



**A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH TO TWO
MAJOR CHARACTERS IN *HARRY POTTER AND
THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE* AND *HARRY POTTER
AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS***

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A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH TO TWO MAJOR CHARACTERS IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE* AND *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS*

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THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Aryan Fareeq NABE titled “A Psychoanalytic Approach to Two Major Characters in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.” is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

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The degree of Master of Arts by the thesis submitted is approved by the Administrative Board of the Institute of Graduate Programs, Karabuk University.

Prof. Dr. Hasan SOLMAZ

Director of the Institute of Graduate Programs.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all information included has been obtained and expounded in accordance with the academic rules and ethical policy specified by the institute. Besides, I declare that all the statements, results, materials, not original to this thesis have been cited and referenced literally.

Without being bound by a particular time, I accept all moral and legal consequences of any detection contrary to the aforementioned statement.

Name Surname: Aryan Fareeq NABE

Signature :

FORWARD

First and foremost, I would like to thank Allah the Almighty, for giving me the opportunity, strength and guidance to achieving my goal of accomplishing this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

The psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud is a broad theory that could be applied to various characters in literature. This research deals with analysing the characters of Harry Potter and Severus Snape in the last two books of the *Harry Potter* series. Rowling is able to draw complicated personalities in her books which gives an opportunity to examine and comprehend the complexity of these characters. The application of Freud's theories enables the readers to shed the light on the inner thoughts and motivations of both Harry and Snape. This research takes an insight into Harry's character to learn from his personality as a bereaved child and a teenager. Through this study Harry's difficult life makes more sense and more relatable to the readers. It is also an attempt at uncovering Snape's reasons behind his questionable actions. This thesis is divided into three chapters. The first offers a theoretical framework of the psychoanalytical concepts provided by Freud explaining the definitions of the major notions found in this theory. The second chapter is an attempt at analysing the sixth book in the series, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. The two characters will be examined to offer a better understanding of the personalities of Harry and Snape as well as the relationship between them. In the third chapter, these two characters will be studied in the last book of the series named *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. This book presents a satisfying conclusion to the story while clarifying the mysteries surrounding Harry and Snape. In this chapter, their difficult childhood upbringing will be discussed as well as some of Harry's prominent traits and the ambiguities surrounding Snape's personality.

Keywords: Childhood; Good Versus Evil; Grief, Harry Potter; J. K. Rowling; Psychoanalytic Theory; Sigmund Freud

ÖZET

Sigmund Freud'un psikanalitik teorisi, edebiyattaki çeşitli karakterlere uygulanabilecek geniş bir teoridir. Bu araştırma, *Harry Potter* serisi son iki kitabında yer alan Harry Potter ve Severus Snape karakterlerinin analizini konu almaktadır. Rowling, kitaplarında karmaşık kişilikleri çizebilmekte ve bu karakterlerin karmaşıklığını inceleme ve kavrama fırsatı vermektedir. Freud'un teorilerinin uygulanması, okuyucuların hem Harry'nin hem de Snape'in içsel düşüncelerine ve motivasyonlarına ışık tutmasını sağlar. Bu araştırma, yetim bir çocuk ve bir genç olarak kişiliğinden bir şeyler öğrenmek için Harry'nin karakterine bir bakış açısı getiriyor. Bu çalışma sayesinde, Harry'nin zor hayatı okuyucular için daha anlamlı ve daha çekici hale geliyor. Aynı zamanda Snape'in şüpheli davranışlarının ardındaki nedenleri ortaya çıkarmaya yönelik bir girişimdir. Bu tez üç bölüme ayrılmıştır. Birinci bölüm, teoride bulunan ana kavramların tanımlarını açıklayan Freud tarafından sağlanan psikanalitik kavramların teorik bir çerçevesini sunar. İkinci bölüm, serinin altıncı kitabı *Harry Potter ve Melez Prensi*'i analiz etme girişimidir. İki karakter, Harry ve Snape'in kişiliklerini ve aralarındaki ilişkiyi daha iyi anlamak için incelenecektir. Üçüncü bölümde, *Harry Potter ve Ölüm Yadigarları* adlı serinin son kitabında bu iki karakter incelenecektir. Bu kitap, Harry ve Snape'i çevreleyen gizemleri aydınlatırken hikayeye tatmin edici bir sonuç sunuyor. Bu bölümde, Harry'nin öne çıkan bazı özellikleri ve Snape'in kişiliğini çevreleyen belirsizlikler kadar onların zor çocukluk eğitimi de tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocukluk; İyiye Karşı Kötü; Keder; Harry Potter; J. K. Rowling; Psikanalitik Kuram; Sigmund Freud

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Tezin Adı	<i>Harry Potter ve Melez Prens ve Harry Potter ve Ölüm Yadigarları'ndaki İki Büyük Karaktere psikanalitik bir yaklaşım</i>
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ABBREVIATIONS

HP-HBP : Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince

HP-DH : Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

HP-SC : Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

HP- CS : Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets

HP-PA : Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

Hp-OP : Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

This thesis analyses two literary works in the *Harry Potter* series by the English author J. K. Rowling. The first is the sixth book, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* and the second is *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the last book in the series. This study focuses on the characters of Harry Potter, the protagonist of the story and Professor Severus Snape, a teacher at Hogwarts school.

PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The purpose of this study is to examine the characters of Harry Potter and Severus Snape from a psychoanalytical perspective based on the theories found by Freud. This study aims at better understanding these characters' motives in certain aspects of their lives. It is also an attempt at exploring the relationship between Harry and Snape.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The theory used in this thesis is the Psychoanalytic approach as formulated by the Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud. Freud emphasizes the importance of the unconscious mind in interpreting human behaviour. Exploring childhood experiences is an important concept Freud focused on to better understand a person.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH / RESEARCH PROBLEM

It is hypothesized in this research that in the selected works, the characters of Harry and Snape depict how two different individuals with distinct characteristics could connect. It is theorized that the past of the characters had an immense role in shaping their personalities as adults. The problem this study investigates is the inner workings of these two people and their effects on their lives.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS / DIFFICULTIES

The scope of this study is limited to analysing two characters in two books, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* and *Harry Potter and the deathly Hallows*. These two novels are the last books in the *Harry Potter* series which includes seven books in total. Therefore, the limitation is signified by the inability to present more examples of the previous books. The difficulties also include having prior knowledge of all books to fully comprehend this research.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The findings intended to be arrived at in this study are to have a better understanding of the story of *Harry Potter* in general and more specifically of the last two books. This is a chance to discover more about Harry's character and how his surroundings have emotional impact on him. It is also an opening to better comprehend the complicated character of Snape.

1. AN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY

1.1. Definition Of psychoanalytic Theory

Psychoanalytic is a set of psychological theories and concepts found by Sigmund Freud that deal with the hidden mind and investigate the interaction between the conscious and unconscious elements of the mind to help understand the personality and personality development of the person (Sibi, 2020). The primary belief of this theory is that all people possess unconscious thoughts, feelings, desires, and memories, which affect how they behave. As Monte states (1977), "Psychoanalytic theories assume the existence of unconscious internal states that motivate an individual's overt actions" (8). Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy that treats emotional and psychological disorders. Psychoanalysis "is a treatment that aims at a comprehensive exploration and understanding of unconscious conflicts, character, and personality development" (Friedman, 2001). It is a method of treating mental illnesses as well as theories that explain human behaviour. The Oxford dictionary defines Psychoanalysis as "a method of treating somebody with mental problems by asking them to talk about past experiences and feelings in order to try to find explanations for their present problems." (Hornby, 2006, p.1172). Psychoanalysis aims to explore and understand unconscious conflicts, personality development, and character (Bressler, 2011). The goal of this therapy is the restoration as far as possible of those who have not been able to adapt themselves to the demands of life (Low, 2014). The traditional way of doing this process is by getting the patient in a comfortable place to talk about all the repressed feelings and conflicts in the unconscious mind to bring them forward to the conscious mind to face them rather than keep them buried in the unconscious. It is the work of the psychologist to break down the structure of the personality into elements then studying that personality to see the merits that structure possesses (Murray, 1951). Freud called psychoanalysis "depth psychology" The metaphor of "depth" implies a stratified concept of the mind, meaning one layer laid upon another. It is mainly thought that the "deeper" the level, the more "primitive" and dangerous the contents are (Ward & Zarate, 2013). Freud mentioned in his book *the history of the psychoanalytic movement* that most of the psychoanalytic applications could be traced to the impetus given by his early analytic works (Freud, 1914/1917). Although the concept of the mind has always been around

since the time of Aristotle, where he brought forward the emotions of terror and pity to produce Catharsis (Guerin, 2005), it was not viewed the same way it is nowadays. People used to look for a physiological explanation for the abnormal behaviour in patients until the Austrian Neurologist Sigmund Freud came along in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to radically alter how abnormality was viewed in recognizing that this neurotic behaviour is goal-directed rather than being meaningless or random (Hossain, 2017). Freud is considered the father of Psychoanalysis because his theories and practices provided the foundation for Psychoanalysis. Although his ideas were considered shocking initially and are still subject to debate and controversy, his works had an immense influence on many disciplines, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, literature, and art.

1.2. Principles of Psychoanalytic Theory

In reference to Freud, Auden & Mendelson (1991) state that "If often he was wrong and, at times absurd, to us he is no more a person now, but a whole climate of opinion under whom we conduct our different lives...". Auden's assessment of Freud remains true despite all the distorted views and understandings of Freudian theories. Freud had an immense influence on the understanding of human behaviour that continues to this day. He gave powerful and new ways to investigate and think about human actions, thought, and interactions (De Sousa, 2011). Sigismund Schlomo Freud was born on the 6th of May, 1856, in Moravia, known as the Czech Republic. Then his family moved to Vienna, where he attended medical school, and his interest in neurosis was peaked. After finishing medical school, Freud started working as a researcher in neurophysiology. After starting the clinical practice, he treated patients who were previously believed to have neurological conditions. This place was why he became interested in the works of the unconscious mind making him shift interest from brain to mind (Mitchell & Black, 1995). One of Freud's highest achievements at the beginning was explaining that hysterics were a product of the mind rather than the body. He theorized that the root of his patient's problems is not physical but psychological (Bressler, 2011). Breuer & Freud (1895/1936) identified that psychological dysfunctions such as hysteria must be explained by studying the unconscious determinants of one's behaviour. These unconscious factors go back to the experiences of the patient's

childhood. Freud believed that human behaviour has causes of which people are unaware of, causes that come from childhood experiences or the restraining of certain basic urges (Milne, 2009). In order to treat hysterical patients, Freud attempted listening to the past stories and experiences of the patients to understand the root of the psychological problems they are having. Freud married Martha Bernays, and together they had six children, three boys, and three girls; amongst them was Anna Freud, who was the youngest child that became a prominent child psychoanalyst and later assumed the leadership of the Freudian movement (Ewen, 2014). On the 23rd of September in 1939, Freud died at the age of 83 due to receiving a lethal dose of morphine administered by his physician at his request after suffering agonizing pain caused by an inoperable cancerous tumour in his eye socket and cheek. In order to analyse and examine any literary work, it is essential to understand Some of Freud's fundamental concepts.

