

Self-Sacrifice As Seen in Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone Movie

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to reveal Self-Sacrifice as Seen in Kloves's Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. In conducting the study, the writer delimited this study only in revealing self-sacrifice using descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the data the writer used psychological approach based on the theory of Carl Jung. Jung said that we must deal with three powerful archetypes that compose the self there are the Shadow, the Anima, and the Persona. The data taken from the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie script by Steve Kloves based on the novel by J.K. Rowling. After analyze the movie script the writer may concluded that the characters in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone indeed their self-sacrifice through their Sincerity of Love which is anima; Willingness to make Commitment and Willingness to tell Lies which are shadow; and Willingness to take a Risk which is persona as the components of self-sacrifice. These four types of self-sacrifice clearly describe in the movie. Through these findings, how sincere and valuable are self-sacrifice that felt by the main character Harry Potter and experienced by his family and friends seen in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie.

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INTRODUCTION

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is a fictional fantasy novel about Harry Potter's deep friendship with his friends and his experiences as he learns about the magical, dangerous, and unpredictable world of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main characters in this novel are Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, Ronald Weasley, Albus Dumbledore, and Hagrid. These characters dominate the novel and spread their positive moral principles to everyone around them. Harry Potter's family in terms of support, protection and providing love to him and also his friends made Hogwarts feel like a chosen family, because they made him feel valued and helped him overcome life's obstacles. The fantasy 2001 movie's Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone directed by Chris Columbus and produced by David Heyman. The movie script of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is written by Steve Kloves based on the novel of J.K. Rowling. The movie script published on April 2001 the movie released on November 2001. J.K. Rowling is the author of the seventh novel in the Harry Potter series. Being considerate of oneself and having a strong sense of self-worth are characteristics of self-love. Another way to define self-love is as conceit, avarice, and selfishness. Giving up one's identity and dignity for another is the definition of self-sacrifice (Dawn, 2021). When you value something or someone more than yourself and prioritize their needs and desires over your own, you are being self-sacrificing. According to Rand, Sacrifice is meaningful of giving something of value for something that may not yet be considered valuable or worthless. Also, according to Rosati, "Self-Sacrifice is an act can both advanced a person's good and constitute". (Connie Rosati 2009:314). Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that "sacrifice" does not mean rejection of things that are not valuable, but rather rejection of things that are valuable. "Sacrifice" does not mean rejecting evil for good, but rather rejecting good for evil. Self-sacrifice is the act of giving up what you value for something you don't value. Obviously, humans can cherish for all things that makes Sacrifices as a good citizen to serving others and giving to others.

Self-Sacrifices in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone giving up of friends and family, the characters not only have to make sacrifices for their selves, but they also have to make sacrifices for the main character. The reason why this movie is interesting to study because it can be said that Self-Sacrifices in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is the giving up of friends and family, the characters not only have to make sacrifices for their selves, but they also have to make sacrifices for the main character. The reason why this work is important to study is currently many readers understand more about sacrifice itself is very influential in human life. The movie Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone show us about Love, Family and Friendship. Family relationships are broken because of small problems. Friendships are destroyed because of misunderstandings. The writer chose Self-Sacrifice as a topic because people who are willing to sacrifice are usually careful in interacting with other people. They are ethical, sincere, and loyal. This research can shows how

self-sacrifices is real and valuable makes good and true sense of humanity in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie togetherness to go through life's challenges, care for each other, appreciate what is in front of their eyes and be grateful on it. Rowling (2001) argues that Self-sacrifice provides Harry with safety and helps him overcome obstacles. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone teach us how precious having a family that gives you love and friends who support you, not only once but forever. In general, human beings want to live a safe and peaceful life, for every daily activity can run well as expected. However, situations and circumstances say otherwise where all the good things we have implemented in life are not all valuable and create happiness. Harry Potter (the main character) involved in a difficult and dangerous journey while in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The Journey involving friends who helped him to find the philosopher's stone it is a stone of immortality, anyone who has it will live forever. That is why the writer research and reveal about Self-Sacrifice experienced by his Family and Friends for Harry Potter himself are in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature is the human expression in the form of written or spoken works based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, emotions in the form of imagination (Endrawati et al., 2022); (Potu et al., 2021); (Sataruno et al., 2023). Literature is an art form that enriches human experience by communicating emotions and thoughts. (Khairunissa, Rufinus & Bunau 2019:1). This is why literary language often has hidden meanings and we need to analyze it. Through the explanations, it can be concluded that literature is a type of writing that presents experiences by involving the mind and thoughts of the reader, thereby stimulating feelings and imagination when the reader comes into contact with the text. Learning literature can be brought such pleasures to the people who really love to study it. Literary elements are the building blocks of literature. Without literary elements, there would be no literature. Literary elements include plot, character, setting and theme (Press, 2022). The literary component is also important because it has the power to create strong feelings in the reader. They make it easier for readers to follow the narrative and understand what is happening. Literature cannot exist without its literary component.

