

**THE REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATIONS IN  
J.K. ROWLING'S *HARRY POTTER AND THE PRISONER OF  
AZKABAN***

**THESIS**

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

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J.K. ROWLING'S *HARRY POTTER AND THE PRISONER OF  
AZKABAN***

**THESIS**

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in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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MALANG  
2021**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**The Representation of Social Stratifications in J.K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Moh. Rizal Alfarozi's thesis entitled **The Representation of Social Stratifications in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

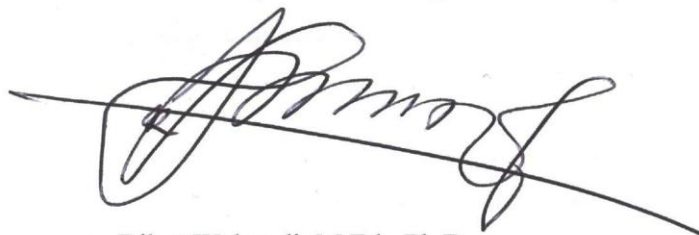
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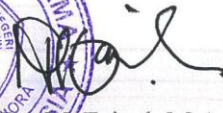
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## **MOTTO**

*Percayalah pada dirimu sendiri dan janganlah menyalahkan orang lain, karena ini semua adalah tentang tanggung jawab.*

*Trust yourself and do not blame others, because it is all about responsibility.*

(Moh. Rizal Alfarozi)

## **DEDICATION**

This undergraduate thesis is proudly dedicated to my parents and my brothers.  
And also to my all lectures and friends who gave me meaningful knowledge and  
experiences.

Especially this dedication to Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum. and Mr. Muzakki  
Afifuddin, S.S., M.Pd as my lectures who have guided me during my college.

May Allah SWT. bless you all, amen.

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I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum., my advisor, who has guided, assisted, and provided suggestions and feedback on the work of my thesis all this time. Also my deep gratitude and apologies for her time to correct and advise on my thesis. Furthermore, I would also like to thank:

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is full of flaws. Because basically I am an ordinary human being who still needs guidance and correction as long as I am alive. And I will always be open to such guidance and correction. Hopefully, this study can help and inspire further in-depth and thorough studies.

The Researcher

Moh. Rizal Alfarozi

## ABSTRACT

**Alfarози, Moh. Rizal** (2021) *The Representation of Socials Stratifications in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

*Key word: Social class, wizarding world, sociological approach*

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This research is about the representation of social class in the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* by J.K. Rowling. There are two objectives in this research, the first is to analyze the characters' social stratifications presented in the novel. Then the second is to explain the representation of the characters' social stratifications presented in the novel.

This research is classified into a literary research which applies sociological approach. This research is literary criticism, in order to analyze the story in the novel and the description of the characters' social stratification. This research is based on Max Weber's social stratification theory. Weber's social stratification theory is a development of the theory put forward by Karl Marx, where Weber argued that social class was not only based on economic aspects but also based on other aspects, such as class (ownership), status (honor), and power (ambition). Weber's theory also classifies social class into three classes, which they are upper class, middle class, and lower class. And these social classes are used to explain the representation of the characters' social stratifications.

The result of this research is that the characters' social stratifications are presented in the way of revealing the characters' class, status, and power. Character's class is the ownership of property, characters' status is the respectful title of a character from others, and characters' power is the ambition of characters. The result also reveals the representation of the characters' social class consisting of the upper class, middle class, and lower class. The upper class is described through the characters of Harry Potter, Draco Malfoy, Albus Dumbledore, Sirius Black, Vernon and Marge Dursley, and Cornelius Fudge. The middle class is described by the characters of Minerva McGonagall, Remus Lupin, Arthur Weasley, Severus Snape, and Peter Pettigrew. And the lower class is described through the characters of Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, and Rubeus Hagrid.

## ABSTRAK

**Alfarozi, Moh. Rizal** (2021) *The Representation of Social Stratifications in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

*Kata kunci: Kelas sosial, dunia sihir, pendekatan sosiologi*

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Penelitian ini adalah tentang representasi stratifikasi sosial yang terdapat pada novel yang berjudul *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* karya J.K. Rowling. Terdapat dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu yang pertama untuk menganalisis stratifikasi sosial para tokoh yang dipresentasikan di novel. Lalu yang kedua adalah untuk menjelaskan representasi stratifikasi sosial para tokoh tersebut yang dipresentasikan di novel.

Penelitian ini tergolong penelitian sastra yang menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi. Penelitian juga menggunakan kritik sastra dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis cerita pada novel dan menganalisis deskripsi stratifikasi sosial pada para tokoh. Penelitian ini bersumber pada teori kelas sosial Max Weber. Teori stratifikasi sosial Weber merupakan pengembangan dari teori yang dikemukakan oleh Karl Marx, dimana Weber mengemukakan bahwa kelas sosial tidak hanya berdasarkan aspek ekonomi, tapi juga berdasarkan aspek-aspek lain, seperti kelas (harta kepemilikan), status (kehormatan), dan kekuatan (ambisi). Teori Weber juga mengklasifikasikan kelas sosial menjadi tiga kelas, yang mana itu adalah kelas atas, kelas menengah, dan kelas bawah. Dan tiga kelas tersebut digunakan untuk menjelaskan representasi stratifikasi sosial para tokoh.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwasannya stratifikasi sosial para tokoh direpresentasikan dengan pengungkapan kelas, status, dan kekuatan para tokoh. Kelas tokoh adalah kepemilikan atas harta benda, status tokoh adalah gelar kehormatan seorang tokoh dari tokoh yang lain, dan kekuatan tokoh adalah ambisi seorang tokoh. Hasil penelitian juga mengungkap representasi stratifikasi sosial para tokoh yang terdiri atas kelas atas, kelas menengah, dan kelas bawah. Kelas atas dijelaskan melalui tokoh Harry Potter, Draco Malfoy, Albus Dumbledore, Sirius Black, Vernon dan Marge Dursley, dan Cornelius Fudge. Kelas menengah dijelaskan melalui Minerva McGonagall, Remus Lupin, Arthur Weasley, Severus Snape, dan Peter Pettigrew. Dan kelas bawah dijelaskan melalui tokoh Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, dan Rubeus Hagrid.

## مستخلص البحث

الفارسي، مُجد ريزال (٢٠٢١) تمثيل الطبقات الاجتماعية في هاري بوتر وسجين أзкаبان لجي كي رولينج. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرقة: د. ستي مشيطة، الماجستير.

*الكلمات الرئيسية: الطبقة الاجتماعية، عالم السحرة، المدخل السوسولوجي.*

يدور هذا البحث حول تمثيل التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي الوارد في رواية بعنوان هاري بوتر وسجين أзкаبان لجي كي رولينج. هناك هدفان في هذا البحث، هما الأول لتحليل التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي للشخصيات المقدمة في الرواية. ثم الثاني هو شرح تمثيل الطبقات الاجتماعية لهذه الشخصيات المقدمة في الرواية.

يصنف هذا البحث على أنه بحث أدبي يستخدم منهجا اجتماعيا. كما استخدم النقد الأدبي بهدف تحليل القصص في الرواية وتحليل وصف التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في الشخصيات. يستند هذا البحث إلى نظرية ماكس ووبر للطبقة الاجتماعية. نظرية ووبر في التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي هي تطور للنظرية التي اقترحها كارل ماركس، حيث افترض ووبر أن الطبقات الاجتماعية لا تستند فقط إلى الجوانب الاقتصادية، ولكن أيضا تستند إلى جوانب أخرى، مثل الطبقة (الممتلكات)، والمكانة (الشرف)، والقوة (الطموح). تصنف نظرية ووبر أيضا الطبقات الاجتماعية إلى ثلاث طبقات، منها الطبقة العليا، والطبقة الوسطى، والطبقة الدنيا. وتستخدم الطبقات الثلاث لشرح تمثيل التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي للشخصيات.

نتيجة هذا البحث هي أن التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي للشخصيات يتمثل في الكشف عن الطبقة والمكانة وقوتهم. فئة الشخصيات هي ملكية الممتلكات، مكائهم هي اللقب الفخري لشخصية من شخصية أخرى، وقوتهم هي طموحهم. كما كشفت نتائج البحث عن تمثيل للطبقة الاجتماعية للشخصيات المكونة من الطبقة العليا والطبقة الوسطى والطبقة الدنيا. تم شرح الطبقة العليا من خلال شخصية هاري بوتر ودراكو مالفوي وألبوس دمبلدور وسيريس بلارك وفيرنون ومارج دورسلي وكورنيليوس فودج. وتم شرح الطبقة الوسطى من خلال شخصية مينيرفا ماكجوناغال وريموس لوبين وأرتور ويزلي وسيفيروس سناب وبيتر بيتيجرو. وأما الطبقة الدنيا فتتكون من شخصية رون ويزلي وهيرميون جرانجر وروبيوس هاغريد.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses the introduction of the research. The introduction consists of the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitations, and research method.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Social stratification or widely known as social class is a certain layer or stratum in the stratification of society that is oriented towards social matters. The social stratification consists of people or people who have certain cultural values, attitudes, social behavior, and political orientations. However, the social stratification divide society into classes. And every class with other classes has significant differences, especially in the economic and political fields. The two fields then create a close or far distance between each social class. This is then considered to be understandable and normal in a social system. A system of layers is a constant and common feature in every living society. This means that it is a natural thing when in the community system some layers or groups are divided into age, economy, descent, and others (Susanti, 2006: 1-2).

The division of social stratification is based on each individual in society who has different social conditions. Individuals who have wealth and money in large quantities make them in the upper class. Wealth and money are not enough to make the individual stay long in the upper class, because it requires respect from other individuals. Therefore, the individual needs power, a high position, and the

use of his wealth to achieve big ambitions. However, if the individual is on the opposite side; does not have many possessions and goods, low position, and little ambition, it will place him in the lower class. This description is an explanation of social stratification, which can also mean the division of society into hierarchical classes (Susanti, 2006: 2).

If sourced from experts and thinkers, there is each explanation regarding the meaning of social stratification. Karl Marx, a German philosopher defines social class as a group of people who are associated with the production of goods and services in society. While another German expert expert, Max Weber defines social stratification based on social (status) and political (power) dimensions by groups or individuals. Weber's definition is a development of Marx's definition.

There are several characteristics of social stratification (Susanti, 2006: 3). The first is that everyone in one social class will behave in a similar way to people in two different social classes. Second, a person is seen as having a high or low status based on his social class. The third is similar to Weber's theory which states that a person's social class is viewed based on the value of several variables of social circumstances, such as wealth, position, income, and education rather than based on a single variable. Fourth, during a person's lifetime, one can move from one social class to another, from top to bottom, or vice versa. This will always happen because during people's lives there will be empty places in the social system. If there is an empty place in a class, someone will fill it. It depends on how big or low one's ambition is to fill that place.



If traced back to the previous explanation, social stratification influences or results from a social system in society. Social class is the result of the cultural and political aspects of society. But not only that, but the social stratification also includes the result of religious aspects, which is the most prominent social stratification system in Hinduism. In Hinduism, social stratification is called as social caste which consists of four castes. The four castes are Brahmins; consisting of religious leaders, Kshatriyas; consisting of kings and nobles, Vaisya; consisting of farmers and traders, and Sudras; consisting of slaves. In addition to the four castes, several sources state that there is one more caste, namely Paria who are considered without any status (Faidi, 2020: 47). Meanwhile, there is also a social stratification which is in a high social structure, the aristocratic, which affects a person's position and influence in a state government system. The aristocratic social structure system spread in Europe at the time of the royal and imperial hierarchies there. The social aristocratic consists of five castes; namely Duke, Marquess, Count or Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

In its development, the social stratification also spreads its influence to an important aspect which is one of the important milestones in the cultural aspect of society. That is none other than literature. Literature and culture are two inseparable things because literature is the forerunner and identity of a culture. The general definition of literature is that it is an aspect of knowledge in the form of works of art that reflect the fruit of people's thoughts in the form of writing and oral. According to Aristotle, literature is a work to convey knowledge that provides unique and enriching enjoyment of one's insight into the life (Al-Ma'ruf

& Nugrahani, 2017: 1). From this definition, it can be understood that literature is the knowledge of life for people. Meanwhile, according to Wellek and Warren (1977: 11-14), literature is a work of art, human creative work that contains an aesthetic value. As a form of cultural art, literature has its world which is the embodiment of life as a result of the writer's observation of the surrounding life.

Based on its definition, literature has two main elements. The first is the content of literature which is the ideas/thoughts, feelings, experiences, ideas, enthusiasm, and responses of literary actors to the social environment that the author wants to convey to the community. The second is the form which is a medium of expression in the form of literary art, which generally has the medium of language and the elements that support the totality of the meanings contained in it. Literature can be defined as a work of art, both spoken and written, that uses language as its medium and provides an overview of life with all its complexities, problems, and uniqueness, both about ideals, desires and hopes, power, devotion, meaning and purpose of life, struggles, human existence, and ambition, as well as love, hate and envy, tragedy and death, and things that are transcendental in human life.

Therefore literature is considered as an important aspect in the social life of society that provides knowledge and art in life. If literature itself is a form of reflection from a person, then literature is not much different from a person's daily story. In its development, literature is not only used as an outpouring of one's heart but is also used to describe and tell the circumstances around a person. The

closest thing to tell is social circumstances. The literary actors then not only tell their imaginations but also tell the circumstances around them. These are the circumstances surrounding the influence of literary actors in writing their literature. Therefore, many literary works tell the life or social conditions, both from the literary actors and from the surrounding community. In its development, the concept of the story is increasingly becoming popular because social conditions are the right story concept to describe a certain situation.

Many literary works have provided descriptions of social conditions and social stratification. The literary work was made as a reflection of the complaints and conflicts of literary actors on the social problems that exist in the circumstances around them. Literary actors want to provide knowledge of social problems for literary connoisseurs to create a situation in which a change and resistance to these problems arise. However, social problems are not always the main topic of a story. There are times when social problems become a story spice to create and develop story conflicts. Social problems also become a punchline for the main character in the development of his character.

Speaking of a story genre, social problems and social stratification are also the main topics in many literary works. However, there are various ways to tell these social problems apart from making them the main topic of the story. As previously explained, social problems are often used as a story conflict. There is a literary work that uses this method, which is the object of this research. This is the Harry Potter book by J.K. Rowling. Harry Potter is a fantasy book about teenage

adventures and magic, but in the content of the story, social problems also become story conflicts. There are seven Harry Potter series wherein each series there are social problems to produce a social concept such as social stratifications. It is because the book is set in a community that is separated from society in general, namely the wizarding community.

