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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF HERO ARCHETYPE IN THE EXAMPLE OF HARRY POTTER

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Abstract: This article examines the characteristics of the hero archetype and how the hero archetype helps humanity choose between good and evil, action and inaction, powerlessness and free will. In this case, Harry Potter is embodied as a shining example of the hero archetype. Literary aspects of the hero archetype are revealed through extensive analysis and vivid examples through the discourse of the work.

Key words: Hero archetype, Harry Potter, fantasy fiction, courage, archetypal interpretation, heroism, Mark and Pearson's theories, Campbell's theories, Berndt and Steveker's theories

Аннотация: В этой статье исследуются уникальные характеристики архетипа героя и то, как архетип героя помогает человечеству выбирать между добром и злом, действием и бездействием, бессилием и свободой воли. В данном случае Гарри Поттер воплощен как яркий пример архетипа героя. Литературные аспекты архетипа героя раскрываются путем обширного анализа и ярких примеров через дискурс произведения.

Ключевые слова: архетип героя, Гарри Поттер, фэнтези, мужество, архетипическая интерпретация, героизм, теории Марка и Пирсона, теории Кэмпбелла, теории Берндта и Стивкера.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola qahramon arxetipining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganiladi va qahramon arxetipi insoniyatga ezgulik va yovuzlik, faollik va harakatsizlik, kuchsizlik va iroda erkinligi orasida tanlov qilishda qanday yordam berishini ifodalaydi. Bunday holda, Garri Potter qahramon arxetipining yorqin na'munasi sifatida gavdalantiriladi. Qahramon arxetipining adabiy jihatlari asar diskursi orqali qilingan keng tahlillar va yorqin misollar vositasida ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qahramon arxetipi, Garri Potter, fantastika, jasorat, arxetipik talqin, qahramonlik, Mark va Pirson nazariyalari, Kempbell nazariyalari, Berndt va Stivker nazariyalari

Introduction

According to Campbell, a hero is explained as a person who devotes or sacrifices his or her life to a great thing which is greater than themselves. If that's true, it's no wonder so much fantasy fiction revolves around heroes and heroines. A true hero strives to improve the world in which he lives. These ideas are also proven by Mark and Pearson. They explained that the protagonist wants to make the world a better place. His or her underlying fears lack the power to persevere and assert themselves. The general interest of their world is one of their central concerns. They never turn their backs on wrongdoing and have what it takes to put things right. They do what they are supposed to do, even if it is a difficult task. In addition, heroes will be electrocuted by the opportunity to correct mistakes. According to Mark and Pearson, heroes recognize an injustice or problem and simply accept the opportunity to do what is necessary to correct it. In either case, the hero is strengthened by trials, resentful of injustice, and responds swiftly and decisively to difficulties and opportunities. Heroes are obligated to help those in need. They are the instinctive guardians of those whom they regard as innocent, fragile, or legally unable to help themselves. As well as being an extraordinary hero, he is also humble and unpretentious. Mark and Pearson describe this phenomenon as paradoxical. They usually think of themselves as just doing their job, not as heroes.

Literature review

Berndt and Steveker argue that heroes throw in sympathy and compassion, and do not arise solely from physical strength, dominance, or superior power of any kind. Sympathy and compassion are what Harry lacked during his time at the Dursleys, and are the reason why it only begins to flourish when he makes his first true friends at Hogwarts. He says he wants to be sorted into Gryffindor and is afraid of being sorted into Slytherin. Hermione tells him that Headmaster Dumbledore is in Gryffindor and Ron tells him that his brother is also in Gryffindor, and no wonder, Harry wants to be classified in the same house as her. For this reason, during the rounds at the Sorting Ceremony, Harry grabbed the end of the stool and thought not to be in Slytherin. He was so overjoyed that he scarcely noticed the loudest cheer of any other first year.

Harry always tries to do well in school, but he never cares about being number one in his class. He is resembled as a talented young wizard, and he is not like Hermione, the clever cookie who always knows everything. But Harry is never jealous of her skill and knowledge. His morale is only boosted by being surrounded by friends and away from the Dursley family.

It is also essential to note that Pearson's warrior archetype determines the same characteristics as the hero archetype. According to her, a warrior wants to make the world a better place. In addition to this, he can be brave, clever, and resourceful. Warrior myths teach us how human courage and struggle can overcome evil. According to Pearson, a warrior is willing to risk his life for the sake of principle and does not hurt anyone needlessly. In short, the warrior always saves the day and fights for something beyond his petty self-interest.