Ecranisation

Ecranisation refers to the process of adapting a novel into a film. Ecranisation involves adapting elements such like transferring or removing scene of the novel into a movie. Movie and novels are two different types of media. In the field of media communication revolution, there is the term ecranization. Ecranisation is the transition from text to film. Ecranised products are not necessarily the same as the original source, and this is unusual. Ecranised products also lack elements such as

characters and plots that are not usually found in films. Dudley Andrew's book, *Concepts in Film Theory* (Andrew, 1984:98-103) argues that all representational films are adaptations. Andrew does not imply that cinema must be identical to the text, but rather that it can be a valid adaptation in one of three ways: borrowing, crossover, or transformational fidelity. Borrowing is the first adaptation approach a screenwriter may employ to achieve credibility for their work by using new material or concepts. At the same time, the screenwriter wants the audience to appreciate his efforts. The second adaptation method used by screenwriters is intersection, namely making a film without adding, subtracting or changing the language of the original work. This shows that the screenwriter developed the cinema story without adding, subtracting, or changing any elements of the novel's narrative. The third adaptation method used by screenwriters is fidelity of transformation, namely reproducing key aspects of the original text recreated in the film. This means that the screenwriter must build his own cinematic adaptation while remaining faithful to the essential ideas of the novel. Eneste's book, *novel and film* (Eneste, 1991:60) puts forward the theory of ecranisation. Ecranisation is the process of turning a novel into a film, resulting in additions, subtractions and changes to the narrative parts of the novel. This indicates that ecranisation is the final result of adapting the novel into a film. The result of ecranisation are reduces, adds and modifies the narrative aspects of the novel.

Theme

Theme is a key aspect of literature. The theme of a story refers to the core idea or message. This increases understanding of the author's message and fosters a deeper connection to the characters and events (Komenaung et al., 2021). "Themes are concepts about life outside the work about the real world, our world, which we extract from literary works, not only fiction, but from literary works of all genres." (Griffith, 1986). *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* conveying the value of struggle and courage by the main character which as a boy who lived, attracted the attention the world of wizardry because of the prowess of surviving in dark magic. How in the first year at Hogwarts, when Harry (the main character) was 11th years old, many people already hated him both those in the muggles world and those in the magical world. However in the magical world, many of his family and friends came, praising him for the life he got from his Mother Lily's Love for Harry himself. That's why the main themes in *Harry Potter's Movie* that the author takes include selfless and power of love, are important to maintain Self-Sacrifice. The fantasy movie of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* deal into several of important subjects. The following are a few of the key concepts in the story:

- 1) Self-Sacrifice
- 2) Love
- 3) Friendship
- 4) Family

- 5) Magic
- 6) Brave
- 7) War between Good and Evil
- 8) Death

These are the themes. In other words, the author tries to reveal the main theme of the story through the movie.

Plot

The Plot is important because it provides structure to the story and helps keep readers engaged. The plot is what happens in the story. As long as a story has a beginning, middle, and end, it has a plot. According to Griffith (1986) "Events in a narrative include actions, speech, ideas, and feelings. In general, plot refers to the events in a narrative. When someone asked to describe the storyline of a work, people usually want to know what happened." Merriam-Webster defines a narrative as "an account of incidents or events." The narrative can be divided into six parts: The story or the account of the events can be split up into six parts:

1. Exposition is the beginning of a film where the main character of the film is introduced and the audience learns about that character.
2. Complications are conflicts that must be faced, fought and resolved by the protagonist at the end of the film.
3. Rising action is a series of actions in which the protagonist makes progress and encounters obstacles in he or she efforts to achieve conflict resolution.
4. Climax is the climax of a film where the main character, determine the appropriate final action to resolve the dispute based on the knowledge gathered during the event.
5. Falling action that fail to tie up or loosen the small endings of a story.
6. Denouement (resolution) is the end of the film.

To create a continuous flow, we will divide the six elements into specific yet familiar aspects:

1. A story starts with Exposition and Conflict.
2. The Climax occurs in the center of the story, followed by
3. The Falling Action and Resolution as the end of the story.

1) Exposition: The exposition occurs in the first scene where Harry is with the Dursley's. We learn about Harry and his parents and learn more about the magical world. Harry Potter is the main character. Also, the supporting characters are Ronald Weasley (Ron) and Hermione Granger (Hermione).

2) Rising Action: We see an increase in action after Harry leaves the Dursleys and arrives at Hogwarts. Harry becomes suspicious and begins to investigate any foul play. Harry finds a mystery gift from Gringotts at Hogwarts. Harry Potter and his friends devise and execute their own strategy to save the stone. Hermione found a trap door under the guard dog in the third floor hallway.