Harry Potter is an adventure story of a wizard of the same name and three of his friends. Harry Potter is a story of children and teenagers in general, which contains a story of adventure, friendship, romance, and the world of magic itself. The work was written by British author J. K. Rowling. Until now, Harry Potter's works have been adapted into various works, both in print and electronic media. By containing the story of adventure and friendship, Harry Potter's work can easily be accepted by the general public, both as a bedtime story to as a true fantasy story of the wizarding world (Malau, 2013). There is no doubt that the inspirations for fantasy witchcraft come from Harry Potter. Those are some points when examined from an external aspect.

If it comes from the description above, the Harry Potter story is certainly just a story of adventure in the wizarding world. But without realizing that in the Harry Potter story various things can be said to be hidden or Easter eggs, but they are not, because the reader can understand them clearly. But this understanding is only the occurrence of a thread or the course of the story. Readers seem to go through several points explaining the circumstances or supporting conditions in the chapter fragments in the Harry Potter story. And the point in question is the

social conditions found in several parts of the story. This point seems to explain that the Harry Potter story is not only a story of teenage adventures in general, but also a story of depicting social conditions which are intended by the author as a supporting part of the story.

Rowling, as a writer, implicitly describes what happened in the Harry Potter story that happened in the real world. Because basically, the writer describes the situation in the story which is inspired by the situation and the environment (Wiyatmi, 2013). Rowling also seems to describe the magic and various things like side by side with the real world, apart from a work of fiction. This is because Rowling inserts wizarding world histories that are in line with real-world history (Malau, 2013). Therefore, the social conflicts offered in the story are a depiction of the real world, including the writer's environment.

The third Harry Potter book series entitled *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* describes how a social tendency exists in supporting characters and the environment around Harry Potter, the main character. The social inequality provides a distinct nuance to the topic and theme of the story in the book. Although only as a companion topic to the main topic, the topic of social inequality is a clear depiction of the situation regarding the supporting characters in Harry Potter. Including the depiction can also attract the attention of the reader, which is not only for the main character.

The social condition of the story is a depiction that a story actually not only focuses on the main conflict of the story but also becomes a development concept

for the plot or conflict in the story. The third novel, which was published in 1999, also has a story of the social struggle that occurs in the character. This character has a pretty good social life, but his life can be said to drop dramatically when starting a new life in the wizarding world as a student. This is because the previous family environment was a disgrace for a pure faction in the wizarding world. Therefore, to create a new and noble honor, as a student of magic, the character struggles through prestigious magic education.

### **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of study, this research is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. How are the characters' social stratification presented in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*?
2. What are the representation of the characters' social stratification presented in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

Based on research questions above, the objectives of research are:

1. To analyze how the characters' social stratification presented in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*.
2. To explain the representation of characters' social stratification presented in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*.

#### **D. Significances of the Study**

In this research, it can provide evidence that in teenage fantasy books there are social conflicts that are not much different from what happens in the real world. Even though it is only an accompanying or hidden topic, it is this topic that becomes the builder of a book consisting of several series. J. K. Rowling, who describes the social situation in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, provides new insights to readers about social problems that occur in the Wizarding World. And through this research, it is revealed that in the novel there is a social conflict which indicates the social classes of the characters. And through his theory of class / social stratification of Max Weber provides significant knowledge about these social conflicts.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of the research focuses on Max Weber's theory of social class or that theory is more commensurate with social stratification. The theory will then become a way to examine the social conditions of the characters in the novel. Not only figures, but also several lines of conflict that indicate those social conditions.

While, the research limitation focuses on important characters in the novel, they are; Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, Rubeus Hagrid, Remus Lupin, Albus Dumbledore, Cornelius Fudge, Minerva McGonagall, Arthur Weasley, Sirius Black, Draco Malfoy, Severus Snape, Vernon Dursley, Marge Dursley, and Peter Pettigrew. The meaning of important figures is those who have

their own story on several pages, characters who do not appear in the story and are only mentioned by name but indirectly mention some of their social conditions, and of course the main character.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

### **1. Social Stratification**

What is meant by social stratification is the arrangement of various social lives according to their high and low levels in society. As an illustration, society is a standing ladder that has rungs from bottom to top. Social stratification is not the same between one society and another, because every society has its own social stratification (Vilda, 2019).

### **2. Social Class**

The idea of social class is a formation or grouping of people according to the property they have. The grouping is also based on political criteria played by the community. The idea of social class grouping has emerged since the days of Ancient Greece and Rome (Milios, 2000). Classical philosophers such as Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill later defined three classes: capitalists (owners of the means of production), who gain profit as income; workers who get wages as income; and landowners, who derive rents as income (from renting out their fields to capitalist peasants). Karl Marx, German philosopher defines social class as a group of people who are associated with the production of goods and services in society. Based on this definition,



Marx divides society into two classes; namely the bourgeois class and the proletarian class. Max Weber, a German sociologist who defines social class not only based on economic dimensions, but also based on social (status) and political (power) dimensions by groups or individuals. Weber's definition is an extension of Marx's definition. Because basically there are dimensions in society that categorize each individual.

### 3. Wizarding World of Harry Potter

Wizarding World, previously known as JK Rowling's Wizarding World, is a fictional fantasy universe and media franchise consisting of the series of films adapted from the Harry Potter book series written by J.K. Rowling and the film-original *Fantastic Beasts* which currently has two films. Wizarding World is officially part of Warner Bros. Pictures, an American film company, since 2000 during the production of the films *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. The world of Wizarding World and Harry Potter itself has its own term for fantasy worlds, such as witches, magic, wizard, house-elves, goblins, trolls, dragons, dementors, the Ministry of Magic, Muggles, and etc (Tally Jr., 2012).

## **G. Previous Studies**

The study entitled *Magical Minority: Social Class and Discrimination in the Harry Potter Novels* (2014) by Anna Guðjónsdóttir explores the partition of people into diverse social classes within the Harry Potter novels and does as well

provide a focus on the treatment of minority groups within the story. Dividing wizards and witches into the upper, middle, and lower class controls the wizarding society and where the control lies. The findings of this study are that the upper class and the authority, with the portrayal of the Ministry of Magic and the purebloods, gives a very negative image of those that hold the power in the wizard society, while those that form the lower class is seen in great detail and holds much similarity to many minority groups that have been known in history, such as African-Americans. The research provides clear insights into social conflict and minority discrimination that exist in witch circles. Which research is an insight into the social conflicts of the Wizarding World. Through this study, researchers will further explore the social class inequality that exists in the wizarding environment.

The study entitled *Cultural Hegemony in J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter Series* (2018) by *Shalih Dzakiyyah Farda* examines the issue of politics and hegemony in Harry Potter, a fiction series by British author J. K. Rowling. The work is clearly coded with class frameworks and progression in its society, and how it can be seen as a reflection of real-life society. The researcher believes that the relationship between the administering group, the powerful people of the Ministry of Magic, and the controlled society, the common individuals of the British wizarding community are a portrayal of cultural hegemony. In his method, the researcher uses Antonio Gramsci's ideas or thoughts to reveal the problem of hegemony, as well as the researcher also uses the literature study method of the seven Harry Potter novel series. The findings of this study are that the the

bourgeoisie and hegemony group are represented by the power-hungry Ministry of Magic, while the proletariat represented by the rebellious Order of the Phoenix respectively. Through this study it was found that there were two major groups representing social class during the terror attacks from Voldemort. Of which the two groups are the Ministry of Magic and the Order of the Phoenix. And through this study too, researchers will examine some representatives of that two groups.

The study entitled *Harry's World: An Exploration of J.K. Rowling's Social and Political Agenda in the Harry Potter Series* (2007) by Erin Vollmer focuses on the intertextual parallels of the numerous hierarchical structures found in the Harry Potter series, examining how these hierarchies develop the social and racial themes in the story and vice versa. This research also focuses on the determination if there is a correlation between the power structures found in the series and our own, drawing on secondary criticisms and theory for support. The researcher wrote "There have been advanced structures of social and political topics inserted within the story since the first novel within the arrangement. As it were presently, on the verge of the series' completion, can these themes be seen at work in their progression?" as the research gap. The researcher concludes that it would be uncharacteristic of Rowling's style, as a magical realist, to end her controversial series with the onset of a utopian society. As such, one might infer that Rowling intentionally leaves certain issues unresolved to safeguard against a "fairy tale" ending.

## **H. Research Method**

The research method consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis:

### **1. Research Design**

This study uses a literary criticism to obtain a detailed description of the object of the study contained in the novel. The use of literary criticism is intended so that researchers can obtain details contained in story fragments such as explanations and conversations in book (Ismawati, 2014). Social class theory is the theory of this research, as the topic of this research is to examine social representation. Significantly, the theory of social class as a reference is Max Weber's theory. Then the research approach used is a sociological approach, in order to research can lead to the social conditions of the characters or research subjects.

### **2. Data Sources**

The data source is the research subject where the data is attached. Data sources can be objects, motion, humans, places, and etc. Data sources consist of two kinds; namely primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are sources that are obtained directly from the first source (not through intermediaries), both individuals and groups. While secondary data sources are sources obtained indirectly from documentation media such as written archives, books, news, historical reports, etc (Endraswara, 2016). Thus, this study uses secondary data sources because it is based on the book *Harry Potter and*

*the Prisoner of Azkaban* written by J.K. Rowling. The book has 317 pages and was published by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc in 1999.

### 3. **Data Collection**

To collect data, there are several stages. The first is the researcher reading the book *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. Second, the researcher reads deeper to find the story plot related to the object of research. Third, the researcher gives a marker to the page and highlights the paragraph or sentence that contains the object of research. Fourth, the researcher evaluates and structurally arranges the data that has been collected and then will be used as a source of research data.

### 4. **Data Analysis**

Based on the research design, the researcher examines what social conditions and stratifications are presented by the characters. Researchers collect evidence and classification based on the social conditions of the characters. Then the researchers reclassified the characters into social stratifications according to Max Weber.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses several theories that are relevant to the problems studied in this study, in which the review is aimed at examining research data. The review discussion includes, sociological approach, sociology of literature, and theory of social class.

#### **A. Sociological Approach**

The definition of literature is an aspect of knowledge in the form of works of art that reflect the fruit of people's thoughts in the form of writing and oral. According to Aristotle, literature is a work to convey knowledge that provides unique and enriching enjoyment of one's insight into the life (Al-Ma'ruf & Nugrahani, 2017: 1). From this definition, it can be understood that literature is the knowledge of life for people. Meanwhile, according to Wellek and Warren (1977: 11-14), literature is a work of art, human creative work that contains an aesthetic value. As a form of cultural art, literature has its world which is the embodiment of life as a result of the writer's observation of the surrounding life. According to René Wellek and Austin Warren, Literature can be defined as "great books" which are forms of the subject or notable expressions of humans. The works of notable human expressions are in the form of "great books" consisting of poetry, prose, lyrics, drama, and fiction (Wellek & Warren, 1949: 10).

Literature is considered as an important aspect in the society that provides knowledge and art in life. If literature itself is a form of reflection from a person,

then literature is not much different from a person's daily story. In its development, literature is not only used as an outpouring of one's heart but is also used to describe and tell the circumstances around a person. The closest thing to tell is social circumstances. The literary actors then not only tell their imaginations but also tell the circumstances around them. These are the circumstances surrounding the influence of literary actors in writing their literature. Therefore, many literary works tell the lifestory of both from the literary actors and from the surrounding community.

The relationship between literary works and the social environment of society, even the nature of a social community, there are characteristics and literary development that cannot be separated from the subject of the creator and the reader community who enjoys it, which is shaped by the social environment. That is, literature was created by and for that society. Because it is about how the social relations of society are interwoven through literature. Writers need readers to judge their literary works, while readers need literary works as some complementary objects of their lives, namely knowledge and entertainment.

When explaining about social society, it is better to explore a science that studies the intricacies of that society. Which is none other than the science is sociology. Sociology is the study of society which includes social relations, social institutions, social structures, social processes and social change. With the science of sociology, a social phenomenon can be analyzed with the factors that encourage the occurrence of relationships, social mobility, and beliefs that underlie the occurrence of the process (Khoiruddin, 2014). Sociology tries to

understand the nature and purpose of living together, the way in which associations of life form and grow and change, as well as the beliefs, beliefs that give character to this way of living together in every community of human life (Khoiruddin, 2014). The name sociology comes from the Latin *socius* (society) and from the Greek *logos* (science). The name was coined by Auguste Comte, a French philosopher in 1839 in his work entitled *Cours de la Philosophie* (lectures on philosophy). Comte originally coined the name Social Physics, but the name was first used by a Belgian mathematician and astronomer named Adhophe Quetelet (Subaidi, 2008). Soerjono Soekanto, an Indonesian sociologist, said that Comte had divided sociology into two fields, namely Social Statics and Social Dynamics (Subaidi, 2008). Social statics focuses on the interrelationships between elements that exist in society, while social dynamics focuses more on the stages of community development.

Based on the description above, sociology is a very important branch of science in a research. And in research, there is an approach that uses sociology, namely the sociological approach. Through a sociological approach, a study can explore deeper into the scope of a person's social situation that has an impact on his surroundings. These impacts can be in the form of culture, economy, religion, politics, and others. The relationship between these impacts is also what forms social relations between humans. It can be said that humans give birth to social impacts to strengthen their relationships. The sociological approach is present in this scope to provide knowledge so that humans can maintain these social impacts.



There are important elements to the sociological approach (Khoiruddin, 2014). First, the behavior studied is in a social character, not personal. Social behavior means behavior that is intended for others, not for oneself, because it has consequences for others as well as a consequence of the behavior of others. Second, the social behavior studied by sociology is structured, or has certain patterns and regulations. In this context, sociology is not merely describing the social behavior descriptively, but rather trying to understand the existence of a social behavior and then explaining the relationship between that social behavior and other social behaviors. Third, the sociological explanation is analytical, meaning that it explains behavior. The social system is based on the principles of science, not based on an agreement that only applies specifically. Fourth, the explanation of sociology is systematic, meaning that in understanding social behavior, sociology places itself as a discipline that follows scientifically justifiable rules.

From these four elements, it appears that the sociological approach actually studies something that leads to society. Sociology studies various forms of social behavior and does not pay attention to a very specific behavior. It is just that the way sociology studies existing social behavior is systematically based on certain basic assumptions, certain theoretical perspectives and certain methodologies that are somewhat different from other social sciences. In looking at social phenomena that occur in society, sociology does not merely tell what is happening or make a description. But more than that is to explain, interpret or take hostage what is behind this social phenomenon (Khoiruddin, 2014).

