurely we expect literature to be in some sense entertaining, or, to put in slight in different terms, to effort pleasure. Literature is an adult game, a short makes believe, is suggested in some to the word we apply to piece of literature: fiction, story, talk, and play.

### 2.1.1 Novel

William V. in *A History of English Literature* (1981: 187) states that novel is an extended piece of narrative prose fiction which usually expresses the large value of segments of society. However, as the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* tell us that the novel is story in prose, long enough to fill one or more volumes, about either imagery or historical people. While *Shorter Oxford Dictionary* states that novel is fictions prose narrative of considerable length in which character and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

Albert in (Shoeryawati: 1965; 13) *A Shorter Stories of English Literature* explains that though novel came comparatively late into English literature, the novel is now the most abundant and popular type of literature. Most novels have a

plot that is, the thread of some dominant story run through the book, and all of the subordinate actions are conditioned by it. If the plot is very simple, containing no mystery or complication, the novel is sometime called a tale. Novel which deals with stirring deeds in a lively manner called romance.

## 2.2 Setting

Setting reveals the place and time of events in story. In other word, setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events of plot occur. (Kenney, 1966: 38) The description of setting that includes the location and time in a story is vital thing because the physical details of time and place often have metaphorical values. That is, setting which is associated with values, ideals, attitudes, and beliefs. Setting reflects characters and embodied theme (Online, <http://www.electics.com/lorihandeland/index.html>).

Setting can also convey the emotional or psychological state of characters. Barnet (1993: 67) states that the detailed representation in prose fiction of the setting are dialect, custom, dress and way of thinking and feeling which are distinctive of particular region. Kimkay (online, <http://www.suit101.com/article.cfon/novel-writing/12104>) suggests the important of choosing setting that whether your novel is set in a real place or a fictitious one the most important thing is that it is believable. If your setting is vague or filled with inconsistencies or impossibilities, your reader will not be transported into that time and place which will lessen the impact of your novel.

Abrams (1993: 192-193) explains that setting as the general local and historical time in which the action occurs in a narrative or dramatic work, while

the setting of an episode or scene within a work is particular physical location in which it takes place. In short, setting is environment.

Therefore, setting as an element of prose, has a role to make story becomes life-like. Setting cannot be separated from other elements. Koesnosoebroto (1998) in his book entitled *An Anatomy of Prose* writes:

While the setting is not in itself a separate element of fiction, it is frequently employed in distinctive way. In Elizabeth Bow's, Setting is scene and background for her scene functions as a derivative of plot, and to give actuality to plot. Plot, having pre-decided what is happen, scenes, must be found, so chosen, at to give the happening the desired force. Scene is only justified in the novel where it can be shown, or at least felt, to act upon action or character. (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 79)

Suroto (1989: 94) states that background or setting has a function to support plot and character in a story considered description of environment or situation. It is able to make the story becomes clearer.

From the statements above, the writer states that setting is place, time, situation and environment that have the function to make story becomes clearer and life-like. It is an element of prose that relates to other elements. Setting also refers to the condition or total environments (physical, emotional, economic, political, social and psychological).

### **2.2.1 Elements of Setting**

Kenny (1966: 40) lists the elements of setting under four headings:

1. The actual geographical location

The actual geographical location includes topography, scenery and detail of room's interior. Topography describes about place and distinct.

Then scenery describes the environment of place that carries on the truth of the story. And the last is description about the detail of room's interior.

2. The occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the characters

Readers are able to get information about how the characters live and do in their daily activities and environment through this occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the characters.

3. The time of action

It is related with the time in which the action takes place, e.g., historical period, season of the year. Here, the readers invite themselves as if in the current time in the story. The writer makes them follow the event that had happened and gives them the information when the event takes place.

4. Religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of characters. The writers of fiction need to describe the spiritual and social values exist in the character's environment, so that the story becomes logic and life-like.

### 2.2.2 **Kinds of setting**

Kenny (1966: 38-39) recognizes two kinds of setting, the neutral (physical) setting and spiritual setting.

#### 2.2.2.1 **Neutral Setting**

Neutral setting is the setting in work of fiction as a reflection of the truth that things have to happen somewhere. The author's principal concern is with plot or characters and sketches in only enough of the setting to lend the requisite verisimilitude to the action.

Then, Nurgiyantoro (1995: 217) says that neutral setting is the environment of the story that tells about certain place or time such as the name of town, country, morning and evening. There are several ways of exploring the neutral setting. It depends on author's creativity.

Whether Aminudin (2002: 68-69) writes that physical setting is a setting that describes about the place, the names of things in certain place and time. It does not give certain meaning and readers easily know about what we have written.

At last, neutral setting is a description about certain place, time and everything in story that are written by author. It may be a name of place, town and others that are in certain environment in which the characters take an action.

#### **2.2.2.2 Spiritual Setting**

Kenny (1966: 39-40) states that spiritual setting is description about place, time or situation that consist of certain value. For example, a rural setting suggests not just grass, cows and burns, but certain values which must be called spiritual. As long as the setting is only vaguely and conventionally rural, the values suggested are likely to be vague and conventional as well. But as the physical setting becomes more specific and more vividly rendered, so does the spiritual setting. By the spiritual setting, we mean that values embodied in and or implied by the physical setting.

Nurgiyantoro (1995: 219) states that setting in fiction is not only limited in certain place, time or everything that is physically appearance, but it also appears



through culture, beliefs and values that are in certain place. This setting is called as spiritual setting.

In conclusion, spiritual setting appears in the form of values, belief, tradition carried by the characters. Spiritual setting is the values that covered or contained by physical setting. It means that the whole events place or time, from the physical or material refer to the setting indicated as a spiritual setting.

### **2.2.3 Functions of Setting**

Function of setting is to give the information about the condition of event and action. It is important to be aware of the context within, which the action of the novel takes place and this does not just means its geographical setting but, social and historical factors are also important (Howthorn in Iswandy, 1999:12).

#### **2.2.3.1 Setting as Metaphor**

Setting is needed to show a projection or objectification of the internal states of characters or pervasive spiritual condition. Setting has function as metaphor when it implied comparison for the individual's spiritual and emotional states (Kenny, 1966: 40-41).

Aminuddin (2002: 67) writes that metaphorical setting that carries certain value and creates certain situation is the setting that is able to affect the reader's emotion. Therefore, reader needs an interpretation to know the meaning of physical setting.

Koesnosobroto (1988: 82) proposes that a metaphorical setting is the background, as in painting the foreground must be in harmony or in conflict with the background. Sugihastuti and Suharto (2002: 181) write in their book *Kritik*

*Sastra Feminis Teori dan Aplikasi* (2002) that the description of metaphorical setting can be changed according to the description of the difference object.

According to Wellek and Austin (1993: 291) that setting is environment, especially description of room's interior has functioned as metonymy, metaphor and expression from the character.

In short, setting has the function as metaphor when the setting shows the condition of the characters. A writer asks us to believe that a character's internal state could create an external something.

#### 2.2.3.2 **Setting as Atmosphere**

According to Kenny (1966: 41) the atmosphere has been more talked about defined, because it refers to the emotional reaction, rather than stated. It is a kind of mood or emotional aura suggested primarily by setting and helping to establish the reader's expectation. A suggestion of mystery and foreboding may be establish. For instance, by a description of shape dimly seen in the darkness, a sunny morning, and stormy, they carry with their emotional aura.

Burroway (in Koenosoebroto, 1988: 82) labels setting and background as atmosphere and he explains that the story must have atmosphere because without it, the characters will be unable to breathe.

At last, setting as atmosphere refers to emotional reaction that readers and sometimes the characters have to the setting of the work (Griffth in Cahyowulan, 1995: 50) that is the setting may give the readers the impression of depression, joy, coldness or warmth condition.

### **2.2.3.3 Setting as the Dominant Element**

Setting may be the element of primary importance in a particular story or even in the work of a particular author. Kenney gives an example, George Eliot's middle March setting particularly the spiritual setting strikes us at least as important as plot and character. In a novel and other literary works, plot and character seems to exist primarily as a means of revealing the effects of setting on human life.

### **2.2.3.4 Place as the Dominant Element**

Works of fiction in which the spatial or place dominates are generally classified as the examples of local color or regionalism. Regionalist seeks to investigate the effects on character if a particular geographical setting, which means a spiritual as well as physical setting.

The regionalist's interest in what it is like to live in a particular place is not in any sense a rejection of universality. The process of being influenced by the region in which one is born and raised is a universal process. Moreover, we may well discern within the particular mores of a particular further patterns of behavior that are universal.

## **2.3 Character**

Character is any person, persona, identity, or entity whose existence originates from a work of fiction. The process of creating and developing characters in a work of fiction is called characterization. Readers very greatly in how they understand fictional characters. The most extreme ways of reading fictional characters would be to think of them exactly as real people or to think of

them as purely artistic creations that have everything to do with craft and nothing to do with real life. Most styles of reading fall somewhere in between.

Although, most of characters in fiction are an imagination, it is one of the important things in developing the story. The characters not only have a function to play the story, but also have a role to articulate idea, motive, plot and theme. The conflicts that revealed on the story which underlying the plot can not be separated from the characters, protagonist or antagonist, of the story. Therefore, the ability of the writer describing the characters created based on the demand of the story can take as one of indicators of the fiction's power.

Abrams, (in Fanani, 2002: 87) states that to evaluate the characters can be viewed from *what said* and *what done*. This identification based on act consistent, morality, attitude, and thought to solve, view and do something in a various circumstance. In other word, the characters can appear from several circumstances and how they give reaction to the current circumstances.

### **2.3.1 Character and Characterization**

The characters in the story revealed in various performances depend on the writer characterization. He creates the characters what he wants based on the story taled. Here, the writer like god created the human kind as He will; he describes the whole appearance in the form of willingness, of course in this context, appropriate with sense of art and literature in developing characterization. For, Fanani (2002: 87) divides the writer characterization into two elements. They are:

### **A. Physical Performance**

Here, the writer tells the story through the physical performance included the features of the characters. Moreover, he describes more detail the attitude, background, family and the life of the characters, usually in the opening of the story. This description gives more information to the reader before entering to the story. The main point of this expression is the physic description of the characters in the story because it will bring the reader understands to the attitude, circumstance, character, and habit, although the writer doest not portray them directly. For example, Melancholy face of one character indicates that he or she has a soft personality. It means that if the character is described in the appropriate form, it will make the expression of the story not suitable with the current character itself in the whole story.

### **B. Abstract Performance**

In this performance, the writer presents the characters indirectly. For instance, the writer illustrates the characters through their thought, habitual action, making decision, or built the characters based on the other characters, included the information has been taken from other character's conversation.

Sometimes, this expression related to the past circumstances or digression. Usually, the writer portrays the major character through other characters and makes presentation of *state of mind* side by side associated with the unit of circumstances. The personality of character is built by the writer along with the situation happen, such as how the characters solve the current problems, what they think, attitude consistent, awareness, emotional changing, and what language they

used when look the problems. However, here, the readers understand well how far the morality, mentality, thought, character, and attitude of the character from the dialogues expressed by the writer.

According to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 67-68) to be convincing characterization must be plausible. The first, the character must be consistent in their behavior; they must be behave one way on one occasion and a different way on another without a clearly sufficient reason for the change. In other word, a character behavior should remain “stable” from the beginning to the end of the story, or he/she may undergo a radical change, either through gradual development as a result of an extreme crisis. However, whether the behavior remains stable or changes, consistency is required of a character. The second, the character must be clearly motivated in whatever he does, especially when there is a change in his behavior. The reader must understand the reason for what he does immediately or at least by the end of the story. Third, the character must be plausible or life-like and acts like natural human being. Whether the reader has observed anyone like the character in his own life or not, he must feel the character has come from the author’s experience or imagination that they put appear somewhere in the normal course events.