1.2.1. The Unconscious

Freud was not the first one to mention the idea of the conscious and unconscious mind, but he was undoubtedly the reason why this concept got so popular, and it is his most influential contribution to Psychoanalysis. On his seventieth birthday, when Freud was greeted as the "discoverer of the unconscious," he disclaimed the title and corrected the speaker, saying: "The poets and philosophers before me discovered the unconscious," he said. "What I discovered was the scientific method by which the unconscious can be studied." (Meisel, 1981, p.177). The authors of the classic exposition of psychoanalytic terminology, published by the Institute of Psycho-Analysis, state that "if Freud's discovery had to be summed up in a single word, that word would without doubt have to be 'unconscious'" (Laplanche & Pontalis, 1988). He divided human consciousness into three levels which are the conscious, preconscious and the unconscious mind. Freud used the metaphor of the iceberg to help understand these three levels better. Freud linked the conscious mind to the tip of the iceberg that is visible above the water. The submerged part of the iceberg visible to the eye represents the preconscious, and the enormous part of the iceberg that is unseen and lies beneath the water represents the unconscious. Freud believed that each part of the mind played a significant role in influencing behaviour. If a person wants to understand the unconscious, first, it must be understood what the conscious mind is. The conscious

mind is all the feelings, memories, wishes, and thoughts that a person is aware of and thinks of at the moment (Sibi, 2020). The conscious mind is the part of the mental process that people can think and talk about rationally. For example, a person may realize that at the moment, he or she is hungry and needs food to eat. The conscious also includes memories that are not always part of consciousness but can effortlessly be brought forward to awareness. It is similar to short-term memory and is limited when it comes to capacity.

The preconscious mind is the latent part of the mind below the level of immediate awareness. This part includes thoughts and memories that could be recalled to the conscious mind when the person chooses even though they might not be in use at the current moment (Ellis, et al., 2009). Freud developed the concept of preconscious to characterize memories, ideas, and beliefs that are residing in the unconscious at a particular moment but are not repressed. As a result, they can be recalled to the conscious mind. For example, a person might not think of their favorite color, but they can recall this information with ease when asked about it.

The third and deepest part of the mind is the unconscious. Many psychological scientists view the unconscious only as a “shadow” of the real conscious; however, there are many pieces of evidence nowadays that state otherwise (Bargh & Morsella, 2008). Freud’s main contribution to psychoanalysis was to open the door to the entire realm of the unconscious to study and to give a language and terminology in which the inner works of the nonconscious can be explained (Habib, 2011). The unconscious mind makes up the inaccessible processes to awareness, but that influence our judgments, feelings, or behaviour (Wilson, 2002). The unconscious mind acts as a reservoir of impulses and primitive wishes that are kept at bay, mediated by the preconscious mind. While a person might be aware of what is happening in the conscious mind, he or she has no idea what information and feelings are stored inside the unconscious mind. Freud (1915/1963) believed that the source of human behaviour primarily comes from the unconscious because it contains all the significant and disturbing materials that need to be locked away. After all, they are too threatening and dangerous to acknowledge fully. An essential point to Freud's theory is that ideas can be unconscious and active simultaneously, hence impacting behaviour. During his work, Freud (1915/1963) found that some events and desires were often too frightening for his patients to acknowledge, so he believed they were locked away in the unconscious mind through a process called

repression. Freud argued that the ideas in the unconscious do not reach consciousness because they are unacceptable to our conscious and rational selves; however, the influence of the nonconscious is revealed sometimes in the form of dreams and slips of the tongue, which is now popularly known as "Freudian slips." The APA Dictionary of Psychoanalysis defined Freudian slips, also known as parapraxis, as "an unconscious error or oversight in writing, speech, or action that is held to be caused by unacceptable impulses breaking through the ego's defences and exposing the individual's true wishes or feelings." (VandenBo, 2007). In other words, it exposes the underlying wishes in the unconscious without the speaker intending to do so due to suppressed or unresolved feelings. For example, a woman might call her current boyfriend by her ex-boyfriend's name. Freud (1917/1920) gave an example of such a "slip" when a British Member of the parliament referred to a peer with whom he was irritated as "honourable member from Hell" when he meant to say "from Hull" revealing his true, unconscious feelings about his colleague (Wade & Tavris, 2012). One of the goals of psychoanalysis is to uncover these hidden ideas in the unconscious to make them conscious. Various psychoanalytical techniques are used to access and understand the unconscious, ranging from hypnosis, free association, and dream interpretation.

1.2.2. The Id, Ego, and Superego

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the human psyche is structured into three entities: the id, ego, and superego. Freud called these agents "the psychic apparatus" (1923/1927). These are not physical areas in the brain but theoretical concepts of essential functions in the mind. These three entities work together to create complex human behaviour (Boag, 2014). Each of these entities offers its unique aspect to personality, and together they give a distinctive character to each individual. According to Freud's theory, certain sides of personality are more primal and might pressure more to satisfy the most basic urges.

The id resides in the unconscious part of the mind. According to Freud, this is the primitive component of personality and the only one present at birth. It is also the source of all psychic energy, making the id the primary element of personality (Boag, 2014). Freud described the id as the "dark, inaccessible part of our personality." In his book *New Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*, Freud (1933/1965) suggested that

the only way to observe the id was to analyse the content of dreams and neurotic behavioural clues because the reality, logic, or the everyday world does not affect the id, for it operates within the unconscious. Freud believed that the pleasure principle drives the id to operate and seek immediate satisfaction of all needs, wants, and desires regardless of the consequences (Moccia, et al., 2018). In the case that these wants are not immediately fulfilled, the person will suffer from a state of tension or anxiety. For example, a hungry or thirsty person will immediately try to eat or drink to satisfy this need. Before the other elements of personality are formed, the id has a critical role to play in early infancy because it ensures that the baby's needs are met. For example, if the baby is hungry or uncomfortable, they will cry until the id's necessities are fulfilled, which ensures the survival and well-being of the infant. The id not only attempts to attain the most fundamental urges the humans need to survive but also gives all of the necessary energy to drive personality through cathexis and anticathexis. According to Freud, the cathexis and anticathexis control how the id manages its energy. Cathexis is the id's dispersal of energy, while the anticathexis blocks inappropriate uses of this energy. (Johnson & Flores, 2016). As mentioned, the id is vital in keeping humans alive by satisfying their basic needs; however, these needs could be very unreasonable because it is not always realistic or possible to satisfy all of the id's wants immediately. This behaviour would also be seen as disruptive and socially unacceptable at the same time. Nonetheless, not satisfying these primary urges from the pleasure principle results in tension that the id tries to resolve through primary process thinking. This process involves creating a mental image of the desired object to satisfy the urge to fulfil that want (Robbins, 2018). The id remains the same infantile, primal force throughout life even though people learn to control it while growing up. The process of controlling the basic instincts of the id happens after the development of the ego and the superego and helps people act in socially acceptable and realistic ways.

The ego is “that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world.” (Freud, 1923/1927). The ego develops from the id and makes sure that the id's needs can be shown in a way that is accepted by the world (pulcu, 2014). The ego operates on the reality principle that attempts to find realistic ways to fulfil the id's demands, often postponing or compromising satisfaction to avoid negative views from society (Ellis, et al., 2009). The ego is the part of the personality that acts as a mediator between the id's urges, the superego, and reality. It prevents humans from

acting on the basic instincts created by the id and works to find balance with the moral and idealistic standards of the superego (Lunbeck, et al., 2019). Nonetheless, this connection does not always go as planned. Freud compared the relationship between the id and the ego to that of the horse and its rider. The id is represented by the horse, which is a powerful force offering the energy to propel the horse forward, while the ego is represented by the rider that is the guide that directs this powerful force toward an aim. However, Freud observed that this relationship did not always go as planned. Sometimes the rider may ride along with the horse when allowing the horse to roam as it pleases. Just as this example, sometimes the ego cannot control the primal urges of the id because they tend to be too powerful to control, just as the rider loses power to keep the horse under control (Freud, 1933/1965). When the ego fails to control the id, defence mechanisms are carried out by the ego to protect the mind from anxieties. Anna Freud, in her book, mentioned that all of the ego's defences used to control the id are carried out silently and invisibly (Freud, 1937/1966). The ego also releases the tension created by the id's impulses through secondary process thinking in which the ego tries to find a rational and realistic solution to the problem at hand. If tension is not immediately resolved, the ego keeps thinking through to find a suitable and acceptable result (Carhart-Harris & Friston, 2010).

The superego is the last component of personality to develop at around age five or six, according to Freud (Schultz & Schultz, 2016). The superego includes the values and morals that are learned from parents and society. It operates in a way that suppresses the urges of the id, especially those that contradict with society's beliefs and morals, such as sex and aggression, and it attempts to make the ego act morally rather than realistically and to seek perfection (Ewen, 2014). The superego consists of the internalized moral standards that give humans the sense to differentiate between the right and wrong. It also gives directions to common sense and judgments. The superego was further divided into two components: conscious and ego-ideal (Freud, 1937/1966). The conscious part stores the information about rules, actions, and behaviours that society deems terrible. When one does things that the conscious deems not good, one encounters feelings of guilt, and remorse (Schalkwijk, 2018).

The ego-ideal, also called the ideal self, consists of information that society finds good and acceptable. It is all the rules and standards of behaviour that the ego aspires to. It is the perfect image a person has of his or her ideal self and the type of people they

want to become. This ideal image is often modelled after someone that person knows and admires. Following the rules set by the ego-ideal results in pride, while breaking them causes guilt (Schalkwijk, 2018). Thus, the superego aspires to make behaviour perfect, civilized, and presentable to society. The superego works hard to subdue the unacceptable desires of the id and urges the ego to follow idealistic standards, not realistic ones.

It is essential to keep in mind that the id, ego, and superego are not separate entities and that there are no defined boundaries between them. These aspects are dynamic and consistently interacting with one another to give a unique personality to each individual. With so many forces competing, it is not difficult to perceive how struggle may arise between the id, ego, and superego. Freud used the term ego strength to refer to the ego's ability to overcome and balance these conflicts (Kovačić Petrović, et al., 2018). The key to a healthy personality, according to Freud, is a balance between the id, ego, and the superego (Churchill, et al., 2012). A healthy and reasonable personality rises when the ego can balance between the demands of the id and the moralities of the superego. If the id is dominant in an individual, the person might become uncontrollable, impulsive, and even criminal. Contrarily, a person with an overly dominant superego might lead to a highly moralistic and judgmental personality, making it hard for them to accept actions or people they deem immoral or wrong.

1.2.3. Defence Mechanisms

Defence mechanisms are unconscious psychological responses utilized by the ego to protect an individual against unpleasant or unwanted feelings such as anxiety, guilt, and shame (Waqas, et al., 2015). Behaviours like defence mechanisms happen in the unconscious mind, mainly because people are unaware that they are doing these techniques. Usually, they are used to keep unwanted and inappropriate thoughts out of the conscious mind. Freud believed that defence mechanisms arise to shield the ego from the id, superego, and reality conflicts that cause anxiety. Anxiety is “the state of feeling nervous or worried that sth bad is going to happen” (Hornby, 2006, p. 55). Anxiety performs as a signal to the ego that things are not going the way they ought to. As a result, the ego then engages in defence mechanisms to help minimize the feelings of anxiety and stress (Waqas, et al., 201). Sigmund Freud’s daughter, Anna Freud,

identified ten different defence mechanisms used by the ego. Here are some of the most common defence mechanisms:

1. Denial

Denial is one of the most known defence mechanisms. It is the refusal to acknowledge reality or admit that something is wrong even though that truth is self-evident. When people do not want to deal with painful emotional impacts, they tend to block or avoid painful external circumstances or events (MacDonald, 2016).

2. Displacement

As the name suggests, displacement is "the transfer of feelings or behaviour from their original object to another person or thing" (Vandenbos, et al., 2015). It involves taking out anger, frustration, and impulses on objects or people that are less threatening. A familiar example of displaced aggression is taking out anger on the spouse, children, or pets instead of talking it out with the boss (Corey, 2013).