3) Climax: The climax takes place when Harry, Ron, and Hermione get past the trap door. From there you will have to overcome one obstacle after another before reaching the stone. To conclude the climax, Harry and Voldemort have a big fight. The showdown between Harry Potter and Professor Quirrell. Lord Voldemort manipulates Professor Quirrell, and the story climaxes in an action-packed confrontation to determine who stole the stone. Harry realizes that Voldemort is trying to destroy him. Harry stops Voldemort from stealing the Philosopher's Stone.

4) Falling Action: After the climax it almost immediately goes into falling action before turn to resolution mode. Dumbledore destroys the Philosopher's Stone. Harry realizes that it was his mother's love that kept him safe from Voldemort during their struggle As soon as Harry defeats Voldemort. He passes out and wakes up when everything is okay again.

5) Resolution: While there was a lack of falling action, there wasn't a lack of resolution. The first scene is Dumbledore presenting the House Cup to Gryffindor. Harry, Ron, and Hermione then board the train to go home for the summer. The reader understands that Voldemort was an ongoing threat to Harry and the wizarding world.

Characters/Characterization

Characters are humans or animals whose appear in a story. The shape can be big or small, good or bad, round or flat. Characters as an important component in any novel, and characters can significantly influence how enjoyable a story is to read. Each story will include at least one character (protagonist). The main character is usually called the protagonist. An antagonist is someone who acts against the protagonist. Based in the book by Kelley Griffith (1986) "Characterization refers to how an author describes and develops the characteristics of his characters in a story. Fantasy fiction often features non-human characters. The author assigns psychological capacities and features to animals, robots, and extraterrestrial species. They are completely individuals, except for their outer appearance". One of the Elements of fiction is Characterization.

The major Characters in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Movie are:

1) Harry Potter. the protagonist of the story, by the conclusion, he has turned from a timid weakling into a formidable hero. Harry's forehead bears a lightning-shaped scar, as well as the struggle the conflict between good and evil magic was sparked by the fight between Voldemort and his parents, who sacrificed their lives to protect their son. Harry Potter is the hero of this story. He was orphaned as a child and raised by Harry's aunty and uncle or called the Dursleys, who mistreat him and taunt him with their unpleasant son, Dudley. Harry turns into a cautious child who is doubtful of his skills. His desire is simple, which contributes to his status as a hero. Another appealing aspect of Harry is his ability to maintain a devoted friendship. It is also one of the most obvious signs that Harry is maturing at

Hogwarts, as he begins the novel alone but concludes with a circle of faithful friends and admirers. He is prepared to put himself in danger for the sake of a friend, sometimes recklessly, like when he fights a troll to save Hermione and gets severely punished for assisting Hagrid with his dragon. Harry's accomplishment in forming genuine mates and overcoming his early loneliness is almost as inspiring as his defeat of the dark Lord Voldemort.

2) Hermione Granger. Hermione's character evolves greatly during the novel, shedding light on Harry's character as well. At first glance, she is an insufferable perfectionist, a goody two shoes who has read all of the texts for her classes ahead of time, knows everything about Hogwarts, and never breaks any rules. Her academic abilities are certainly deserving of praise. She is from a Muggle family and, like Harry, is inexperienced with the wizarding world. Hermione's willingness to support her friends over following the rules exemplifies what is arguably most beneficial about Harry's Hogwarts experience. The school teaches him not only book knowledge and processes, but also loyalty, sympathy for others, and solidarity, which are possibly more important.

3) Ron Weasley. A simple young man from a poor wizarding family. Ron was Harry's first friend at Hogwarts, and they became close. Despite lacking Harry's energy and charisma, he is a loyal friend and helpful in their quest. Ron's mediocre performance at Hogwarts highlights the importance of skill and hard work over family ties in achieving success. Ron's willingness to be defeated by the great chess queen shows his selflessness and generosity.

4) Hagrid. A giant oafish who works as a groundskeeper at Hogwarts. Rubeus Hagrid is a kind-hearted creature who values compassion over intelligence. He cares deeply for Harry, as shown by the tears he shed when he had to leave newborn Harry with the Dursleys. His love of animals is endearing, even if it gets him into trouble (like when he tried to keep a dragon at home). In a world full of cunning opponents, Hagrid epitomizes the values of human decency and warmth.

5) Albus Dumbledore. The kind and intelligent Headmaster of Hogwarts. Despite being a famous wizard, Dumbledore was humble and friendly, befitting his status. Other school officials, such as Teacher McGonagall, are fascinated by the rules, while Dumbledore respects them (as seen by his warning about entering the Forest of Taboos) but does not really appreciate their relevance. He appears to possess almost superhuman intelligence, knowledge, and individual understanding, and it is possible that he orchestrated the entire search for the Philosopher's Stone so that Harry could expose himself.