### **2.3.2 Kinds of Characters**

To understand well about the character and characterization that deal with the whole story, Kenney (in Mu’tasim Billah thesis, 2002) explains the following kinds of characters based on the role and the personality of the character:

### 2.3.2.1 Protagonist and Antagonist

A protagonist character is the central character who engages the reader's interest and empathy. It is traditionally believed that the protagonist is usually attractive, and good-hearted (although, there are variations in this recent years) in fiction however, the protagonist may sometime be portrayed unsympathetically.

The antagonist character is the character force or collection of forces of the story. The character, here, causes the problem for the protagonist. The antagonist may be the *Villian*, or (more neutrally) a counter-character to the protagonist.

### 2.3.2.2 Major and Minor Character

The role of character can be viewed from general categories. They are major and minor characters. The major character is someone who has the important role in the story and the minor character is the character that only helps the major character. Major character is the most important character in the story, basically, a story about the major character, but he can not stand by he himself. He needs another character to make story more convincing and alive. Furthermore, if character has a large influence on the plot or if the characterization has a significant effect on outcome of the story, it is considered as a major character. On the other hand, if character has a small influence on the plot and the characterization has not a significant effect on outcome of the story, it is considered as a minor character.

Major character is one who plays a major part in the story and has a hand in shaping of events. Central character do meaningful thing and have meaningful thing done to them. It is also called central or main character.

Minor character is normally not “on stage” very much, at least in comparison with the central character. He can serve many purposes: he can help create atmosphere but straight background character do not affect the plot line in any significant way. It also called background character.

### 2.3.2.3 Flat and Round Character

Actually, there are many terms of this character that has the same purpose. They are static and dynamic character, and, simple and complex character. These kinds of characters are in the same purposed, namely, describing the character based on the personality. These different terms expressed by different literature figures, Kenny mentions them as a simple or complex character, while Foster, in the *Aspects of the Novel* called as flat or rounded character, and Static and Dynamic character as described by Jeremy Hawthorn (1989: 48). But here the writer will use the flat and round terms because they are a common terms for students.

Kenny (1983: 36) explains that the flat character is expressed from characterization, attitude and obsession of the character. Therefore, flat character is static for they do not perform a change from beginning until the end of the story. It is defined by a simple quality without much individuality detail. Flat character is usually bad or good. Flat character is one sided figure, a character who exhibit only one or two character traits, usually in exaggeration. Such as a character speech and actions are never very surprising because the character spring from the same motivation and preoccupation, and he normally does not



change at all in the course of the story. Real people are never as simple as figures like this. The characters are superficial and static.

Round character, on the contrary, has complexity which is in the norm in real life. It is a complex individual who has many evident qualities, many faceted, and capable of changing. They are flexible and change in response to changed circumstances fully developed. Therefore, round choose dynamic character because it is able to change his destiny in the story of novel.

Behavior, character and personality are distinct levels in the evolution of the human being. At the next level, when they have character, they can accomplish something. At a further level, being endowed with 'personality', they can create something original. When a person has developed character, he can accomplish something by himself. Character is organized in the mind. It has a memory and never forgets. When the essence of the vital experience which is behavior is received in the mind and organized well so that the mind accepts that as its central direction, then it becomes character (Alwisol, 2004: 06).

When the mind comes into play, it generally acts on an opinion or bases itself on an idea. It tries to understand and begins to think and organize itself. The vital does not think, it responds to the situation, but the mind listens to an idea. On the basis of this idea, the mind organizes its values. The mind gives its sanction to certain behaviors which it has accepted as right. This behavior then becomes a pattern. The essence of that pattern is based on respectability, on social values.

Jung in (Boeree, 2007: 114) states that the mental understanding is based on the idea that what is valuable must be respected. Once the mind accepts this,

every behavior will be directed by that characteristic. This one idea becomes a guide for all of his behavior, which becomes character. That is called self-direction. In other words, the behaviors of the child that polite toward elder relatives, the emotional impulses, are guided by the mental understanding which has accepted the value of polite behavior towards elder relatives.

A person with a mere behavior can follow instructions, but he cannot think on his own, whereas character comes from the mind and enables the person to carry out a task with self-direction. Without mind coming into the picture, character cannot be formed. The center of character is mind, while the center of behavior is the transient vital emotions. Character has greater energy than behavior because it is backed by thought and issues from a more central part of the being. Behavior shows itself in a short-lived individual situation, whereas character shows itself in all situations which the society has accepted and evolved. Character guides every behavior. If a man with character is ambitious, his ambition will be shown in everything he does.

According to Ericson in Alwisol (2004: 112) Personality is deeper than character. It does not confine itself to an organized expression as character does. Character needs the support of the social and psychological milieu. Because mind is a narrow organism which functions on thought, it draws its values from the general level of thought in the society. Something in the person feels safe in that climate and then the mind understands, the heart is able to be enthused about that understanding and the body is able to work. Usually when mind has to think of something original, it begins to shake. Personality cannot be centered in the mind.

It does not care whether anyone else has attempted a certain work before. It has the initiative to start a fresh work in a new field.

Personality does not require the extraneous support of the social sanction. After it has understood and the mind has consented, it has the imagination to give a mental emotion to that consent. Once the mind is able to visualize something in its own imagination, the heart does not hesitate to release its enthusiasm for the accomplishment of the work. The support for the work comes from the Being which is above the mind. If the mind is clear and the Being supports, it doesn't need the support of the society. That is the difference between character and personality. Character is an efficient mental organism functioning within the social fabric of accomplished levels. Personality is an energy which comes from the Being, able to understand on its own, be enthusiastic on its own and be a trail blazer for the society. Whether the field is in literature or scientific discovery or in industry or in founding a college, this is the basic difference between character and personality (Alwisol, 2004:113).

What personality requires is pure understanding, independent of a second person. The general endowments of personality are: pure intelligence in the mind, warmth and expansiveness in the heart, dynamism in the vital, endurance and perseverance in the physical. If these things are there on their own, they will include all the capacities of character. For personality, the capacity of the mind to take an idea to an idealistic level, for the achievement of the ideal is where it differs from character. A man with personality will be open-minded. He won't be

bound by his opinions or have rigid preferences. He will prefer what is best at that moment and be willing to change his habits if necessary.

Sometimes personality degenerates into character, or character matures into personality in the same person. A person may have personality in administration, but not in politics. People who have founded banks, or colleges, or small institutions, or people who have decided to move away from their country to another country are people who have personality at that level. All people who are responsible to their families, to their children, to their parents, who live up to certain levels of accomplishment materially, who are just, fair, and ethical, have ethical characters, social characters, physical characters (Boeree, 2007: 122).

Behavior is the external appearance without being confirmed or supported by the mind and feelings. Character is what is supported by the mind and feelings. It is a behavior which is endorsed and directed by the mind. Personality is on its own. It is self-directed.

#### **2.4 Structuralism**

Structuralism usually designates a group of primary French thinkers who, in the 1950s and 1960s, influenced by Ferdinand de Saussure's theory of language, applied concepts from structural linguistics to the study of social and cultural phenomena. Structuralism developed first in anthropology (Claude Levi-Strauss), then in literary and cultural studies (Roman Jakobson, Roland Barthes, Gerard Genette), psychoanalysis (Jacques Lacan), intellectual history (Michel Foucault), and Marxist theory (Louis Althusser). Although these thinkers never formed a school as such, it was under the label "structuralism" that their work was

imported and read in England, the United State, and elsewhere in the late 1960s and 1970s.

Structuralism in common reader-oriented theory has something which also focuses on how meaning is product. In place of phenomenological description of consciousness—structuralism originated in opposition to phenomenology--, it sought to analyses structure that operate unconsciously (structure of language, of the psyche, of society). Because of its interest in how meaning is produced structuralism often (as in Roland Barthes's *S/Z*) treated the reader as the site of underlying codes that make meaning possible and as the agent of meaning (Culler, 1997:125).

Principally, structuralism is a way to think about the world related with the responses and structures description. In this case, the work assumed as phenomena that has structure correlative matters each other. This structure will has a meaning combined else structure. It has a complex part, so the interpretation of meaning should be connected between the whole elements. The wholeness is the important one than a fragment of the structure.

Aristoteles in Endraswara (2003: 50) for a long ago recognize the same concept of structuralism that consists of *Wholeness, Unity, Complexity and Coherence*. It has represented that the whole meaning depend on the coherency of the whole elements of literature. The wholeness is the important thing than the elements stand by him self. It caused all elements them selves has a relationship to make a system of meaning. The point here is how the relations make the wholeness of meaning. For example, the word "sweet" it has a whole meaning if

we connect it with the word “bitter”. It means that the literary structure has a function.

While, according to Jean Peaget (Endraswara in Hawkes, 1978:16) structuralism consists of three points: first, the idea of the wholeness, it means that the elements adapted to the intrinsic patterns determine the wholeness structure or the part of the structure. Second, the idea of transformation, the structure serves the transformations procedure continuously may form new matters. Third, the idea of self-regulation, it means need not out site matters to keep a procedure transformation, it was autonomy from other system reference.

The basic idea of structuralism is opposition to mimetic theory that suppose the work as a representation of reality, to expressive theory—work as a expression and notion of the author and to opposite to the idea that make the work of literature as a medium communication between the writer and readers. In other word, structuralism determine to the autonomy of the literary study.

Structuralism is the objective study, because it based on the work itself. Structuralism will view the work as an esthetic creation without other site out of the text. It based on an egocentric approach that pays attention to the literary text itself. It viewed as a different expression language. Literary languages have a special language (Endraswara, 2003: 50).

Structuralists emphasize the work stand alone objectively by stressing the study to the intrinsic aspects of literary work. The esthetic value depends on the language used and a good relation among the elements. These elements not far away from the artifact that consist of idea, theme, plot, setting, character,

characterization, language style, etc. the unity of the whole elements will give a good notion sense and a the wholeness of the meaning.

In that case, Smith (Endraswara, in Aminuddin, 1990:62) stated that the study of the internal of literary work is *the ontological structure of the work art*. It means that the work is *organized whole has various constituyente*, the unity of the whole elements have *interrelations and mutual dependencies*, and among the support elements totality have current relation of stratifications.

## 2.5 Previous Studies

As a matter of fact, this study does not start from a blank point. There are some studies in the some field: about setting and character. They become inspiration for the writer of this study who takes a different object.

One of them is a thesis written by Eka Yunianti (2003), the student of college of Foreign Language (STIBA Malang) that discussed about “A Study on The Main character’s social conflict in J.K. Rowling’s Novel Harry Potter and Azkaban” and by Rahtul Octri Arni (2002) from the same colleges with the thesis title “a Study on The Main Character’s Social Conflict in Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone.” They discussed the same theme, namely, the main character’s social conflict. Related with the writer study, here, their descriptions about the main character give more information deeply, although the novel in different series but the character consistencies described by the writer, of course to be surely exist on the sixth series that will be research. Moreover, the setting revealed in each series will help more to build the major character of this novel.

Moreover, to give more complete understanding the writer need to the other relevance of thesis. It consists of setting study from several researchers. They are: “*An Analysis on the elements and Types of Setting in novel Gulliver’s Travel by Jonathan Swift*” written by Nur Afni Auliyah (2006) and not far away from this study, the thesis from Nadhofah (2002) “*An Analysis on the Setting of Moorning, Moon, and Night by Sydney Sheldon*” they talk about the kind and the function of setting. They found a neutral and spiritual setting, and mention the function as a metaphor and atmosphere.