3. Repression and Suppression

Repression is the blocking of difficult and unwanted feelings from entering the conscious mind. People hide these painful emotions and memories in the unconscious in hopes that they might forget about them; however, they do not just disappear and continue to influence behaviour. The repressed contents of the unconscious usually return in disguised form (Bennet & Royle, 2004). Sometimes individuals consciously force the unwanted information out of awareness in a mechanism called suppression. Most of the time, though, it is believed that this process occurs unconsciously (Anderson, 2012).

4. Regression

Regression is the reversion in emotions or behaviour to a previous stage of development. When faced with a stressful situation, the individual sometimes deserts coping with the situation at hand; instead, they revert to behaviour patterns used in earlier stages of development (Hentschel, et al., 1993).

5. Projection

Projection is when aspects of ourselves, usually negative ones such as unacceptable feelings or qualities, are not acknowledged as one's own but ascribed to someone else as though they were that person's feelings (Barry, 2009). Thinking that other people have the fault instead becomes less anxiety-provoking and more acceptable

to the person (Kalat, 2011). For example, if someone is angry at their friend but feels no anger; instead, they think their friend is angry at them (Polansky, 2017).

6. Rationalization

This method of ego defence involves justifying problematic or unacceptable feelings with seemingly reasonable explanations. Some people seek to explain undesired behaviours with their facts to make them feel better and more comfortable about the choices they made. For example, blaming failure on other people or outside forces rather than admitting it was their fault (Petraglia, 2013).

7. Sublimation

Sublimation is considered one of the positive strategies of defence mechanisms. It is the channelling of undesired or strong emotions such as aggression into a positive and healthy activity or hobby that is appropriate and acceptable in society. For instance, someone with extreme anger might take up boxing as a way of venting anxiety and frustration (Corey, 2013).

8. Reaction Formation

People who use this defence mechanism realize how they feel; however, they act or behave precisely in the opposite manner in order to hide how they truly feel. Such as someone who hates their boss and job may be overkind to the boss and express extreme happiness towards doing their work (Burgo, 2012).

9. Intellectualization

Intellectualization is the removal of all emotions when faced with a tiring situation and instead focusing only on the intellectual side of the situation instead of the emotional ones (Valliant, 1992).

10. Compartmentalization

Compartmentalization is the separation of one's life into different compartments or categories to prevent the conflict of emotions. For example, not talking about personal life at work, this way the person can focus on work alone without the added stress from personal life (Presniak, 2008).

Other scientists and researchers have added more methods of reducing anxiety to the original ones identified by Freud and his daughter Anna Freud such as compensation, dissociation, and many more. Whereas these defence mechanisms are often seen as negative reactions to an event or emotion, some of them could be more

helpful than others to ease anxieties and protect self-esteem during difficult times temporarily.

1.2.4. Eros and Thanatos

Freud believed that two opposite forces are residing inside each person. These instincts are Eros, the life instincts, and Thanatos, the death instincts. Freud reckoned that people would choose life or death instinctively when faced with a decision.

Life instincts, or as sometimes referred to as sexual instincts, are the basic instincts of human beings that deal with survival, reproduction, and pleasure by satisfying the needs of air, food, water, and sex (Schultz & Schultz, 2016). Life instincts are a basic instinct in the survival and continuation of the species and sustaining life for individuals (Capuzzi & Stauffer, 2016). Life instincts focus on sustaining the life of both the individual and the species, and they drive people to maintain a healthy and safe life. Positive emotions such as love, happiness, affection, and social relations are related to life instincts, and they support the harmony between individuals of society and the well-being of a person. Decisions based on Eros or life instincts are driven by love, pleasure, sexuality, and the urge to cope with others. Individuals with these instincts pour positive energy out into the world and usually show emotions of love and happiness.

Thanatos or Death instinct is the opposite of life instinct. Freud first discussed the death instinct in his book *beyond the pleasure principle*, saying that "the goal of all life is death." (Freud, 1920/1961). Freud proposed that these energies such as aggression, violence, and anger arise from death instincts and that people direct them outwards (Jones-Smith, 2016). Sometimes, however, they could be channeled inwards, which might cause self-harm or suicide. Whereas life instincts and death instincts have opposite characteristics, they equally impact the behaviour of human beings. Freud believed that people fall into one of these classifications based on their decisions in their lives.

1.2.5. Libido

The concept of Libido originated from Freud, who considered it to be one of the most important forces to motivate personality and behaviour. It was described as the

driving force behind behaviour. Libido was initially associated with sexual desires (Fairholm & Lench, 2014). Freud mentioned in his *Three essays on the theory of sexuality* that: “We have defined the concept of libido as a quantitatively variable force which could serve as a measure of processes and transformations occurring in the field of sexual excitation” (1905/1962). In his later works, he developed this concept to include general life instincts such as survival and self-preservation, including sex drives and other motivators (Schultz & Schultz, 2004). That being said, Freud gave a necessity and importance to sexual drives in human actions, behaviour, and life, arguing that sexual drives exist and can be distinguished in children from birth, which was a shocking revelation to many (Thornton, 2001). He saw all human behaviour is motivated by either sex or instincts, which are the neurological representations of physical needs in his opinion. He mentioned those as the life instincts that preserve the individual's life, at first by motivating them to look for food and water and then motivating them to have sex (Boeree, 2006). Freud proposed that personality development in children goes through five psychosexual stages to develop. During each of these five stages, the Libido or sexual energy is expressed in a different way and through different body parts. Each stage is a source of pleasure and conflicts that can assist in the building or stifling personality growth depending on how these conflicts are resolved. It is believed that a healthy personality is achieved if all these stages are completed successfully. The first stage of psychosexual development is the oral stage which starts from birth to one year. During this stage, the Libido is centered in the mouth, and the babies get pleasure from putting everything they can get their hands on into their mouths, like sucking, breastfeeding, and biting (Herouach, 2020). The anal stage is the second stage to develop from the age of one to three years old. The main focus of the Libido in this stage is controlling the bladder and bowel movements (Dobie, 2012). The phallic stage is the third stage to develop in children at three to six years old, where the primary focus of the Libido in this stage is on the genitals. It is the age where the child begins to differentiate between males and females (Elkatawneh, 2013). Freud also thought that boys begin to look at their fathers as rivals to the affections of the mother in a complex called the Oedipus complex. Freud derived the term from Sophocles’ Greek tragedy Oedipus the King, whose protagonist has unknowingly killed his father and married his mother (Abrams & Harpham, 2012). Freud believed that the id wants to get rid of the father, but the realistic ego realizes that the father is strong. Besides, the boy possesses

positive attachments to the father (Hartke, 2016). The fourth stage is the Latency stage that hits the child at the age of six till puberty. As the name latent, which means hidden, suggests that the Libido at this stage is dormant and no further psychosexual advancements take place. In this stage, shame and modesty appear, and the child develops social skills and relationships with their peers (Adekeye, 2017). The last stage of development is the Genital stage which develops with puberty and lasts through a lifetime. During this stage, the Libido re-emerges, and the person begins to grow sexual interest in the opposite sex (Suri, 2016). According to Freud, sometimes during these stages of psychosexual development, the Libido does not go with the natural flow of development when there is a kind of fixation that prevents progress. When this happens, the energy of the Libido may be too bound to a stage of development resulting in the person being stuck in this particular stage until the conflict is resolved.

1.2.6. Dream Interpretation

“The interpretation of dreams is the royal road to a knowledge of the unconscious activities of the mind.” (Freud, 1899/1955, p. 604). Freud believed that by analysing dreams, people could get closer to understanding human behaviour. Freud identifies two types of dreams, the manifest dream, and the latent dream. The manifest content of a dream is the actual content, thoughts, and images within the dream. These are the elements that are remembered upon waking up. The latent content is the meaning behind the dream or the interpretation of its symbolic meaning. Freud supposed that the manifest content of a dream provides a disguise of the latent content or the actual nonconscious desires of the dreamer. (Zhang & Guo, 2018). Four mechanisms were suggested by Freud to interpret the latent content of a dream through a process called dream work. Condensation is the condensation of rich latent content into a single thought or image. Displacement is the disguising of the emotional meaning of a dream by confusing the significant and insignificant parts of the dream rendering the manifest and latent content dissimilar. Symbolization refers to the process by which symbols and objects represent the repressed ideas contained in the dream. Secondary revision makes the incoherent and disordered dream materials more organized and reasonable (Schneider, 2010). Often dreams encompass pieces of day residue that reference to

thoughts perceptions thought of recently, probably of the same day as the dream (Gabbard, et al., 2012).

1.3. Psychoanalytic Literary Theory

Psychoanalytic criticism is a widespread type of criticism since the 1920s after Freud established the procedures and premises of psychoanalysis. “Psychological criticism deals with a work of literature primarily as an expression, in an indirect and fictional form, of the state of mind and the structure of personality of the individual” (Abrams & Harpham, 2012, p. 319). This type of literary criticism helps to understand philosophy, religion, culture, art, and literature. Philosophers and Critics since Aristotle have examined the psychological aspects of literature, ranging from the motivation and intentions of an author to the effect texts and performances have on an audience. (Habib, 2005). In his book *creative writers and Day-dreaming*, Freud compared plays, fantasy, dreams, and works of art to understand creativity. In this book, he presented the theory on the structure of the literary work and made a psychoanalytic inspection into the nature of literature (Hossain, 2017). Freud analysed Sophocles’ Oedipus Rex and Shakespeare’s Hamlet in his *interpretation of dreams* for the effects these two plays had on the audience as well as for their Oedipal elements. The troubles and problems that appear in a literary text are similar to real-life experiences. It is appropriate to say that literature is a mirror that combines real life with the author's imagination. The life of literature is characters that could become part of who people are and how they conceive themselves through the power of identification, antipathy, and sympathy (Bennet & Royle, 2004). The novelist Henry James in an essay, asked, “What is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the illustration of character?” (James 1986, p. 174). James believed that both incidents and characters are equal in their importance in literary work. The focus of the psychoanalytic literary criticism could be on the author, the characters, the audience, or the text or more than one of them. When the focus of the theory is on the author, the author’s life and literary work is examined. Analysing one or more characters help to understand and explain the behaviour and motivations of the characters. The theory could also focus on the appeal of the work to the audience. The psychoanalytic theory could be used to examine the role of symbolism and language in a literary text (Hossain, 2017).

The focus of this study will be on analysing the characters of Harry Potter and Severus Snape in the following chapters. The way Harry and Snape deal with various situations in life are important indicators of their mental health. It is essential to uncover the motives hidden in the unconscious mind to better comprehend a character's personality. In the sixth book, the hatred between Harry and Snape amplifies by different factors which causes the tension between them to rise. Therefore, the focus will be on the way they behave in certain aspects of their lives.

2. PSYCHOANALYSING THE CHARACTERS OF HARRY POTTER AND SEVERUS SNAPE IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE*

Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince by J. K. Rowling, is the sixth and penultimate book of the *Harry Potter* series. This novel was published in 2005. According to Scholastic, the book sold a record-breaking number of 6.9 million copies in the first twenty-four hours of its release (Wyatt, 2005). This book takes place in Harry's sixth year at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and wizardry. At last, it becomes clear to everyone that the Dark Lord has returned. Along with his followers, they wreak havoc in both the magical and muggle worlds. At the beginning of the novel, Snape makes an unbreakable vow with Narcissa Malfoy, swearing to protect her son Draco Malfoy from any harm and to help him finish any mission that the Dark Lord bestows upon Draco. Despite all the dangers happening in the world, Harry alongside his two best friends, Ron and Hermione return to Hogwarts school. They find that professor Snape has finally taken the Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher position, which he had been eager to take for a long time. At school, Harry receives a used potion book previously owned by someone named "Half-Blood prince". The notes and annotations written by the mysterious half-blood prince helped Harry become the top student in Potion's class. Meanwhile, Dumbledore starts giving Harry private lessons where they use the pensive to dive into some memories of different people related to the past of Lord Voldemort. During these lessons, Harry learns more about the Dark Lord's family and his origins. He also discovers that Voldemort has split his soul into seven pieces and hid them, except the one still inside his body, into magical objects named Horcruxes, in the hopes that no one would be able to kill him and he will therefore obtain immortality.