Through a sociological approach, research will lead to the social scope of society contained in the book *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. With a sociological approach, it can help analyze and describe the conditions or social class of the characters, in which these conditions become evidence or the basis for research to determine the representation of social class. The social class conditions are in the form of economic, educational, and political conditions of a character. Not only the social conditions, but also the relationships and social impacts that exist in the influence between the characters and other characters.

### **B. Theory of Social Stratification**

Social stratification or social class is a formation or grouping of people according to the property they have. The grouping is also based on political criteria played by the community. Social stratification refers to hierarchical or stratified differences between human beings or groups of people in society or culture (Tiwari, 2006). Usually, most people have social groups, but not all societies have the same types of social stratification categories. Based on the characteristics of social stratification, we can find several class divisions or groups in society. Some traditional hunter-gatherer societies do not have social stratification and often have no permanent leader. Therefore, such a society avoids social stratification. In such a society, everyone usually does the same activities and there is no division of labor.

## **1. Definition**

The idea of social stratification classification has emerged since the era of Ancient Greek and Rome (Milios, 2000). Classical philosophers such as Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill later defined three classes: capitalists (owners of the means of production), who gain profit as income; workers who get wages as income; and landowners, who derive rents as income (from renting out their fields to capitalist peasants).

Karl Marx, a German philosopher defines social class as a group of people who are associated with the production of goods and services in society. And there is Max Weber, a German sociologist gives a different definition about social stratification. Weber defines social stratification based on social (status) and political (power) dimensions by groups or individuals. Contextually Weber's definition is a development of Marx's definition. Because there are dimensions in society that categorize each individual.

## **2. Max Weber's Theory**

In this study, the research uses Max Weber's theory of social stratification. Therefore, it will be explained more deeply and clearly about Weber's theory of social stratification. Maximilian Weber is a German politician, economist, geographer, and sociologist. Max Weber was born on April 21, 1864, in Erfurt Germany, to a middle-class family. His father was a bureaucrat who occupied an important political seat, while his mother was a devout and religious Calvinist. Weber's father and mother became an important influence for him in exploring

social, religious, and political sciences (Putra, 2020: 3-5). So it is destiny that Weber was born to become a thinker in the fields of sociology and politics. Weber's prestigious education took place at the University of Berlin, then transferred to the University of Heidelberg in 1882.

Weber classifies the theory of social stratification into three structures. This is based on the economic and social conditions of an individual or group (Gane, 2005: 211). In this classification, Weber is inspired by or based on the classification of social class by Karl Marx. However, according to Kerbo (2006: 230), Weber argued by Marx's one-dimensional that the social structure was divided not only based on economic conditions but also based on work skills, status, and organizational strength (politics). Therefore, the determinants of social stratification according to Weber are presented by Class, Status, and Power. Weber argues that what distinguishes each class from one another is the value of the person in society through the person's goods and services (Gane, 2005: 212-213). This creates a gap between classes through their assets such as property and expertise.

The following explanations of Weber's Class, Status, Power (Gane, 2005: 215-220):

a. Class

Based on one's economic situation in social society. This class affects the condition or other areas of a person, namely wealth in the form of property: means, land, buildings, agriculture, etc.

b. Status

Based on one's honor or popularity in social society. This status affects other conditions or areas, namely prestige which means respect from other parties to him

c. Power

Based on the ability of a person or group in achieving goals.

From the theory of social class according to Weber, then three levels of social stratification were formulated, namely the upper class, middle class, and lower class (Setyarum, 2016: 52-53). Upper social class is at the highest level of society. This layering system is clearly defined because it has more criteria than the layers of society below it, has wealth, has honor, has power, and even has broader knowledge. The middle social class is the layer that sits between the upper and lower social classes. This social class consists of teachers and people who have honorary services. Students can be placed at this class level, it is based on the knowledge they have. While the lower social class are unskilled workers or laborers who have wealth and low honorary status. Most of them have minimal education, which makes them occupy this class (Setyarum, 2016: 53-55).

American sociologists Dennis Gilbert and Joseph Kahl were inspired by Weber's theory of the division of social stratification in the United States. Gilbert and Kahl divided them into six social classes (Gilbert, 1998: 13-15):

a. Capitalist Class

Consists of wealthy people, such as an investor who owns assets in several large institutions. In this class, Gilbert and Kahl also emphasized the Old Money and New Money generations. Old money are people who inherit property from their families. Basically old money are people who come from rich families, then they inherit the wealth when their family dies. While new money is a person who becomes rich through his own work (Burris, 2000: 360-361).

b. Upper-middle Class

Consists of people who have higher education or graduated from college and work in offices

c. Lower-middle Class

Consists of people who have at least graduated from high school and work in semi-professional institutions

d. Working Class

Consists of people who work wages in industrial institutions (factory workers)

e. Working Poor-Class

Just like the Working Class, but the difference is their salary is smaller. Most of them are those who did not finish school

f. Underclass

Consists of people who are unable to work, are able or have a disability to work

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter discusses the results of the data analysis which includes the characters' social stratification and the representation of characters' social stratification in the novel.

#### **A. Characters' Social Stratification**

This part discusses the characters' social stratification. The characters will be divided into two parts, namely the main characters and supporting characters. The division is based on the role of the characters in the novel and the portion of the story they have. The division is also to facilitate the classification of social stratification representations of the characters in the next discussion.

##### **1. Main Characters**

In this main character consists of Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, and Draco Malfoy. Although Harry Potter is the actual main character, but for the sake of sharing an organized explanation, the characters Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger are also placed in this discussion. Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, and Draco Malfoy can be considered as the main characters because these two characters also get quite a large portion of the plot of the story apart from Harry Potter as the actual main character.

### **a. Harry Potter**

In accordance with the title of the book, Harry Potter is the main character. He is a student wizard who attends Hogwarts and in this series Harry is in his third year. Harry was staying with his aunt and family, the Durselys on Privet Drive number 4, but he had not been treated well by them since childhood. Despite that he had two good friends at Hogwarts, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. Together with the two, Harry lives his school life and adventures at Hogwarts as well as struggles to anticipate the movements of his main enemy, Lord Voldemort, whose figure is always the biggest threat at the end of the story.

#### **1) Class**

Harry is an orphan who lives with his aunt's family. Since his parents were dead, Harry of course had an inheritance from them. One day after he inflated his aunt who was his uncle's older sister, Harry escaped from Privet Drive with his suitcase and owl. Harry escaped without a dime of Muggle money like the neighborhood on Privet Drive. The data is presented below:

*"He didn't have any Muggle money, either, there was a little wizard gold in the moneybag at the bottom of his trunk, but the rest of fortune his parents had left was stored in a vault at Gringotts Wizarding Bank in London. He'd never be able to drag his trunk all the way to London. Unless..." (p. 29)*

The data above proves that Harry still had the magic gold in his trunk and the inheritance from his parents stored in the vault of the Gringotts Wizarding Bank in London. In addition, even though he has



a lot of money, Harry still does not waste the money in vain. Here is the data:

*“Once Harry had refilled his money bag with gold Galleons, silver Sickels and bronze Knuts from his vault at Gringotts, he needed to exercise a lot of self-control not to spend the whole lot at once. He had to keep reminding himself that he had five years to go at Hogwarts, and how it would feel to ask the Dursleys for money for spellbooks, to stop himself buying a handsome set of solid gold Gobstones.” (p. 42-43)*

The data shows that Harry still spent his money wisely. He took it in his vault to buy magic lesson books for the new semester, such as books, potions, and sometimes to buy candy while on the Hogwarts Express and later when he sneaked off to visit Hogsmeade. Harry was really holding back on the extravagance, considering he is still a Hogwarts student for the next five years and thinking about when his vault ran out, he forces himself to ask the Dursleys for money.

One day when Christmas comes, Harry gets an unexpected gift. In addition to getting a red jumper from Ron's mother, Mrs. Weasley, he got a gift of a very famous and expensive broomstick at the time, the Firebolt. The data is provided below:

*Harry ripped the parcel open and gasped as a magnificent, gleaming broomstick rolled out onto his bedspread. Ron dropped his socks and jumped off his bed for a closer look.  
'I don't believe it,' he said hoarsely  
It was a Firebolt, identical to the dream broom Harry had gone to see every day in Diagon Alley. Its handle glittered as he picked it up. He could feel it vibrating, and let go; it hung in mid-air, unsupported, at exactly the right height for him to mount it. His eyes moved from the golden registration number at the top of the handle right down to the perfectly smooth, streamlined birch twigs that made up the tail. (p. 165)*

The data is provides that Harry got the broomstick which was worth hundreds of Galleons and could have drained Harry's savings at Gringotts instantly. The sender of the gift is unknown, Harry and his friends are guessing who the sender was, from Dumbledore who once gifted Harry with his father's Invisibility Cloak, to Lupin who is impossible to buy the broom.

## 2) Status

Harry has a nickname, The Boy Who Lived. The nickname was pinned to him because he managed to survive and live after being attacked by Lord Voldemort. Lord Voldemort was a black wizard who wreaked havoc with his followers – Death Eaters – when Harry was born, therefore the wizarding community in England greatly admired Harry who had survived from Voldemort. Not a single wizard did not know him, let alone they could recognize Harry by his lightning-shaped scar, the result of Voldemort's attack.

*“Yeah,’ said Stan, still rubbing his chest, ‘Yeah, that’s right. Very close to You-Know-‘Oo, they say ... anyway, when little ‘Arry Potter put paid to You-Know-‘Oo’ – Harry nervously flattened his fringe down again – ‘all You-Know-‘Oo’s supporters was tracked down, wasn’t they, Ern? Most of ‘em knew it was all over, wiv You-Know-‘Oo gone, and they came quiet.” (p. 34)*

From that data, it can be analyzed that ordinary wizarding society such as Stanley Shunpike, the conductor of the Knight Bus, know about the attack on the Potters by Voldemort. That means indirectly Harry's name became famous because of the incident.

However, his face is unknown to the ordinary wizarding community.

In the data Harry previously introduced himself to Shunpike by the name of Neville Longbottom, his friend at Hogwarts, which because Harry himself did not want to be the subject of attention and questioning because of his popularity for the incident by Voldemort. This was because Harry's emotions were still erratic due to his anger towards Aunt Marge and the figure of Grim lurking before the bus arrived. His identity was only discovered when Cornelius Fudge, Minister of Magic picked him up when the bus he was riding in arrived at Leaky Cauldron. Fudge calls Harry by his real name and shocks Shunpike, here is the data:

*“Stan leapt onto the pavement beside them.  
What didja call Neville, Minister?’ he said excitedly.  
Fudge, a portly little man in a long, prinstripped cloak, looked  
cold and exhausted  
‘Neville?’ he repeated, frowning. ‘This is Harry Potter.’  
‘I knew it!’ Stan shouted gleefully. ‘Ern! Ern! Guess ‘oo Neville is,  
Ern! ‘E’s ‘Arry Potter! I can see ‘is scar!’” (p. 36)*

From these data it can be proven that Harry is a famous person. Shunpike, who knew that the person who was with him on the bus was Harry Potter, was immediately shocked and excited that he even knew the scar on Harry's forehead which was also very famous.

### **3) Power**

Harry did not automatically and intentionally have the nickname The Boy Who Lived. This was caused by Voldemort who had killed his parents, including himself. But he managed to survive and instead Voldemort's attacks turned towards himself. Through these events and nicknames Harry has a connection to Voldemort as enemies with each other. Harry of course has a grudge against Voldemort for his parents' deaths and will challenge him. But the grudge was diverted when he learned that someone was involved in the murder of his parents.

Sirius Black, the escaped prisoner of Azkaban, was the one implicated in the murder. Black is a good friend of Harry's father James and is Harry's godfather. Not only that, Black is also the Secret-Keeper of the Potters's house, where no one knows the exact whereabouts and location even when someone is at their front door. But one day the secret was leaked and Voldemort knew the exact location of the Potters's house, where Black was suspected to have leaked the secret and he was also considered a follower of Voldemort. That is why Harry also intends to take revenge on Black after he knew the truth when he overheard Cornelius Fudge, Rubeus Hagrid, Minerva McGonagall, and Madam Rosmerta's conversation about that truth at Three Broomsticks.

Harry finally has his chance for revenge when he and Hermione set out to rescue Ron who was kidnapped by Black in his animagus form as a black dog at the Shrieking Shack. There Harry had lunged and

held Black with his wand, before being stopped by Lupin, who had come to follow his three students, as revealed in the following data:

*“HE KILLED MY MUM AND DAD!’ Harry roared, and with a huge effort he broke free of Hermione and Ron’s restraint and lunged forwards – He had forgotten about magic – he had forgotten the he was short and skinny and thirteen, whereas Black was a tall, fullgrown man. All Harry knew was that he wanted to hurt Black as badly as he could and that he didn’t care how much he got hurt in return ...”*  
(p. 249)

From the data above, it can be analyzed how Harry's ambition filled with anger to take revenge on Black is very large. He even broke away from his two buddies who had calmed himself down and charged straight at Black without even thinking rationally about his magic level and physique that was below Black's. Harry really did not care about that, all he cared about was his desire for revenge. Harry assumes that he has the right to kill Black, because Black was the cause of Voldemort's death of his parents.

#### **b. Ron Weasley**

Ronald or Ron Weasley is one of Harry's two best friends. He came from the Weasley wizarding family, of which he was the sixth child. His father, Arthur, is an employee at the Ministry of Magic, while his mother, Molly, is a housewife. Ron with his brothers Percy, Fred, George, and his younger sister, Ginny, attend Hogwarts. He is in the same year as Harry and Hermione Granger, and in the same house, Gryffindor. Ron was an average student who didn't really excel in

education in his first three years. Nevertheless he is remembered with Harry and Hermione in his actions and adventures in those three years.

### **1) Class**

Ron is a student in his third year at Hogwarts, so he don't have much pocket money. It is never told that he brought money to buy books and other necessities before the new semester, he and his brothers and sisters were always provided for by his parents for these books and necessities. Moreover, the Weasleys are a lower middle class family who cannot afford to give their children money to buy their own necessities.

The Weasleys have pets, such as owls for mailing purposes and Christmas gifts. While Ron has his own pet that is not an owl, namely a mouse, which is a gift from his brother, Percy. By Ron, the rat was named Scabbers. Here is the data:

*“I haven't,” said Ron. ‘Errol’s a family owl. All I’ve got is Scabbers.’ He pulled his pet rat out of his pocket. ‘And I want to get him checked over,’ he added, placing Scabbers on the table in front of them. ‘I don’t think Egypt agreed with him.’” (p. 48)*

From the data above can be proved that Ron has a pet, named Scabbers. Scabbers is a thin, quiet mouse, and often hides in Ron's pocket. Scabbers also has a deformed body, where one of his fingers is severed. In Ron's third year at Hogwarts, it was mentioned by him that Scabbers was sickly and frightened.