The next thesis, here, give more specific understanding of the writer’s study. It was from Hayatin (1999) “*The Influence of Setting on the Development of Philip’s Character in the Great Expectation by Charles Dicken*”. She found that the setting can develop the character, it include the several places in the novel that become cases to the character’s development. The last is “*The Role of Setting in Shapping Hamlet’s Character in Tragedy of Hamlet Prince*” written by Fitri (2002). She found that neutral and spiritual settings create a psychological condition on the main character in the novel.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Method is a way used to get the objective of the research, and how the researcher arranges his steps of writing. In brief, method is not only the way to work in a good order but also the way to give the clarification of what the writer has done.

Therefore, to use the appropriate method in conducting a research is very important. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss some sections namely; research design, data sources, data collection, research instrument, and data analyses.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research problem has formulated clearly to specify the type of important formulation needed. The research design, here, means the arrangement of condition for collecting and analyzing data. In this thesis, the method that is used in the process of analyzing the novel is objective approach. This approach relates the intrinsic element of literary itself with the fictional aspects made by the author in the story.

The researcher conducts this study by using structuralism approach that proves that a literary work can exist by itself with conducting the whole element of the story, especially setting and character. Here, the researcher will criticize the novel just by finding the setting and the relationship with developing the major character personalities in the story. Goldmann asserts that structuralism must be perfect to be meaningful structure (Peck, 1984:50). If those aspects construct a

structure, the structure in turn forms the unity of text which is important in analyzing a literary work.

### 3.2 Data Sources

All the data of the research problems analyzed in this study are taken from the *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J.K. Rowlin, published on July 16, 2005.

To support this study the researcher needs much source of information such as textbooks, internet, encyclopedias, and some relevant written materials which mainly discuss the intrinsic element of literature, specially, about the setting, the character and personality.

### 3.3 Data Collection

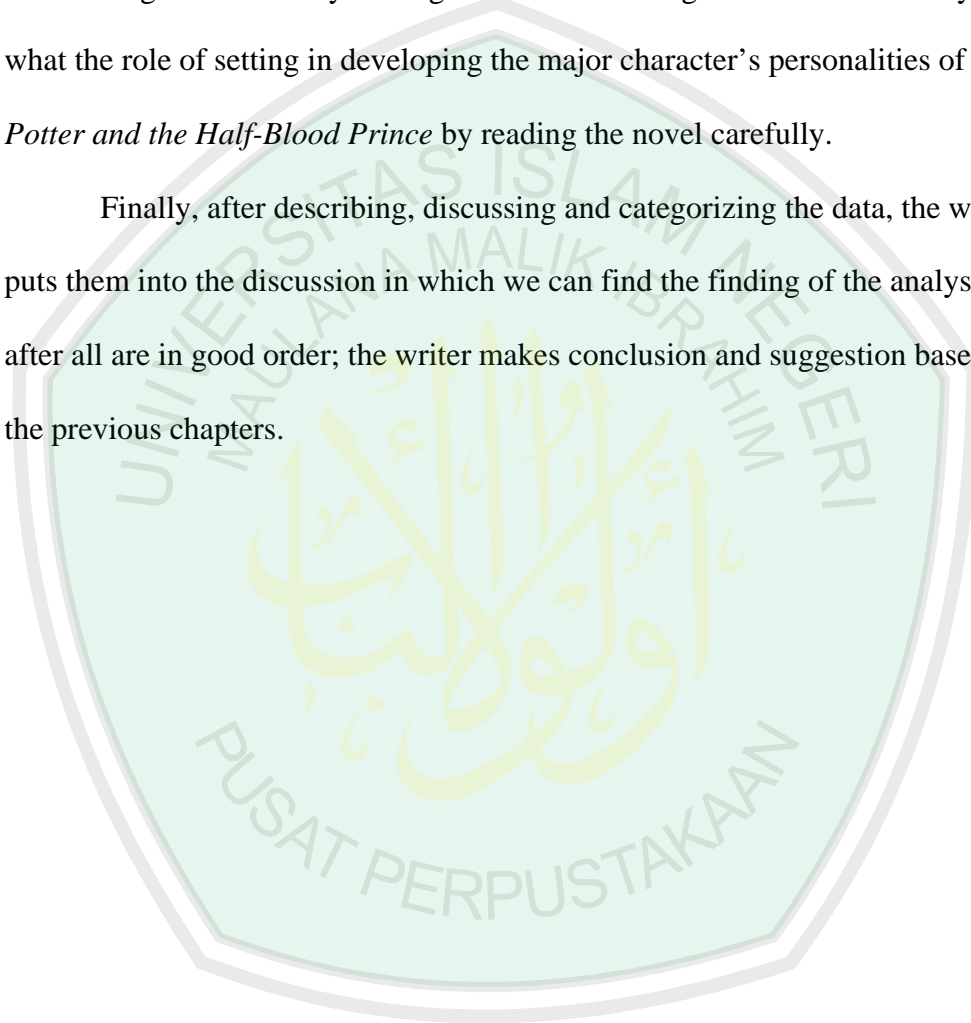
The data in this research are taken from *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. Since the data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences within the novel, detailed reading, careful rereading, and deep understanding are the most appropriate data collection techniques in this study. These techniques have both comprehensive and interpretative aspects since they are aimed at finding the characteristics and elements of the novel based on the subject of the research.

The next step is that the researcher concentrates on the intrinsic elements which mainly reflect the kinds of intrinsic literary study and the relationship between setting and character on developing the personalities. After that, the researcher highlights those required data. The data are, then, used in the process of data analysis to answer the formulated problems.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

For solving the problems of this study, the writer tries to select several data from the novel that have relation with the problems of the study. Then, the writer categorizes them by finding the kinds of setting revealed on the story and what the role of setting in developing the major character's personalities of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* by reading the novel carefully.

Finally, after describing, discussing and categorizing the data, the writer puts them into the discussion in which we can find the finding of the analysis and after all are in good order; the writer makes conclusion and suggestion based on the previous chapters.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the finding, as the results of data analysis. It comprises the kinds of setting and how the role of setting on the main character found on the Novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. The details are as follows.

This study analyzes and discusses of the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* which focuses on the kinds of setting and their role on the main character in the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* by JK Rowling. From the data analysis, it is found out kinds of setting and the settings that have role to the main character. The kind of setting that was found in this novel is neutral setting and a little number of spiritual settings. Neutral setting concerns with the setting of place and the setting of time. There are many setting places and times are found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, but this study focuses on the setting that is dominantly related to the main character. Generally, there are many setting of places and times found, twenty five setting of place and at least twelve setting of times, but here, the writer take the setting has significant role that influence to the main character. However, the setting of time has no definite role to influence the main character. It just helps the development of the main character.

#### 4.1 Neutral Setting

Setting refers to the point in the time and space at which the events of the plot occur. Abram (1988:80) describes setting as the general local and historical

time in which the action takes place in narrative or dramatic work, while the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place. Setting can be divided into neutral setting (physical setting) and spiritual setting. Neutral setting is a setting in fictional work as a reflection of the time or the action place from characters. In term, neutral setting concerns with the place and time.

In the whole of story, this novel used full of color and varieties setting. It related with the main character places which completely full of conflicts in his life since he was child. He was left dead by his parents at that time, because of the Voldemort, he school in Hogwart and to be a smart student caused him hated other student, and he close to Dumbledore, the headmaster of the school ect. The whole sides of his life give him a complicated personal conflict in his life. He comes across for several places and times. Finally, most of this story concerns with the neutral setting that deal with the physical appearance that contain setting of place and time.

#### **4.1.1 Neutral Setting Concerning with the Place**

The setting of place in this novel covers some places. The author, J.K. Rowling, shows that the main character (Harry Potter) had different places in his life or he made a journey to some places and of course the author had purposes to the main character's development by the role of setting at all. Generally, there are several places found in the novel such as Ministry Office, Uncle Vernon's House, The Burrow, Hogsmeadee, Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, that each places has different description as presented in the following explanation:

### a. Ministry Office

The ministry office presenting in the Novel was the ministry office of muggle (non-wizards). Here the prime minister gained control to regulate every policy and occurrences happening in muggle world. The story begins in this place when the boundaries once again starting to collapse, with Voldemort's evil actions affecting non-wizards as much as wizards. Suddenly, Muggles seem particularly powerless, who are unable to fight back with any force or vigor and unable to explain the mysterious disasters with any degree of clarity. It was shown in a sentence here:

“...the Prime Minister was sitting alone in his office, reading a long memo that was slipping through his brain without leaving the slightest trace of meaning behind..., not only to enumerate all the terrible things that had happened in the last week..., but also to explain why each and every one of them was the government's fault.”  
(Rowling: 1)

The setting of place that was explained above shows us that prime minister has to responsible for every occurrence in his world though it is not actually power of muggles. Though the wizarding world and the muggle world are generally kept entirely separate from each other, minister of magic usually visit the new prime minister of muggle to explain the relationship of both different world. “...it had been like this from his very first meeting with Fudge on his very first evening as Prime Minister. ...He had been standing alone in this very office, ...to find that ugly little portrait talking to him, announcing that the Minister of Magic was about to arrive and introduce himself.” (Rowling: 5-6).

The environment of Ministry office showed good condition. Prime minister is high profession of muggle. Its place is kind of private room in order he could be serious to do his job correctly as prime minister. It can be seen in the sentence here. "...It was a handsome room, with a fine marble fireplace facing the long sash windows, firmly closed against the unseasonable chill. With a slight shiver, the Prime Minister got up and moved over to the window..." (Rowling: 2)

#### **b. Uncle Vernon's House**

Vernon and Petunia are Harry's family of muggle. He used call them uncle and aunt. As his parent is dead after fighting against Lord Vorldermort, Harry lives in Uncle Vernon's house before he starts studying in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Every holiday from Hogwarts schools, Harry Potter come back to live there. The setting of Uncle Vernon's House was not too large. Every family member has their own room. Harry's room is upstairs. He could see everyone comes to his uncle's house. It can be seen when Harry know that Dumbledore came and stand in pavement.

"...he pressed his nose against the window instead and squinted down at the pavement. A tall figure in a long, billowing cloak was walking up the garden path. ...Harry ran down the stairs two at a time, coming to an abrupt halt several steps from the bottom..."  
(Rowling: 54-55)

While he lives there, actually, Harry was boring everyday and often gets suffering from his brother and his uncle and his aunt. When holiday was come, it times to Harry for depressing in the whole day. He just takes instructions from his uncle and his aunt. It caused him felt so sad in the holiday. Therefore, he is also indolent to clean his room. It shows in the sentence here.

...Harry Potter was snoring loudly. He had been sitting in a chair beside his bedroom window for the best part of four hours, staring out at the darkening street,...The room was strewn with various possessions and a good smattering of rubbish. Owl feathers, apple cores, and sweet wrappers littered the floor, a number of spellbooks lay higgledy-piggledy among the tangled robes on his bed...”  
(Rowling: 48)

This sentence shows the setting where Harry lived with his uncle’s house.

Even though Harry’s time at Four Privet Drive has been miserable, it has kept him safe.

### **c. The Burrow**

The Burrow is where Harry’s schoolmate, Ron Weasley, lives with his family. Inside the Burrow, Harry sees Mr. Weasley, Mrs. Weasley, his best friend Ron Weasley and Hermione, Ron’s little sister, Ginny Weasley and other members of the Order of the Phoenix. The condition outside the Burrow is lack of hygienic and dirty. The backdoor of the Burrow is encircled by litter of boots and rusty kettles. Its environment is also crowd by chicken farms. Its situation is shown by this paragraph.