According to a prophecy, Harry is the only one who has a chance of defeating the Dark Lord and one of them must die for the other to survive. In this book, Harry finally accepts his fate as the chosen one and decides to put all his power into defeating the Dark Lord and protecting his loved ones. Throughout the novel, Harry suspects that Snape and Draco are Death Eaters and are planning something sinister in the school. Draco failing to kill Dumbledore and Snape killing him marks the climax of the book. An important plot twist in the story is the revelation that the half-blood prince is in fact

professor Snape which is ironic because throughout the novel Harry defends the half-blood prince telling everyone that he is a good person, however, it turns out that he is the person Harry despises the most. In the end, Harry decides to leave school and those who are dear to him including Ginny and all his friends and goes on a quest with Ron and Hermione to find the remaining Horcruxes and destroy them.

2.1. Harry Potter

2.1.1. Harry's Grief

Grief is often experienced after the death of a loved one. Grief is the main emotional process of reacting to the death of a beloved one (Stroebe et al., 2008). Grief has the potential to influence people not just emotionally, but also physically, psychologically, and spiritually (Utz et al., 2011). Almost every book in the series ends with the death of a major character, none more so than Albus Dumbledore in *Half-Blood Prince*. It's easy to hear the thundering echo of death throughout the series, ending in Harry's near-death. In the span of two successive years, Harry experienced the loss of two of his parent figures in his life. One of them is Sirius Black, Harry's godfather and the other is his mentor and headmaster Albus Dumbledore. Harry grieves these grave losses in a way that is consistent with teenage bereavement studies. His grieving is also diverse from others', illustrating distinct forms of mourning. His reactions are frequently multidimensional, encompassing disbelief, numbness, blame and guilt, despair, and wrath (Taub & Servaty-Seib, 2009). He experienced an immense sense of grief in a short amount of time. Harry witnessed the death of his godfather in the previous year at the hands of none other than the Death Eater and a cousin of Sirius, Bellatrix Lestrange. Harry experiences many stages of grief in the end chapters of *the Order of the Phoenix*. In this book, he still has not completely accepted the death of the closest person he would have called family. More specifically, as an adolescent, Harry intentionally avoids discussing his pain. He appears to suppress his sadness, which is common among grieving adolescents who are attempting to fit in and minimize any differences between themselves and their peers (Oltjenbruns, 2007). There are many occasions when Harry finds it difficult to talk about Sirius and tends to avoid the conversations that would lead to the subject of his death. "he did not like talking about Sirius if he could avoid it" (HP-HBP, p. 159). Harry preferred not to think about Sirius because it brought back the

memories of his death and the future they could never have together. When Professor Slughorn trivially mentions Sirius, Harry feels sick to his stomach just remembering Sirius: “It was as though an invisible hand had twisted Harry’s intestines and held them tight.” (HP-HBP, p. 70). In addition, Harry finds it difficult to be in a place that reminds him of Sirius for Sirius has left him all his possessions including his house. Harry, however, refuses to be in the house that Sirius grew up and suffered in:

Harry never wanted to set foot in number twelve, Grimmauld Place again if he could help it. He thought he would be haunted forever by the memory of Sirius prowling its dark musty rooms alone, imprisoned within the place he had wanted so desperately to leave. (HP-HBP, p. 49)

Avoiding situations that remind Harry of Sirius are signs of the hard times and grief that Harry is going through in order to accept that he has forever lost his godfather. As mentioned before, at a time when people cannot deal with the emotions that hurt them and cause them pain, they block these emotions to avoid being hurt. The same goes with Harry, he avoids all mentions of Sirius or anything that reminds him of Sirius to avoid the hurt he feels inside.

Harry also appears to wrestle with the concept that anybody can comprehend his emotions, which is a normal occurrence for teens in general (Samuel-Traisman, 1992). As a result, young people are frequently deprived of the opportunity to share their experiences with others (Lenhart & McCourt, 2000). He particularly struggles at the Dursley’s house because they do not even regard him as a human being let alone listen to or comfort him: “Harry had Spent nearly all his time at the Dursleys’ lying on his bed, refusing Meals, and staring at the misted window, full of the chill emptiness. That he had come to associate with dementors” (HP-HBP, p. 76). Changes in appetite, sleep habits and spending more time alone than usual are all signs of depression in teenagers (Bernaras, 2019). Harry only opens up about his feelings towards Sirius’s death to Dumbledore because he feels that somehow Dumbledore could understand him. In turn, Dumbledore comforts Harry and tells him that he is proud of the way Harry has been after the incident at the ministry and tells Harry that Sirius would have been proud of him as well. Harry expresses his sadness to Dumbledore saying that it is hard not to receive another letter from his father figure ever again. Harry doesn’t have many memories of his parents so Sirius was the closest person to his father that he had known before he was taken from him. Harry finally comes to accept that Sirius is dead and that

he cannot bring Sirius back so he decides he would not do something that Sirius would not want him to do and shut himself away from everyone: “realized I can’t shut myself away or — or Crack up. Sirius wouldn’t have wanted that, would he?” (HP-HBP, p. 76). It is clear here that Harry indeed has been admiring and idolizing Sirius, that he has become to him the father figure he lacked, and this shows that Harry has been feeling lonely most of his life. So, when Sirius came, he felt that he could share his worries and burdens with a family member. But, when he was taken away, it hit him hard, for Harry has learned to expect something like a permanent family from Sirius, something he has been sorely missing from his life and now all these dreams are taken away by Sirius’s death. So, Harry remembers and honours the memory of Sirius by naming his eldest son James Sirius Potter and this shows the extent of Harry’s love for his godfather.

Another parent figure that Harry loses in this book is the headmaster of Hogwarts school and one of the most powerful wizards in the wizarding world, Albus Dumbledore. Harry’s relationship with Dumbledore flourishes in this book. Dumbledore starts giving Harry private lessons learning about the past of Lord Voldemort. During these lessons, Dumbledore and Harry get truly close and Harry always seems excited to attend these private lessons. Harry’s loyalty toward Dumbledore is evident throughout the story. He never betrays Dumbledore even when the minister of magic Rufus Scrimgeour implies that Harry could have an opportunity to become an Auror once he finishes his studies, which is the occupation Harry aspires to have, in exchange for being seen coming in and out of the ministry to show the public that he is on the side of the ministry of Magic. Harry refuses this offer and is called “Dumbledore’s man through and through” (HP-HBP, p. 348) by the minister of magic. After Harry recounts his encounter with the minister, Dumbledore becomes teary-eyed and tells Harry that he is touched that Harry thinks of him this way which is a rare show of emotions that is seen between Harry and Dumbledore. After Dumbledore’s death, the minister again questions Harry about Dumbledore’s last whereabouts, expecting that now Dumbledore’s gone Harry would tell him everything. Harry, however, remains loyal to Dumbledore till the end:

“Such loyalty is admirable, of course,” said Scrimgeour, who seemed to be restraining his irritation with difficulty, “but Dumbledore is gone, Harry. He’s gone.” “He will only be gone from the school when none here are loyal to him,” said Harry, smiling in spite of himself. (HP-HBP, pp. 648-649)

Harry told the minister that only if no one is loyal to Dumbledore then he would truly be gone. Dumbledore is someone who pushes Harry to open up about the emotions he keeps inside, especially about his sadness over losing Sirius. Dumbledore also prompts Harry to confide in his two best friends Ron and Hermione. Harry was indecisive about telling them the contents of the prophecy he heard in the ministry, but Dumbledore told him:

I think they ought to know. You do them a disservice by not confiding something this important to them.” “I didn’t want —” “— to worry or frighten them?” said Dumbledore, surveying Harry over the top of his half-moon spectacles. “Or perhaps, to confess that you yourself are worried and frightened? You need your friends, Harry. (HP-HBP, p. 78)

Dumbledore knew that Harry could not go on alone and that he needed his friends with him, friends who over and over proved to be present through all of Harry’s happy and sad moments. He even encourages Harry to tell them about the private lessons he takes with him, considering them both to be reliable and trustworthy. Dumbledore is very protective of Harry and it shows in the way he treats him, especially in the cave he tells Harry “But your blood is worth more than mine.” (HP-HBP, p. 560).

Dumbledore’s final act of protection towards Harry was on the astronomy tower when Dumbledore put a Body-Bind Curse on Harry to immobilize him and since he was under the invisibility cloak, Harry remained invisible so no one could harm him. Harry felt guilty that Dumbledore chose to protect him instead of defending himself “Dumbledore had wordlessly immobilized Harry, and the second he had taken to perform the spell had cost him the chance of defending himself” (HP-HBP, p. 584). Dumbledore could not defend himself because he had time to perform only one spell before his wand was thrown away from his hand and he chose the spell to be one that protects Harry. Harry realized Dumbledore died after the spell was lifted, but for a few seconds, he could not move because he was shocked and astounded. He was in denial which is the first stage of grief: “Harry realized he could move again. What was now holding him paralyzed against the wall was not magic, but horror and shock.” (HP-HBP, p. 597) Harry could not believe that one of the greatest wizards of all time had died in front of his eyes and he could do nothing to prevent it, and by none other than the man Dumbledore trusted the most, Snape. As with Sirius, Harry was in extreme pain even at the mention of Dumbledore’s name. When Hagrid said that Dumbledore would fix his house after the Death Eaters had burnt it; “Harry felt a searing pain in his stomach at the

sound of the name. In the silence and the stillness, horror rose inside him” (HP-HBP, p. 606). Then Harry tried to grasp the fact that Dumbledore was gone and “tried to absorb the enormous and incomprehensible truth: that never again would Dumbledore speak to him, never again could he help. . . .” (HP-HBP, p. 609). Harry goes through the second stage of grief which is anger when he follows Snape and tries to kill him even though that was a big risk to his life, but his anger blinds him from thinking rationally. Such powerful and unexpected emotions, especially rage, could be distressing for bereaved youth and those around them (Taub & Servaty-Seib, 2009). After Snape killed Dumbledore, Harry’s hatred towards him magnified and he wanted revenge on Snape with no consideration for his life: “In that instant, he cared not whether he lived or died. Pushing himself to his feet again, he staggered blindly toward Snape, the man he now hated as much as he hated Voldemort himself —” (HP-HBP, p. 603) Snape proved to be the only person who Harry loathed nearly as he loathed the Dark Lord. Over the following days, as with Sirius, Harry still found it hard to accept that he had lost his mentor, however, he believed the fact that now he would not see Dumbledore again unlike with Sirius who took Harry longer to accept Sirius’s death “he still found it difficult to believe that Dumbledore had really gone. Admittedly he had not, as he had with Sirius, looked desperately for some kind of loophole, some way that Dumbledore would come back.” (HP-HBP, p. 639). Rando mentions that mourning rituals for example funerals are beneficial because they provide a chance to commemorate the death, remember the departed, or comprehend and freely express thoughts about the deceased (1993). According to research, teenagers see conventional funeral ceremonies as less gratifying and less helpful in the coping process than adults do (Servaty-Seib & Hayslip, 2002). Although at the funeral, Dumbledore’s death dawned on Harry more real than ever, Harry felt disconnected from the ceremony since he observed rather than participated in the actions of remembrance. It had no significance for him, “it did not mean much to him. It had little to do with Dumbledore as Harry had known him” (HP-HBP, p. 644). In contrast, in *Deathly Hallows*, Harry had the chance to take the initiative in recognizing and honouring Dobby’s death. More precisely, Harry dug Dobby's grave and personally inscribed it with a proper inscription written by Harry. That personalized interaction with the funeral allowed Harry to move on from his grief faster.