### **b) Status**

Just as teenage wizards turn 11 where they will go to Hogwarts for six years to learn magic and potions, Ron and his brothers and sisters also attend school there. That year Ron was in his third year as a Hogwarts student living in Gryffindor House. Ron was quite well-known among his friends, due not only to his red hair, as were the Weasleys and his father who were employees of the Ministry of Magic, but also that he and his family won the grand prize of the annual Galleon lottery from the Daily Prophet.

**c) Power**

Although only as a student, Ron has an ambition, namely to help his best friends when they are in trouble. One time Hagrid failed in his defense of Buckbeak, his pet Hippogriff, causing the animal to be executed. Knowing the news, Ron, Hermione, and Harry immediately rushed to Hagrid's cabin. Ron will confidently help Hagrid to make an appeal for Buckbeak in the next trial. These are the data:

*“‘Yeah, it will,’ said Ron fiercely. ‘You won’t have to do all the work alone this time, Hermione. I’ll help,’”* (p. 215)

*“‘There’s still the appeal!’ said Ron fiercely. ‘Don’t give up yet, we’re working on it!’”* (p. 216)

From those data above it can be analyzed the ambition of Ron who is very eager to help Hagrid in making an appeal for Buckbeak at trial. Ron's enthusiasm was not only affected because he cared about Hagrid and Buckbeak, but also because he felt sorry for Hermione who had struggled alone to prepare the appeal all this time.

### c. Hermione Granger

Hermione is a witch who is not pureblood or that means her parents are Muggles. Hermione was applying to Hogwarts when she was sent an invitation by the school. Her Muggle parents didn't mind Hermione finally getting into Hogwarts. Hogwarts did not just send out invitations to Hermione, because she was a very smart, intelligent, and ambitious person in any education. This is evidenced by Hermione later becoming the smartest Hogwarts student in her generation. Like her two best friends, Hermione also lives in Gryffindor House. Hermione's intelligence made several teachers praise her, such as; McGonagall, Lupin, Flitwick, except for Snape who was cynical about the Gryffindor students. Even Black praised Hermione for being smart and straightforward when facing pressure from the enemies around her.

#### 1) Class

If other Hogwarts students had owls as pets, Hermione was different. She had wanted an owl because she was jealous of Harry and Ron, until one day she met a cat while looking for a new pet in the Magical Menagerie with Harry and Ron in Diagon Alley.

*“He’s gorgeous, isn’t he?” said Hermione, glowly.  
That was a matter of opinion, thought Harry. The cat’s ginger fur was thick and fluffly, but it was definitely a bit bow-legged and its face looked grumpy and oddly squashed, as though it had run headlong into a brick wall. Now that Scabbers was out of sight, however, the cat was purring contentedly in Hermione’s arms.”  
(p. 50)*

The data above shows that Hermione was fascinated by the cat and thought it was cool. It could be described that the cat had a strange



shape, such as a flat face and slightly crooked legs, but Hermione did not mind that, she really liked the cat and wanted to buy it. Because as Harry said, that was a matter of opinion. Despite having previously attacked Ron and Scabbers, Hermione still bought it and named it after its current name, Crookshanks.

## **2) Status**

Hermione is a Hogwarts student in her third year. In addition to being a Hogwarts student, he also lives in Gryffindor House with Harry and Ron. Hermione was the smartest student of her generation, this was acknowledged by several teachers, especially McGonagall who also served as head of the house. Because of her intelligence by McGonagall, Hermione was awarded a magical tool called the Time-Turner, which she used to be able to take magic lessons at one time. In addition to McGonagall, there are Harry and Ron who also admit it, even including Black. However, Snape did not like Hermione's intelligence, he derided Hermione as a smart person.

## **3) Power**

Having the status of being the smartest student, Hermione thought she could follow all the lessons at Hogwarts and to get good grades in all of them. Except for the Divination lesson which he deems unreasonable. Hermione enrolled in a class of lessons that some had the same hours, so she used a Time-Turner to work around this. After

completing a lesson, she goes back in time, to the same hour as the previous lesson to take another lesson that has the same hours. No one knew but her and McGonagall, and also Dumbledore who knew everything because he was a great wizard and headmaster of Hogwarts. Until finally Hermione leaked the secret to Harry in their plan to save Black and Buckbeak in the past. Here is the data:

*“It’s called a Time-Turner,’ Hermione whispered, ‘and I got it from Professor McGonagall on our first day back. I’ve been using it all year to get all my lessons. Professor McGonagall made me swear I wouldn’t tell anyone. She had to write all sorts of letters to the Ministry of Magic so I could have one. She had to tell them that I was a model student, and that I’d never, ever use it for anything except for my studies ... I’ve been turning it back so I could do hours over again, that’s how I’ve been doing several lessons at once, see? But ...”* (p. 290)

The data above proves that Hermione revealed about the Time-Turner tool to Harry. From these data it can also be seen that Hermione's true ambition is that she wants to take all available magic lessons even though they are at the same time and about herself being made a model student by her teacher, McGonagall, who dedicates Hermione only to study.

#### **d. Draco Malfoy**

Draco Malfoy is the only child of the Malfoy Family, which is a family of pure-blood wizards and the upper class in the wizarding community in England. Malfoy's father, who was also the head of the family, was a member of the Hogwarts School Board and one of the most powerful officials in the Ministry of

Magic. Malfoy is in his third year at Hogwarts and living in the Slytherin house. He is also in the same year as Harry Potter. With Harry, Malfoy sees him as a rival and an enemy in everything from his achievements as a wizard student to Quidditch, and they often compete to win each other's house points. Not only towards Harry, Malfoy also considered the enemy of those who were with Harry, even if it was a teacher like Hagrid and Lupin. Here is the data:

*“Draco Malfoy and Harry had been enemies since they had met on their very first train journey to Hogwarts. Malfoy, who had a pale, pointed, sneering face, was in Slytherin house; he played Seeker on the Slytherin Quidditch team, the same position that Harry played on the Gryffindor team.”* (p. 63)

From the data above, it describes how the social relationship between the protagonist and the antagonist is usually used in stories in general. Where Malfoy becomes the antagonist who is be enemies and in conflict with Harry, the protagonist.

### **1) Class**

Malfoy came from a family of pure-blood wizards who were in the upper circles or nobility. As already explained, it was because of his father's position who was an official in the wizarding community. Malfoy had a good quality and expensive broomstick, the Nimbus Two Thousand and One. The broomstick was bought by his father after he joined the Slytherin Quidditch team as a seeker, where he joined the team because he wanted to compete with Harry who was successful as a seeker with the Gryffindor Quidditch team. Here is the data:

*“As long as necessary, Wood” ... I reckon it’s time you ordered a new broom, Harry. There’s an order form at the back of Which Broomstick ... you could get a Nimbus Two Thousand and One, like Malfoy’s got.’*  
*‘I’m not buying anything Malfoy thinks is good,’ said Harry flatly.” (p. 181)*

From the data it proves that Malfoy's ownership are in the form of a broomstick, Nimbus Two Thousand and One, which has a high price due to its quality. The item also shows that Malfoy comes from a wealthy family, which is the Malfoys, an aristocrat family of pure-blood wizards among the wizarding society. Therefore, it makes sense that someone who is still a student can have a broom that has the same qualities as a professional Quidditch athlete.

## **2) Status**

As mentioned in the previous explanation, Malfoy is a second year wizard student at Hogwarts who lives in Slytherin House. What was special about Malfoy's status was that he came from a noble wizarding family whose father was an official at the Ministry of Magic and Hogwarts. This earned him the respect of his friends, especially those of Slytherin residents; such as Vincent Crabbe, Gregory Goyle, and Pansy Parkinson. Especially Crabbe and Goyle who always follow Malfoy wherever he goes, which can be likened to his bodyguards, especially their large stature. They also support everything Malfoy says and does. The data is presented below:

*Crabbe and Goyle seemed to exist to do Malfoy’s bidding. They were both wide and muscly; Crabbe was the taller, with a pudding-basin haircut and a very thick neck; Goyle had short, bristly hair and long, gorilla arms.*

*'Well, look who it is,' said Malfoy in his usual lazy drawl, pulling open the compartment door. 'Potty and the Weasel.'*  
*Crabbe and Goyle chuckled trollishly. (p. 63)*

The data shows how Malfoy's status views from his friends. Even though they were still friends of the same age and both from pure-blood families, Malfoy's friends such as Crabbe and Goyle had respected him. Because of their respect for Malfoy, they always followed him everywhere and sometimes imitated what was done by Malfoy.

### **3) Power**

Malfoy also considers the enemy of those close to Harry, including even the teacher. The teacher targeted by Malfoy is Rubeus Hagrid, who has just served as Care of Magical Creatures replacing the retired Professor Kettleburn. Apart from being close to Harry, Malfoy also dislikes Hagrid because of his low social status and education. Plus Hagrid always wears shabby clothes, which adds to Malfoy's hate points.

Malfoy ends up planning to mess up Hagrid's first lessons as a teacher. It starts with mocking *The Monster Book of Monsters*, then taunts the classroom, then ends with him disobeying Hagrid not to offend Buckbeak. Here is the data:

*"Oh, how silly we've all been!" Malfoy sneered. "We should have stroked them! Why didn't we guess!"*  
*"I ... I thought they were funny," Hagrid said uncertainly to Hermione.*  
*'Oh, tremendously funny!' said Malfoy. 'Really witty, giving us books that try and rip our hands off!'*  
*'Shut up, Malfoy,' said Harry quietly. Hagrid was looking downcast and Harry wanted Hagrid's first lesson to be success."*  
*(p. 87)*

Hagrid is a character who is close to Harry, and the data shows how Malfoy does not like or be hostile to anyone who is Harry's friend. Even if it was Hagrid who had become a teacher, Malfoy remained hostile to him. Thus Malfoy's ambition is to disrupt Hagrid's first lesson as a teacher.

The ambition to create chaos was briefly stopped when Harry succeeded in making Hagrid's lesson a success, namely by being able to practice riding a Hippogriff named Buckbeak. This only made Malfoy envy, and his ambition this time was that if what Harry was doing worked, so would he. But in the end, it actually makes the karma of his envy.

## **2. Supporting Characters**

This discussion discusses the analysis of the social conditions of the supporting characters for Harry Potter. The characters consist of Cornelius Fudge, Arthur Weasley, Remus Lupin, Rubeus Hagrid, Dumbledore, Sirius Black, Professor McGonagall. For Sirius Black is actually told in the early parts of the novel as a bad character and has bad intentions towards everyone. But at the end of the novel, it turns out that Black is not a bad character, and even has good intentions towards Harry. Therefore Black was placed in the discussion section on supporting characters.

### **a. Cornelius Fudge**

Cornelius Fudge is the Minister for Magic at Britain's Ministry of Magic. This third novel is Fudge's second appearance in the Harry Potter series. Fudge appears in this novel because of his involvement in protecting Harry from Sirius Black who is wanted by Azkaban and the Ministry of Magic. Fudge will also appear again in the middle of the novel when the execution of Buckbeak, Rubeus Hagrid's pet Griffin. And the following is a discussion of the analysis of social conditions.

#### **1) Class**

As a minister, it is certain that Fudge has an appearance that looks neat and elegant, even though it is not an official event. When he first appears in the novel, Fudge is said to have a short and fat appearance in a pinstriped cloak. A pretty neat and elegant suit for a Minister of Magic. The proof is in the data below:

*“Harry looked up at the owner of the hand on his shoulder and felt a bucketful of ice cascade into his stomach – he had walked right into Cornelius Fudge, the Minister for Magic himself.*

*.....*

*Fudge, a portly little man in a long, pinstriped cloak, looked cold and exhausted.” (p.36)*

From the data it can be analyzed that Fudge wears a nice and impressive suit, which because of his position as Minister of Magic, he must look presentable. The data also explains that Fudge is in a state of exhaustion, which is none other than the Muggle bubble event and

Harry's escape from his house when the situation was tense with Sirius Black's escape from Azkaban. Fudge awaits Harry's arrival at the Leaky Cauldron, an inn near Diagon Alley – a wizarding area in London –, and after Harry arrives he then rents a private room at the inn.

## 2) Status

The status of Cornelius Fudge in this novel is the Minister for Magic of the British Ministry of Magic. With her status as the Minister of Magic, it gave her high respect from others.

While at the Leaky Cauldron Fudge, Tom – the owner of the inn – served him well, he was offered a bottle of Brandy beer. When Fudge came to Hogwarts to attend Buckbeak's execution, he was greeted and escorted by the headmaster, Dumbledore himself.

## 3) Power

As a Minister of Magic, Fudge has responsibility for whatever matters of magic in the area he serves. Fudge with the members of the Ministry of Magic managed to solve the problem that had befallen Marge Dursley who was accidentally blowed-up by Harry.

*“... You will be pleased to hear that we have dealt with the unfortunate blowing-up of Miss Marjorie Dursley. Two members of the Accidental Magic Reversal Department were dispatched to Privet Drive a few hours ago. Miss Dursley has been punctured and her memmory has been modified.” (p.38)*

From this data, it can be analyzed that Fudge has taken care of this problem by sending his employees to bewitch the Muggles to



be like before. That proves how his authority as Minister of Magic is to decide magic problems in his work environment. However, Fudge was not fair or orderly in using his authority. Instead of punishing Harry for breaking the law of The Decree for the Restriction of Underage Wizardry, Fudge protects him under the reason of "a little thing like that!". The data is proven below:

*"I broke the law!" Harry said. 'The Decree for the Restriction of Underage Wizardry!'  
'Oh my dear boy, we're not going to punish you for a little thing like that!' cried Fudge, waving his crumpet impatiently. 'It was an accident! We don't send people to Azkaban just for blowing-up their aunts!'" (p.39)*

The answer to the problem in the data above is that Fudge actually doesn't want to prolong the problem because Sirius Black, a fugitive from Azkaban is on the run, and he only thinks about protecting Harry who is roaming freely in London.

#### **b. Arthur Weasley**

Arthur Weasley is the head of the family of the pure wizard family, Weasley as well as the father of Ron Weasley. Arthur works as the Head of the Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office at the Ministry of Magic. Arthur and his wife Molly have seven children, including Ron. The Weasleys are a family that always helps and treats Harry well.