Harry and Dumbledore approached the back door of the Burrow, which was surrounded by the familiar litter of old Wellington boots and rusty cauldrons; Harry could hear the soft clucking of sleepy chickens coming from a distant shed. Dumbledore knocked three times and Harry saw sudden movement behind the kitchen window.  
(Rowling: 101)

The Burrow has few rooms that are actually enough for their own family. Therefore, Harry has to sleep in Fred and George’s room which both now work in Diagon Alley and live there for a while. We can see it in these sentences.



Fred and George's bedroom was on the second floor. Mrs. Weasley pointed her wand at a lamp on the bedside table and it ignited at once, bathing the room in a pleasant golden glow. ...Harry bade Mrs. Weasley good night, put on pajamas, and got into one of the beds...” (Rowling: 110-111)

This room seems to be temporary warehouse. Beside the bed, there is a lamp on the bedside table. Though a large vase of flowers had been placed on a desk in front of the small window, their perfume could not disguise the lingering smell of what Harry thought was gunpowder. A considerable amount of floor space was devoted to a vast number of sealed cardboard boxes, amongst which stood Harry's schooltrunk.

#### **d. Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry**

It is a school of magic for witches and wizards between the ages of eleven and seventeen living in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. In this novel, almost setting of places is largely set at the school. Hogwart School has many buildings and places that represent the setting of the novel, ultimately influence the main character (Harry Potter). “...Once they arrived at Hogwarts and took their places in the Great Hall, looked up and down the Gryffindor table a few times, and finally realized that he was not there, he, no doubt, would be halfway back to London...” (Rowling: 198)

Great Hall is used for formal ceremony, and informal ceremony, such as breakfast, lunch and dinner. Students sit at their own House table and can eat as well as socialize, or finish homework. The headmaster eats with the professors at the High Table placed at the far end of the hall. Hogwart is also divided into four houses, each bearing the last name of its founder: Godric Gryffindor, Salazar

Slytherin, Rowena Ravenclaw and Helga Hufflepuff. Harry Potter is the member of House of Gryffindor along his two best friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger.

The house of Gryffindor is something like family for Harry Potter within Hogwarts. He will have classes with the rest of his house, sleeps in his House dormitory, and spend free time in his house common room. Before sleeping, Harry Potter usually reads a spell-book and does other relaxing activities. Sometimes, he discuss about condition of wizarding world with Ron. It can be seen here:

“...Sitting up in bed, Harry turned the book sideways so as to examine more closely the scribbled instructions for a spell that seemed to have caused the Prince some trouble. There were many crossings-out and alterations, but finally, crammed into a corner of the page...”(Rowling: 297) “...Harry woke with a start to find a bulging stocking lying over the end of his bed...in front of it, Ron was sitting bolt upright in bed and examining what appeared to be a thick gold chain..”. (Rowling: 424)

In the common room, Harry Potter spends his time with other students of Gryffindor. When they won Quidditch game against Slytherin, they celebrate the winning in common room with small party. “Party up in the common room, Seamus said!” yelled Dean exuberantly. “C'mon, Ginny, Demelza!” (Rowling: 374)

The houses compete throughout the school year, by earning and losing points for various events, for the House Cup. Each house also has its own Quidditch team that competes for the Quidditch Cup. These two competitions breed rivalries between the houses, the greatest of which is that between

Gryffindor vs. Slytherin and Hufflepuff vs. Ravenclaw. The setting of the Novel is settled up on Quidditch Pitch. It shown as sentences below:

“His lightheartedness was short-lived. There were Slytherin taunts to be endured next day, not to mention much anger from fellow Gryffindors, who were most unhappy that their Captain had got himself banned from the final match of the season. By Saturday morning, whatever he might have told Hermione, Harry would have gladly exchanged all the Felix Felicis in the world to be walking down to the Quidditch pitch with Ron, Ginny, and the others. It was almost unbearable to turn away from the mass of students streaming out into the sunshine...”  
(Rowling: 670)

There are several classes which are taught in Hogwart such as classroom of potion, of defense against the dark arts, of charm, of transfiguration, of greenhouses, apparition etc. The setting of classroom which definitely is presented to influence the main character is potions, defense against the dark arts and astronomy power.

The neutral settings concerning with the place is also occurring on some professor offices of Hogwart School such as Severus Snape’s office, Mc. Gonnagall’s office, Trelawney’s Office etc.

Horace Slughron as the new potion master start his first experience to be a teacher of hogwart after retired from wizarding world for a long time. He is occupied in compartment C which is being potions office of his after all. When they reached compartment C, they saw at once that they were not Slughorn's only invitees, although judging by the enthusiasm of Slughorn's welcome, Harry was the most warmly anticipated (Rowling: 182).

The Albus Dumbledore’s office or well-known as headmaster office and residence is inside this tower, and is entered via a staircase guarded by a stone

gargoyle on the seventh floor. The office is a large and beautiful round room with windows that have a view of the mountains surrounding Hogwarts. It is decorated with portraits of previous headmasters and headmistresses, including Phineas Nigellus Black, Armando Dippet, Dilys Derwent, Professor Everard, and Dexter Fortescue. The desk is enormous and claw-footed with a highly polished surface and a high-backed chair. On the wall behind the headmaster's desk is a shelf that holds the Sorting Hat and beside the Hat, Godric Gryffindor's sword is contained in a glass case. It shows below:

“...he presented himself outside Dumbledore's office at eight o'clock, knocked, and was told to enter. There sat Dumbledore looking unusually tired; his hand was as black and burned as ever, but he smiled when he gestured to Harry to sit down. The Pensieve was sitting on the desk again, casting silvery specks of light over the ceiling... "Impertinent," said a soft voice from one of the portraits on the wall, and Phineas Nigellus Black, Sirius's great-great-grandfather, raised his head from his arms where he had appeared to be sleeping. "I would not have permitted a student to question the way Hogwarts operated in my day."  
(Rowling: 323-324)

The entrance to the headmaster or headmistress' office is located behind the statue of a stone gargoyle on the seventh floor, though on the opposite side of the castle from Gryffindor Tower. When given the correct password, the gargoyle leaps aside and the wall behind it splits in two, revealing a stone spiral staircase that moves like an escalator. The paragraph shows here:

She looked alarmed as he ran past her, round the corner into Dumbledore's corridor, where the lone gargoyle stood sentry. Harry shouted the password at the gargoyle and ran up the moving spiral staircase three steps at a time. He did not knock upon Dumbledore's door, he hammered; and the calm voice answered 'Enter' after Harry had already flung himself into the room. (Rowling: 690)

#### **e. Hogsmeade Village**

Hogsmeade is the only settlement in Great Britain inhabited solely by magical beings, and is located to the northwest of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The founder of Hogsmeade is Hengist of Woodcroft. Students of Hogwarts who are in their third year and above are permitted to visit Hogsmeade during scheduled visits, to shop and mingle with friends unchaperoned, as long as they have a signed permission slip from a parent or guardian.

“Halfway through October came their first trip of the term to Hogsmeade. Harry had wondered whether these trips would still be allowed, given the increasingly tight security measures around the school, but was pleased to know that they were going ahead; it was always good to get out of the castle grounds for a few hours.”

(Rowling: 296)

Mainly, students frequent a high street in the Village which contains the named specialty shops and pubs in the series. Otherwise, they wander on to observe the infamous Shrieking Shack.

#### **f. Cave and Lake**

The cave is place where Albus Dumbledore and Harry Potter look for the Horcrux to defeat Voldemort. After knowing the memory of Slughorn, both using apparition goes to the cave. It located in steeply sloping riverbank or mountainside in the edge of the beach. It is presented in paragraph below:

Harry could smell salt and hear rushing waves; a light, chilly breeze ruffled his hair as he looked out at moon-lit sea and star-strewn sky. He was standing upon a high outcrop of dark rock, water foaming and churning below him. He glanced over his shoulder. A towering cliff stood behind them, a sheer drop, black and faceless. A few large chunks of rock, such as the one upon which Harry and Dumbledore were standing, looked as though they had broken away from the cliff face at some point in the past. It was bleak, harsh view, the sea and the rock unrelieved by any tree or sweep of grass or sand. (Rowling: 703)

Beneath the cave, they arrive to the great black lake that makes Harry could not make out the distant beach. In the middle of river, they saw greenish light and both thought it was Horcux. It is sentenced as

“...A misty greenish light shone far away in what looked like the middle of the lake; it was reflected in the completely still water below. The greenish glow and the light from the two wands were the only things that broke the otherwise velvety blackness, though their rays did not penetrate as far as Harry would have expected. The darkness was somehow denser than normal darkness.” (Rowling: 708-709)

#### 4.1.2 Neutral Setting Concerning with the Time

Neutral setting concerning with the time in this novel refers to the setting of time where Harry grows up since the fifth years of school in Hogwart. Mentioning time, day, month, and year are important in the stories because it helps the readers to illustrate or depict the condition in certain places and times in which characters live.

In his fourth holiday of Hogwart, Harry Potter feels boring and suffering in his uncle Vernon's house. During holiday, he is just idle there. By the returning of Lord Voldermort, he curiously wants to come back to Wizarding world to know the truth and defeat a man that is well-known as You Know Who or Lord Voldermort. Whole day, he just waits the hot news about wizarding world from Daily Prophet and hopes someone will pick him up from the house. Sometimes, for four hours he stars out at the streets and then falls asleep. “...He had been sitting in a chair beside his bedroom window for the best part of four hours, staring out at the darkening street, and had finally fallen asleep with one side of his face pressed against the cold win-dowpane...” (Rowling: 48)

When Harry Potter leaved his uncle's house and moves to the Burrow as Dumbledore's instruction, he feel enjoyable before starting the new season of study in Hogwart. He spent the times for few weeks playing a Quidditch game with weasley's family and Hermione Granger. It stated below:

“...Harry remained within the confines of the Burrow's garden over the next few weeks. He spent most of his days playing two-a-side Quidditch in the Weasleys' orchard (he and Hermione against Ron and Ginny; Hermione was dreadful and Ginny good, so they were reasonably well matched) and his evenings eating triple helpings of everything Mrs. Weasley put in front of him...”  
(Rowling: 133)

After meeting with Malfoy in Diagon Alley, Harry spent his last week of the holiday to think what actually Malfoy want in Borgy and Burges shop. He is anxious that Malfoy is connected to Lord Voldermort.

“...Harry spent a lot of the last week of the holidays pondering the meaning of Malfoy's behavior in Knockturn Alley. What disturbed him most was the satisfied look on Malfoy's face as he had left the shop. Nothing that made Malfoy look that happy could be good news...”  
(Rowling: 164)

The next time, it begins at Hogwart on October, where Harry confused by Malfoy's behavior. He threated Harry on the train when they going to Hogwart.

Halfway through October came their first trip of the term to Hogsmeadee. Harry had wondered whether these trips would still be allowed, given the increasingly tight security measures around the school, but was pleased to know that they were going ahead; it was always good to get out of the castle grounds for a few hours.  
(Rowling: 296)

Harry woke early on the morning of the trip, which was proving stormy, and whiled away the time until breakfast by reading his copy of Advanced Potion-Making. He did not usually lie in bed reading his textbooks; that sort of behavior,

as Ron rightly said, was indecent in anybody except Hermione, who was simply weird that way. Harry felt, however, that the Half-Blood Prince's copy of Advanced Potion-Making hardly qualified as a textbook. The more Harry pored over the book, the more he realized how much was in there, not only the handy hints and shortcuts on potions that was earning him such a glowing reputation with Slughorn, but also the imaginative little jinxes and hexes scribbled in the margins, which Harry was sure, judging by the crossings-out and revisions, that the Prince had invented himself.