2.1.2. Harry's Suspicions Towards Snape

It is important to note that the story follows Harry's perspective so from the first moment Snape's eyes meet Harry's in the first book, Harry decided that he does not like Snape; "Harder to shake off was the feeling Harry had gotten from the teacher's look — a feeling that he didn't like Harry at all." (HP-SS, p. 126) His hatred only gets worse with time. This negative impression of Snape is important for the progression of the story and in keeping Snape's role a secret. When a person forms a judgment on another's character, psychologists have discovered that he will subconsciously interpret that person's future acts in the manner most compatible with his prior opinion. This is referred to as the power of prior beliefs, a phenomenon that causes one to overestimate the dependability of information that is consistent with one's ideas after hearing it and to disregard information that is inconsistent with them (Barratt, 2012). Snape is so excellent at playing his role that even when he acts to defend Harry and Dumbledore, Harry dismisses it as part of his deception. Despite their blossoming relationship in this book, Harry and Dumbledore have some disagreements, particularly about Harry's suspicions surrounding Snape not being loyal to Dumbledore. The main source of Harry's frustration regarding Snape is Dumbledore because of his silence concerning the reason for his trust in Snape. Harry tries convincing those around him of his suspicions from his friends, the order of the phoenix, Professor McGonagall to Dumbledore. However, no one believes Harry because they all trust Dumbledore's judgement regarding Snape's loyalty. Upon voicing his concerns to his friends and the member of the order of the phoenix, Harry is met with objections and they all agree that: "People have said it, many times. It comes down to whether or not you trust Dumbledore's judgment. I do; therefore, I trust Severus." (HP-HBP, p. 332). As Barratt mentioned that one of the most important features of a double agent is they have the trust of both sides and play their part so well that no one knows about their true allegiance (2012). Snape fits these criteria perfectly; he plays his part flawlessly and Dumbledore is constantly questioned about his trust in Snape.

Throughout the book, Harry's suspicions turn into an obsession. Harry could have developed what is known as a reactive obsession. "Reactive obsessions are evoked by identifiable external stimuli, which are perceived as relatively realistic and rational enough to do something toward the stimuli." (Lee & Kwon, 2003). Harry was provoked

by Draco's suspicious actions throughout the novel so much so that the thought of discovering what Draco was planning constantly occupied Harry's mind. It drove Harry mad knowing that Malfoy was up to something, but not knowing what it is or that no one seemed to believe him. To prove to everyone that he was right, Harry tried to trail Malfoy whenever he could. He recklessly entered the Slytherin's cabin on the train to Hogwarts wearing the invisibility cloak only for a chance to overhear Malfoy. He was not disappointed as he heard Malfoy tell his fellow Slytherins that school was not important to him and he has moved on to bigger things:

Mother wants me to complete my education, but personally, I don't see it as that important these days. I mean, think about it. . . . When the Dark Lord takes over, is he going to care how many O.W.L.s or N.E.W.T.s anyone's got? Of course he isn't. . . . It'll be all about the kind of service he received, the level of devotion he was shown. (HP-HBP, p. 151)

Draco clearly states that he wants to please the Dark Lord. This is proof enough to Harry that he was right that Malfoy was trying to do something forbidden at the school, so he grows more anxious about finding out his plans. Harry's obsession with Draco got to a point he could not concentrate on school. Harry makes detours to the places he thinks Malfoy could be at and keeps tracking Malfoy's movements on the Marauder's map where he finds it strange that at times Draco disappears off the map. Even Ron confronted Harry about his obsession with Draco and Snape "but there's no rule saying only one person at a time can be plotting anything in this place! You're getting a bit obsessed with Malfoy, Harry. I mean, thinking about missing a match just to follow him" (HP-HBP, p. 418).

Despite everyone telling Harry he is mistaken about his suspicions of Snape and Malfoy; he does not yield because of his prejudice towards Snape. Prejudices cause the characters to misinterpret the truth until the hardship of coming face to face with reality pushes them to reconsider (Irwin & Bassham, 2010). Lupin told Harry the reason why he wants to find evidence that Snape is bad is that Snape was never good to Harry. As a result, Harry wants to prove that Snape is not faithful to Dumbledore and the order of the phoenix. Lupin tells him:

By all means tell Dumbledore what you have told Arthur and me, but do not expect him to share your view of the matter; do not even expect him to be surprised by what you tell him. It might have been on Dumbledore's orders that Severus questioned Draco. (HP-HBP, p. 333)

Even after hearing this, Harry was determined not to believe that Snape was trustworthy. Even though Harry proves everything he suspected in this book, in the final book Snape is proved to have been working on Dumbledore's orders.

2.1.3. Prejudice

There is an inexplicable amount of prejudice in the Harry Potter series, particularly by Harry and Snape. Prejudice is a preconceived attitude directed toward an individual or a group (Brewer & Brown, 1998). As a result, People's opinions are heavily influenced by their emotional reactions to individuals or social groupings (Bodenhausen, et al., 1994). Harry does not like Snape because of how he was treated by Snape, and also because of his own prejudices and his father's opinions of Snape. Harry is shaped by his temperament, preconceptions, and expectations. Harry's continuing resentment against Severus Snape is evidence of prejudice. Lupin points this in a conversation with Harry saying: "You are determined to hate him, Harry [...] And I understand; with James as your father, with Sirius as your godfather, you have inherited an old prejudice." (HP-HBP, p. 333). This brings to attention that maybe one of the reasons Harry hates Snape so much is because he was influenced by his father and godfather's old hatred of Snape. It is true that Harry's father and his best friend Sirius bullied Snape at school and they had ill feelings for one another. This could be a factor in heightening Harry's hatred towards Snape.

Snape's dislike towards Harry is shown in an obvious manner especially when he catches Harry on his own. The root of this hatred goes back to Snape's school days with Harry's father. In *the order of the phoenix*, Harry sees a memory of Snape being bullied by James Potter and his friends when they were at school which made Snape hate James and transfer his feelings onto his son, Harry. Snape uses an ego defence mechanism called Displacement. Snape's hatred for James runs deep inside him and he takes it out on Harry, someone who is less threatening than the source of these negative emotions who is Harry's father, James. He was hurt when he was a child and was made fun of in front of the entire school. He was ready to hurt others for that reason. He took what James and his friends did to him so badly that he couldn't control his hatred towards Harry, an innocent boy who did not even remember his father. Whilst having detention with Snape, Harry is told to sort out some old files of the wrongdoers and their

punishments in Hogwarts. Snape even pulls out a paper with James and Sirius's names on it, reading their punishments out loud to show Harry that they were not as perfect as he thought of them. He tells Narcissa and Bellatrix that he has done his best to have Harry expelled from the school: "I have done my utmost to have him thrown out of Hogwarts" (HP-HBP, p. 31). It is not very clear whether Snape meant what he said or he only said this to make the sisters believe that he is on their side. Whatever the reason, Snape never passes up a chance to rebuke Harry for the slightest of mistakes. When Harry was late on his first day at school, Snape did not pass the chance to scold Harry for being late "I suppose you wanted to make an entrance, did you?" (HP-HBP, p. 161) Snape presumed that Harry was late for school because he wanted to capture everyone's attention at school because he thought Harry was an attention-seeker "You decided that bursting into the Great Hall halfway through the feast ought to create a dramatic effect." (HP-HBP, p. 161). Harry was sure that the reason Snape came to fetch him was to revel in reproaching Harry freely without anyone knowing about it "He knew that Snape had come to fetch him for this, for the few minutes when he could needle and torment Harry without anyone listening." (HP-HBP, p. 161).

In this book, Snape brings up Harry's father and the deeds he did in the past on numerous occasions to hurt Harry as a defence mechanism to protect his own wounded pride. As he reveals to Harry that he is the Half-Blood Prince, he calls Harry's father 'filthy' for using his spells against him:

You dare use my own spells against me, Potter? It was I who invented them — I, the Half-Blood Prince! And you'd turn my inventions on me, like your filthy father, would you? I don't think so . . . no! (HP-HBP, p. 604)

This is an indication that Harry's father along with his friends might have used the spells Snape invented against him which caused him deep hurt and pain at a young age. As a result, this hurt and wounded pride grew with him. Snape was most angry at Harry when Harry called him a 'coward' for running away after killing Dumbledore "Coward, did you call me, Potter?" shouted Snape. "Your father would never attack me unless it was four on one, what would you call him, I wonder?" (HP-HBP, p. 603). After being called a coward, Snape shows the hatred he harbours inside him towards Harry's father. Harry again calls him a coward for not killing him this time where Snape screams at him not to call him a Coward and the description states: "his face was suddenly demented, inhuman, as though he was in as much pain as the yelping, howling dog stuck

in the burning house behind them” (HP-HBP, p. 604). This proves that he was in pain and he was hurting whether it being from Harry’s words, the fact that he just killed Dumbledore or both combined.

2.1.4. Harry’s Fate Versus Choice

As is the case in most fantasy novels, Harry is the chosen one. There is a prophecy concerning him, and he is selected to bear the anguish and suffering of his people on his shoulders. He is frequently tempted by evil and overcomes the temptation; he gathers followers and is hunted by his enemies. The prophecy about Harry is considered a self-fulfilling prophecy when knowledge or understanding of the future, whether by prediction, witness, revelation, or observation, is a critical component in future events happening as described by the 'prophecy.' (Rennick, 2021). It is tied to a fortune or prophecy received by a character, which plainly tells the reader what will happen in the future. Although this fate or omen may appear ambiguous at times, it always comes true in the end. The characters may strive to avoid their fate, but in the end, their actions only bring it about. It's a typical plot element in mythology and literature because it creates a highly captivating story. The full contents of the Prophecy were first revealed in *the Order of the Phoenix*. The prophecy was made by Professor Trelawney during her interview with Dumbledore for the post of Divination. According to the Prophecy, A boy would be born at the end of July the same year the prophecy was made. The boy’s parents would have survived Lord Voldemort’s attacks three times. He would have the power to vanquish the Dark Lord. The Dark Lord would mark him as his equal and the boy will possess powers that the Dark Lord does not have or could not comprehend. The Prophecy referred to two boys; Harry Potter and Neville Longbottom. It was Lord Voldemort’s choice of marking Harry the boy in the prophecy that started everything. Voldemort selected the one who resembled him the most. Voldemort's decisions, like Harry's, alter the course of the story. Their disagreements become more difficult as Harry's moral consciousness grows (Behr, 2009). By emphasizing the Dark Lord's choice for Harry over Neville, Rowling's story stresses that Voldemort's decisions make him immoral, just as Harry's choices make him moral (Nel, 2009). All his life, Harry was rendered the boy who lived because he was the only one who survived a killing curse from the Dark Lord. After the attacks in the ministry and everyone

discovering that the Dark Lord was after a prophecy regarding him and Harry, rumours began circulating about Harry being 'The Chosen One'. Harry felt a sudden fear upon hearing Dumbledore tell him that people are now calling him 'the chosen one' because he was reminded once again of the Prophecy and the fact that someday he would have to fight Lord Voldemort and he might not survive from it:

At these words, a chill that had nothing to do with the surrounding mist stole over Harry. He was reminded of words he had heard a few weeks ago, words that had a horrible and particular meaning to him: Neither can live while the other survives . . . (HP-HBP, p. 75)

At some point in his life, Harry had contemplated how his life would have been if Voldemort had decided that Neville was the chosen one instead of him:

Had Voldemort chosen Neville, it would be Neville sitting opposite Harry bearing the lightning-shaped scar and the weight of the prophecy. . . . Or would it? Would Neville's mother have died to save him, as Lily had died for Harry? Surely she would. . . . But what if she had been unable to stand between her son and Voldemort? Would there then have been no "Chosen One" at all? (HP-HBP, p. 139)

Life would have definitely been different for both Harry and Neville if the Dark Lord had chosen Neville, but Harry realized eventually that dwelling on the what-ifs is not going to do him any good. This is one thing that demonstrates the mature side of Harry for accepting his fate fearlessly instead of running away from what he must do. He slowly starts to accept that it is he who has to battle Voldemort and no one could save him from that fate. Deep down Harry knew that he could not escape his fate as the chosen one because he had been marked by the Dark Lord since birth and he would not stop until one of them was dead. When asked by Hermione if he was scared because of the prophecy, Harry bravely responds: "Not as much as I was," said Harry. "When I first heard it, I was . . . but now, it seems as though I always knew I'd have to face him in the end. . . ." (HP-HBP, p. 98).

