

THE INTER-TEXTUAL STUDY BETWEEN NOVELS THE FELLOWSHIP OF RING BY J.R.R. TOLKIEN AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE BY J.K. ROWLING

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menemukan unsur intrinsik di dalam novel *The Fellowship of Ring* dan *The Philosopher's Stone*, prinsip hubungan intertekstual dan ekspansi cerita di dalam novel *The Philosopher's Stone*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan studi ini adalah menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa kalimat, paragraf, dan ujaran yang ada di dalam kedua novel dan dianalisis menggunakan teori inter-textual dari Kristeva. Unsur intrinsic yang terdapat di dalam kedua novel berupa tema, alur, tokoh dan penokohan, latar, dan simbol. Kedua novel memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan dalam unsur intrinsic. Persamaan terdapat pada tema cerita, bagian alur, tokoh dan penokohan. Perbedaan terdapat pada latar dan bagian akhir cerita. Prinsip hubungan intertekstual kedua novel ditemukan. Yaitu penyerapan karya dan mosaik kutipan. Ditemukan juga ekspansi cerita pada novel *The Philosopher's Stone*. Cerita dalam novel *The Philosopher's Stone* ditemukan ekspansi dalam hal penambahan karakter baru, alur dan latar.

Kata Kunci

The Fellowship of Ring, *The Philosopher's Stone*, Teori Inter-textual

Introduction

Literature arises from a combination of social reality in the environment with the creativity of the author and then the author can produce the literature as literary work. The author of literary work uses their imagination and also idea to create their works. In the creation of new literary works, the author creates an interrelationship between text in separate works with his own thoughts, ideas, and aesthetic concepts. In other words, the later author cannot be separated from other previous texts as well as the texts that stand surround them, which means that the texts of previous inspire the creation of new literary work. Previous

literary works play a great role in the creation, the author can approve or against that previous literary work (Endraswara, 2003, p. 131).

A new literary work inspired by previous works has interrelationship between texts. The interrelationship is not only limited to cultural value, but also in the sense of creating literary works in a certain period of time. There is no original works in the real sense whenever the work is written; it cannot be created in cultural emptiness (Barthes, 1990, p. 18). Teeuw (1983, p. 65) add there is no literary works created in an empty state without another reference.

Inter-textual study between two literary works can be carried out. Inter-textual study is intended as a study of a number of literary work texts that are thought to have certain forms of relationships, such as, the historical similarities between one and another (Jabrohim, 2012, p. 136). Besides, inter-textual study is done to find the intrinsic or the extrinsic elements that exist in the previous and new literary works. Then, the new literary work is predicted as a reaction, absorption, or transformation from other works. When writing his work, an author must have been influenced by other works, so it cannot be denied that the creation of text in one literary work texts can be inspired by other literary works. However, the author does not merely copy the texts, but she/he develops or re-models it into a new work with different languages and styles.

In the inter-textual study, the important concept is the hypogram. Hypogram is the main capital in literature which delivers the literary work texts. Riffaterre (1978, p. 6) says a hypogram is a text that becomes the base for creating new literary works texts. Therefore, the principle applied to give the full meaning of a text must be discussed in relation to the text that becomes the hypogram. It is not limited to certain literary works, but literary works in general, including novels.

There are two novels that are assumed to have interrelationship between texts, namely Fellowship of Ring novel (afterwards abbreviated FR) and The Philosopher's Stone novel (afterwards abbreviated PS). Although both novels are written by the authors from the same country, that is England, it has a fairly long span of years publishing FR was published in 1954 while PS was published in 1997, so FR is considered as PS's hypogram. Related to inter-textual study, it is interesting to trace the connection between those two novels through the intrinsic elements analysis. Therefore, the objective of this article is to find if there are similarities and/or differences between both. From the similarities and differences of the intrinsic elements in the two novels it can be drawn if the two novels have inter-textual relationships and this study was conducted to prove Barthers' statement that a text cannot be created in cultural emptiness and there must be an earlier text that inspires. Barthes' statement

is supported by Kristeva cited in Jabrohim (2012, p.154) which says that a text has a relationship with another text because a text is created based on the previous text as a background. Furthermore, this article aimed to reveal whether PS was inspired by PS as the previous text.