In the novel tells that Arthur and his family win the grand prize of the annual Galleon – witch community money – lottery from the Daily Prophet, a local

newspaper of the British wizarding community. Which is the prize they use for a picnic to Egypt and visit the first child, Bill, who works as a curse breaker for the Gringotts Wizarding Bank. And the rest of the money will be used to buy a new wand for Ron and some supplies for the new school year at Hogwarts.

The following is data that includes Arthur's victory over the lottery published in the Daily Prophet:

*“Arthur Weasley, Head of the Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office at the Ministry of Magic, has won the annual Daily Prophet Grand Prizes Galleon Draw. A delighted Mr Weasley told the Daily Prophet, ‘We will be spending the gold on a summer holiday in Egypt, where our eldest son, Bill, works as a curse breaker for Gringotts Wizarding Bank.’” (p.12)*

### 1) Class

Arthur and his family are actually a poor family, with Arthur working as regular employees at the Ministry of Magic. In this novel, it is told that the assets owned by Weasleys are only a lottery prize in the form of gold totaling seven hundred Galleons from the Daily Prophet. In which the prize money is used for a picnic to Egypt and the rest of the money will be used to buy a new wand for Ron and some supplies for the new school year at Hogwarts.

*“Harry couldn’t think of anyone who deserved to win a large pile of gold more than Weasleys, who were very nice and extremely poor. He picked up Ron’s letter and unfolded it.” (p.12)*

The data includes evidence that Arthur and his family are poor. Although their family's economic condition is very poor (based on the data fragment which states *extremely poor*), the Weasleys are a good

family. And it was a worthy blessing when the poor family received a lottery prize that had boosted Arthur and his family's economy a little. The blessing was then deeply felt by Ron who told him very passionately in the letter he sent to Harry. Here are some excerpts from the letter that recounts Ron's joy:

*"I couldn't believe it when Dad won the Daily Prophet Draw. Seven hundred galleons! Most of it's gone on this holiday, but they're going to buy me a wand for next year.*

*...*

*We'll be back about a week before term starts and we'll be going up to London to get my wand and our new books. Any chance of meeting you there?"* (p.13)

The interesting about the data is that Weasleys immediately used the lottery prizes worth hundreds of galleons to go on vacations abroad, instead of saving them or using them to meet primary or secondary needs. So it is like seeming to be wasting the gift for something that just goes away, which is going on vacation. However, the Weasleys still left the rest of the prize to meet their children's magic learning needs.

## **2) Status**

Arthur serves as Head of the Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office at the Ministry of Magic. And Arthur's office doesn't look too prestigious with the other offices, of which the Weasleys are a poor family. The thing that has become prestigious or has boosted the honor status of Weasleys is the victory in the annual Daily Prophet Grand Prizes Galleon Draw. The winnings were also published in the Daily Prophet

newspaper and read by subscribers of the newspaper, such as Hermione Granger and other magicians.

### 3) Power

As a head in the ordinary affairs of the Ministry of Magic, Arthur did not get the high respect of other magicians. Moreover, the Weasleys who are not a respected family in the magic community, even though they are pure-blooded magicians. As previously explained, the meaningful respect for Arthur is when all Weasleys members are published in the Daily Prophet newspaper after winning.

In this novel Weasleys actually was seen as respectful. Which is that the family is closest to Harry and always looks after him. In addition Sirius Black is still on the loose, and he is suspected of having bad intentions towards Harry, so Arthur and his family are seen as a hope for witches. And that leads the Ministry of Magic to loan Arthur two cars to take his children and Harry to King Cross Station for the start of the new school year at Hogwarts.

*'Why are the Ministry providing cars, Father?' Percy asked again, in a dignified voice.*

*'Well, as we haven't got one any more,' said Mr Weasley, 'and as I work there, they're doing me a favour ...'*

*His voice was casual, but Harry couldn't help noticing that Mr Weasley's ears had gone red, just like Ron's did when he was under pressure. (p.52)*

The data implicitly states that Harry is the priority of safety from the target of the escaped prisoner of Azkaban. Therefore the Ministry of Magic entrusted Harry to Arthur to be guarded while heading to

King Cross Station. And the guard is in the form of a car that will take them. Arthur was of course distressed by this, but he believed that because he was an employee there, the Ministry should also provide these facilities.

### **c. Remus Lupin**

Remus Lupin is a Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher at Hogwarts. He taught the lesson after a teacher vacancy in that lesson. Lupin is a character who has a role to play with Harry when dealing with dementors, he is the one who teaches Harry the Patronum spell, a spell to expel dementors. Besides the teacher, Lupin is a person who was cursed to become a werewolf, which he was bitten when he was a child. On his debut in the Harry Potter series, Lupin is shabby and has a scratch mark on his face, which adds to his gloominess. In addition to having an important role for Harry, Lupin also contributed to Harry's misunderstanding of Sirius Black, about who actually hurt and betrayed his parents.

#### **1) Class**

Lupin first appears in the novel when Harry, Ron, and Hermione are in a compartment on the Hogwarts Express Train. The story describes Lupin as a person who looks shabby and always looks tired.

Here is the data that can be a proof:

*The stranger was wearing an extremely shabby set of wizard's robes which had been darned in several places. He looked ill and*

*exhausted. Though he seemed quite young, his light-brown hair was flecked with grey. (p.59)*

From these data it is stated that Lupin is a person who looks shabby with clothes that have patches on some parts of his robes. It can be analyzed that from the data Lupin can be said to be a person who has a low economy, because he does not have good and neat clothes. His appearance in these shabby clothes was also told when Lupin began teaching Defense Against the Dark Arts. The data will be presented below:

*Professor Lupin wasn't there when they arrived at his first Defence Against the Dark Arts Lesson. They all sat down, took out their books, quills and parchment, and were talking when he finally entered the room. Lupin smiled vaguely and placed his tatty old briefcase on the teacher's desk. He was as shabby as ever but looked healthier than he had on the train, as though he had a few square meals. (p.99)*

From the data above, it becomes a statement that Lupin does not care wherever he is at work or not, looking shabby is not a problem for him. He seems to take this condition normally and is confident in teaching his class. Not only was her clothes worn, but the briefcase he was carrying was also described as tatty old. This shabby appearance makes Malfoy mock him and think of him as a house-elf maid in his mansion who is always shabby:

*In no time at all, Defence Against the Dark Arts had become most people's favourite class. Only Draco Malfoy and his gang of Slytherins had anything to say about Professor Lupin. 'Look at the states of his robes,' Malfoy would say in a loud whisper as Professor Lupin passed. 'He dresses like our old house-elf.' (p.107)*

From that data above, there is an interesting thing, namely that there is a social class conflict. This is based on Malfoy looking down on him and mocking him for his appearance. Malfoy came from an aristocratic family who often despised people he did not like, one of whom was Lupin. Because he looked shabby, either in his robes or in his briefcase, Malfoy immediately described Lupin as equal to his Elf maid at house.

## 2) Status

Lupin is a teacher or professor in Defense Against the Dark Arts in Harry's third year. He filled the position of teacher of the subject after the previous teacher, Gilderoy Lockhart resigned because of his trauma after the Chamber of Secret incident. As a teacher, Lupin received respect from Hogwarts students. The value of respect is based on a fun way of teaching on lessons that should be serious lessons.

His students have liked him since his first lesson against the form-changing creature, the Boggart. In that lesson, Lupin succeeded in teaching how to fight a Boggart in a pleasant atmosphere, even though a Boggart can change shape into something that is most feared, even Neville managed to master the lesson besides Herbology. Here is the data that is shown the pleasant atmosphere of his teaching:

*'Did you see me take the banshee?' shouted Seamus.  
'And the hand!' said Dean, waving his own around.  
'And Snape in that hat!'  
'And my mummy!'  
'I wonder Professor Lupin frightened of crystal balls?' said  
Lavender thoughtfully.*

*'That was the best Defence Against the Dark Arts lesson we've ever had, wasn't it?' Said Ron excitedly, as they made their way back to classroom to get their bags. (p.106)*

From the data, it can be analyzed that because of the fun lessons, the students really liked the Defense Against the Dark Arts lesson, which was taught by Lupin. Despite his shabby appearance, Lupine managed to gain the respect of his students for the pleasant student. Including Malfoy, whom he likes no other teacher than Potions teacher, Severus Snape. Malfoy, who was confronting Harry on the Hogwarts Express, immediately gave up his mind when he found out that Lupin (whom Ron introduced as a teacher) was in Harry's compartment. Even though Malfoy still does not know Lupin, but with the title of teacher, Malfoy does not want to get into trouble. The data is presented below:

*Ron stood up so quickly he knocked Crookshanks's basket to the floor. Professor Lupin gave a snort.  
'Who's that?' said Malfoy, taking an automatic step backwards as he spotted Lupin.  
'New teacher,' said Harry, who had got to his feet, too, in case he needed to hold Ron back. 'What were you saying, Malfoy?'  
Malfoy's pale eyes narrowed; he wasn't fool enough to pick a fight under a teacher's nose.  
'C'mon,' he muttered resentfully to Crabbe and Goyle, and they disappeared. (p.63-64)*

From the data above, it can be analyzed that Lupin's status as a teacher can make arrogant students like Malfoy not to make trouble around him. Even with Harry's so-called new teacher status, Malfoy refused to keep provoking Harry and his friends. Therefore,



it can be discussed that in the data students think that it would be a bad idea to create problems in a place where there is a teacher.

### 3) Power

As a teacher, Lupin has a share and responsibility in teaching his subjects and his students at Hogwarts. Especially for matters that interfere with the orderliness of the lessons for their students. Like when Lupin had the authority to cancel the homework given by Severus Snape – who replaced him teaching –, which lesson about werewolves was still too early for the class. Here is the data:

*'Did you tell Professor Snape we haven't covered them yet?'*  
*Lupin asked, frowning slightly.*  
*The babble broke out again.*  
*'Yes, but he said we were really behind –'*  
*'– he wouldn't listen –'*  
*'– two rolls of parchment!'*  
*Professor Lupin smiled at the look of indignation on every face.*  
*'Don't worry. I'll speak to Professor Snape. You don't have to do the essay.'* (p. 138-139)

Through the data above, it can be understood how Lupin as a teacher actually has authority over the lessons taught to students in his class. This includes canceling homework and all kinds of lessons given by other substitute teachers. Lupin firmly canceled the homework because he understood well the expressions and feelings of his students when they got the two scrolls homework which they felt was too heavy, especially the homework from the lesson that was too fast to teach. This can describe a teacher who is

good and attentive to his students who have difficulty in studying and doing homework.

As a teacher, Lupin also uses his authority to assist and guide students who want additional or private lessons from him. Like Harry Potter who wanted extra lessons from Lupin about anti-Dementor spells. At first Lupin was hesitant about the additional lessons because it was still too early and risky, even though Harry was adamant about learning the spell for his safety in the Quidditch Match, Lupin finally gave in and agreed to teach Harry. Lupin then scheduled the additional lessons every Thursday evening in the History of Magic classroom. The data presents below:

*'Ah yes,' said Lupin, when Harry reminded him of his promise at the end of class. 'Let me see ... how about eight o'clock on Thursday evening? The History of Magic classroom should be large enough ... I'll have to think carefully to do this ... we can't bring a real Dementor into the castle to practise on ...' (p. 175)*

From the data, it can be analyzed about the attention of a teacher to his students who want to get additional lessons. After initially having doubts because the Patronus spell was not in accordance with Harry's years of study, Lupin finally agreed to teach him that spell. That is because Lupin managed to build a good social relationship between teacher and student, where Harry saw him as a good teacher to learn any lessons or spells. Lupin as a teacher also understands that the spell will be useful and

appropriate to be taught to Harry, because it concerns Harry's own safety when competing in Quidditch.

#### **d. Rubeus Hagrid**

Rubeus Hagrid is one of the companion characters who has an important role in the Harry Potter series. He is a protective figure and companion to Harry Potter, including his two friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. Therefore, in every novel, Hagrid always gets a fairly large portion of the story, in which there are many things that can be studied on the character. In this third novel, Hagrid is told to get an important role that can boost his social rank, namely getting a teacher position at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, and of course his social conflicts also begin to emerge and increase for him.

##### **1) Class**

Hagrid had a cabin or little house beside the Hogwarts grounds. In the novel, it is not clear what the condition of the cabin is and what is in it. What is certain is that the cabin can be described as a small residence and can only fit one person. Not only the cabin, Hagrid also has a pumpkin garden in his cabin back yard. Here is the data:

*They reached Hagrid's cabin and knocked. He was a minute in answering, and when he did, he looked all around for his visitor, pale-faced and trembling. (p. 240)*

*They followed him to the door into his back garden. Harry felt strangely unreal, and even more so when he saw Buckbeak a few yards away, tethered to a tree behind Hagrid's pumpkin patch. Buckbeak seemed to know something was happening. He turned*

*his sharp head from side to side, and pawed the ground nervously.*  
(p. 242)

From these data, it can be seen that Hagrid's place of residence is a cabin. Cabin is a small residence where the construction uses surrounding materials. Which is understandable that Hagrid's house is a small and simple house. The cabin also has a pumpkin garden and is where Hagrid can tether his magical pet. The pet is a Hippogriff, an animal that is like a giant eagle with large wings, but the body and tail of a horse. And Hagrid named it Buckbeak. Here is the data:

*'Good man, Harry!' roared Hagrid. 'Right then – let's see how yeh get on with Buckbeak.'*  
*He untied one of the chains, pulled the grey Hippogriff away from his fellows and slipped off his leather collar. The class on the other side of the paddock seemed to be holding its breath. Malfoy's eyes were narrowed maliciously.* (p. 88)

The data above is evidence that Hagrid has a pet in the form of a Hippogriff named Buckbeak. It was not uncommon for wizarding societies to keep owls or not-so-big animals, and Hagrid differed from this common practice, by keeping a mythological magical beast that had a large build.

## **2) Status**

Hagrid wasn't new to Hogwarts, but he was an insignificant figure in the wizarding school. In the previous novels, Hagrid was a Hogwarts Wildlife Watcher, whose job was not an educational position

like teacher, coach, or professor. At Hogwarts itself there are many magical creatures both large and as small as worms. Hagrid took care of the animals. Where the job was obtained from Dumbledore who served as headmaster. He got the job because he didn't have a degree in wizarding education, because he was expelled from Hogwarts.