In one of their lessons, Dumbledore helped clarify the Prophecy and its significance to Harry. Dumbledore told Harry that Voldemort is the one who chose to believe in the Prophecy upon hearing it and decided to act on it which made the Prophecy so important. It was his belief in the prophecy that made Harry the person he feared the most. Dumbledore further explains, if Voldemort had not heard of the prophecy, he

would not have acted on it, hence, the prophecy would not have been fulfilled. It was his actions that set off the chain reaction that turned Harry into his enemy:

only because Voldemort made a grave error, and acted on Professor Trelawney's words! If Voldemort had never murdered your father, would he have imparted in you a furious desire for revenge? Of course not! If he had not forced your mother to die for you, would he have given you a magical protection he could not penetrate? Of course not, Harry! (HP-HBP, p. 510)

Dumbledore explained to Harry that he believes Harry would have fought Voldemort even if he was not the chosen one because Voldemort had taken away many of his loved ones. Additionally, he tells him that it was Voldemort who created his worst enemy and gave him the means to fight him for Harry could understand Parseltongue and was the only one who could see inside the Dark Lord's mind and feel his emotions. Despite these powers, Harry had never been tempted to go to the Dark Lord's side and become one of his followers, which shows how pure of heart Harry is. Dumbledore states that it is Harry's ability to love is what is protecting him from the darkness:

In spite of all the temptation you have endured, all the suffering, you remain pure of heart, just as pure as you were at the age of eleven, when you stared into a mirror that reflected your heart's desire, and it showed you only the way to thwart Lord Voldemort, and not immortality or riches. (HP-HBP, p. 511)

It is the love inside Harry that sets him apart from Voldemort and is his greatest weapon against the Dark Lord. Although Harry remains sceptical as to how to use this power, he is confident now that it is his choice to fight and that he would have fought even without the Prophecy. The power of choosing one's path is shown in the way Harry wants to fight Voldemort, not because of the Prophecy but because he wants to protect the ones he loves. Harry is free to do nothing about it and run away from the prophecy if he wanted to, however, Voldemort who acts on the Prophecy will continue to go after Harry, which makes Harry marked for the rest of his life until one of them is dead:

But he understood at last what Dumbledore had been trying to tell him. It was, he thought, the difference between being dragged into the arena to face a battle to the death and walking into the arena with your head held high. Some people, perhaps, would say that there was little to choose between the two ways, but Dumbledore knew — and so do I, thought Harry, with a rush of fierce pride, and so did my parents — that there was all the difference in the world. (HP-HBP, p. 512)

Harry feels a kind of freedom knowing that it is his choice to fight for the people he loves and not someone who is imprisoned by the power of a few words spoken before

he was born. He knows that when the time comes, it would be his choice to fight, unlike the Dark Lord who believes he is obliged to kill Harry in order to live.

2.1.5. The Power of Love

In Rowling's universe, the hero is a destitute orphan who rises through the love of his parents and friends to become a prince where love is a way of rebirth and ultimate triumph (Ciaccio, 2009). Love has significant power in the *Harry Potter* Series. It is the weapon that Harry owns that Voldemort does not. The love of Harry's mother has protected him against the Dark Lord when he was still an infant. Before going to school, Harry did not know what love really is because his aunt and her family did not love Harry and bullied him whenever they got the chance. After attending school, Harry has known love in the form of friends, teachers and family whether it being his godfather or Ron's family who treated Harry as one of their own. This year, Harry has encountered another kind of love he has never felt before towards Ginny. Although Harry had dated Cho Chang the year before, however, the feelings he possessed for Ginny were different. At first, Harry refused to acknowledge his feelings for Ginny because she was Ron's sister. Harry felt "disoriented, dizzy" (HP-HBP, p. 289) when he and his friends spotted Ginny kissing Dean Thomas. His feelings were described as "being struck by a lightning bolt" (HP-HBP, p. 289). Harry's emotions towards Ginny were compared to a beast inside Harry. Upon hearing that Ginny and Dean had an argument, "The drowsing creature in Harry's chest suddenly raised its head, sniffing the air hopefully." (HP-HBP, p. 423). The creature refers to the desire Harry has that Ginny and Dean might split up for him to have a chance with her. When they do split up, "his insides were suddenly dancing the conga" (HP-HBP, p. 514). Harry was having an internal conflict as a result of the opposing demands of the id and the superego. Harry's id desired to ask Ginny out, but his superego believed that it is best to give these emotions up because his friendship with Ron could be destroyed over this so he was in a constant fight with these forces inside him. "...a fierce battle was raging inside Harry's brain: She's Ron's sister. But she's ditched Dean! She's still Ron's sister. I'm his best mate! That'll make it worse. If I talked to him first — He'd hit you. What if I don't care? He's your best mate!" (HP-HBP, pp. 515-516). Harry was battling with his emotions on his own. He did not tell

anyone about how he felt for Ginny, because he was afraid his feelings for Ron's sister might ruin his friendship with Ron.

At times Harry's imagination ran wild and he had daydreams about Ginny. About daydreams, Erikson says "In one direction our thoughts pursue a series of fantasies concerning things which we wish we could do or wish we had done." (Erikson, 1950, p. 171). Harry fantasized about him and Ginny getting together such as this scene when he was at the hospital after a Quidditch game:

Ginny came in to visit while you were unconscious," he said, after a long pause, and Harry's imagination zoomed into overdrive, rapidly constructing a scene in which Ginny, weeping over his lifeless form, confessed her feelings of deep attraction to him while Ron gave them his blessing (HP-HBP, p. 417)

He fantasized about an ideal world where Ginny would confess that she is in love with him and Ron would be alright with it and be happy for them. He often wished for a luck stroke that would make Ron comprehend that there is no one better for his sister than his best friend. More than once, he considered using the Felix Felicis to be united with Ginny and Ron could be happy for seeing them together:

The thought of that little golden bottle had hovered on the edges of his imagination for some time; vague and unformulated plans that involved Ginny splitting up with Dean, and Ron somehow being happy to see her with a new boyfriend, had been fermenting in the depths of his brain, unacknowledged except during dreams or the twilight time between sleeping and waking. . . . (HP-HBP, p. 472)

In reality, Harry did not act upon his desires and kept his emotions to himself. Until the day of the final match when he saw that the students were celebrating, his eyes immediately went to Ginny. Before anyone realized what was happening, Harry and Ginny were embracing and kissing:

Harry's eyes sought Ron. At last he found him, still clutching the Cup and wearing an expression appropriate to having been clubbed over the head. For a fraction of a second they looked at each other, then Ron gave a tiny jerk of the head that Harry understood to mean, Well — if you must. The creature in his chest roaring in triumph, he grinned down at Ginny (HP-HBP, p. 534)

Harry's immediate reaction was to see if his friend was fine with him and Ginny starting a relationship. With a tiny jerk of the head, the two best friends understood each other and Harry was inwardly celebrating this happy beginning with Ginny. From this

point onward, Harry and Ginny spent most of their time together along with Ron and Hermione.

Harry's personality growth is apparent in this book. Harry from the beginning of the book is a different person from Harry at the end. He is no longer the lost boy who is insecure and emotional-driven. He now has a goal to work towards and he acts more maturely. This is evident at Dumbledore's funeral, Harry realizes that in order to defeat Voldemort, he must not be attached to anyone. He would not let anyone else die for him because he now knows that he must find and destroy the Horcruxes to triumph over Lord Voldemort:

Harry saw very clearly as he sat there under the hot sun how people who cared about him had stood in front of him one by one, his mother, his father, his godfather, and finally Dumbledore, all determined to protect him; but now that was over. He could not let anybody else stand between him and Voldemort; he must abandon forever the illusion he ought to have lost at the age of one, that the shelter of a parent's arms meant that nothing could hurt him. There was no waking from his nightmare, no comforting whisper in the dark that he was safe really, that it was all in his imagination. (HP-HBP, p. 645)

Harry finally realizes that this war is between him and Voldemort and he would not let anyone else sacrifice their life to protect Harry. As a result, he sacrifices his love for Ginny to protect her because he knows that the Dark Lord would target those who are most dear to Harry. As such, he decides to end things with Ginny at the headmaster's funeral. It is seen how understanding they are of each other for Ginny neither cries nor complains because she understands it is something that he must do. She tells Harry: "I knew this would happen in the end. I knew you wouldn't be happy unless you were hunting Voldemort. Maybe that's why I like you so much." (HP-HBP, p. 647) Harry was very moved to hear these words and walked away from Ginny and the funeral with one goal in mind which is to find and destroy the Horcruxes. Harry was prepared to go on this journey all alone even though he was afraid, he is after all a teenage boy fighting the strongest wizard of the time. When he told Hermione and Ron of his plans that he would not be back for school for the coming year and he would go to Godric's Hollow, the place he was born and lost his parents, after going to his aunt's house for the last time. After that, he told them he would hunt and destroy the rest of the Horcruxes. What he did not know was that his two best friends were not planning to let him go alone and were ready to go with him on his journey. Harry tried to change their minds but they were determined to accompany him:

in spite of everything, in spite of the dark and twisting path he saw stretching ahead for himself, in spite of the final meeting with Voldemort he knew must come, whether in a month, in a year, or in ten, he felt his heart lift at the thought that there was still one last golden day of peace left to enjoy with Ron and Hermione. (HP-HBP, p. 652)

In the end, Harry was glad that he would not go on this expedition on his own and that his two best friends always had his back and were ready to do anything Harry needed to help him. Weaponed with love and the knowledge his mentor Professor Dumbledore left for him and empowered by his anger and rage for Lord Voldemort and Severus Snape, Harry was finally ready for his quest to find and destroy the Horcruxes that would weaken and end the Dark Lord.

2.2. Severus Snape

2.2.1. Snape's Loyalty

Professor Snape plays a major role in the sixth book of the *Harry Potter* series. Throughout the series, Snape's character is described as cold, calculating, sarcastic, and bitter. While Snape spends most of the story as an antagonist whom Harry and his friends believe is working for Voldemort, it is revealed in the final book that he has been working as a double agent who helped keep Harry safe out of love for his mother, Lily. Rowling created Snape so cunning that the reader is left guessing about his true allegiances until a mere hundred pages are left in the final book. Snape's loyalty is questioned throughout the seven books, particularly in this book due to the addition of the second chapter that follows Snape without it being from Harry's perspective opposed to all the previous books in which Snape is only seen from Harry's point of view. Rowling cleverly makes sure that the reader agrees with Harry's suspicions towards Snape and Malfoy throughout this book by adding the second chapter to the book.