Methodology

In analyzing inter-textual in *The Fellowship of Ring* abbreviated as FR and *The Philosopher's Stone* abbreviated as PS, the writer used a descriptive method because this study explained and interpreted the data from intrinsic elements in two novels. Descriptive method was used to describe the words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs in the novels which indicate the intrinsic elements and connected it into the inter-textual principle based on Kristeva's theory.

In collecting the data, the writer repeatedly read the novel FR and PS to get full understanding about the content in the novels, find out the intrinsic elements in both novels, the writer noted the sentences, paragraphs and utterances in FR and PS that describes the intrinsic elements as the data for analysis.

In analyzing the data, the writer classifying the data based on intrinsic elements criteria, analyzing the similarities and differences of intrinsic elements, categorizing the intrinsic elements into the inter-textual principle of Kristeva's theory, and identifying the expansion of story in PS used the intrinsic elements data.

Finding and Interpretations

1. The Intrinsic Elements in FR and PS

There are five intrinsic elements found in the both novels, they are themes, plots, characters and characterization, setting, and symbol. These intrinsic elements are very important to review because the reader can see the relations between the two novels in it. Moreover, it can trace the text hypogram as well.

The theme in FR and PS show the similarity, it is a struggle against the evil. FR fights against the evil power from a ring that has become a seizure for many creatures, while PS fights against the evil wizards who are trying to steal the philosopher's stone. This is drawn from following statements.

“It is far more powerful than I ever dared to think at first, so powerful that in the end it would utterly overcome anyone of mortal race who possessed it. It would possess him.” (FR, p. 44)

What I want more than anything else in the world at the moment, he thought, is to find the Stone before Quirrell does. (PS, p. 234)

Meanwhile, the plot of the story in FR and PS has similarities concerning the main character, a young man. A young man in FR is Frodo Baggins, while a young man in PS is Harry Potter. Both characters have mission to stop the evil. In FR, Frodo must destroy a ring targeted by an evil wizard named Sauron, while in PS, Harry must stop an evil wizard named Lord Voldemort who wants a philosopher's stone stored in the magic school. The stages of plot in both novels show the events in sequence, starting from the introductory section to the resolution section.

There are several characters in the story. However, not all characters in the story have core position in both novels. From the intrinsic elements, the main character and supporting characters are found. The characterizations are found in form of protagonist and antagonist. The main character in FR is Frodo Baggins and the supporting characters are Sam Gamgee, Gandalf “The Witch” and Sauron. The main character in PS is Harry Potter and the supporting characters are Ron Weasley, Hermione Granger, Prof. Albus Dumbledore and Lord Voldemort.

Setting of place becomes the dominant in the story of FR and PS. FR is set in a fictional world named Middle-earth. There are several place settings, namely The Shire, Rivendell and Anduin. PS is set in real world, England, and fictional worlds, Hogwarts Wizardry Academy.

Both of the novels contain also the symbol as the conflict source of the story. The symbol used in the FR is a ring and in PS is a philosopher's stone. The Ring represents a power - power to control and influence things and other people. The ring is a conflict for anyone who wants the power to rule the world. So, those who are obsessed will do anything to get it. This is shown in Saruman’s statement below.

“Why not? The Ruling Ring? If we could command that, then the Power would pass to us. That is in truth why I brought you here. For I have many eyes in my service, and I believe that you know where this precious thing now lies”. (FR. P. 260)

In PS, the Philosopher's Stone is a symbol of the power - it is similar to the ring. In the story, the power of the stone is can create the potion of eternity (Elixir of Life). This is what Hermione learned about the stone from a book in the Hogwarts library. This can be in the following excerpted.

She pushed the book toward them, and Harry and Ron read: The ancient study of alchemy is concerned with making the Philosopher's Stone, a legendary substance with astonishing powers. The stone will transform any metal into pure gold. It also produces the Elixir of Life, which will make the drinker immortal. (PS. p. 176)

2. The Inter-textual Principle between FR and PS

From the similarities and differences in intrinsic elements, the two novels have inter-textual relationships; the following is the principles of inter-textual based on Kristeva's theory are found in FR and PS.

a) The Absorption of Work

The absorption of work is found between FR and PS as the inter-textual principle. This can be seen from the similarity in intrinsic elements, namely themes, character and characterization and plots

The theme of FR and PS is against the evil but the cause is different. In FR evil power come from The Ring while PS is caused by the secret power in a philosopher's stone and the evil wizard wants it. It is stated in following dialogue.