In the novel, Hagrid manages to get a wizarding education job at Hogwarts. And the job is still not far from dealing with magical creatures, namely Care of Magical Creatures, because the previous teacher – Professor Kettleburn – chose to retire. The Care of Magical Creatures lessons is a lesson in caring for creatures found in magical environments and is included in the wizarding curriculum at Hogwarts. It was a great achievement for Hagrid to serve as a teacher, even though he did not graduate from Hogwarts. Here is the data:

*'As to our second new appointment,' Dumbledore continued, as the lukewarm applause for Professor Lupin died away, 'well, I am sorry to tell you that Professor Kettleburn, our Care of Magical Creatures teacher, retired at the end of last year in order to enjoy more time with his remaining limbs. However, I am delighted to say that his place will be filled by none other than Rubeus Hagrid who was agreed to take on his teaching job in addition to his gamekeeping duties.'* (p. 73)

The data is the evidence of Hagrid's status as a teacher at Hogwarts. A person who has a small residence behind the school and did not graduate from the school, managed to become a substitute teacher. However, many still disagreed with Hagrid's appointment as

teacher, especially from Slytherin House, where many students despised his low social status.

### 3) Power

On Hagrid's first day of teaching, he was full of enthusiasm and passion. Hagrid's enthusiasm indicates that for him it is an honor for a wizard who did not pass Hogwarts, especially since he has been underestimated by other wizards or students.

*Hagrid was waiting for his class at the door of his hut. He stood in his moleskin overcoat, with Fang the boarhound at his heels, looking impatient to start. 'C'mon, now, get a move on!' he called, as the class approached. 'Got a real treat for yeh today! Great lesson comin' up! Everyone right here? Right, follow me!' (p. 86)*

The data shows Hagrid's ambition to become a teacher who is passionate and enthusiastic in teaching his students. However, Hagrid's enthusiasm turned out to be more directed to a rush in teaching, in which Hagrid taught practical lessons instead of theory first. Hagrid gave practical lessons on how to ride a Hippogriff, as a result the practice went smoothly with Harry as his volunteer, although the lesson was eventually disrupted by Draco Malfoy who really didn't like low-class wizards like Hagrid. Draco, who just wanted to show off (if Harry succeeded, so did he), messed up the practice of riding the Hippogriff. He even got attacked for his show off, and even then sued Hagrid and his Buckbeak.

#### **e. Sirius Black**

Sirius Black is a character who becomes an important character in the novel, the word "The Prisoner of Azkaban" refers to him. At first Black was considered a bad character because it referred to his role as a prisoner or fugitive of Azkaban. Black is also initially told as someone who is eyeing Harry Potter, plus towards the middle of the story, he is mentioned as one of Lord Voldemort's servants (or Death Eaters in the next series). Because Black is told by rumors that he was also involved in the murder of Harry's father and mother. Therefore from the point of view of the main character, Black is the main villain of this third series.

But the thing where Black is the main villain, is the thing to distract the reader from the main villain in the novel. As with the previous series, J.K. Rowling again used a plot-twist strategy about the actual villain, so that readers fail to guess the truth villain. Therefore Black in his analysis is placed in the analysis of supporting characters. Aside from Black's actual role, there are some interesting points about his actual economic condition, even though Black is a runaway prisoner.

##### **1) Class**

After the true revelation by Black and the arrest of Peter Pettigrew (Scabbers) at the Shrieking Shack, Harry is finally able to have a conversation with Black, who is both his guardian and godfather. In an awkward mood, Black asks Harry that after he is free, that Harry stay at his house. The data presents below:

*“‘Are you mad?’ said Harry, his voice easily as croaky as Sirius. ‘Of course I want to leave the Dursleys! Have you got a house? When can I move in?’ Sirius turned right around to look at him; Snape’s head was scraping the ceiling but Sirius didn’t seem to care. ‘You want to?’ he said. ‘You mean it?’ ‘Yeah, I mean it!’ said Harry.” (p. 278)*

The data above becomes the proof that even though Black was a runaway prisoner, he still had a home. Because in the next series it will be told that Black actually comes from an aristocratic family of pure wizards (just like Malfoy). Since Black is actually a noble, he also has Galleon's savings in Gringotts Magic Bank. Which he used to buy a Firebolt magic broom that cost hundreds of Galleons of gold and then gifted it to Harry in lieu of his destroyed Nimbus 2000 and Harry’s thirteen birthday present. Here is the data:

*“There is something I never got round to telling you during our brief meeting. It was I who sent you the Firebolt – ‘Ha!’ said Hermione triumphantly. ‘See! I told you it was from him!’ ‘Yes, but he hadn’t jinxed it, had he?’ said Ron. ‘Ouch!’ The tiny owl, now hooting happily in his hand, had nibbled one of his fingers in what is seemed to think was an affectionate way.”(p.315)*

*Crookshanks took the order to the Owl Office for me. I used your name but told them to take the gold from Gringotts vault number seven hundred and eleven – my own. Please consider it as thirteen birthday’s worth of presents from your godfather. (p. 315)*

Through the data proves that Black has plenty of money, which he keeps in Gringotts to reward Harry with an expensive broomstick, the Firebolt. Black's wealth is completely hidden and



becomes an unexpected thing regarding Black's social status. Although no further details are given about his Galleon stash in Gringotts, by being able to buy the Firebolt, it is understood that Black has a lot of savings in Gringotts.

## 2) Status

There are two statuses or roles owned by Black in this novel, namely the runaway prisoner of Azkaban and the guardian of Harry Potter. And the main status is the runaway prisoner, which refers to the novel's subtitle itself. The status of the runaway prisoner can be categorized as low status in the caste/class system of society, which means he has committed a crime that put him in prison. Here is the data reported from Daily Prophet newspaper:

*“Sirius Black, possibly the most infamous prisoner ever to be held in Azkaban fortress, is still eluding capture, the Ministry of Magic confirmed today.  
‘We are doing all we can to recapture Black,’ said the Minister of Magic, Cornelius Fudge, this morning, ‘and we beg the magical community to remain calm.’”* (p.33)

The data from the Daily Prophet states clearly about Black's status as an escaped prisoner of Azkaban. Which then as an initial interpretation that Black is someone who has a low social status due to his criminal status. However, this point does not apply to the actual economic conditions. Maybe by the wizarding community itself Black was categorized as a lowly wizard (which he became a prisoner of Azkaban), but because of his economic condition and

his ownership of Galleon gold in Gringotts, Black was still a high class of aristocratic.

### **3) Power**

Black's ambition as a runaway prisoner is for revenge. Because he was actually put in jail for a crime he didn't commit. In which Black is accused of attacking 12 Muggles in London and eliminating Peter Pettigrew leaving only one finger. But what really happened was that it was Pettigrew who attacked the Muggles. Therefore, as free as Black is from Azkaban, he wants revenge on Pettigrew. Not only this problem, Black also wants revenge for Pettigrew's betrayal of the Potter Family where he tells Voldemort the true location of the family.

### **f. Albus Dumbledore**

Albus Dumbledore is the headmaster of Hogwarts. He is depicted as an old wizard who has silvery white hair and beard. Dumbledore wore half-moon-shaped glasses over his very crooked nose. Dumbledore was considered the greatest wizard of the era, having lived hundreds of years during the development of the wizarding world. Harry had great respect for him, which was for his protection and support during his time at Hogwarts. Dumbledore often interfered when Harry was in trouble. However, he always treats his students fairly. As the head of the Hogwarts school, many wizards respect him, including the Ministry of Magic.

## 1) Status

Dumbledore has served as headmaster of Hogwarts since the 1970s. He replaced the previous principal, Armando Dippet. Not only this position, Dumbledore also has an honorable nickname in the wizarding world, namely the great wizard. The nickname was a sign that he had struggled through the development of the wizarding world during the hundreds of years he had lived. Here is the data:

*“Professor Dumbledore, though very old, always gave an impression of great energy. He had several feet of long silver hair and beard, half-moon spectacles and an extremely crooked nose. He was often described as the greatest wizard of the age, but that wasn't why Harry respected him.” (p. 71)*

From the data above it can be analyzed that Dumbledore's status is not due to wealth or rank as head of the school, but because of his service as a wizard in the wizarding world so far. Dumbledore was so respected for his struggles as a wizard to help the wizarding world develop that he was awarded the principal of a prestigious wizarding school like Hogwarts.

## 2) Power

As the head of the school, Dumbledore provides education and protection for his students. He always treated everyone fairly in all the houses at Hogwarts. While Sirius Black was wanted by the Dementors, Dumbledore ordered his students to obey the school's rules, namely not to leave school without permission. This is emphasized because it is for the

safety and comfort of the students themselves. The data about it presents below:

*“They are stationed at every entrance to the grounds,’ Dumbledore continued, ‘and while they are with us, I must make it plain that nobody is to leave the school without permission. Dementors are not to be fooled by tricks or disguises – or even Invisibility Cloaks,’ he added blandly, and Harry and Ron glanced at each other.” (p. 72)*

Through this data, it can be evidence of how firm Dumbledore was as the headmaster to protect his students from an escaped prisoner of Azkaban. He understands well that the safety of his students is a more important priority, therefore he insists his students not to wander around at random hours.

When Sirius Black was discovered to have infiltrated Hogwarts, Dumbledore immediately ordered the teachers and Prefect of each house to secure the students and the school. However, an unexpected event occurs when the Dementors threaten the safety of their students. During the Quidditch match between Gryffindor and Hufflepuff, Harry, who was flying high in the sky to catch the snitch, was suddenly approached by the Dementors. The Dementors seemed to give shadows of past memories that disturbed Harry's mind and consciousness, and until finally Harry was unconscious and fell from his broomstick from a height of 15 meters in the sky. Even though Harry was finally fine because Dumbledore prevented Harry from hitting to the ground, it still made Dumbledore angry with the

Dementors and immediately whirled them away with a silver spell or Patronus spell. Here is the data:

*“‘Dumbledore was really angry,’ Hermione said in a quaking voice. I’ve never seen him like that before. He ran onto the pitch as you fell, waved his wand, and you sort of slowed down before you hit the ground. Then he whirled his wand at the Dementors. Shot silver stuff at them. They left the stadium straight away ... he was furious they’d come into the grounds, we heard him –“*(p. 136)

From the data above, it can be analyzed that Dumbledore is very concerned about the safety of his students, especially from magical creatures like Dementors. That is why he was furious when he found out that one of his students had been hit by a Dementor attack in a place where magical creatures were forbidden to enter. This then becomes a description of how the social relations that exist between a person who, even though he is at the top of the top leadership, still dedicate himself to paying attention to his subordinates or students who are far below him.

#### **g. Minerva McGonagall**

Minerva McGonagall is a teacher at Hogwarts, where she teaches Transfiguration. Not only as a teacher, McGonagall also serves as Head of Gryffindor House. McGonagall was smart, dexterous, and decisive, who was just like Hermione in that she was so clever that she thought Divination was absurd. Harry and his friends describe McGonagall as a strict person, who always obeys the rules and he does not hesitate but is still within the limits of reasonableness to

punish his students. McGonagall is an animagus, she can transform into a tabby cat with a pair of spectacle-like markings around her eyes. Here is the data:

*“Harry chose a seat right at the back of the room, feeling as though he was sitting in a very bright spotlight; the rest of the class kept shooting furtive glances at him, as though he was about to drop dead at any moment. He hardly heard what Professor McGonagall was telling them about Animagi (wizards who could transform at will into animals), and wasn’t even watching when she transformed herself in front of their eyes into a tabby cat with spectacle markings around her eyes.” (p. 83-84)*

The data shows that McGonagall is an Animagi who can transfigure into a female cat. Which an Animagi gets respect from other magicians, because the spell to become an Animagi is one of the most difficult and not simple.

### **1) Status**

McGonagall's status is a teacher of Transfiguration. He had served as the teacher of the lesson since Dumbldore became head of the school. McGonagall is also a Hogwarts alumnus living in Gryffindor, so she is also the head of the house.

### **2) Power**

As a teacher, McGonagall taught magic education to his students. She also gets the admiration of her students because she is an Animagi who can turn herself into a cat. What is certain to be his hallmark is that McGonagall is a woman of strictness to the rules. She set an example and always warned his students to obey the rules. Like when there is an agenda for a visit to Hogsmeade for students, where there is a rule that students must have form of permission and signatures from their parents and guardians. McGonagall emphasized the rules so much that Harry thought

about asking her for permission and an autograph. As a result of course McGonagall refused permission from Harry to use his signature as a condition to go to Hogsmeade. The data about it presents below:

*“‘But I don’t say so,’ said Professor McGonagall, standing up and piling her papers neatly into drawer. ‘The form clearly states that the parent or guardian must give permission.’ She turned to look at him, with an odd expression on her face. Was it pity? ‘I’m sorry, Potter, but that’s my final word. You had better hurry, or you’ll be late for your next lesson.’” (p. 113)*

Through this data, it can be analyzed regarding the assertiveness of the teacher towards a student who does not obey the rules. McGonagall adheres to her principles as a strict teacher to prohibit the behavior of students who violate school rules. Even so, he still cares about his students, namely by considering safety when there is no guarantee of permission for this, namely the signatures of the guardians of the students.

In addition to being a strict person, McGonagall is also a conscientious and careful person. When Harry received a gift in the form of a Firebolt broom from an unknown sender, then she was reported to it by Hermione, McGonagall immediately used his authority to confiscate the Firebolt for security reasons, especially when there were Azkaban prisoners hanging around the school. Here is the data:

*“‘May I?’ said Professor McGonagall, but she didn’t wait for an answer before pulling the Firebolt out of their hands. She examined it carefully handle to twig-ends. ‘Hmm. And there was no note at all, Potter? No card? No message of any kind?’  
‘No,’ said Harry blankly.  
‘I see ...’ said Professor McGonagall. ‘Well, I’m afraid I will have to take this, Potter.’*

*'W-what?' said Harry, scrambling to his feet. 'Why?'*  
*'It will need to be checked for jinxes,' said Professor McGonagall.*  
*'Of course, I'm no expert, but I daresay Madam Hooch and*  
*Professor Flitwick will strp down –'" (p. 171-172)*

The data is also evidence of how firm McGonagall as a teacher and headmaster is to his students. He forbids suspicious items that enter the school and are owned by his students. This was done by McGonagall for the further safety of his students, especially since the suspicious item was obtained by Harry who had links to Sirius Black.