The Minor Characters in this Movie are:

1) Voldemort is a powerful member of the dark kingdom in magic. Voldemort gave Harry a scar shaped like a lightning bolt when he killed Harry's parents. In this way, Voldemort has influenced Harry's life, therefore Harry's complete erasure of him seemed to be his response. He had decided to avoid notice by finding the

Philosopher's Stone. Voldemort's vulnerability was his inability to love Harry, which prevented him from touching Harry's physique of body, which still bore the scars of his mother's love for him.

2) Draco Malfoy Harry's enemy and arrogant student. It's possible that Malfoy, whose name roughly translates to "dragon of bad faith," was a wealthy talker who descended from a long line of wizards who felt he was entitled to a meeting at Hogwarts. He teases the less fortunate Ron Weasley and advises Harry to choose his friends more wisely. Malfoy becomes increasingly antagonistic towards Harry and his friends as the storyline progresses, and there are hints that he may become another Voldemort.

3) Neville Longbottom, Harry's shy friend at Hogwarts. Neville is friendly and loyal, but like Ron, he relies on Harry's charm. Similar to Hermione, she was initially obedient too. However, when the time came to pursue the Philosopher's Stone, his fear of punishment kept him from alerting the teachers about his comrades.

4) Professor McGonagall. Head of Gryffindor House at Hogwarts and a prominent female figure in the wizarding world. Minerva McGonagall is reasonable but quite strict and serious in her discipline. His dedication to the law is admirable but cold, and we get the impression that he never grows into the kind and astute figure that Dumbledore was. Rowling named it after William McGonagall, a wonderfully macabre nineteenth-century Scottish artist who was also supremely confident in his own abilities.

5) Professor Snape. A Hogwarts Potions professor. For most of the books, Severus Snape comes across as a terrible man who doesn't like Harry. The phrase alludes to his ambition to crush his opponents' bones alongside his harsh criticism of others. Rather than being particularly vicious, Snape's hatred of Harry reminds us of the difference between a minor offense and an unlawful act.

6) Vernon Dursley. Harry has been spent ten miserable years living with his rich Uncle Vernon Dursley. The average and most stupid people in the Muggle world are represented by the Dursleys. The first time we see a wizard is through the eyes of Mr. Muggle. The Dursleys' weariness and prejudice against cats with skills and bright robes highlights the differences between the magical world and the human world.

7) Petunia Dursley. Mr. Dursley's spouse. Petunia is a prison guard to Harry and an overly loving mother to her broken son, Dudley. He is arrogant and overly concerned with what his neighbors think of his household. When we learn that he covets the magical abilities of his sister Lily, Harry's wizard mother, we begin to see him as human. Maybe he hated his sister, which was why he was so hostile towards Harry.

8) Dudley Dursley, Fat and bully, Harry's cousin uses parental love as leverage to get what he wants. Despite the fact that Harry is less talented than Malfoy,

Dudley's poor treatment of him shows Malfoy's propensity for bullying around Hogwarts.

Setting

Setting is a literary element that determines the place and time when the story happens or occurs. The place can be the real one or an imaginary, special or general. Setting is the time, place and atmosphere where a story occurs. A story can have as many locations as the author wants. Griffith, 1986 pointed that "Setting refers to various closely related qualities of a work of fiction. First, setting refers to the physical and sensual environment of the work. Second, refers to the time for carrying out the work. Third, the character's social environment includes the manners, conventions, and moral ideals that govern his society. The fourth aspect – "atmosphere" – is largely, but not entirely, a background influence". The movie's setting mostly taken at the school of magic Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The place where Harry and his two best friends Ron and Hermione were learn about magic. Also on Private Drive where is it place of muggle world where Harry lived before he went to Hogwarts. Harry lived with his uncle and aunt who were cruel. Although Hogwarts is where Harry spends most of his time in each scene, we begin the novel with him trapped at the Dursleys' residence in Little Whinging, which serves as the Muggle world. The Muggle World is unaware of the Wizarding World.

Self-Sacrifice

Sacrifice drives a person to deal with the problem and overcome it. Through sacrifice, someone is ready to give more efforts on something that he or she is willing to achieve (Rorintulus & Andries, 2022). It means that people need to realize that sacrificing gives huge impacts for someone or many people. Self-sacrifice is an act of willingness and sincerity without any coercion or demands from someone (Wandinger, 2010). According to Rend (1961:44), "Sacrifice is the surrender of a greater value for the sake of a lesser one or of a non-value." While according to Webster Dictionary, "Self-Sacrifice is a sacrifice of oneself or one's interest for others or for a cause or ideal." Raz (1939) said that "Self-Sacrifices do not damage our well-being". Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that the Self-Sacrifice in human context, means that when somebody are ready to sacrifice for the sake of others, believe that willingness and sincerity become a goal that does not undermine harmony and prosperity. Something small that we sacrifice will definitely be of greater value and can be held accountable. Sacrifice means giving up something valuable (money, energy, thoughts, time, or even life) for the happiness of someone we really care about. Sacrifice is related to love; True love requires sacrifice, whether it's a small sacrifice or a big sacrifice in the form of life. You might argue that sacrifice is a result of love itself.