Loyalty is often defined by its behavioural consequences and that is one is loyal if they uphold their responsibilities to a person to whom they are loyal, especially when they are in need (Shaw et al., 2017). Snape's ambiguous intentions and quiet demeanour add to the confusion about his loyalty. Even though he meets with Bellatrix and Narcissa to make the unbreakable vow, a magical spell between witches and wizards, his true objectives still confuse the reader. This encounter brings to light Snape's past as a Death Eater and the fact that Snape had been meeting with Lord Voldemort and his followers

which makes the reader certain that he has sided with the dark side. On the other hand, his work as a teacher at Hogwarts is an indication that Dumbledore trusts him, otherwise he would not have allowed him to teach young wizards and witches. After the revelation of Snape's true loyalty to Dumbledore, the reader can understand his character more as well as the reason behind his actions. In an article, Ursula Wilder discusses the physical and mental toils of being a double agent has on the individual. She mentions that double agents have to create fake personas for themselves to maintain the secrecy of their identity while keeping in mind that the persona is not their real self. The manipulation of one's personality in this custom is psychologically challenging and it entails layers of self-discipline. It is difficult to imagine the character and the strong mentality Snape created for this job. He had to constantly lie to everyone around him and was obliged to keep his distance from others in order not to be exposed. For example, Snape had no choice but to accept Narcissa's dangerous offer of the unbreakable vow to maintain his place as a spy, even though he is demanded to kill Dumbledore in case Draco Malfoy fails to do so. The unbreakable vow is a very dangerous spell because if one fails to act on it, that person dies as Ron explains to Harry "... what does it mean?" "Well, you can't break an Unbreakable Vow. . . ." [...] What happens if you break it, then?" "You die," said Ron simply." (HP-HBP, pp. 325-326). Despite its dangers, Snape put his life at risk to deceive the Death Eaters that he is working for Voldemort. As a result, Snape suffers from being questioned by both sides, by the Death Eaters for working with Dumbledore at Hogwarts for ten years, at the same time, he is distrusted by those who believe Dumbledore because of his past as a Death Eater. Bellatrix questions Snape at the beginning of the book and Snape is obliged to lie and claim that he had been working as a spy for Voldemort all these years at Hogwarts and he gained "Sixteen years of information on Dumbledore to give him when he returned" (HP-HBP, p. 27).

In the sixth book, Rowling builds up suspicion towards Snape from the beginning of the book till the moment he kills Dumbledore where these doubts become true and the reader fully believes that Snape is evil and is on Lord Voldemort's side. Snape killing Dumbledore is one of the biggest plot twists in this book because it was Dumbledore's trust in Snape that made everyone else, except for Harry to believe he was on their side. Even before his death, Dumbledore's conversation with Draco shows that he fully trusted Snape:

I tried, Draco. Professor Snape has been keeping watch over you on my orders —” “He hasn’t been doing your orders, he promised my mother —” “Of course that is what he would tell you, Draco, but —” “He’s a double agent, you stupid old man, he isn’t working for you, you just think he is!” “We must agree to differ on that, Draco. It so happens that I trust Professor Snape — (HP-HBP, p. 588)

This clearly shows the amount of trust Dumbledore has in Snape. However, since Snape’s truth was not yet revealed, the action of killing Dumbledore is shown as an act of betrayal of Dumbledore’s faith in Snape. This caused Harry and those at Hogwarts to feel shocked, grief and at a loss which are the effects of betrayal (Rachman, 2010). All this has a significant impact on Snape’s mentality because despite not being loved by the students or staff at the school, he was at least accepted and respected. However, after killing the headmaster he becomes the most hated character in the story especially by Harry because Dumbledore is a well-known and much-loved character. McGonagall confesses that everyone always suspected Snape, but they were silenced by Dumbledore’s full trust in him:

I mean . . . with Snape’s history . . . of course people were bound to wonder . . . but Dumbledore told me explicitly that Snape’s repentance was absolutely genuine. . . . Wouldn’t hear a word against him! (HP-HBP, p. 616)

As a result, everyone Snape is fighting for to make their lives better hates him and he could not tell anyone about his feelings because the only one who knew the truth about him was gone. This could lead to suppressing emotions which is the act of disguising facial and body responses in order to conceal a present emotional status (Patel & Patel, 2019). This causes Snape to become apathetic, which is a lack of emotions and indifference (VandenBos, 2015). Snape slowly becomes more distanced because of his loyalty to Dumbledore and his role as a double agent, particularly after Dumbledore’s death.

2.2.2. Snape, the Half-Blood Prince

Snape’s role as a spy is not the only part about himself that he had kept hidden but also his identity as the Half-Blood Prince. Towards the end of the book when Harry chases Snape and Malfoy after their escape from the astronomy tower, Harry tries to use some of the spells he learned in the Half-Blood Prince's book. However, Snape blocks all the spells coming from Harry saying: “You dare use my own spells against me,

Potter? It was I who invented them!” (HP-HBP, p. 604). Here comes the shocking revelation to Harry and the reader that the identity of the Half-Blood Prince is Professor Snape. The fact that the author named the sixth book in the series after the Half-Blood Prince shows the greatness and importance of Snape to the wizarding world and the progression of the story, particularly in the last two books. The information that Professor Snape is the Half-Blood Prince is a clever move on Rowling’s side because it takes the reader completely by surprise regarding Snape’s true allegiance, which adds to the confusion and complexity of Snape’s character.

Harry’s first discovery of the name Half-Blood prince is through his borrowed potion book written on the cover “This Book is the Property of the Half-Blood Prince” (HP-HBP, p. 193). Ironically, Harry is the one to find the book that originally belonged to Snape because Harry excels in Potions class after following the notes written by the prince. As is revealed in the final book, Snape’s father was a muggle and his mother was a witch named Eileen Prince. Through Snape’s childhood memories, it is understood that his father was not a good person to Snape. That might be the reason that at some point in his life, Snape decided not to take his father’s name and reject him, instead he took up his mother’s maiden name. Mackey (1998) stated that Safety, proper providing of food, shelter, and clothing, and psycho-emotional development are the three essential needs of each developing kid. The lack of parental observance and presence could alter the child’s healthy development and later cause psychological issues (Hussain, 2012). It could be that Snape wanted to only keep his mother’s line of the family during his school years as a result of his father’s abuse. Another reason he wanted to detach from his father could be the Death Eaters because they only acknowledge pure-bloods as wizards and witches. Therefore, Snape like many others who wanted to join them could have lied and hid his lineage as a muggle. There is no doubt that “Snape must have been proud of being ‘half a prince’” (HP-HBP, p. 637). It is safe to say that during his adolescence Snape went through many ordeals till he finally discovered who he is. Erikson mentioned that people grow as a result of a series of phases as they develop throughout life. He also explains that Identity formation in adolescents is the integration or reorganization of past self-images and identifications in a society-dependent process (1968). This means that Snape’s adult identity is a reflection of what he went through as a young child and teenager fighting for a place to belong.

There is no doubt about Snape's magical abilities and the amount of talent he displayed from a young age. His notes on the Half-Blood prince's book are proof enough of his brilliance, especially in dark arts because he invented some spells and modified others to work better. Thanks to this book, Harry's favourite subject becomes Potions and due to the tips provided inside, he becomes the best student in Potions earning him "a glowing reputation with Slughorn" (HP-HBP, p. 238). Harry's desire for the book to belong to his father or someone he knows and loves shows the admiration he has for the Half-Blood Prince. As Strauss said, "Unspoken expectations are premeditated resentments." (2015). Harry suffered from disappointment after disappointment after desperately trying to make a connection between the book and his father, however, he concluded that it had nothing to do with him. He was even more disappointed to find out the book belonged to the man he hated. Throughout the entirety of the book, Harry's admiration shows in the way he defended the Prince believing he was a good person despite finding very dangerous and dark magic inside his book. The Half-Blood Prince became a companion and a teacher to Harry as he mentions that "the Prince had proved a much more effective teacher than Snape so far" (HP-HBP, p. 239). Until he used a very dangerous spell called 'SECTUMSEMPRA' on Malfoy that caused his body to bleed from his face and chest. He was shocked to find such a dangerous spell in the book of a person he constantly believed harmless, "it was as though a beloved pet had turned suddenly savage; what had the Prince been thinking to copy such a spell into his book?" (HP-HBP, p. 525). This amplified his disappointment with the character of the Prince. Harry was hoping the Half-Blood Prince would be someone Harry loved and cared about like his father or Sirius because as he told Lupin "...he's helped me out a lot in Potions classes, the Prince has" (HP-HBP, p. 337). Harry is referring to the Half-Blood Prince here. After knowing that Snape is the Half-Blood Prince, Harry is outraged to know that he has received help from and defended the man he hated as equally as Voldemort because he refused to think badly of a boy who had been clever and had helped Harry on many occasions. In Harry's mind, Snape could only be associated with the bad things. As someone who was constantly harassed and abused by Snape, he sees him as bad as the Dark Lord. So, the fact that Snape is the Half-Blood Prince outrages Harry.

2.2.3. Snape, the Teacher

Snape's character is in part inspired by one of Rowling's disliked chemistry teachers (Hind, 2011). About this inspiration, Rowling mentioned:

Snape is the - er - very sadistic teacher loosely based on a teacher I myself had, I have to say. Erm .. I think it ... Children are very aware - and we ... we're kidding ourselves if we don't think that they are - that teachers do sometimes abuse their power and this particular teacher does abuse his power. He is not a - he is not a particularly pleasant person at all. (1999)

As the author mentioned, children can understand when teachers mistreat them. In the previous book, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, Snape mentioned that he had been teaching for fourteen years which makes it his fifteenth year being a teacher at Hogwarts. During this time, Snape has not been a loved teacher by his students, but no one could deny that he is a master potions-maker. Snape is a skilful teacher and passionate about his subject, however, he did sometimes abuse the powers he had in harming his students' emotions, especially Harry's. Snape in these situations allows the id to take over without any regard for the consequences or what society would think of him. He enjoys the power he has and does not care who gets hurt afterwards. In this regard, Snape fails to achieve a balance between the id, ego and superego which results in an unhealthy personality.

It is made clear that Snape has always desired the post of the Defence against the Dark Arts teacher because of his love for the dark arts, however, he never got that post until Harry's sixth year. It is believed that Dumbledore never allowed Snape to take up this position because of two reasons, one being Dumbledore's fear for the safety of his spy because he knew that Voldemort jinxed that position and since then no teacher taught defence against the dark arts for more than a year. The second is his love for the dark arts. Snape loved the Dark Arts, not just as a position but also as an astounding type of magic that even Harry was surprised to hear Snape talk in a loving way about the Dark Arts in class so much that "Harry stared at Snape. It was surely one thing to respect the Dark Arts as a dangerous enemy, another to speak of them, as Snape was doing, with a loving caress in his voice?" (HP-HBP, p. 178). So, it could be Dumbledore's own fear of power combined with Snape's fascination with the dark arts that prevented Dumbledore from giving Snape the position he so desired. In the final book, Dumbledore confesses to Harry that he was not to be trusted with power: "I had proven, as a very

young man, that power was my weakness and my temptation.” (HP-DH, p. 718). His fear of Snape being tempted by power was one of the reasons he never granted Snape’s wish. Both Dumbledore and Snape were changed as a result of their horrible experience dealing with power. They go through this change together despite the fact that they are two very different individuals. Dumbledore is outwardly a good man, but his guilt and humiliation severely weaken him, whereas Snape is publicly the bad guy, even if he is quietly attempting to right his wrongs and respect his love for Lily, which he was unable to do while she was alive. They not only abandon power in favour of service, but they also devote their lives to the greater good. Dumbledore and Snape, two polar opposites, have the same job and are united by it (Ciaccio, 2009).