"who could have harmed the One Ring, the Ruling Ring, for that was made by Sauron himself."(FR, p. 61)

"The Philosopher's Stone! Of course -- the Elixir of Life! But I don't understand who --"

Furthermore, absorption is discovered on creating characters in FR and PS. In FR, the characters are Frodo Baggins, Gandalf and Sauron, whereas in PS there are Harry Potter, Prof. Dumbledore and Voldemort.

The main character, Frodo, is similar to Harry. Frodo and Harry are depicted as innocent young men. The background of these two characters is clear. Either Frodo or Harry is an orphan. Their parents have passed away. They live together with their uncle or aunt. The excerpt below supports this.

*Anyway: there was this Mr. Frodo left **an orphan** and stranded, as you might say, among those queer Bucklanders, being brought up anyhow in Brandy Hall. (FR, p. 23)*

*"is that last night Voldemort turned up in Godric's Hollow. He went to find the Potters. The rumor is that **Lily and James Potter are -- are -- that they're -- dead.**"(PS, p. 9)*

The supporting character named Gandalf in FR has similarities in appearances to the supporting character in PS named Prof. Dumbledore. They are good wizards and close to the main character, Frodo and Harry. The last character absorption is the antagonist character. It is reflected in the following excerpt.

An old man was driving it all alone. He wore a tall pointed blue hat, a long grey cloak, and a silver scarf. He had a long white beard and bushy eyebrows that stuck out beyond the brim of his hat. (FR, p. 25)

He was tall, thin, and very old, judging by the silver of his hair and beard, which were both long enough to tuck into his belt. He was wearing long robes, a purple cloak that swept the ground, and high-heeled, buckled boots. (PS, p. 6)

Sauron in FR has something in common with Voldemort in PS. These antagonist characters have the same desire to have The Ring in FR and the Philosopher's Stone in PS. At the beginning of the story, these two characters are introduced through a story from mouth to mouth. They are believed to have an extraordinary evil power and it is difficult to defeat. It is reflected in the following quotes.

"It seemed that the evil power in Mirkwood had been driven out by the White Council only to reappear in greater strength in the old strongholds of Mordor. The Dark Tower had been rebuilt, it was said. From there the power was spreading far and wide, and away far east and south there were wars and growing fear." (FR, p.44)

"I know you haven't, said Professor McGonagall, sounding half exasperated, half admiring. "But, you're different. Everyone knows you're the only one You-Know-oh, all right, Voldemort, was frightened of." "You flatter me," said Dumbledore calmly. "Voldemort had powers I will never have." (PS, p. 8)

The absorption occurs in an object which has a super-power. In FR, The Ring is a symbol of power that is a conflict for anyone who is obsessed with power. In PS, the Philosopher's Stone is a symbol of magic power that makes evil wizard intends to steal it. The stone is kept in a room at Hogwarts and it is heavily guarded. The presence of the philosopher's stone shows that PS absorbed a symbol in the story from the FR story. It is become a conflict against the evil. It is described in the following dialogue.

'In Eregion long ago many Elven - rings were made, magic rings as you call them, and they were, of course, of various kinds: some more potent and some less. The lesser rings were on yes says in the craft before it was full - grown, and to the Elven - smiths they were but trifles – yet still to my mind dangerous for mortals. But the Great Rings, the Rings of Power, they were perilous. (FR, p. 47)

"The dog must be guarding Flamel's Philosopher's Stone! I bet he asked Dumbledore to keep it safe for him, because they're friends and he knew someone was after it, that's why he wanted the Stone moved out of Gringotts!" (PS, p. 176)

The next absorption found in the plot of story; between FR and PS have similarity in the structure of plot. The plot is arranged in sequence from beginning to end. The following is the plot chart for FR and PS.

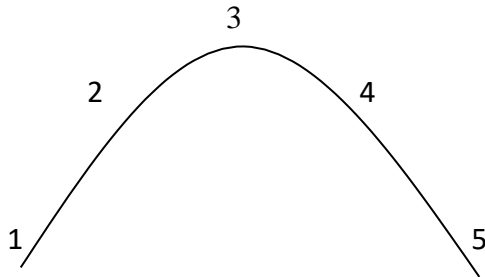


Figure 1. Story Plot

Note:

1. Introduction
2. Rising Action
3. Climax
4. Falling Action
5. Resolution

b) Mosaic of Excerpt

The inter-textual principle found between FR and PS is Mosaic of Excerpt. This means sections in the plot of story indicate the section is imitation or against. There are events in PS relates to FR.