The psychology of self-sacrifice has highlighted some of these as causes of people committing self-sacrifice;

- You feel good doing it: Everyone gets their dopamine fix in different ways; some use drugs, some have sex, and some sacrifice themselves for the sake of others. Self-sacrifice just makes you feel good; You love knowing that your sacrifices made someone happy, and it doesn't matter if those sacrifices cost you money; You feel as if you have done something good for the world, and your inner voice confirms that you are a good person. And, just as a drug addict becomes addicted to drugs, you become addicted to self-sacrifice because it makes you happy, and who doesn't want to always feel good?

- You just can't say no to people. Some people are so afraid of saying no that they will do anything for anyone. This might happen to you too; saying no to someone can make you feel guilty, selfish, bad, or hurtful, and you don't want to feel these negative emotions, so to avoid all these emotions, you end up saying yes to everything everyone asks all the time. because you can't forgive yourself if you hurt someone when you said no to them.

- Some Circumstances Made You Fall Into The Habit. Humans are so afraid of rejection that they are willing to do anything to help others. This can happen to you too: saying no to someone can make you feel guilty, selfish, bad, or mean, and you don't want to experience these unpleasant emotions, so you end up saying yes to everything everyone asks you all the time because you can't forgive yourself for hurting someone by saying no.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods are the tools, procedures, and methods for conducting a research. The research method can be defined as a process or method specially selected to resolve the problem encountered in the study. The research methodology is a series of systematic steps that a researcher takes to find the correct answer to a question related to the subject of the research.

This is a library study. Library research works with movie script, many books, articles, journals, websites, and other references to carry out this research to support this topic. Here, the writer takes the movie as an object. Therefore, this research also works in literary books, articles, magazines, websites, etc. on the topic. In this study, researchers analyze Self-Sacrifice as seen in this movie (learned from main character's family and friends keep protected for him when Harry went through the challenges and problems of life at a young age). The selfness of self-sacrifice that occurs is explained in the form of words and quotes to help and motivate the reader.

Research Design

The writer conducted this investigation using a qualitative approach. This means that the data in this research is expressed in words or quotation marks, not

numbers, figures and calculations. This research uses qualitative research and descriptive strategies. Qualitative research focuses on data in the form of words, not numbers. Descriptive research aims to explain a phenomenon accurately based on research characteristics (Tresno, 2020:19). Based on this explanation, this research will be descriptive in nature. This means that all information from the data provided has been explained. (Feeney & Noller, 1996). Therefore, the conclusion of the statement above is that the researcher collected some data from several sources related to the topic. This research includes literature research because the data collected from movie script and other related books. In this study, the sources used were primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data of this study is the movie script (screenplay) Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by Steve Kloves based on the novel by J.K Rowling. The screenplay published on 19 April 2001 with 133 pages and the movie aired on 4 November 2001 with running time 152 minutes to get a clearer portrait of the script. To support primary sources in this research, the author examines secondary materials references include books, journals, articles, websites, and previous research regarding the problem of this research, namely self-sacrifice in the movie script Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.

Data Collection

This study uses the documentation method in data collection. First, the author watched the movie read the movie script as a form of text to be analyzed read the movie script. Second, the writer watches the movie over and over again to understand any characters life challenges and learning activities that occur in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie. Then the authors analyzed the Self-Sacrifice contained in the main character of magic sufferers in the daily life of these figures, how to appreciate people who cares and live.

In addition, the author also conducted a search to collect more data and understanding about Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone and its theory. The writer uses qualitative descriptive method in this research. In order to collect the data, the writer reading the movie script, which talk about the Sacrifices of the main character Harry Potter. The data taken selectively in order to identify and describe the perspective found in the movie.