Discussion

Throughout all seven novels, Harry summons the courage to face the task at hand, defeating the villainous Voldemort and his evil accomplices. In Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, he enlists the help of his friends to discover Professor Quirrell's intentions and obtain the Philosopher's Stone, which Voldemort is willing to use to create the Elixir of Life and restore his body. In the second novel, he ventures into a secret chamber that requires skill to find and enter, preventing the Slytherin heir from returning and destroying it. He saved Ginny Weasley's life by killing Tom Riddle's journal and a basilisk. In Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, Harry unmasks Peter Pettigrew disguised as Ron's pet rat, Scabbers and helped their godfather Sirius to escape after learning they had revealed their whereabouts to Voldemort. In Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, Harry goes through several trials. At the Triwizard Tournament, he has his first task to outrun a real dragon and steal an egg. In the second task, he rescues Ron from the lake, as well as Hermione and Fleur's sister. The third task takes him through a labyrinth full of traps, dangerous beasts, and malevolent enchantments. Unfortunately, he was unable to save Cedric Diggory from Voldemort's killing curse, but managed to escape and everyone knew that he was back and that Peter Pettigrew was alive and helping him. He also discovered that an impostor would be a tool for the defence against the Dark Arts teacher.

In the second chapter of the first novel, Harry visits the zoo with the Dursleys. A large snake in the terrarium caught his attention. Harry stepped his foot in front of the tank and looked carefully at the snake. He would not have been surprised if it died of boredom - no one except stupid people tapping their fingers on the glass all day trying to disturb it. It was worse than the closet in his bedroom where Aunt Petunia was just banging on his door to wake him up. He feels sorry for the snake that clearly does not have a better life than he does. Feelings of pity and compassion overwhelm him, and he unintentionally casts a spell that erases the terrarium's glass, allowing the snake to escape prison. In some ways, Harry was content with his life. Moreover, when Harry first visits Gringotts, he finds out that his parents had left him a small fortune. Never having pocket money, he finds a safe at Gringotts full of wizard gold. He is transitioning from rags to riches, but he still does not invest much in money, he is neither wasteful nor economical for it. He does not really care about being rich. He does not think and boast of his wealth ever. However, his best friend Ron is not rich and cannot afford all the magic trinkets he wants. In several times, when Harry realizes this, he buys Ron a snack from the food-trolley on the Hogwarts Express Train, or buys Ron an Omnicular in his Cup of Quidditch World. By chance, Harry finds himself famous in the wizarding world and everyone becomes aware of his name. At first, Harry could not understand what he owed his celebrity status to. The sense of importance is exciting and new to him, but when he finds out why, he thinks he does not deserve it, always trying to prove himself. The first time he feels his position is justified is when he wins his first Quidditch match. After a while, Harry left the dressing room alone and brought Nimbus Two Thousand back to the broomhouse. He could not remember being happier. He had accomplished something to be proud of - no one could call him a household name anymore. Pearson also emphasizes the importance that a hero places on his principles and values; warriors live according to their own principles and values, which are economically or socially costly. In competition, it means doing your best, not only striving to win, but playing fair. It demonstrates this virtue, the first example of which can be found in Chapter 9 of The Sorcerer's Stone. The first year has its first flying lessons, and Neville Longbottom, a clumsy and forgetful boy, is injured. Her teacher, Madame Hooch, had to take him to the ward and forbade her students from taking flights in her absence. However, Neville leaves the Remembrall behind and Draco Malfoy takes it and begins taunting Harry, threatening to hide it high in a tree somewhere, and flies off with it. Despite Hermione's warnings, Harry decides to break the rules and retrieve Neville's Remembrall.

Harry is in a position to destroy one of the Horcruxes with Dumbledore, and since he is about to do something very dangerous, he can take advantage of the luck that potions offer. Nevertheless, Harry shows

mercy and chivalry by giving up the last drop of the potion like a true hero. In this case it is important to state that the author dares to draw a hero who is kinder than anything else. There are many situations in the novel that portray Harry as a hero, but the following captures his personality during competition. In Goblet of Fire, Harry participates in the Triwizard Tournament with his classmate Cedric Diggory and his two other champions, Fleur Delacour and Viktor Krum. When he inadvertently learns that their first challenge will be to fight a dragon, and finds that only Cedric is in the dark as to what to expect, he decided to give a warning. Cedric asked why he was telling him and Harry stared at him with a doubt. He realized that Cedric had seen the dragons himself. Harry could not have allowed his enemy, probably Malfoy or Snape, to come across those monsters without preparing. He told Cedric that it was just fair and said that they all knew then , they were on an even footing.

Cedric retaliates by giving Harry hints on how to solve part of the second challenge. The third challenge requires him to go through a magical maze. When Harry caught Victor torturing Cedric with an illegal Curse, Harry incapacitated Victor and helped him although Cedric claimed that he would deserve it. Now it was between him and Cedric. His desire to reach the cup flared stronger than ever. Then he found Cedric in front of him when he found the Triwizard Cup just below the maze. However, he also saw Cedric about to be attacked by a giant spider, and in an instant decided to warn him and cover him up, resulting in the spider attacking him. Cedric and Harry defeated the Spiders, leaving them two yards away from victory.