In the introductory section, FR and PS introduce the main character. FR introduces Frodo as the main character. Frodo is adopted by Bilbo and they live together in Bag End at Hobbiton. In PS, Harry is the main character. He is entrusted to the Dursley family because he does not have any relatives to take care and raise him. Finally, Dumbledore was to leave him to the Dursley family after his parents passed away. The following statements support this.

When Bilbo was ninety-nine he adopted Frodo as his heir, and brought him to live at Bag End; and the hopes of the Sackville- Bagginses were finally dashed.(FR, p. 21)

"I've come to bring Harry to his aunt and uncle. They're the only family he has left now." Said Dumbledore.(PS, p. 9)

In the rising action section, the sections in the PS have similarities to those in FR, in the birthday moment. In FR, Bilbo is one hundred eleven years old and Harry is eleven years old. This looks like a fake section produced by the author of the PS. This is stated in the following line.

Today is my one hundred and eleventh birthday: I am eleventy- one today! (FR, p. 29)

One minute to go and he'd be eleven. Thirty seconds... twenty ... ten...nine -- maybe he'd wake Dudley up, just to annoy him -- three... two...one...(PS, p. 34)

In the climax section, Prof. Quirrell in PS opens his turban and the character of Voldemort reveals himself. In FR the climax section occurs when one of the Fellowship members, Boromir, wants to take The Ring from Frodo's hand. It can be concluded that an evil figure can possibly come from the closest person. This can be drawn in the following citation.

'Come, come, my friend!' said Boromir in a softer voice. 'Why not get rid of it? Why not be free of your doubt and fear? You can lay the blame on me, if you will. You can say that I was too strong and took it by force. For I am too strong for you, halfling,' he cried; and suddenly he sprang over the stone and leaped at Frodo. (FR, p. 399)

Harry would have screamed, but he couldn't make a sound. Where there should have been a back to Quirrell's head, there was a face, the most terrible face Harry had ever seen. It was chalk white with glaring red eyes and slits for nostrils, like a snake.(PS, p. 236)

In the falling action section, FR shows Frodo, influenced by Boromir to submit the ring to him. It is similar to PS. Harry is influenced by Voldemort to hand over the philosopher's. However, Frodo and Harry refuse to hand over The Ring and also the Philosopher's Stone. The refusal makes Boromir and Voldemort want to kill them. It is reflected in the following conversations.

'No! no!' cried Frodo. 'The Council laid it upon me to bear it.'

'It is by our own folly that the Enemy will defeat us,' cried Boromir. 'How it angers me! Fool! Obstinate fool! Running wil fully to death and ruining our cause. If any mortals have claim to the Ring, it is the men of Nu'menor, and not Halflings. It is not yours save by unhappy chance. It might have been mine. It should be mine. Give it to me!'(FR, p. 399)

*Now give me the Stone, unless you want her to have died in vain."
"NEVER!"*

*Harry sprang toward the flame door, but Voldemort screamed "SEIZE HIM!" and the next second, Harry felt Quirrell's hand close on his wrist.
"Then kill him, fool, and be done!" screeched Voldemort. (PS, p. 237)*

The resolution section is the ending of story. In this section the story of FR ends with the broken up of Fellowship. The ring is still in Frodo's hand. He finally decides to take The Ring to Mordor by himself and destroys it there. In PS the end of the story is the moment of destruction of the Philosopher's Stone by Prof. Dumbledore, and Voldemort is defeated. This is stated in the following dialogues.

*'Now, Sam,' said Frodo, 'don't hinder me! The others will be coming back at any minute. If they catch me here, I shall have to argue and explain, and I shall never have the heart or the chance to get off. But I must go at once. It's the only way.'
'Of course it is,' answered Sam. 'But not alone. I'm coming too, or neither of us isn't going. I'll knock holes in all the boats first.'* (FR, p. 406)

*"Destroyed?" said Harry blankly. "But your friend -- Nicolas Flamel --"
"Oh, you know about Nicolas?" said Dumbledore, sounding quite delighted.
"You did do the thing properly, didn't you? Well, Nicolas and I have had a little chat, and agreed it's all for the best." (PS, p. 239)*

c) The Expansion of the Story

PS is an expansion of the FR. From the intrinsic elements, it is found the theme of the story chosen by the author of PS is continuing. The author of HP made the different in presenting the story. . The author of HP made the different in presenting the story. The author of PS presents a number of supporting characters. The characters are Hermione and Ron.