Data Analysis

Griffith's suggested analysis is used by the writers. "Analysis entails breaking anything down into its components and uncovering relationships between them that give unity and coherence to the whole". (Griffith, 1986, p. 30). As a result, analysis is a particularly valuable technique for getting a comprehensive comprehension of literary works. (Gustaman et al.) In analyzing data, the writer focused analyzing the Self-Sacrifice as Seen in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie. Because of the humanity of this research, the researcher will use Psychological Approach in conducting this research. Guerin (1992; 42) defines "a

psychological approach as viewing literature through a psychological lens. This approach is based on the premise that a person's subconscious drives, desires, and sentiments influence his or her emotions and behavior". Readers approach understanding through a psychological lens when they try to understand them. To answer the research questions in this study, in analyzing this story the writer uses a psychoanalytic approach using Carl Jung's theory. Jung's psychoanalysis includes the concept of archetypes which era is closely related to the Shadow, the Anima, and the Persona. And the writer only focuses on the story itself. So that the author concludes in this study, all data is taken from the movie script of the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by Steve Kloves using Jung's psychoanalytic theory of, Shadow, Anima and Persona.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher took this Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Script by Steve Kloves as the object of study to analyze how is Self-Sacrifice seen in this movie. Data is collected by watching the film several times, reading the screenplay, gaining a thorough understanding, and highlighting some important scenes or dialogues from the script. In this chapter, the writer analyzes the Self-Sacrifice by the characters are in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone using Carl Jung's (1875) theory. According to Jung's (1875:64) "This psychic life is the mind of our ancient ancestors; it is the way they felt and thought, the way they imagined life and the universe, humans and gods." We must specifically address three powerful archetypes that make up the self. They are the shadow, the anima, and the persona. All three are represented in literature.

Self-Sacrifice in Sincerity of Love

Unconditional love is connected with giving everything another wants or accepting him or her as they are, even to the point of sacrificing their own needs and desires (Tungka, Rorintulus, Andries, 2022:8). Based on definition above, it shows that unconditional love means when someone is ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the person they love, even to the point of sacrificing their life.

Harry nods. Dumbledore studies him thoughtfully.

DUMBLEDORE: Do you know why Professor Quirell couldn't bear to touch you, Harry? It's because of your mother. She sacrificed herself for you. And that kind of act leaves a mark.

Harry reaches up to his scar.

DUMBLEDORE: No, this kind of mark cannot be seen. It lives in your very skin. It is the very thing someone like Professor Quirrell full of hatred and greed-cannot understand. Or bear to touch.

HARRY : What is it?

DUMBLEDORE: Love, Harry, Love.

(Kloves, 2001:111).

Sincerity of Love is a part Lily Potter's sacrificed of Anima Jung's theory where Lily Potter self-sacrificed herself to saved Harry, her only son from the death curse. In this first movie Harry Potter and the philosopher's Stone, Professor Quirell was unable to touch Harry because of the protection of his Mother loving self-sacrifice. According to Jung (1875:63), The "soul-image," or living energy that motivates action, is called the anima. Our inner or soul life is connected to the Anima. Not soul in the metaphysical sense of something being outside of our body, but soul in the sense of the inner power within us that gives us life. Naturally, the boy's initial impression of his mother forms the basis of the Anima, which subsequently changes as a result of his relationship to more developed romantic relationships. In both the inner and outer realms, the Anima is typically referred to in the singular. That is to say, a woman would usually project more than one animus onto her life, but a guy would typically project his anima onto only one woman at a time. Based on the argument provided above, it is possible to conclude that a mother's sincere love for her child lives on even if one soul dies. The author discovers that James Potter and Harry Potter were scheduled to be cursed on Halloween, but Voldemort planned to uphold his vow to Severus Snape. Lily did not have to die because she deliberately sacrificed herself. By protecting her kid, she kept the love-magic at bay for an entire year. Mother is willing to sacrifice everything she has, even her life, for the sake of her child's life. Nothing can beat a mother's sacrifice, so Harry become famous as the boy who lived after the dark wizard tries to kill him. Harry didn't understand why Professor Quirrell couldn't touch him. However, Dumbledore explained to him that it was because of Lily Potter, his lovely mother sacrificed her life to protect Harry from the death curse and leaving a scar on Harry's forehead. Dumbledore noted that it was not an ordinary scar, it was a scar that could not be seen and it had lived with Harry since he was a baby and it came from Love of Lily Potter.

Self-Sacrifice in Willingness to make Commitment

Commitment is a part of someone's psychological state that occurs consciously. It means that commitment occurs when someone is fully aware of one's statements and doings (Endrawati, Mogeia and Maukar, 2022). If you are going to be truly committed then you have to be willing to make sacrifices. Furthermore, Commitment is a broad concept that refers to devoting oneself to something for an extended period of time. It can occur in a variety of contexts, including job, a life decision, a cause, a new city, or a romance. We are all aware with commitment concerns in family and friend relationships. It is possible that you are afraid to commit or that you have been with someone who does

They all jump. Neville rises from an armchair.

NEVILLE : You're sneaking out again, aren't you?

HARRY : Now, Neville, listen...

NEVILLE : No! I won't let you. You'll get Gryffindor in trouble again. I'll...I'll fight you! You were the ones who told me I had to stand up to people!

RON : To people. Not us.

Neville raises his fists. Unfortunately, his teddy bear pyjamas somewhat undermine the intended effect.