Harry often watches Malfoy any time till Christmas come and the person has relation with him. Therefore, at the time of Christmas Harry try to investigate Mr. Weasley as one of the members of ministry about who is the person in ministry that often make relation with Malfoy.

Harry did not get the chance to speak to Mr. Weasley, who was working very long hours at the Ministry, until Christmas Eve night. The Weasleys and their guests were sitting in the living room, which Ginny had decorated so lavishly that it was rather like sitting in a paper-chain explosion. Fred, George, Harry, and Ron were the only ones who knew that the angel on top of the tree was actually a garden gnome that had bitten Fred on the ankle as he pulled up carrots for Christmas dinner. Stupefied, painted gold, stuffed into a miniature tutu and with small wings glued to its back, it glowered down at them all, the ugliest angel Harry had ever seen, with a large bald head like a potato and rather hairy feet. (Rowling: 414)

Unfortunately, at that time he can do nothing with Mr. Weasley. Every one enjoys for dinner Christmas and listens to music.

They were all supposed to be listening to a Christmas broadcast by Mrs. Weasley's favorite singer, Celestina Warbeck, whose voice was warbling out of the large wooden wireless set. Fleur, who seemed to find Celestina very dull, was talking so loudly in the corner that a scowling Mrs. Weasley kept pointing her wand at the volume control, so that Celestina grew louder and louder. Under cover of a particularly jazzy number called "A



Cauldron Full of Hot, Strong Love," Fred and George started a game of Exploding Snap with Ginny. Ron kept shooting Bill and Fleur covert looks, as though hoping to pick up tips. Meanwhile, Remus Lupin, who was thinner and more ragged-looking than ever, was sitting beside the fire, staring into its depths as though he could not hear Celestina's voice (Rowling: 414-415).

The story is continuing in the February as a snow season. All of the students of Hogwarts began their lessons. Beside the new master of potions, Horace, there is a new class named Apparition. This class begins in February with its instructor that is from the Ministry wizard, Wilkie Twycross, who teaches about Apparition for twelve weeks.

The snow melted around the school as February arrived, to be replaced by cold, dreary wetness... The upshot of this was that the sixth-years' first Apparition lesson, ... 'My name is Wilkie Twycross and I shall be your Ministry-Apparition Instructor for the next twelve weeks. I hope to be able to prepare you for your Apparition test in this time'" (Rowling: 483-484)

In the night where Albus Dumbledore and Harry Potter found the Horcrux (it's a fake) in the great black lake behind the cave, the Dark Mark appeared in Hogwarts' Castle or Astronomy Tower. Dumbledore rested a while in the three-broomstick of Madam Rosmerta because of his weakness after being attacked in the cave directly goes to the tower. "Once back under the starry sky, Harry heaved Dumbledore on to the top of the nearest boulder and then to his feet. Sudden and shivering, Dumbledore's weight still upon him... Harry pulled his Cloak out of his pocket and threw it over him before mounting his broom; ... as Harry and Dumbledore kicked off from the ground and rose up into the air. As they sped towards the castle (Rowling: 736). And that night, Dumbledore is murdered by Severus Snape.

## 4.2 The Role of Setting on the Main Character

The setting in the novel *Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince* has role on the main character, Harry Potter. The settings below have the role to influence the development of the main character. The setting includes setting of place and setting of time. The settings are the ones in the Uncle Vernon's house, Burrow, the setting of some places of Hogwarts, and the Cave and Lake near Hogwarts School. Here are the details.

### a. The setting in Uncle Vernon's house

The description of setting of places and time shows us that Harry is suffering and feeling boring in his uncle's house at Four Privet Drive. It shows in the sentence here.

Harry Potter was snoring loudly. He had been sitting in a chair beside his bedroom window for the best part of four hours, staring out at the darkening street, and had finally fallen asleep with one side of his face pressed against the cold windowpane, his glasses askew and his mouth wide open. The misty fog his breath had left on the window sparkled in the orange glare of the streetlamp outside, and the artificial light drained his face of all color, so that he looked ghostly beneath his shock of untidy black hair... (Rowling: 48)

This sentence shows the setting where Harry lived with his uncle's house, a depth description revealed on the chapter 3, before Dumbledore come to ask him going to one place. Dumbledore was assumed as his own father than his uncle. He was a good teacher and a good old man for him. Here, this one series stories, Dumbledore will ask Harry to persuade Dumbledore's old friend to be a teacher at Hogwarts. Lily Evant, Harry's mother, was his loved student, therefore Dumbledore ask Harry to follow persuade him. And he was the first person who told that he was the owner of Serius House "...it means that Sirius knew what he

was doing. You are the rightful owner of number twelve, Grimmauld Place and of Kreacher." (Rowling: 65).

Actually, Dumbledore have known about Harry's family condition. It was give a bad impact for Harry as his beloved student but can do nothing. Therefore, he hates Harry's uncle. It is shown on these sentences.

"The magic I evoked fifteen years ago means that Harry has powerful protection while he can still call this house 'home.' However miserable he has been here, however unwelcome, however badly treated, you have at least, grudgingly, allowed him houseroom. This magic will cease to operate the moment that Harry turns seventeen; in other words, at the moment he becomes a man. I ask only this: that you allow Harry to return, once more, to this house, before his seventeenth birthday, which will ensure that the protection continues until that time."

None of the Dursleys said anything. Dudley was frowning slightly, as though he was still trying to work out when he had ever been mistreated.

Uncle Vernon looked as though he had something stuck in his throat; Aunt Petunia, however, was oddly flushed (Rowling: 68-69)

Although, Dumbledore have known about how Harry do with his holiday in this house and he hate Vernon very much, he still respect to him by asking permission to ask Harry going to some place. While, Vernon can not say something to Dumbledore, with pleasure and full of respect he please Dumbledore take Harry. Harry was a child which has decorous behavior not only to his uncle, but also to whomever in front of him.

Above explanation shows that the setting of place in uncle Venon's house Harry has any less comfortable experience that will influent his life. The description of setting above 'at the window' indicates that Harry often be alone long time event the whole day, lonely and depressed. While, the window, house

and yard in the story are considered as the neutral setting concerning with the place. Here, the writer would inform us how feel Harry in his day with the suffering time to join together with this family.

#### **b. The setting in the Burrow or Weasleys' house**

The other family that gives many impressive things in Harry's life is the family of Mr. and Mrs. Weasley, Ron's Family. There, Harry gets a pleasure place. He was like their son same with Ron, Harry's best friend beside Hermione. After taking a private journey with Dumbledore, Harry gets in Ron's family. It was in Borrow ministry office. They work on ministry as a member of magic ministry. Here, Harry can share and chatting freely with Ron, Hermione and other friends from Hogwart student. Harry gets something nothing in his house. The members of family respect each other and full of harmony. At the time Harry and Dumbledore arrived they were in the kitchen like shows the following sentence.

Harry and Dumbledore approached the back door of the Burrow, which was surrounded by the familiar litter of old Wellington boots and rusty cauldrons; Harry could hear the soft clucking of sleepy chickens coming from a distant shed. Dumbledore knocked three times and Harry saw sudden movement behind the kitchen window. (Rowling: 101)

Mrs. Weasley welcome by smile when open the door and embrace Harry and shake hand Dumbledore. For a view minutes, Dumbledore say goodbye to them because he has to visit Rufus Scrimgour, a member of Ministry. Then, Molly or Mrs. Weasley asks Harry to join dinner together. She knows Harry was hungry after a long journey. Harry was pleasant because he was like one of their family. Here, he learns how the family subjected the members truly. It gives a positive impact to him.

The sentence above is a setting of place because the kitchen is includes neutral setting or physical setting. What have done the Weasley family in the kitchen in this story not only happen in this series, but also in other series story of Harry Potter. It means that Rowling had created this place as one of the developing characterization of the main character Harry Potter.

Even, Mrs. Weasley supposes Harry as his son, Ron. It shows in this conversation: "You're like Ron," she sighed, looking him up and down. "Both of you look as though you've had stretching jinxes put on you. I swear Ron's grown four inches since I last bought him school robes. Are you hungry, Harry?" "Yeah, I am," said Harry, suddenly realizing just how hungry he was, "Sit down, dear, I'll knock something up." (Rowling: 103). This condition makes Harry more comfortable lived in this family and often imagine their parents would did the same thing if they still with him.

In addition, he gets best friends that always support him in whatever the condition. Harry felt they were the truth family he has. In other word, Harry was so happy with all of them. Although, Voldemort threaten his life every time, he has peoples who will be behind him every time too. In this place, Harry can does everything with his friends.

For moment later, when Harry was eating together Mr. Weasley, Ron's Father come and after put his trunk and say hello to Harry, he join together on the table. Mr. Weasley cares to Ron as he cares to Harry. He always asks Ron the Harry conditions and development of his school subject matter.

Mr. Weasley turned hopefully in the direction of the table.  
"Harry! We didn't expect you until morning!"

They shook hands, and Mr. Weasley dropped into the chair beside Harry as Mrs. Weasley set a bowl of soup in front of him too. (Rowling: 108-109)

From this description, we know how this family performs with Harry and the role of setting, here; make Harry understand well how one family give love to his member. It will makes him realized when he has family and how he does with Ron, a son of Mr. Weasley, as his brother in this relation.

### **c. The settings in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry**

Hogwarts is others pleasant place for Harry beside Weasley's house.

Hogwarts is a school of Witchcraft and Wizardry and is reside in by special's one.

Moreover, Hogwarts is headed by Dumbledore which is very good and patients to everybody so that he is familiar as The Headmaster of Hogwarts School.

Hogwarts is the safest place for Harry and friends from attack. It shows in the sentence here.

"I cannot emphasize strongly enough how dangerous the present situation is, and how much care each of us at Hogwarts must take to ensure that we remain safe. The castle's magical fortifications have been strengthened over the summer, we are protected in new and more powerful ways, but we must still guard scrupulously against carelessness on the part of any student or member of staff. I urge you, therefore, to abide by any security restrictions that you teachers might impose upon you, however irksome you might find them — in particular, the rule that you are not to be out of after hours. I implore you, should you notice anything strange or suspicious within or outside the castle, to report it to a member of staff immediately. I trust you to conduct yourselves, always, with the utmost regard for your own and others' safety." (Rowling: 210)

Beside that, Hogwarts is the most interesting place for Harry. On there, he had many friends to have joke and adventure together. Furthermore, there is one thing that he never thinks before; Harry was raised as Quidditch captain in that

school. In chapter 24, he can show that he really proper to be the captain. The following fortnight saw the best Quidditch practices Harry had known as Captain. His team was so pleased to be rid of McLaggen, so glad to have Katie back at last, that they were flying extremely well. And the result is they won the Quidditch World Cup. This is explained by Rowling on page 652. She also explains this in chapter 6:

The day after this rather gloomy birthday tea, their letters and booklists arrived from Hogwarts. Harry's included a surprise: he had been made Quidditch Captain.

"That gives you equal status with prefects!" cried Hermione happily. "You can use our special bathroom now and everything!"

"Wow, I remember when Charlie wore one of these," said Ron, examining the badge with glee. "Harry, this is so cool, you're my Captain... if you let me back on the team, I suppose, ha ha..."

(Rowling: 135)

The sentence above is a setting of place because the Hogwarts is includes neutral setting or physical setting. Hogwarts is the most important place in Harry Potter story. The image of Hogwarts in this story is told in the whole of the story from the first series till the end. It means that Rowling had created this place as one of the developing characterization of the main character Harry Potter.

In the last of the story, Harry, Hagrid, Professor McGonagall, Professor Flitwick and other's professor in Hogwarts gathered to discuss about whether Hogwarts will be closed after Dumbledore's dead. Like their conversation below "I want to talk about what happens to Hogwarts before he gets here," she said quickly. "Personally, I am not convinced that the school should reopen next year. The death of the headmaster at the hands of one of our colleagues is a terrible stain upon Hogwarts's history. It is horrible."