In addition, the author of PS adds a female character named Hermione Granger. The character is presented to help Harry fights against the evil with her magic skills. The quote below supports this.

"This isn't magic -- it's logic -- a puzzle. A lot of the greatest wizards haven't got an ounce of logic, they'd be stuck in here forever." (PS, p. 230)

There is a new idea in the story of PS. The author writing the story of wizards is not new, but she pours it in the plot of the story. In PS, there is really new fancy thing found. It is Quidditch game. The game is described in following dialogue.

*"So what is Quidditch?"
"It's our sport. Wizard sport. It's like -- like soccer in the Muggle world -- everyone follows Quidditch -- played up in the air on broomsticks and there's four balls -- sorta hard ter explain the rules." (PS, p. 70)*

Furthermore, the expansion of the story in PS is found in the setting of the story. The author of PS presents the opening of the story set in the England. It is a setting that really exists and not fantasy.

The other setting is a magic school called the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. This is stated in the following excerpt.

The narrow path had opened suddenly onto the edge of a great black take. Perched atop a high mountain on the other side, its windows sparkling in the starry sky, was a vast castle with many turrets and towers. (PS, p. 90)

Basically, the setting above described by Rowling has a real human life. It is just as a usual place in the real world and school settings occur in more advanced times. The setting of FR is very different from the settings of PS. The setting of FR looks more like an ancient era that only shows a rural atmosphere and travel from the forests while the setting of PS looks more modern.

There is a difference at the end of the story between FR and PS. In FR, Frodo has to continue his journey with Sam. They left the Fellowship and the story continues onto the next series of novel. In PS, the story ends completely. Philosopher's stone is destroyed and the evil is defeated. This shows that the story in FR is not fully continued in PS. The author of the Philosopher's Stone finishes the story despite the similarities of events along the storyline. She re-model the story to look different from its hypogram. She shows the contradiction as a form of creativity in the process of producing a new work.

d) Interpretation

The finding in this study, "The Inter-textual Study between Fellowship of Ring Novel by J.R.R. Tolkien and The Philosopher's Novel by J.K Rowling, there are intrinsic elements found in both novel, they are; theme, plot, character and characterization, setting, and symbol.

There are two inter-textual principles found between FR and PS they are absorption of works and mosaic of excerpt. The first inter-textual principle is absorption of work. PS as the next literary work absorbs several intrinsic elements from FR, that are; theme, plot, character and characterization. The second inter-textual principle between FR and PS is a mosaic of excerpt. It is found the similarities the events of plot. There events are shown by the two novels starting from the introduction section to the resolution section (from beginning until the end of story). Unconsciously, the events that occur in PS story are the excerpted from FR.

From the absorption and mosaic of excerpt found, it does not mean that the PS copied FR works. It just continues the story in FR and it is experiencing the expansion of story. The new idea is found, set by the author. The expansion of story in PS is the development form of work.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that *The Fellowship of Ring* (FR) has the inter-textual relation to *The Philosopher's Stone* (PS). FR contributes the intrinsic elements to the writing of the story in PS. The intrinsic elements found in FR and PS. They are theme, plot and character, characterization, setting and symbol. The similarities and differences of the intrinsic elements are found in both novels. The similarities are found in the theme, plot and character and characterization while the differences occur in the setting and the end of the story.

The similarities and differences of intrinsic elements found between the novels indicate the inter-textual principles. They are the absorption of work and mosaic of excerpt. The absorption is done by PS on the intrinsic elements in the FR story. They are themes, plot, character and characterization. The other inter-textual principle is mosaic of excerpt. It indicates that there are sections of plot excerpted in PS taken from FR.

Even though PS was inspired by FR, that does not mean PS merely copy the FR work but PS expand the story by adding the characters in the story, adding the new idea in the story, presenting the different setting in the story and presenting the different ending of story.

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