HERMIONE: Neville. I'm really, really sorry about this. (raising her wand) Petrificus Totalus!

Instantly, Neville's arms and legs snap to his sides. He SWAYS...then FALLS FLAT...only his eyes moving, staring at them in horror. Harry and Ron look a little horrified too. (Kloves, 2001:95).

The writer found that Neville Longbottom's sacrificed is a part of Jungian Shadow. The shadow represents our dark side, the qualities of ourselves that we do not wish to overcome (Jung 1875:63). Jung's primary concern was human development, not their particular pleasures. He believes that each individual is called to achieve a certain destiny, and he works hard to help them focus on that goal and avoid distractions. In fact, he saw neurosis as a way for us to avoid confrontation with our fate and the existential issues related to death, purpose, and belonging. The shadow is an aspect of our unconscious that consists of our repressed desires, ideas, impulses, mistakes, and shortcomings. It's a cognitive blind spot in our minds, an undercurrent of who we are that we completely ignore.

Neville Longbottom is a quiet and shy character. He doesn't dare to do anything so he is considered an unlucky child. Neville with bravely try to stopped Harry, Ron and Hermione when the three of them tried to leave the Gryffindor common room to find out the philosopher's stone which they thought was being targeted by Professor Snape. However, the rule of Hogwarts School are exists that no one students wander around at night, so Neville tries bravely to fight his friends who try to leave, he intends to ensure that the incident where Gryffindor is in trouble would not happen again. But Hermione deliberately apologized and demonstrated a Petrificus Totalus's magic spell on Neville. The Petrificus Totalus spell is used to restrict movement and lose control of the opponent's body or the target it is aimed at. When this spell is cast correctly, the opponent will become stiff and unable to move at all, as if they were petrified. Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that Neville sacrificed himself to Harry, Ron and Hermione under Hermione's Petrificus Totalus magic spell with an act willing to make commitment to maintain the good name of Gryffindor house, he stopped Harry Ron and Hermione for their good and safety so then they would not be punished again by Professor McGonagall. He sacrificed himself not being able to move and freezing then he lost control, so he can't stop them.

DUMBLEDORE: And finally...it takes a great deal of bravery to stand up to our enemies, but even more to stand up to our friends. I therefore award 10 points to...Mr. Neville Longbottom.

As the room ROARS and the HOURGLASSES shift, a stunned Neville accepts wild slaps on the back.

(Kloves, 2001:114).

The quote above shows that Professor Dumbledore appreciates Neville's courage who tried to stop his friends for their safety. Neville, who was surprised by his role, received a lot of compliment from his Gryffindor friends. Sometimes making sacrifices with friends to fight enemies is important and happens often. But sacrificing against friends over enemies is more valuable and rare.

Self-Sacrifice in Willingness to take a Risk

Sacrificing means accepting risk for what is done, as the story of the bird shows (Tungka, Rorintulus, Andries, 2022:19). Whatever is sacrificed, sacrifice is a mental process. We not only let go of something we like or do something we don't like, but also allow our souls to process with the dynamics of taste created from that process. Risk taking is defined as any consciously or unconsciously controlled behaviour with a perceived uncertainty about the outcome, as well as the potential advantages or costs to one's or others' physical, economic, or psychosocial well-being (Trimpop 1994:2). According to the definition above, risk taking mostly relates to insuring oneself against potential loss and calculating the costs and benefits as accurately as feasible. Furthermore, ambiguity in risk-taking behaviour exists not only in the likelihood of an outcome occurrence, which indicates that it could happen, but also in the perceived probability of its outcome value, which suggests that "it might be useless."

HARRY : Wait a minute...

(pointing to the Queen)

She's made the same mistake I always make. If I go there, she has to take me, and the King is exposed!

Ron nods, but it's clear he doesn't share Harry's enthusiasm.

RON : There's just one problem with that. It's you that has to go on, Harry. I know it. Not me. Not Hermione. You.

HARRY : No, Ron...

HERMIONE : What is it?

HARRY : He's going to sacrifice himself.

HERMIONE : No. There has to be another way!

RON : Do you want to stop Snape from getting the stone or not! (turning to Harry) You understand, right, Harry? Once I make my move, the Queen will take me. Then you're free to check the King.

(Kloves, 2001:102).

Based on the quote above, the writer found that it is important for someone to make a sacrifice to have control and to know the response to be received. Sacrifice is made out of risk taking as truly best friend. Ronald Weasley's sacrifice is a part of Jungian theory's the Persona. Persona itself according to Jung (1875:63) is the image we present to others. It is the mask we wear to the outside world; it may not reflect who we really are. A persona (or mask) is the outer appearance we present to the world. This hides our true personality, and Jung called it the "conformity" archetype. Carl Jung defined Persona as the elements of our personality that we show to the world to adapt to social situations and personal comfort.