"I am sure Dumbledore would have wanted the school to remain open," said Professor Sprout. "I feel that if a single pupil wants to come, then the school ought to remain open for that pupil." (Rowling: 792). This case proved that Hogwarts remain told till the end of the story, since Harry without Hogwarts is nothing.

#### **d. The setting in Great Hall of Hogwart**

In Hogwarts, there is a great room that it is called Great Hall. Great Hall is a big room that usually used to meeting. It is consist of four long house tables and the staff tables located at the top of the room was ornamented like usual with floating candles that made the plates and the glass shinning and glow. Completely, it describes as below:

Harry turned on the spot and marched straight through the open doors: anything to get away from Snape. The Great Hall with its four long House tables and its staff table set at the top of the room was decorated as usual with floating candles that made the plates below glitter and glow. It was all a shimmering blur to Harry, however, who walked so fast that he was passing the Hufflepuff table before people really started to stare, and by the time they were standing up to get a good look at him, he had spotted Ron and Hermione, sped along the benches toward them, and forced his way in between them. (Rowling: 204)

As usual, the great hall is often used to have meal like: breakfast, lunch or dinner, like is stated in the story "Breakfast was the usual excitable affair next morning; the Slytherins hissed and booed loudly as every member of the Gryffindor team entered the great hall. Harry glanced at the ceiling and saw a clear, pale blue sky: a good omen" (Rowling 305). Furthermore, that place is also used by Harry, Ron, and Hermione to chat about everything. This case was figured by Rowling in the story of Harry Potter in order to support the setting of the place which is grafted on the sentence as follows:



“The ceiling of the great hall was serenely blue and streaked with frail, wispy clouds, just like the squares of sky visible through the high mullioned windows. While they tucked into porridge and eggs and bacon, Harry and Ron told Hermione about their embarrassing conversation with Hagrid the previous evening” (Rowling: 215)

Like what stated above, Great Hall is one of the choice that used by Rowling to support the plot of the story, especially the setting of place. The place could help the writer to developing the main character of Harry Potter. Rowling is very brilliant in describing the Great Hall so that the readers could imagine the real of the Great Halls. So why, the setting of place gives the important role in a story.

In the end of the story, the Great Hall is described so quite. It is very contrary with the common days. At that time, Hogwarts was distraught since its left by the Headmaster. The chair in the middle of the staff table let empty, which usually always sit by Dumbledore. No one seemed hungry, they just keep silent. They felt loss one of their wings of life.

Harry rose early to pack the next day; the Hogwarts Express would be leaving an hour after the funeral. Down-stairs he found the mood in the Great Hall subdued. Every-body was wearing their dress robes and no one seemed very hungry. Professor McGonagall had left the thronelike chair in the middle of the staff table empty. Hagrid's chair was deserted too: Harry thought that perhaps he had not been able to face breakfast; but Snape's place had been unceremoniously filled by Rufus Scrimgeour. Harry avoided his yellowish eyes as they scanned the Hall; Harry had the uncomfortable feeling that Scrimgeour was looking for him. Among Scrimgeour's entourage Harry spotted the red hair and horn-rimmed glasses of Percy Weasley. Ron gave no sign that he was aware of Percy, apart from stabbing pieces of kipper with unwonted venom. (Rowling: 806-807)

It was the condition in the Great Hall after left by Dumbledore. No one ever think that he will leave them soon. Actually, it was the last day that they could gathered in that room because after they have examination they will get holidays. And no one knows whether the Hogwarts will reopen next year.

#### **e. Library**

Library is one of the main room in Hogwarts because there were supplied many wizard's books for the students. Hermione is one of the students who frequently visited the library. On there, she likes to chat with Harry and Ron about the obscure Wizard. One day Harry wants to talk with Hermione about his private problems, but because her schedule was full so perforce Harry see her in the library which mean that their conversations were held in whispers. The conversations stated as follows:

Hermione's schedule was so full that Harry could only talk to her properly in the evenings, when Ron was, in any case, so tightly wrapped around Lavender that he did not notice what Harry was doing. Hermione refused to sit in the common room while Ron was there; So Harry generally joined her in the library, which meant that their conversations were held in whispers. (Rowling: 481)

One day, Harry confused to know more about the mystery of Horcrux. Then, he is looking for the information about Horcrux to the library. Unfortunately, Harry can not find the information of Horcrux. But a few minutes later Hermione see Harry Potter and show that he was something about Horcrux from the library. This is their conversation:

'Harry, I found something out( this morning, in the library ...'  
'R.A.B.?' said Harry, sitting up straight.

He did not feel the way he had so often felt before, excited, curious, burning to get to the bottom of a mystery; he simply knew that the task of discovering the truth about the real Horcrux had to be completed before he could move a little further along the dark and winding path stretching ahead of him, the path that he and Dumbledore had set out upon together, and which he now knew he would have to journey alone. There might still be as many as four Horcruxes out there somewhere and each would need to be found and eliminated before there was even a possibility that Voldemort could be killed. He kept reciting their names to himself, as though by listing them he could bring them within reach: 'the locket ..., the cup ... the snake ... something of Gryffindor's or Ravenclaw's ... the locket ... the cup ... the snake ... something of Gryffindor's or Ravenclaw's ...' (Rowling: 801-802)

He was very excited, curious, burning to get the bottom of that mystery. In a long time, Harry anxious with the mystery Horcrux but he very pleasant what he hope so far was in his hand. Then, Harry very thanks to Hermione caused she helps him to find it.

Harry and Hermione is one of the students that never give up in searching something. Until one day, when the library was closed they remain go into the library. Then, they were surprised by the coming of a woman in the library. She is madam pince who her skin like parchment, and her long hooked nose illuminated unflatteringly by the lamp she was crying. "The library is now closed," she said, "Mind you return anything you have borrowed to the correct. What have you been doing to that book, you depraved boy?" Then, "It isn't the library's, it's mine!" said Harry hastily, snatching his copy of Advanced Potion-Making off the table as she lunged at it with a claw like hand. "Spoiled!" she hissed. "Desecrated, befouled!" "It's just a book that's been written on!" said Harry, tugging it out of her grip.

## **f. Slughorn's Office**

Slughorn's office is described by Rowling so interesting; the room is different than other teacher's study. Everyone who imagines it will think he had used magical trickery to make it so, Slughorn's office was much larger than others. The ceiling and walls had been draped with emerald, crimson, and gold hangings, so that it looked as though they were all inside a vast tent. The room was crowded and stuffy and bathed in the red light cast by an ornate golden lamp dangling from the center of the ceiling in which real fairies were fluttering, each a brilliant speck of light. Loud singing accompanied by what sounded like mandolins issued from a distant corner. (Rowling: 395)

Rowling also describes every setting of place suitable with the owner characters. In Slughorn's office he explains that the room always full of younger Slughorn, with his thick, shiny, straw-colored hair and gingery-blond mustache. So we, as the readers, were invited by Rowling to playing our imagination. Like the following:

. . . Once again he fell through darkness and landed in Horace Slughorn's office many years before. There was the much younger Slughorn, with his thick, shiny, straw-colored hair and his gingery-blond mustache, sitting again in the comfortable winged armchair in his office, his feet resting upon a velvet pouffe, a small glass of wine in one hand, the other rummaging in a box of crystallized pineapple. And there were the half dozen teenage boys sitting around Slughorn with tom riddle in the midst of them, Marvolo's gold-and-black ring gleaming on his finger. (Rowling: 457)

In chapter 7, when Harry, and friends reached Slughorn's office, they saw at once that they were not Slughorn's only invitees, although judging by the enthusiasm of Slughorn's welcome, Harry was the most warmly anticipated.

Slughorn love Harry so much. "Harry, m'boy!" said Slughorn, jumping up at the sight of him so that his great velvet-covered belly seemed to fill all the remaining space in the compartment. His shiny bald head and great silvery mustache gleamed as brightly in the sunlight as the golden buttons on his waistcoat. "Good to see you, good to see you! And you must be Mr. Longbottom!" (Rowling: 182)

When Harry entered the room, he saw that Neville nodded, looking scared. At a gesture from Slughorn, they sat down opposite each other in the only two empty seats, which were nearest the door. Harry glanced around at their fellow guests. He recognized a Slytherin from their year, a tall black boy with high cheekbones and long, slanting eyes; there were also two seventh-year boys Harry did not know and, squashed in the corner beside Slughorn and looking as though she was not entirely sure how she had got there, Ginny. (Rowling:182)

#### **g. Snape's office**

In Harry Potter story Snape is one of his enemy who in the end of the story he was killed Dumbledore. He was very adversary of Harry. The office that should use to meeting that spoken about school and children, but Snape has misapplied that place. On there, he often makes a private meeting with Draco Malfoy to discuss about their wicked plans. This figure out in chapter 15 (The Unbreakable Vow) as like:

"All right," she said cheerfully, and he thought he heard her, as he hurried off into the crowd, resume the subject of the Rotfang Conspiracy with Professor Trelawney, who seemed sincerely interested. It was easy, once out of the party, to pull his Invisibility Cloak out of his pocket and throw it over himself, for the corridor was quite deserted. What was more difficult was finding Snape and Malfoy. Harry ran down the corridor, the noise of his feet masked by the music and loud talk still issuing from Slughorn's office

behind him. Perhaps Snape had taken Malfoy to his office in the dungeons ... or perhaps he was escorting him back to the Slyt herin common room. . . . Harry pressed his ear against door after door as he dashed down the corridor until, with a great jolt of excitement; he crouched down to the keyhole of the last classroom in the corridor and heard voices. (Rowling: 404)

In chapter 24 (Sectumsempra), Harry was slandered by Malfoy. He accused Harry trying to murder him in the bathroom. Unfortunately, Snape passed the bathroom and sought the incidence. Then, Snape asked Harry to see him in every Saturday Morning to do the task as the punishment he had done, whereas, the Quidditch World Cup will hold on Saturday Morning. He as the captain of Quidditch try to flatter Snape to give him time to follow the game, but Snape was refused. Following this is their conversation: "Well, we shall see how you feel after your detentions," said Snape. "Ten o'clock Saturday morning, Potter. My office." "But sir . . ." said Harry, looking up desperately. "Quidditch . . . the last match of the ..." "Ten o'clock," whispered Snape, with a smile that showed his yellow teeth. "Poor Gryffindor. . . fourth place this year, I fear ..." (Rowling: 667)

Eventually, that case is a part of Snape's plan to hindered Harry playing the game that he was coordinate, previously, with Malfoy to smoothen their plan. Although Harry did not play at the game, their groups remain won the Quidditch World Cup. Below, Snape's office also describes in chapter 24, which is when Snape asked him to do his task.

"Ah, Potter," said Snape, when Harry had knocked on his door and entered the unpleasantly familiar office that Snape, despite teaching floors above now, had not vacated; it was as dimly lit as ever and the same slimy dead objects were suspended in colored potions all around the walls. Ominously, there were many cob-webbed boxes piled on a table where Harry was clearly supposed

to sit; they had an aura of tedious, hard, and pointless work about them. (Rowling: 670-671)

The sentence above is a setting of place because the Snape's office is includes neutral setting or physical setting. The Snape's office is the one of place that helps in developing the Harry Potter story. The image of Snape's office in this story is told from the first series till the end. It means that Rowling had created this place as one of the developing characterization of the main character of Harry Potter.