#### **h. Vernon Dursley**

Vernon Dursley is an antagonist in the Harry Potter novels. Vernon and his family have taken care of Harry since he was a baby, even though this is something he doesn't want. Harry is the son of a wizard couple who is hated by Vernon, because of that he and his family have always not treated Harry well since he was a child. This mistreatment is a number of ways to make Harry lose his magic power. The data is presented below:

*"Uncle Vernon, Aunt Petunia and their son, Dudley, were Harry's only living relatives. They were Muggles, and they had a very medieval attitude towards magic. Harry's dead parents, who had been a witch and wizard themselves, were never mentioned under the Dursley's roof. For years, Aunt Petunia and Uncle Vernon had hoped that if they kept Harry as downtrodden as possible, they would be able to squash the magic out of him." (p. 8)*

The data shows how Vernon's treatment of Harry seemed very unfriendly. As previously mentioned, this treatment was carried out with the intention of losing Harry's magical talent. The relationship between Vernon and Harry is a bad



relationship between his uncle and nephew-in-law. Even though Harry was his wife's nephew, Vernon continued to mistreat him, one might even say away from the treatment of the family. If discussed further, what Vernon did was a form of how the non-wizard community or Muggles viewed the wizarding community. In which Vernon and his family are examples of Muggles who despise and reject wizards.

Even though in the end the plan fails and Harry still has magical powers, Vernon and his family continue to bully Harry. Therefore, Vernon can be categorized as an antagonist after what he has done to the main character, Harry. Vernon and his family are told in the novel as an upper-middle economy. This can be proven by several social stratifications that exist in Vernon's social situation.

### **1) Class**

Class is a condition in which the character has assets or ownership of land or buildings. And in this case, Vernon Dursley is said to have a house in the residential area number four, Privet Drive. Here is the data:

*“The Dursley family of number four, Privet Drive, was the reason that Harry never enjoyed his summer holidays.” (p. 8)*

The data clearly states that Vernon's object of ownership is a house. Which is understandable that Vernon and his family are in good economic condition, and because the house is in a housing complex that adds good points to their economic condition. Apart from the house, Vernon owns a car, which is a company car. And Vernon and his family are very proud of

the car, which because with the car, they can show off to their neighbors by praising the car loudly. The data is presented below:

*“While Uncle Vernon, Aunt Petunia and Dudley had gone out into the front garden to admire Uncle Vernon’s new company car (in very loud voices, so that the rest of the street would notice it too).”*  
(p. 8)

The data implicitly describes how the Dursleys relationship with the neighbors. Where the relationship is there is an envy or competition for goods, wealth, or even economic conditions, or it is only the Dursleys who consider such competition. Petunia, Vernon's wife, loudly showed off their car, so the neighbors could hear it and think that the Dursleys' economy was in good shape.

## **2) Status**

Vernon's actual status is a director at the Grunnings Drill company. Vernon has another status that is an important part of the story and of Harry as the main character, namely as the guardian of Harry Potter. Because Harry is an orphan and he lives in the Dursleys' residence, it is Vernon who is the leader of the Dursleys who has the right to be Harry's guardian, even though there is Petunia Dursley who is his biological aunt.

In this novel, the story of a place where magic students are entertained at Hogwarts is called Village of Hogsmeade. The village can be visited by third year Hogwarts students who have conditions for their visit, namely a consent form signed by the student's parent or guardian. So

Harry had to ask Vernon for an autograph as his guardian, whether he wanted it or not. Here is the data:

*“It would be wonderful to visit Hogsmeade at weekends; he knew it was an entirely wizarding village, and he had never set foot there. But how on earth was he going to persuade Uncle Vernon or Aunt Petunia to sign the form?” (p. 17)*

This data proves that Vernon is Harry's guardian. Although Harry has a biological aunt, Vernon is the head of the household he lives in. So in a family relationship at home, all decisions and responsibilities rest with Vernon. Moreover, Harry had lived in the house for a long time since he was a baby, which made him a part of the Dursleys.

### **3) Power**

Power is the next stage of that status. Vernon, who has the status of Harry Potter's guardian, has the power for all forms of permission requested by Harry. However, Vernon has a hatred for all forms that intersect with witchcraft and witches, so of course he is reluctant to sign a permission form to visit Hogsmeade from Harry. Even so, Harry with his ingenuity threatened him that if Vernon did not sign then Harry would reveal the state of his magic power and Hogwarts to the other members of the Dursley Family who would be visiting at that time. So, both Vernon and Harry struck a deal.

*‘But if you sign my permission form,’ Harry went on quickly. ‘I swear I’ll remember where I’m supposed to go to school, and I’ll act like Mug – like I’m normal and everything.’  
Harry could tell that Uncle Vernon was thinking it over, even if his teeth were bared and a vein was throbbing in his temple.*

*'Right,' he snapped finally. 'I shall monitor your behaviour carefully during Marge's visit. If, at the end of it, you've toed the line and kept to the story, I'll sign your ruddy form.'* (p. 21)

The data shows how Vernon's power as head of the family and Harry's guardian is when Harry asks for a matter related to school matters. Since Vernon does not like and cares about Harry's school, he firmly rejects anything related to Hogwarts. But an incident made him have to open up a little about Hogwarts, namely when Harry wanted to act nice and like a non-wizard when his older sister, Marge came to visit his house. Vernon does not want Marge to find out that he has a wizard in his house, which could make his older sister's good-natured look fall. Therefore he tried to hide Harry's status, but at the same time Harry took advantage of Vernon's plan to sign a permit letter from Hogwarts.

In the end, Vernon did not sign the permission form from Harry because of an incident that made Harry goes berserk and unconsciously his magic power was released. Which causes the incident is the next character who will be discussed.

#### **i. Marjorie “Marge” Dursley**

Marjorie Dursley, who was often called Marge or Aunt Marge, is another member of the Dursleys. She is Vernon's older sister and Petunia's sister-in-law. Same with Vernon, Marge really hates Harry, she will always make bad

comments and taunt Harry every time she visits. The following is the social situation found in Marge Dursley.

### **1) Class**

In the novel, it is told that Marge comes from a country area. Marge has a house with a large garden where it is intended to care for her many bulldogs. Here is the data:

*“Aunt Marge lived in the country, in a house with a large garden, where she bred bulldogs. She didn’t often stay in the Privet Drive, because she couldn’t bear to leave her precious dogs...”* (p.19)

The data clearly states that Marge's economic condition is quite good with the ownership of a house with a large yard and lots of bulldogs, even though she lives in a country area.

### **2) Status**

There is no enough detail about the status that Marge has other than she’s Vernon older sister who comes from the countryside and has a large garden for his bulldogs. Even so, from the ownership of the large garden house and the many dogs it can be compared that Marge is a woman who has a high enough class in her country. She also had an acquaintance with a colonel named Colonel Fubster, a retired person who was told to look after her dog.

### **3) Power**

As an older sister, Marge received more respect from the Dursleys. Vernon has great respect for her and treats her like a Queen in his house when visiting. Meanwhile, other family members treated her the same

way, for example when Petunia who could not protest when Marge's dog dirtied her clean floor and Dudley who had to be spoiled by Marge so that he could get money.

Including Harry, who was also forced to bow down to him. During his stay, Harry has to endure ridicule and negative comments from Marge, despite Harry's agreement with Vernon. Marge as an older and respected guest dared to trample Harry. The data is presented below:

*“Now, this one here –  
She jerked her head at Harry, who felt his stomach clench. The Handbook, he thought quickly.  
'This one's got a mean, runty look about him. You get that with dogs. I had Colonel Fubster drown last year. Ratty little thing it was. Weak. Underbred.'  
Harry was trying to remember page twelve of his book: A Charm to Cure Reluctant Reversers.  
'It all comes down to blood, as I was saying the other day. Bad blood will out. Now, I'm saying nothing against your family, Petunia' – she patted Aunt Petunia's bony hand with her shovel-like one, 'but your sister was a bad egg. They turn up in the best families. Then she ran off with a wastrel and here's the result right in front of us.'” (p.26)*

The data shows how Marge treats Harry, by demeaning him and his parents. Marge describes Harry's parents as a bad egg which gave birth to a bad Harry. Marge considers Petunia and her family to be a good family, but not Harry's mother who she considers low and bad. Marge's behavior shows when someone who has power in a place and has a higher social status, can demean others who are younger or who have a lower social status.

## **j. Severus Snape**

Severus Snape is an enemy character who has an important role in the Harry Potter series. He became a character who had an impact on character development on Harry and other characters. Snape was a Potions teacher at Hogwarts, when in fact he really wanted to teach Defense Against the Dark Arts as told from the first to the third novel. The reason Snape remains a Potions teacher is because of his prowess in making werewolves medicinal potions for Lupin.

Snape is the head of Slytherin House who only cares and treats his students well. He often deducts boarding points from other house students for trivial and nice things, like Hermione Granger who just wants to help Neville Longbottom, a Gryffindor house student who is always clumsy in his class. In this analysis of Snape, we will only focus on Status and Power, which is because the novel does not tell Snape's Class and wealthy he has.

### **1) Status**

Snape's status is a Hogwarts Potions teacher. However, he desperately wanted a position as a teacher of Defence Against the Dark Arts. In Harry's third year as a wizard student at Hogwarts, the Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher is vacant after the previous teacher – Gilderoy Lockhart –, resigns. This was a good opportunity for Snape to fill the teacher vacancy, but it turned out that the vacancy was actually given by Dumbledore to Remus Lupin, who had not previously taught or new teacher at Hogwarts.

Snape was finally able to experience being the Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher when Lupine could not teach one day, Snape said that Lupin was ill. The data is presented below:

*“Harry skidded to a halt outside the Defence Against the Dark Arts classroom, pulled the door open and dashed inside.  
'Sorry I'm late, Professor Lupin, I—'  
But it wasn't Professor Lupin who looked up at him from the teacher's desk; it was Snape.”* (p. 127)

From that data it is clear that Snape is a person who really wants the status of a teacher of the Defense Against the Dark Arts. Which when he found out that the original teacher of the class was sick, Snape immediately filled the void, as he explained earlier that he really wanted the teacher position in the lesson.

But his teaching seemed to contradict what Lupin had been teaching the class so far, Snape forced the class to study Werewolves whose material was still too far for the class. Snape thought that Lupine's class was too slow to progress. Even Snape responded coldly and rudely when students complained about the Werewolves material, such as Hermione and Ron. Until he deducted five points for Gryffindor, because Hermione who answered his question was seen as knowing and annoying, and also detention for Ron who defended Hermione.

## **2) Power**

Snape's main ambition in the story is to punish Harry to the fullest, which is Harry's point of view. Not only towards Harry, but also anything related to Harry, such as Gryffindor and Harry's two best friends. As



teacher and head of Slytherin house, Snape will not hesitate to deduct points and provide detention for students who violate. This gives the view that Snape has a goal that can be categorized as a villain. As mentioned in the analysis in the previous point, Snape firmly ignored the complaints from the Defence Against the Dark Arts class regarding the Werewolves subject matter, even reducing boarding points and providing detention for anyone who complained about the way of learning. Here is the data:

*“‘But, sir,’ said Hermione, seemingly unable to restrain herself, ‘we’re not supposed to do werewolves yet, we’re due to start Hinkypunks –’*  
*‘Miss Granger,’ said Snape, in a voice of deadly calm, ‘I was under the impression that I was taking this lesson, not you. And I am telling you all to turn to page three hundred and ninety-four.’*  
*He glanced around again. ‘All of you! Now!’” (p. 128)*

This data shows how Snape's power as a substitute teacher for the Defense Against the Dark Arts, where he seems to not care about the actual class material, and even refuses interruptions from his students about it. Snape's teaching demonstrates an unfavorable relationship between student and teacher, as well as the disdain of the teacher towards his students over the subject matter.

And the climax of Snape's ambition in the story comes when he manages to find the Marauder's Map that has not been reset by Lupin in his office. On the map, Snape finds that Harry is breaking the rules again, he even finds evidence of Lupin's collusion with Sirius Black. Immediately he headed straight for the location where Harry, Lupin, and Black were. Arriving there, Snape was absolutely mad to immediately

punish Harry with his two best friends and capture Lupin and Black to hand over to Dumbledore or directly to the Dementors. Here is the data:

*“I’ve told the Headmaster again and again that you’ve been helping your old friend Black into the castle, Lupin, and here’s the proof. Not even I dreamed you would have the nerve to use his old place as your hideout –”*

*‘Severus, you’re making a mistake,’ said Lupin urgently. ‘You haven’t heard everything – I can explain – Sirius is not here to kill Harry –’*

*‘Two more Azkaban tonight,’ said Snape, his eyes now gleaming fanatically. ‘I shall be interested to see how Dumbledore take this ... he was quite convinced you were harmless, you know, Lupin ... a tame werewolf ...’*“(p. 263)

Through the data, it is explained that there is an unfavorable social relationship between fellow teachers. Where Snape was actually always suspicious of Lupin. The suspicion is that it was Lupin who smuggled Sirius Black, his old friend at Hogwarts, into Hogwarts. Not only that, Snape also suspects that Lupin has been hiding Black's whereabouts all this time. The social relations between the teachers are seriously damaged when Snape will resolutely prove his suspicions in front of the principal.

#### **k. Peter Pettigrew/Scabbers**

Peter Pettigrew is an animagi who transforms into a mouse and is raised by the Weasleys under the name Scabbers. At first he was kept by Percy, then he gave it to Ron. Before becoming a pet rat, Pettigrew was a wizard who befriended James Potter, Remus Lupin, and Sirius Black who they named their group as The Marauders. But when Lord Voldemort spread terror, Pettigrew secretly became Voldemort's servant and betrayed James by revealing the location of his house.

Pettigrew is briefly hunted by Black, but he manages to escape by transfiguring into a rat after blowing up a place infested with Muggles. His brutal actions were then blamed on Black by the wizarding community and considered Black to be Voldemort's servant. During his escape, Pettigrew became the pet of the Weasleys while monitoring news of Voldemort's condition and resurrection.

### **1) Status**

Pettigrew is an Animagi who transfigured himself into a mouse. The Animagus magic is a very difficult transfiguration magic and requires high concentration to practice self-transfiguration. The magic also has the potential to backfire and cause the transformation to go horrible wrong. Therefore an Animagi can be considered as a highly skilled magician. Pettigrew became an Animagi while still a Hogwarts student. He is a student of ordinary ability, even so Pettigrew managed to do the Animagus magic because his friends in The Marauders group helped him.

Like the other members of The Marauders such as James and Black, Pettigrew's status as an Animagi is unregistered in Ministry of Magic. This is because he, James, and Black secretly became Animagi to accompany Lupin when he became a Werewolf.