Harry tried to get up, but his legs were shaking so badly that he could not bear his weight. He leaned against the hedge, gasped, and looked around. Cedric stood a few feet away from his cup with the Triwizard glowing behind him. Harry panted to Cedric to take it then, to continue and to take it as he was there. They begin arguing over who will receive the trophy, and Harry compromises and says that both of them will take it at the same time. It can be still a Hogwarts victory. He says they will tie for it. Cedric looked at Harry. He untied his arms and asked if he was sure. Harry claimed he was ready and they had helped each other out, they both got here. He urged just to take it together.

Harry could have grabbed the goblet while Cedric was being attacked by the spider. However, he does humane things and helps others. Depending on the situation and desired goals, Harry finds a fine balance between breaking the rules and complying.

Results

At first glance, Harry Potter is just a normal boy. In his first novel, Harry is still unaware of the magical world. He is an orphan who lives with his Aunt Petunia, Uncle Vernon, and cousin Dudley. They tend to treat him more like a nuisance than a part of the family and do not want their son to mix with such a child. Moreover, in the Dursleys' sitting room, one could see no evidence that another boy had lived in the house. Nearly his 11-year-old, Harry didn't have a bedroom of his own. He slept in a cupboard under the stairs and almost crawled on a spider. It was his cousin Dudley's "favorite punching bag". He was a small child compared to other children of his age, which was strongly emphasized as he wore only Dudley, who was much taller than him. Rowling describes Harry as a boy with a thin face, knotty knees, dark hair and bright green eyes. Dudley was punching him in the nose the whole time, and they would be happiest if Harry had not been seen and made no noise. Such an unloving and careless upbringing made Harry invisible. The Dursleys talked a lot about Harry as if he were not there, or like a slug, something very evil that she could not comprehend, so keeping a low profile was never a problem for him.

The scar on his forehead is the only thing that sets Harry apart from other normal boys. The thin lightning-bolt-shaped scar is a remnant of the night he lost his parents to Lord Voldemort, and it was the reason he was originally tied to the Dursleys. The scar not only symbolizes his connection to his nemesis, Lord Voldemort, but also marks him as the hero chosen to defeat the forces of evil. However, scars are not the only thing that sets Harry apart from the rest of the kids. Strange accidents and bizarre occurrences that occur later than his magical abilities seem to follow whenever Harry is in trouble or feels mistreated. These occurrences deliver the peruser a signal that he is not so standard after all. These events incorporate developing his hair back right after a hair style, mystically contracting an revolting sweater he was being constrained to wear, teleporting himself to the roof of the school kitchen whereas being chased by Dudley and his companions, and making the glass divider of a terrarium disappear to let out a huge wind. In spite of being demonstrated something else for different times, Harry overseen to discover a to some degree coherent clarification for these unusual occasions. This fits the picture of the modern legend who is stamped with self-doubt, which Berndt and Steveker portray as already said.

This is Harry's most altruistic act. He found happiness after living a miserable life with his aunt and uncle. He realized that his family and friends of his choosing would be with him no matter what. He found his beloved girl, Ginny. He dreams of becoming an Auror and even passed his mandatory O.W.L. Exam

enrolling in this program. His life is just beginning and he gives everything, including himself, to save innocent people. Luckily, as Mary Farr claims, Rowling cleverly twists the sacrifice, Harry succumbs to death and survives, Voldemort dies from wanting too much life, and stability returns to magical culture via mortality recovery. It was not in vain. Harry later learned that he was one of the Horcruxes himself, and thus his sacrifice was paramount. It would have been impossible to completely destroy Voldemort without killing himself. The fact that Harry is unwilling to defend himself increases the severity of surrender. Again, Harry proves to be a selfless, altruistic, and tremendously brave hero who is totally committed to his mission to save the world, often accompanied by a heroic death or his own sacrifice, as his birth is shrouded in mysterious circumstances, proving once again that Harry is the ultimate hero.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from this that archetypal interpretations of heroes usually contain very masculine male characteristics. Some of the most common adjectives that come to mind when describing someone who is a hero are brave, strong, intelligent, dominant, confident, charismatic, altruistic, enthusiastic, self-reliant, tenacious, extraordinary, even noble, understated. However, Berndt and Steveker argue that for the last few decades, characters who mostly play hero roles lack the aforementioned qualities. They further stated that instead of exhibiting a noble demeanor, remarkable courage, selfless fortitude, and quasi-superhuman strength of spirit and character, the novel's male protagonist shows self-doubt, cynicism, and failure and moral corruption. The popularity of such heroes allows us to conclude that the concept of heroism has been adapted to contemporary pop culture standards.

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