#### **h. Dumbledore's office**

Other supporting setting of place that used by Rowling, that is Dumbledore's office. Which that place is occupied by Dumbledore 'the Headmaster of Hogwarts'. The Dumbledore's office is not only described in conversation but also in a letter. Like the example below, the latter from Dumbledore tended for Harry.

*Dear Harry,  
I would like to start our private lessons this Saturday. Kindly come along to my office at 8 P.M. I hope you are enjoying your first day back at school.  
Yours sincerely,  
Albus Dumbledore  
P.S. I enjoy Acid Pops. (J.K. Rowling: 227)*

The conversation below is a setting of place because the Dumbledore's office includes neutral setting or physical setting. Dumbledore's office is the main-room of the headmaster of Hogwarts in Harry Potter story. The image of Dumbledore's office in this story is told in the whole of the story from the first series till the end. It means that Rowling had created this place as one of the developing characterization of the main character Harry Potter.

"Acid Pops," said Harry, and the gargoyle leapt aside; the wall behind it slid apart, and a moving spiral stone staircase was revealed, onto which Harry stepped, so that he was carried in smooth circles up to the door with the brass knocker that led to Dumbledore's Office.

Harry knocked.

"Come in," said Dumbledore's voice.

"Good evening, sir," said Harry, walking into the headmaster's office. (Rowling: 245)

Then, Harry one day ever came to Dumbledore's office at eight o'clock.

There sat Dumbledore looking unusually tired. He was afraid, actually what was happened with Dumbledore. More clearly, we can look at the text below:

Harry had wondered whether Dumbledore would return from wherever he had been in time for Monday night's lesson, but having had no word to the contrary, he presented himself outside Dumbledore's office at eight o'clock, knocked, and was told to enter. There sat Dumbledore looking unusually tired; his hand was as black and burned as ever, but he smiled when he gestured to Harry to sit down. The Pen-sieve was sitting on the desk again, casting silvery specks of light over the ceiling. (Rowling: 323)

From the text above, we know in the Dumbledore's office there are the pen-sieve was sitting on the desk and casting silvery specks of light over the ceiling.

Rowling describes the Dumbledore's office explicitly, like in (Rowling: 449) "The lamps in Dumbledore's office were lit, the portraits of previous headmasters were snoring gently in their frames, and the Pen-sieves was ready upon the desk once more." She also features the interior of Dumbledore's office, exactly, after the office left by the owner.

"...the silver instruments whirring and puffing on their spindle legged tables, Gryffindor's sword in its glass case gleaming in the moonlight, the Sorting Hat on a shelf behind the desk, the Fawkes's perch stood empty, he was still crying his lament to the grounds. And a new portrait had joined



the ranks of the dead headmasters and headmistresses of Hogwarts: Dumbledore was slumbering in a golden frame over the desk, his half-moon spectacle perched upon his crooked nose, looking peaceful and untroubled.” (Rowling: 790)

How very important the setting of Dumbledore’s office, until Rowling explain the room repeatedly. Beside some examples above, she also show the interior of Dumbledore’s office in chapter 10: The Hour of Gaunt as follows:

“The circular office looked just as it always did; the delicate silver instruments stood on spindle-legged tables, puff-ing smoke and whirring; portraits of previous headmasters and headmistresses dozed in their frames, and Dumbledore's magnificent phoenix, Fawkes, stood on his perch behind the door, watching Harry with bright interest. It did not even look as though Dumbledore had cleared a space for dueling practice.” (Rowling: 249)

Dumbledore’s office in this story gives great contribution in developing the main characters of Harry Potters, from the first till the end of the story. In the last of the story, Rowling states that Harry was very lost Dumbledore. When he entered the room, he felt queer. It was in silence he ascended the moving spiral staircase and entered the circular office. He did not know what he had expected: that the room would be draped in black, perhaps, or even that Dumbledore's body might be lying there. (Rowling: 790)

#### **i. Astronomy Tower**

In this place, Harry and Dumbledore get in and stop walking for a moment after they get what they look for before. But, Dumbledore was very weak because of the gashes in the island. Dumbledore was on his feet, pale as any of the surrounding Inferi, but taller than any too, the fire dancing in his eyes; his wand was raised like a torch and from its tip emanated the flames, like a vast lasso,

encircling them all with warmth. The Inferi bumped into each other, attempting, blindly, to escape the fire in which they were enclosed.

They reached the bank with a little bump and Harry leapt out, and then turned quickly to help Dumbledore. The moment that Dumbledore reached the bank he let his wand hand fall; the ring of fire vanished, but the Inferi did not emerge again from the water. The little boat sank into the water once more; clanking and tinkling, its chain slithered back into the lake too. Dumbledore gave a great sigh and leaned against the cavern wall.

However, this moment makes Harry so difficult. As they flew over the dark, twisting lane down which they had walked earlier, Harry heard, over the whistling of the night air in his ears, Dumbledore muttering in some strange language again. He thought he understood why as he felt his broom shudder for a moment when they flew over the boundary wall into the grounds: Dumbledore was undoing the enchantments he himself had set around the castle, so that they could enter at speed. This place shows in this sentence.

...The Dark Mark was glittering directly above the Astronomy Tower, the highest of the castle. Did that mean the death had occurred there? Dumbledore had already crossed the crenellated ramparts and was dismounting; Harry landed next to him seconds later and looked around. (Rowling: 736-737)

This was unforgettable moment to Harry. Because, after Dumbledore ask Harry to left him "Go and wake Severus," said Dumbledore faintly but clearly. Tell him what has happened and bring him to me. Do nothing else, speak to nobody else and do not remove your Cloak. I shall wait here.' But -' 'You swore to obey me, Harry - go!' (Rowling: 737). Harry hurried over to the door leading to

the spiral stair-case, but his hand had only just closed upon the iron ring of the door when he heard running footsteps on the other side. He looked round at Dumbledore, who gestured to him to retreat. Harry backed away, drawing his wand as he did so.

A few moments later, Harry has left Dumbledore alone. Malfoy stepped forwards, glancing around quickly to check that he and Dumbledore were alone. There was silence. Harry stood imprisoned within his own invisible, paralyzed body, staring at the two of them, his ears straining to hear sounds of the Death Eaters' distant fight, and in front of him, Draco Malfoy did nothing but stare at Albus Dumbledore who, incredibly, smiled.

He seemed to realize how childish the words had sounded; Harry saw him flush in the Mark's greenish light.

'You don't know what I'm capable of,' said Malfoy more forcefully, 'you don't know what I've done!'

'Oh, yes, I do,' said Dumbledore mildly. 'You almost killed Katie Bell and Ronald Weasley. You have been trying, with increasing desperation, to kill me all year. Forgive me, Draco, but they have been feeble attempts ... so feeble, to be honest, that I wonder whether your heart has been really in it...' 'It has been in it!' said Malfoy vehemently. 'I've been working on it all year and tonight' (Rowling: 740)

It was the moment before Snape come and murder Dumbledore, while, Harry was in there. He will never forget this event. He was guilty to his own self. Related with the setting, because of it happened at the physical astronomy tower it was categorized as a neutral setting.

It was the most terrible places may be in his life where Dumbledore has killed in front of him and the murderer was one of the Hogwart's teachers. Harry

regret about it. He can do nothing to stop the murder. It made Harry so depressed but he can catch the Dumbledore's spirit that will be provision for him in his life.

#### **j. Hagrid's Cabin**

The location of Hagrid's cabin is in the forest around Hogwart. He was a teacher of animal in this school. Harry was a close student for him. He much gives help Harry for anything needed. He like animal so much, although he would do anything for the shake of takes care of animal. Harry often asks him about a kind of animal. "The great gray hippogriff, Buckbeak, was tethered in front of Hagrid's cabin. He clicked his razor-sharp beak at their approach and turned his huge head toward them". (Rowling: 284)

Harry and friends not shame to ask anything to him about a secret of voldemort, places often visited by Harry's parents and another else. At the present time, Harry and friends talk about Aragog and a new teacher of animal at Hogwart. It heard that Aragog was sick for long time. Related with this topic, Hermione patted Hagrid's shoulder, looking at a complete loss for anything to say. Harry knew how she felt. He had known Hagrid to present a vicious baby dragon with a teddy bear, seen him croon over giant scorpions with suckers and stingers, attempt to reason with his brutal giant of a half-brother, but this was perhaps the most incomprehensible of all his monster fancies: the gigantic talking spider, Aragog, who dwelled deep in the Forbidden Forest and which he and Ron had only narrowly escaped four years previously.

The setting in this place was variative in the whole of story; first, it shows the conversation between Harry and friend, and Hagrid. But another side in the

next event Harry fights with Snape in this place. After Snape had succeeded killed Dumbledore in Astronomy tower, Harry chases Snape to this place and the end Hagrid's Cabin on the fire because of the magic attack of Snape.

But Snape parried the curse, knocking Harry backward off his feet before he could complete it; Harry rolled over and scrambled back up again as the huge Death Eater behind him yelled, "Incendio!" Harry heard an explosive bang and a dancing orange light spilled over all of them: Hagrid's house was on fire. (Rowling: 761-762)

As usual, Snape underestimate Harry in any event. Harry had supposed before that Snape was one of the henchmen of lord Voldemort in Hogwart. It was happened and Harry can do nothing to stop it. Snape just laughs for this, he said "No Unforgivable Curses from you, Potter!" he shouted over the rushing of the flames, Hagrid's yells, and the wild yelping of the trapped Fang. "You haven't got the nerve or the ability -" (Rowling: 762)

Snape flicked his wand and the curse was repelled yet again; but Harry was mere feet away now and he could see Snape's face clearly at last: He was no longer sneering or jeering; the blazing flames showed a face full of rage. Mustering all his powers of concentration, Harry thought,

Snape screamed. There was a loud BANG and Harry was soaring backward, hitting the ground hard again, this time his wand flew out of his hand. He could hear Hagrid yelling and Fang howling as Snape closed in and looked down on him where he lay, wandless and defenseless as Dumbledore had been. Snape's pale face, illuminated by the flaming cabin, was suffused with hatred just as it had been before he had cursed Dumbledore.

It belongs to the setting of place because it describes the condition and event in current place namely in the Hagrid's cabin. What happened in this place in a piece and friendship condition or in the battle give something impression for Harry. It will be an unforgettable moment and place for him.

Moreover, the description above gives understanding that Harry has to realize the meaning of friendship. It not only happened between human, but also with animal. It provides good impact for him to be good person in relation even with the enemy. It offers Harry to take place with asking every one has this behavior.

#### **k. Hogsmeade Village**

Harry caught sight of the headmaster only twice over the next few weeks. He rarely appeared at meals anymore, and Harry was sure Hermione was right in thinking that he was leaving the school for days at a time. Had Dumbledore forgotten the lessons he was supposed to be giving Harry. Dumbledore had said that the lessons were leading to something to do with the prophecy; Harry had felt bolstered, comforted, and now he felt slightly abandoned. In October, Harry and friends do a long trip to Hogsmeade to solve the Half-Blood Princes copy of Advanced Potion-Making. It was a determinate mission for him to protect himself from the crime of lord Voldemort.

Halfway through October came their first trip of the term to Hogsmeade. Harry had wondered whether these trips would still be allowed, given the increasingly tight security measures around the school, but was pleased to know that they were going ahead; it was always good to get out of the castle grounds for a few hours. (Rowling: 296)

Harry woke early on the morning of the trip, which was proving stormy, and whiled away the time until breakfast by reading his copy of Advanced Potion-Making. He did not usually lie in bed reading his textbooks; that sort of behavior, as Ron rightly said, was indecent in anybody except Hermione, who was simply weird that way. Harry felt, however, that the Half-Blood Prince's copy of Advanced Potion-Making hardly qualified as a textbook.