Appart from being an unregistered Animagi, Pettigrew was also awarded the First Class of the Order of Merlin (O.M.) from the Ministry of Magic. The Order of Merlin is an award given to wizards and witches who have accomplished great things for the wizarding world. Pettigrew was awarded the award after allegedly being killed by Black while he was

preventing him from attacking Muggles. Because of this Pettigrew is considered to have done something meritorious and was awarded the Order of Merlin, First Class. Here is the data:

*“Well, there you have it, Rosmerta,’ said Fudge thickly. ‘Black was taken away by twenty members of the Magical Law Enforcement Patrol and Pettigrew received the Order of Merlin, First Class, which I think was some comfort to his poor mother, Black’s been in Azkaban ever since.’” (p. 155)*

The data above proves that Pettigrew received an award in the form of the Order of Merlin's first class status. The award then raised the social status of Pettigrew and his family, because the award is quite prestigious when compared to awards in the United Kingdom. Another thing that proves it is the name of the award which has the name Merlin, where the name is the greatest magician in the past.

## **2) Power**

As an Animagi, Pettigrew hides and disguises himself as a pet rat Ron. While Ron is studying at Hogwarts, Pettigrew keeps an eye on the wizarding environment. He also awaits and monitors news of Lord Voldemort's resurrection, as he is actually Voldemort's servant. After word got out of Black's escape from Azkaban, Pettigrew kept hiding, but he was sick and thin from the fear of Black's escape. However, the real reason he disguised himself as a mouse was because he was hiding from Voldemort's supporters who thought Pettigrew had betrayed him by making Voldemort accept his downfall when he went to the house of the Potters. Here is the data:

*“‘You haven’t been hiding from me for twelve years.’  
Said Black. ‘You’ve been hiding from Voldemort’s old supporters.  
I heard things in Azkaban, Peter ... they all think you’re dead, or  
you’d have to answer them ... I’ve heard them screaming all sorts  
of things in their sleep. Sounds like they think the double-crosser  
double-crossed them. Voldemort went to the Potters’ on your  
information ... and Voldemort met his downfall there. And not all  
Voldemort’s supporters ended up in Azkaban, did they? There are  
still plenty out here, biding their time, pretending they’ve seen the  
error of their ways ... If they got wind that you were still alive,  
Peter –’“(p. 270)*

The data above shows the true ambition of Pettigrew, even though it was revealed by Black. What's interesting from the data is that although Pettigrew is a follower of Voldemort and the main actor who knows the Potters' residence, he is actually hated by other Voldemort followers. Because he is even considered the main perpetrator of Voldemort's downfall. What happened to Pettigrew also shows how bad relationships are between members in a group or organization. Where one member can be hated or considered a traitor when one member's plans actually endanger the leader or the group itself.

## **B. The Representation of the Characters’ Social Stratification**

In this discussion, it is about how to classify the representations of characters’ social stratification. Based on the discussion of the social stratification of the characters in the discussion in the previous sub-chapter, the representation of the characters’ social stratification are classified in the following discussion.

## **1. Main Characters**

The main characters consist of Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, Ron Weasley, and Draco Malfoy. And the following discussion is the classification of their representations of social stratification.

### **a. Upper Class**

Based on the data in the previous discussion, the characters in this social stratification consist of two characters, namely Harry Potter and Draco Malfoy. Here is the explanation:

From the beginning to the end of the story, Harry is the character who keeps the plot of the story going. Therefore, in order to support the development of the story, Harry's social class is also highlighted. In his class, Harry could be considered a fairly wealthy man. This is evidenced by his ownership of the inheritance from his dead parents. It is said to be quite rich because the treasure is in the form of magic treasure/money that can only be used in the wizarding community. Because the story does focus on the community, Harry can be considered rich.

Basically, Draco Malfoy is the antagonist of the story and he is also Harry's biggest rival. He comes from an aristocrat family at Hogwarts, in which in this novel, he uses his family's power relation to suppress people or teachers he does not like at Hogwarts. Like what happened to Rubeus Hagrid, where there was a conflict of power relations and differences in social status in the Malfoy and Hagrid conflict. Malfoy takes advantage of the Buckbeak assault incident, to get

Hagrid fired. Of course as a student he would find it difficult to realize it, so Malfoy complained about it to his father who had an important position to sue Hagrid and Buckbeak. Even though the incident was caused by him, Malfoy still had the courage to keep doing it. Because he was sure Hagrid, whose social status was lower than him, would not win.

#### **b. Lower Class**

Based on the data in the previous discussion, the characters in this social stratification consist of two characters, namely Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. Here is the explanation:

Ron and Hermione, basically they are not the main character. However, because these two characters have a large portion of the story or it can be said that they are important characters for the main character (Harry Potter), in order to simplify the discussion, these two characters are placed in the explanation of the main character. From the two characters, Ron Weasley is the most highlighted regarding his social class. This is because in order to show social inequality or contrast with Harry Potter's social class, in order to support the development of the story. Instead, Ron's social class gave Harry social awareness.

In the third series of Harry Potter books, Ron's social class is again highlighted after the previous series was also shown. And in this series, Ron's family is shown getting a prize from a lottery. This temporarily raises the social status of Ron's family, where they earn gifts which they can then use for vacations abroad (Egypt) and buy the Weasleys' new semester supplies to study at

Hogwarts. Meanwhile, Hermione Granger doesn't show much struggle or changes in social class. What is in the spotlight on Hermione is her educational power as well as the characteristics of the character. However, in this series, Hermione ends up getting a pet to take care of.

## **2. Supporting Characters**

The supporting characters consist of Cornelius Fudge, Arthur Weasley, Rubeus Hagrid, Remus Lupin, Sirius Black, Albus Dumbledore, Minerva McGonagall, Vernon Dursley, Marge Dursley, Severus Snape, and Peter Pettigrew. In the supporting characters, there are significant representations of social stratification that show how people are when they grow up and work. Textually, several characters are told about the condition of their social stratification.

### **a. Upper Class**

Based on the data in the previous discussion, the characters in this social stratification consist of two characters, namely Cornelius Fudge, Sirius Black, Vernon and Marge Dursley, and Albus Dumbledore. Here is the explanation:

Cornelius Fudge is the Minister of Magic who is told to have a suit that looks good and luxurious, then supported by his power as Minister of Magic to solve several problems in the story, such as the problem of Harry's magic incident and the execution of Buckbeak, Hagrid's pet whom he had to see the execution. Based on those evidence, it will be concluded that Fudge is an upper class. Sirius Black is a character who secretly has an unexpected social class at all. Where



Black, who is an escaped prisoner, turns out to have a lot of wealth to buy a very expensive broom. And based on his wealthy, Black is considered as upper class. Marge and Vernon Dursley are brother and sister who villain themselves in the opening story. Both are in this class because of their ownership of a house. The difference is that Vernon is also a director at his workplace and owns a car. Meanwhile, Marge is an aristocratic figure in a country area who has a large yard and many dogs. And then there is Albus Dumblore. Dumbledore has clearly seen of social class with their high work status as the headmaster and the respectful status as the greatest wizard.

#### **b. Middle Class**

Based on the data in the previous discussion, the characters in this social stratification consist of two characters, namely Arthur Weasley, Remus Lupin, Minerva McGonagall, Severus Snape, and Peter Pettigrew. Here is the explanation:

Arthur Weasley which, as in Ron's previous explanation, there was a significant change in his social condition even though it was temporary, due to getting enough lottery prizes to meet the needs of Arthur's family. However, what made him in the lower class was because the lottery prize he immediately spent with his family for the holidays. The assets from the lottery were used up, leaving only to buy new necessities for their children's schooling.

Then there are Minerva McGonagall and Severus Snape who are both teachers and head of house at Hogwarts. The rank of the two makes them in the

middle class. While the difference is how they use their authority as teachers to their students. McGonagall used his authority to ensure the safety of his students in a very strict way, then Snape used his authority for his own ambition to achieve a goal. Where Snape's ambition in this novel is to teach Defense Against the Dark Arts classes and uncover the secrets of Sirius Black and Remus Lupin.

Peter Pettigrew is the main antagonist when the story has reached the conflict and resolution of the story, after previously his true role was always hidden. While in hiding, it was discovered that he actually carried the prestigious title, First Class Order of Merlin. Marge and Vernon Dursley are brothers who villain themselves in the opening story. Their status as those who must be respected by Harry, made them use the honor to pressure Harry.

### **c. Lower Class**

Based on the data in the previous discussion, the characters in this social stratification consist of only one character, which is Rubeus Hagrid. Here is the explanation:

Rubeus Hagrid has social stratification that can be considered low class, this can be evidenced by the characteristics of his place of residence and his authority as a teacher who is powerless against the protests of his students. What made him even more categorized as a lower class was when his conflict with Malfoy used their social status as a weapon. Then Hagrid lost because he had a lower social status than Malfoy and had absolutely no power relations, neither at Hogwarts nor the Ministry of Magic to support him. Remus Lupin is in the middle class because

of his status as a teacher who is highly respected by his students, even though he has a shabby appearance and possessions. Despite his appearance, Lupin uses his authority as a teacher to comfort his students in ordinary teaching and assist students with extra lessons.

Subsequently, the findings in this study have several similarities and differences with the previous studies mentioned in the first chapter. Starting with the research conducted by Guðjónsdóttir (2014). The study found that the magician community was divided into three social classes, namely the upper class, middle class, and lower class. Which in the upper class society which consists of pure blood has high authority which gives negative control and pressure to the lower class. The upper class pure-blood who put pressure on the social class below them are the same as this study which also found that the character Malfoy who also came from a pure-blood noble family put pressure on the characters of a lower social class.

While on study conducted by *Farda* (2018) found that there is more several social discrimination than in the previous study, where pure-bloods violently oppress and discriminate against other magicians using power relations and hegemony. The conflict culminated when the wizarding community was divided into two groups, namely supporters of the Ministry of Magic and the Order of the Phoenix. It was also revealed in the study that the supporters of the Ministry of Magic consisted of the bourgeoisie and the members of the Order of the Phoenix consisted of the proletariat.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestions towards this study. The discussion of conclusions is divided into two parts; the first is the identification of the characters' social stratification, and the second is the representation of characters' social stratification. This chapter then ends with suggestions on the same topic for further research.

#### **A. Conclusion**

It can be concluded that there are answers of two research points. The two research points are the characters' social stratification and the representation of the characters' social stratification in *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. The first discussion is the identification of the social stratification of the characters. Those characters are Harry Potter, Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, Draco Malfoy, Cornelius Fudge, Remus Lupin, Albus Dumbledore, Minerva McGonagall, Sirius Black, Vernon Dursley, Marge Dursley, Severus Snape, and Peter Pettigrew.

In the second discussion regarding the social stratification classification of the characters, it can be concluded that there are three social stratifications. Those are upper class, middle class, and lower class. The upper class consists of Harry Potter, Draco Malfoy, Cornelius Fudge, Albus Dumbledore, Vernon Dursley, and Marge Dursley. The middle class consists of Minerva McGonagall, Severus

Snape, Remus Lupin, Arthur Weasley, and Peter Pettigrew. And the lower class consists of Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, and Rubeus Hagrid.

### **B. Suggestion**

This research is a study of social stratification contained in a book that unexpectedly has a conflict of social stratification conditions in the story. Basically, *Harry Potter* is a book about the story of Harry Potter in his adventure to learn magic with his friends and find his main enemy who has killed his parents. So what people think about Harry Potter is magic and wizards. If examined again, there is a social conflict that is a building element in the *Harry Potter* story conflict. Therefore, the researcher hopes that further research on social conflicts contained in the Harry Potter books will be more in-depth and lead to new findings regarding this matter.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Moh. Rizal Alfarozi** was born in Nganjuk on 23 September 1998. He graduated from MA Mu'allimin Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in 2017. He started his higher education in 2017 at the Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During his study, he joined IMM Komisariat Reformer (2018-2020) as member and chairman of media & communication department, and DEMA F.

Humaniora (2019-2020) as member of research & information department. As the member of DEMA F. Humaniora, he also joined the committee of Festival Budaya 2020.



**APPENDIX**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Character</b>	<b>Class Representation</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>Main Characters</b>	Harry Potter	<b>Upper Class</b>	Despite he's still a student, there are two social conditions that make Harry Potter in this class. First, Harry can be categorized as "old" money, which is because he inherited hundreds of Galleon golds from his parents stored in the Gringotts Wizarding Bank. Second, Harry is respected by all wizards with the nickname "The Boy Who Lived" because he managed to survive from Lord Voldemort's attack.
	Draco Malfoy		The most notable thing that got Draco

			Malfoy placed in this class was that he used his father and family's status of wizarding aristocrats to punish Hagrid and Buckbeak for Draco's mistakes.
	Ron Weasley	<b>Lower Class</b>	Ron is a student at Hogwarts who has a pet in the form of a mouse.
	Hermione Granger		Hermione is a Hogwarts student who has a pet in the form of a cat.
<b>Supporting Characters</b>	Cornelius Fudge	<b>Upper Class</b>	Cornelius Fudge is the Minister of Magic in the Ministry of Magic. Fudge demonstrates his power as minister when he frees Harry from the law of The Decree for the Restriction of Underage Wizardry to protect him from

			the threat of Azkaban's escaped prisoner.
	Albus Dumbledore		Albus Dumbledore is the headmaster of Hogwarts. He wields his authority when assisting Hagrid at Buckbeak's trial and repels Dementors who barge into the Quidditch pitch.
	Sirius Black		Just like Harry, Sirius Black is an "old" money. Although not explained in detail in the book, what proves it is that he bought a Firebolt broom that cost hundreds of Galleons to gift Harry and ownership of a house.
	Minerva McGonagall	<b>Middle Class</b>	Minerva McGonagall is a

			<p>Transfiguration teacher and head of Gryffindor House at Hogwarts.</p> <p>McGonagall wields her authority when she confiscates the Firebolt from Harry for safety's sake as the sender is unknown.</p>
	Arthur Weasley		<p>Arthur Weasley is the Head of the Misuse of Muggle Artefacts Office at the Ministry of Magic.</p>
	Remus Lupin		<p>Remus Lupin is a Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher at Hogwarts who has the look of a shabby-clad teacher.</p>
	Rubeus Hagrid	<b>Lower Class</b>	<p>Rubeus Hagrid is Hogwarts' Care of Magical Creatures teacher, although he did not graduate from the school.</p>

<b>Supporting Characters</b>	Vernon Dursley	<b>Upper Class</b>	Vernon Dursley is Harry's uncle-in-law and guardian who is a director at Grunnings Drill company.
	Marjorie "Marge" Dursley		Marge Dursley is Vernon's older sister. She is a noblewoman who has a large house in the countryside and many pet dogs.
	Severus Snape	<b>Middle Class</b>	Severus Snape is a Potions teacher and head of Slytherin House at Hogwarts. Snape often used his authority to punish Gryffindor students and Harry.
	Peter Pettigrew/Scabbers		Peter Pettigrew is an Animagi who transfigured into a mouse and a recipient of the First Class Order of Merlin (O.M.) from

			the Ministry of Magic.
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