Based on the explanation above, this is a person's public face or role that he presents to others as someone other than himself. However, problems can arise when a person overly identifies with their Persona, unable to differentiate between their professional role and their authentic self. Ron, Harry and Hermione have to go through the challenges of a chess game that is not ordinary chess but magic chess that can move and take victims. Here, through Ron's intelligence in playing chess, he plays chess intelligently and wisely, but there is a challenge where Ron has to sacrifice himself that he would not continue the journey to find the philosopher's stone. Ron realized that only Harry could continue the journey. The game will make a move where Ron sacrifices himself to be taken by the Queen so that Harry can freely pass the chess game. Ronald Weasley as one of Harry's best friend, He did have to sacrifice himself as the knight, which meant that his pals Harry and Hermione had to leave him behind after they won the game. Only Harry and Hermione moved to the next chamber after winning the chess game because Ron was unable to make it. The film *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is when Ron first proves that he is the perfect friend for Harry. His confidence needed some work, but when it came down to helping his friends, he demonstrated that he was willing to put his life on the line.

Self-Sacrifice in Willingness to tell Lies

Harry Potter as the boy who lived, he is brave in any case. Everything that is forbidden makes Harry curious and wants to find out more information about that and of course this field will be violated by him. Harry is known as a child who is not afraid of anything.

VOICE (O.S.) : Use the boy.

Harry glances about in horror as the DARK VOICE echoes. Quirrell turns, eyes Harry.

QUIRRELL : Come here, Potter.

Quirrell points to the mirror. As Harry steps in front, he sees himself, looking pale and scared. Then, slowly, his reflection SMILES, puts its hand in its pocket, and pulls out a BLOOD-RED STONE. Harry's own eyes widen- in mixture of stunned disbelief and fear. Struggling to control his expressions, he shuts his eyes briefly...as if making a wish...lets out a breath, and opens them once again. His reflection WINKS, returns the stone to its pocket and, to Harry's amazement...it DROPS HEAVILY into his own: He's gotten the Stone.

QUIRRELL : (studying him) What is it? What do you see?

HARRY : I...I'm shaking hands with Dumbledore. I...I've won the House Cup.

VOICE (O.S.) : He lies.

QUIRRELL : Tell me the truth! What do you see!

VOICE (O.S.) : Let me speak to him.

(Kloves, 2001:105-106).

Based on the quotation above, the writer concluded that Harry's sacrificed himself to telling liar to protect the philosopher's stone. This kind of sacrificed is a part of the Shadow Carl Jung's theory of archetypes. Shadow Carl Jung's expression for the dark and unpleasant qualities of the self that exist in the subconscious. A person's natural tendency is to reject the image and project it onto another person or object. (Jung's, 1875:357). When Harry meets Professor Quirrell, Voldemort tells Quirrell to use Harry to find out where the philosopher's stone is. Quirrell uses a mirror where the mirror can show something that we want, dream of or what we are looking for. Harry looked at the mirror. He was surprised to find that the Philosopher's Stone was in his right trouser pocket. He immediately lied when Quirrell asked what Harry saw in the mirror. Harry lies that he shook hands with Dumbledore and he won the house cup. But in an instant, Voldemort knew the lie and tried to kill Harry through Professor Quirrell.

CONCLUSION

This study contains a variety of findings that not only contribute to the research being conducted, but also provide many lessons for every human being, particularly our life journey, which sometimes presents challenges that we must accept in order to be willing and sincere, as depicted in the film Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. As raised in this study, namely self-sacrifice, which the characters in this movie, each minor or major characters sacrificed themselves to

protect the main character here, they are Lily Potter as Harry's mother sacrificed her life to protect her only son; Ronald Weasley as Harry's best friend sacrificed himself to making Harry's free and continued to look the philosopher's stone; Neville Longbottom as Harry friend in Gryffindor house sacrificed himself of being cursed by trying to stopped them escape the room; and finally the writer also found that Harry Potter as the main character sacrificed himself protected the philosopher's stone and the entire Hogwarts students and teachers.

There are 4 things related to sacrificed self-sacrifice in characters on Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie divided into 3 archetypes, namely the anima includes self-sacrifice in Sincerity of Love, then the shadow includes self-sacrifice in Willingness to make commitment t and self-sacrifice in Willingness to tell lies and the last is the persona, includes self-sacrifice in Willingness to take a risk, which is seen of the main character Harry Potter and his family and friends based on the self-sacrifice psychological understanding by Carl Jung's theory, the anima, shadow and persona that compose the self. Through these findings, it can be concluded that the sacrifice strength is a benchmark for how valuable are sacrificed felt by the main character and experienced by the main character's family and friends is in Self-sacrifice as seen in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone movie by Steve Kloves based on the novel by J.K. Rowling.

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