Harry had already attempted a few of the Prince's self-invented spells. There had been a hex that caused toenails to grow alarmingly fast (he had tried this on Crabbe in the corridor, with very entertaining results); a jinx that glued the tongue to the roof of the mouth (which he had twice used, to general applause, on an unsuspecting Argus Filch); and, perhaps most useful of all, Muffliato, a spell that filled the ears of anyone nearby with an unidentifiable buzzing, so that lengthy conversations could be held in class without being overheard. The only person who did not find these charms amusing was Hermione, who maintained a rigidly disapproving expression throughout and refused to talk at all if Harry had used the Muffliato spell on anyone in the vicinity.

This trip full of danger, as usual, Rowling was a smart person to raise reader adrenalin. The walk into Hogsmeade was not enjoyable. Harry wrapped his scarf over his lower face; the exposed part soon felt both raw and numb. The road to the village was full of students bent double against the bitter wind. More than once Harry wondered whether they might not have had a better time in the warm common room, and when they finally reached Hogsmeade and saw that Zonko's Joke Shop had been boarded up, Harry took it as confirmation that this

trip was not destined to be fun. Ron pointed, with a thickly gloved hand, toward Honeydukes, which was mercifully open, and Harry and Hermione staggered in his wake into the crowded shop.

In the next story Harry and Dumbledore plan to seek Horocrux together it for shake of Harry's life, because he was a threat for Lord Voldemort He was the chosen one that can kill Voldemort. To fulfill this mission Harry has to find out several Horocrux, the source of Voldemort power. Therefore, Dumbledore hardly helps Harry to support him. They walk together in trip.

He knew it had worked before he opened his eyes: the smell of salt, the sea breeze had gone. He and Dumbledore were shivering and dripping in the middle of the dark High Street in Hogsmead. For one horrible moment Harry's imagination showed him more Ineri creeping towards him around the sides of shops, but he blinked and saw that nothing was stirring; all was still, the darkness complete but for a few streetlamps and lit upper windows. (Rowling: 732)

The setting in this place exactly was not described clearly in the novel. The writer just identifies it around Hogwart. It shows when Harry with Dumbledore toward this place to seek Horocrux that to be a weakness of Voldemort because explained in the secret of the power from this. Voldemort gives a part his soul in order to immortal his life. In addition, a long trip's place passed by Harry indicates that he was a patient person and hard struggle to the evil. For the shake of wickedness he would want to do anything. Moreover, he was with Dumbledore in this trip. The writer will say that the he was a suitable student in the Hogwart that has a more responsibility and believable. Therefore, Dumbledore ask him to do trip together.



## **I. The Cave and Great Black Lake**

After taking a long journey to Hogsmeade Harry with Dumbledore, they were continuing their trip to the cave in the same mission to seek Horcrux. Harry could smell salt and hear rushing waves; a light, chilly breeze ruffled his hair as he looked out at moon-lit sea and star-strewn sky. He was standing upon a high outcrop of dark rock, water foaming and churning below him. He glanced over his shoulder. A towering cliff stood behind them, a sheer drop, black and faceless. A few large chunks of rock, such as the one upon which Harry and Dumbledore were standing, looked as though they had broken away from the cliff face at some point in the past. It was a bleak, harsh view, the sea and the rock unrelieved by any tree or sweep of grass or sand. "...Dumbledore was standing in the middle of the cave, his wand held high as he turned slowly on the spot, examining the walls and ceiling." (Rowling: 705)

Dumbledore approached the wall of the cave and caressed it with his blackened fingertips, murmuring words in a strange tongue that Harry did not understand. Twice Dumbledore walked right around the cave, touching as much of the rough rock as he could, occasionally pausing, running his fingers backward and for-ward over a particular spot, until finally he stopped, his hand pressed flat against the wall. "Here," he said. "We go on through here. The entrance is concealed." (Chapter 26: 706). Harry did not ask how Dumbledore knew. He had never seen a wizard work things out like this, simply by looking and touching; but Harry had long since learned that bangs and smoke were more often the marks of ineptitude than expertise. Dumbledore stepped back from the cave wall and

pointed his wand at the rock. For a moment, an arched outline appeared there, blazing white as though there was a powerful light behind the crack.

The description of the cave shows that there is a magic and mysterious thing over there. At that time, in middle of the cave they find out the black lake. They were standing on the edge of a great black lake, so vast that Harry could not make out the distant banks, in a cavern so high that the ceiling too was out of sight. A misty greenish light shone far away in what looked like the middle of the lake; it was reflected in the completely still water below. The greenish glow and the light from the two wands were the only things that broke the otherwise velvety blackness, though their rays did not penetrate as far as Harry would have expected. The darkness was somehow denser than normal darkness. "Oh, I doubt that it would work like that," said Dumbledore easily. "Lord Voldemort would not want to kill the person who reached this island." Harry couldn't believe it. Was this more of Dumbledore's insane determination to see good in everyone?

(Rowling: 719)

It was a secret place of Voldemort. Dumbledore said that he, lord of Voldemort, would not kill the person who reached this island. This is a next journey in seeking Horcrux by sail. Dumbledore said too that he would not want to immediately kill the person who reached this island, He would want to keep the person alive long enough to find out how he managed to penetrate so far through his defenses and, most importantly of all, why he was so intent upon emptying the basin. Then, Dumbledore remain Harry, Lord Voldemort believes that he alone

knows about his Horcruxes. So, he will keep the secret from other person (Rowling: 719).

This setting of place shows that struggle needs sacrifice. Here, Dumbledore sacrifice his self by taking the gashes risk for himself. It makes Harry impressive what Dumbledore has done. The writer ask the reader to the strained sense when Dumbledore being weak and can do nothing for himself even enhancement till he has to dependent to Harry to stand up and walk to the astronomy tower.

The discussion of findings is needed to elaborate the phenomena found in the analysis. Here are the details. This study finds most setting used in this story is neutral setting. It is a setting in work fiction as reflection of the time or the action in a place from the character. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 217) says that neural setting is the environment of the story that tells about certain place or time such as the name of town, country, morning, evening and night. There are several places that found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* such as Harry's House a little village in London, Mr. Weasley's House, Hogwart—Harry's room, library, Dumbledore office, Horace's Office, Snape office, Great Hall, Hagrid's cabin, Hogsmead, Cave and lake, and in the Astronomy tower, that each of these places has differengt description as it is explained in the findings. Several places are analyzed as place of setting. Those settings of places and times are called as the neutral setting because they describe the physical places.

In the next research problems, this study found that neutral setting (place or time) has role on the main character. The neutral settings have important role,

especially setting of place as the dominant aspect on the development of the main character. The setting of places is the dominant setting on the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. There are seven setting of place that most influence to the main character such as the setting in Harry's House, Mr. Weasley's House, and in Hogwart exactly in following places Dumbledore's office, Snape's Office, great Hall, Hogsmead, and in the Astronomy tower.

From each places the story can alive because the setting has coherent and unity from the beginning to the end of this story. In addition, the characterization of the main character intact and complete flatly from the whole story. Since he was a lonely boy in his house, Harry in any places in the whole setting he was still stolid but open mind person. His eager to anything that he wants made him has a full personality and characteristic. Dumbledore understands well to the Harry's personality that is way he often gives way to anything he needs.

The meaning brotherhood and friendship that he got in Mr. Weasley' house made him open minded to any person that will get relation with him. It implied when he was in Hogwart especially when he gather with his friends in the great hall, he has abroad relation with the other student even to the most teacher in this school. Therefore, in this case he appreciated by Dumbledore as student all at once as a close friend. In any chance in the Hogwart Harry often asked by Dumbledore in his office or out side Hogwart, it was happened in Hogsmead when they take a journey together to seek Horocrux, the part of Voldemort soul. Moreover, every places passed give an impressive meaning to Harry's mind and life along the journey till he felt guilty to his foolish let Dumbledore stay alone in

the astronomy tower after he left the cave and lake in the secret island of Voldemorto. Over there, Dumbledore has murdered by Snape, one of the teacher in Hogwart's school. It has depth impact to Harry's life and being lonely boy in the next day of this accident.

There are moments or events in the novel as explained the finding and some of them have the roles on the main character. According to Connolly in *the anatomy of prose* (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 79) is that setting in a sense "the time, place, and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of events in which character spin out their destinies". In a good story, setting is so well integrated with the plot and characters that the reader is hardly aware of it. This story belongs to a good story because it is well integrated with the plot, setting and Character.

In this story, the setting has function as the occupation and models of day-to-day existence of the characters. Reader are able to get information about how the character behavior and do in their daily activities through this occupation. The simple or flat character is less the representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character, and we see only one side of him. Simple character is many readers object with him or her that they are consistent at the price of complexity of human personality. The character of this novel is categorized as simple character or flat character. Harry has an original character and the writer make him consistent in this character.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the novel, it can be concluded that there is one type of setting used in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J. K Rowling, namely Neutral setting. The neutral setting explains about setting that is concerning with the place or time. This setting known as the physical setting. The neutral setting becomes the only element in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* and the setting of places becomes the most dominant setting on the novel. There are several places found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* such as Uncle Vernon's house, Burrow, the setting of some places of Hogwart, and the Cave and Lake near Hogwart School, astronomy tower.

These places have the role to the main character of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. His movement in every place and time that was passed brought him from the bad sense in his own house, to the complicated condition to face the Crime and evil of Lord Voldemort and his followers. The places that influenced Harry are in (1) his own House (UncleVernon) related with loneliness, suffering, no attention or care from his uncle. (2) The setting in the Mr. Weasley House (Burow) that makes him understands well the meaning of family and brotherhood. He felt belong to anything in this world lived together with them. (3) The setting in Hogwart, especially in Dumbledore's office that always gives him suggestion, idea, support and resolving his problem with the past memory and with the Lord Voldemort. He becomes a strong boy and appreciates to his own

potential. (4) In the Snape's office made Harry realized that there is something wrong with this teacher, it was true he was one of the follower of Voldemort. (5) In Great Hall, over there Harry and his friends gather and share idea. This place influenced Harry to communicate with many varieties person. (6) The setting in Hogsmead made Harry struggle to survive and look for the ways to solve the whole problem that we have and made him realized too that the struggle needs sacrifice. It was done by Dumbledore and Harry was guilty about it. (7) The last in Astronomy tower, it was the most terrible places may be in his life where Dumbledore has killed in front of him and the murderer was one of the Hogwart's teachers. Harry regret about it. He can do nothing to stop the murder. It made Harry so depressed but he can catch the Dumbledore's spirit that will be provision for him in his life.

## 5.2 Suggestion

After reading and analyzing *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J. K Rowling the writer knows that there are many other literature aspects that can be analyzed from this novel. It is suggested to the literary teachers, the researcher hopes that the literary teachers should innovatively give the material about literary works and they are also hoped to inform entirely about modern novel literature as literary works because in my opinion modern novel literature are also good to be analyzed. It was as qualified as classic novel literature.

For the student based on this research, the student are expected to pay more attention to the intrinsic element such as theme, plot, message, character, specially in the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J. K

Rowling which are rich to be analyzed. So, we can understand the characteristic of literary work more because there are many hidden area as intrinsic or extrinsic element to be analyzed too.

The last suggestion to the next researcher based on this analysis the role of setting on the main character in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* novel by J. K Rowling, the researcher suggests that this research can be continued to make further researches in analyzing the setting of place or time as intrinsic element compared with the extrinsic analysis, or analyze another literature element like theme, plot, and character of this novel. It should add the theories too from the other sources or previous study that will support and make the research more complete and perfect. The last, it is hoped that this study can be used as a reference in conducting the similar research and the same field or the other field concerning with the setting.



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Mengetahui,  
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