Snape’s preference for his house Slytherin and being particularly rude to Gryffindor students shows the dark side of his character. This trait truly defines him as a character. It is evident that he is particularly cruel to Harry because of his hatred toward Harry’s father, however, he is also cruel to other students. The teaching system in Hogwarts seems very flawed. Punishment at Hogwarts is likewise quite random. Professors appear to have total discretion over the number of points they deduct from students as well as the sort of detentions they inflict. In addition, professors seem to get their emotions involved in this process such as inflicting punishments on the students they do not like as Snape did to Harry on many occasions. Snape mostly enjoyed taking points from Harry and his friends. For instance, at the beginning of the school year, only for lateness, Snape took fifty points from Gryffindor and more points because Harry failed to arrive in his school robes “another twenty for your Muggle attire” (HP-HBP, p. 161). In the first class, Hermione was always the first to succeed in the task required which was “a feat that would surely have earned her twenty points for Gryffindor from any reasonable teacher, thought Harry bitterly, but which Snape ignored.” (HP-HBP, p. 179). Harry reckoned that any other teacher would have been proud of what Hermione had accomplished but Snape only overlooked her. Snape particularly enjoyed giving Harry detention.

It is true that Snape bullied students and especially gave Harry a hard time. However, some might argue after finding the truth about Snape that it could be reasoned that Snape did this because he wanted to fulfil the assignment Dumbledore gave him of protecting Harry. If the story is viewed from Snape’s perspective, the difficulty of his job could be seen clearly for Snape tried to keep Harry safe. Harry, however, kept getting

involved in the most dangerous situations in school. From Harry's point of view, he is confident that he makes the right decisions by saving others even by putting his life in danger. On the other hand, if the story is seen from Snape's side, Harry makes wrong decisions and constantly puts his life in danger which makes Snape's work very hard. As an example, the last punishment Snape gave Harry after hurting Draco could be seen as either cruel or an act of protection. Snape deliberately chose the day of the final match of Quidditch for Harry to carry the punishment with him. It might be seen as vicious because Harry is the captain and the seeker of the team would not be able to participate and the team would lose. In opposition, one might think of it as an act of protection because Harry had been hurt during Quidditch matches many times before, so Snape wanted to prevent that. In an ideal world, emotions would be in sync with what is perceived to be good, yet one may act for the good even when one's emotions rebel (Irwin & Bassham, 2010). The fact that Snape does not like Harry and has conflicted feelings about him does not mean that he would not do the right thing for the greater good.

As discussed above, Snape's role as a spy was still hidden from the readers and the characters alike. As a result, Snape is hated by both because he killed Dumbledore and naturally, he is viewed as a character who has no good intentions. The last book puts an end to the speculations about Snape's motives behind his actions which proves that humans could be both evil and good at the same time. Harry, on the other hand, struggles after losing his mentor and is in a constant fight with his emotions which is displayed in the way he behaves.

3. PSYCHOANALYZING THE CHARACTERS OF HARRY POTTER AND SEVERUS SNAPE IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS*

The last instalment in the *Harry Potter* series is *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* which was published in July 2007. According to *The New York Times*, the sales for this book broke the Guinness record for the fastest fictional book with 8.3 million copies sold within 24 hours in the United States alone and around 15 million copies worldwide (Rich, 2007). This novel follows Harry, alongside his two best friends Ron and Hermione, in their journey to find the Horcruxes with the little clues left to them by Dumbledore. In the meantime, Voldemort gathers his followers, takes over the ministry of magic and does everything in his power to find and kill Harry once and for all. Harry and his friends go on the run after Harry turns seventeen years old. During this journey, their friendship is tested and they face many hardships, being on their own without news of what is happening in the world. Harry also questions his relationship with Dumbledore because the past life of Dumbledore is revealed that Harry had no idea about and he wonders whether Dumbledore cared about him at all. The trio also finds out about the Deathly Hallows and their connection to Dumbledore and Voldemort. In this novel, Snape has very little appearance in the first three parts of the book, but when he comes into the plot, the reader is shocked to discover his life story. Harry sees Snap's memories which Snape gave him right before he lost his life after being attacked by Voldemort's snake. In his memories, it is clear that he has been in love with Harry's mother since childhood and he suffered a lot watching her die. All his actions since Lily's death were orders from Dumbledore to protect Harry from Voldemort. His great sacrifice and heroism show the amount of love he had for Lily.

In the final battle of Hogwarts, Harry realizes that he must be killed by Voldemort for the Horcrux inside him to be destroyed and Voldemort become mortal again. At the battle, many students, staff and other creatures at Hogwarts fight the Death Eaters. Many lose their lives, most prominent among them are Lupin, Tonks and Fred Weasley. Their sacrifice does not go to waste because, in the end, Harry manages to kill Voldemort after destroying all the Horcruxes and possessing two of the Deathly Hallows. Harry could accomplish this achievement after going through many adversities and trials with himself and people who are close to him. In the end, he could manage to

overcome everything that came his way and defeat the Dark Lord. The ending to the series is a satisfying one because everything is cleared especially Snape's actions which were to protect Harry all along.

3.1. Harry Potter

3.1.1. Harry's Childhood

The Psychoanalytic theory puts emphasis on researching early childhood experiences and their effects on adults. In the *Harry Potter* series, Rowling portrayed most adults as unreliable most of the time, so the children, Harry in particular have to rely on themselves to accomplish anything in life. Harry Potter had a difficult and traumatizing childhood in the Dursley's house. As an orphan, Harry was put in his aunt's house because his blood relation to her would protect him until he was seventeen. When Harry comes of age in the final book at seventeen years old, he leaves the house he never considered home. Harry was not sad to be leaving the Dursleys as is clearly shown in the following scene:

The prospect of parting — probably forever — from his aunt, uncle, and cousin was one that he was able to contemplate quite cheerfully, but there was nevertheless a certain awkwardness in the air. What did you say to one another at the end of sixteen years' solid dislike? (HP-DH, p. 36)

Harry never considered the Dursleys his family because of the way they treated him. Harry had to cope with both internal and external pressures throughout his childhood. The Dursleys are narrow-minded and refuse all they do not understand including magic. They pride themselves in being normal and consider "having a wizard in the family was a matter of deepest shame" (HP-CS, p. 4) because that depicts them as different. As such, they treated Harry as an outsider and an intruder in their house. They never celebrated any of Harry's birthdays and all of his clothes were hand-me-downs from his cousin Dudley, therefore they were too baggy and did not fit him. The Dursleys did not give Harry a room even though they had an extra room in the house for their son's toys and made Harry live in the cupboard under the stairs. The cupboard was described as dusty and small with a lot of spiders and it was used as a punishment for Harry whenever he accidentally used magic, besides it being Harry's room. Sometimes

Harry was kept in the cupboard for weeks. As a result, Harry developed a form of anxiety disorder called Claustrophobia which is “an exaggerated fear of closed places, such as closets ... small rooms ... or other enclosed or confined spaces” (Ronald, 2008, p. 137) As Dr Shaffer states in an article named Claustrophobia Triggers and Causes, that early childhood traumas could be a factor in causing claustrophobia such as confining or trapping a child in a dark, small closet may trigger claustrophobia in the future (2019). Harry clearly expresses his fear of dark and small spaces in a conversation with his son Albus in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*: “... I’m scared of everything. I mean, I’m afraid of the dark, did you know that? ALBUS: Harry Potter is afraid of the dark? HARRY: I don’t like small spaces...” (Rowling, et al., 2016) Harry mentions that he has fear of darkness and small places which could be traced to the way the Dursleys punished and kept him in the cupboard under the stairs for many years. Harry could relate to Dumbledore’s sister, Ariana, who was secluded from society like the way he was treated at the Dursleys: “Numbly Harry thought of how the Dursleys had once shut him up, locked him away, kept him out of sight, all for the crime of being a wizard” (HP-DH, p. 156) an indication that Harry lived with that suffering even after growing up. Harry was also bullied by his cousin Dudley and there are several indications in the first book that Harry was hit by Dudley and was his “favorite punching bag” (HP-SS, p. 20) this resulted in Harry having no friends in the muggle world. The way the Dursleys treated Harry and the way they treated their son was extremely different. They showered their son with presents on his birthdays and took him to new places each year as well as bought him everything new and gave him two bedrooms. On the other hand, Harry was never treated as a family member, was neglected and hidden from people to the point that only a few people knew that Harry lived in the Dursleys’ house. Harry felt the distinction between the way he was treated and how the Dursleys treat Dudley, this caused Harry to feel jealousy. This type of polarizing treatment is bound to leave eleven years old Harry feeling that he is not worthy and make him not trust others. Because of the way he was treated as a child, Harry does not think good things could happen to him especially when dealing with people, as a result, he does not trust others. This is most clear before Harry begins his first year in school, he does not believe that something as good as being a wizard could actually happen to him then he worries that he might not be able to afford his school supplies and which house he would get into if any. Under

the sorting hat, he is concerned that maybe he is not worthy enough for Hogwarts and worries he might be kicked out of the school:

What if he wasn't chosen at all? What if he just sat there with the hat over his eyes for ages, until Professor McGonagall jerked it off his head and said there had obviously been a mistake and he'd better get back on the train? (HP-SS, p. 120)

It is clearly shown that the Dursleys affected Harry in many ways, however, Harry was able to cope with this treatment in a way that helped him soothe himself and provided him with skills to use later in his life in dealing with Snape, the ministry of magic and Voldemort. A study called, the Children of the Garden Island, conducted on 698 children by Emmy Werner, showcased the children's journey from childhood to adulthood. This study concluded that a third of these children who grew up with challenges in their childhood "grew into competent young adults who loved well, worked well, and played well." (Werner, 1989). Harry's response to the bullying from the Dursleys made him resilient and ultimately formed a strong character. Research has revealed that bereaved children show fewer psychological problems when they show a positive attitude in the face of difficulties and believe in their worth and they can cope better with future stressors (Lin, et al., 2004) Harry is a good example because he avoids repression by speaking up and expressing his emotions even when they are not heard. Harry also stays away from the accumulation of negative emotions by not holding onto any grudges or resentment. Harry forgives and saves Draco Malfoy's life in the fire that erupted in the Room of Requirement. He is also able to forgive Snape after all that Snape had done to him. Harry is someone who enjoys the moment which helped him become an optimistic person and harbour positive emotions. Viktor Frankl stated that "suffering ceases to be suffering at the moment it finds a meaning" (1985, p. 135) According to Frankl, meaning is discovered through living especially through love. This ultimately helped protect Harry from any major psychological problems from his childhood and shows a resilient character as an adolescent and adult.

In the Children of the Garden Island research, Werner points out that "Resilient children also seemed to find a great deal of emotional support outside their immediate family [...] They seem to have made school a home away from home, a refuge from a disordered household." (Werner, 1989) Harry as an example of a resilient child forms a close attachment with his two best friends, Ron and Hermione most of all, but also in

the Weasley family and the members of the Order of the Phoenix, so he finds family and friendship after going to Hogwarts. In *Harry Potter*, the Weasleys represent kind parents while the Dursleys represent uncaring parents who reject Harry instead of considering him as a family member. Mr. and Mrs. Weasley consider Harry one of their sons and are nice to him from the first time they meet him. These relationships help Harry cope with the struggles he faces at school and after that on his journey looking for Horcruxes. He always has his closest friends Ron and Hermione with him and has a home at the Weasley house on special occasions and summer vacations. Although Harry still yearns for his parents, he finds solace in the close circle of friends he found after discovering he is a wizard. He was grateful for them to celebrate his seventeenth birthday with him and for giving him a gold watch which was a tradition to give a wizard when they come of age, so when Mrs. Weasley gave him the watch “Harry had got up and hugged her. He tried to put a lot of unsaid things into the hug and perhaps she understood them because she patted his cheek clumsily when he released her” (HP-DH, p. 114) Harry found a family in the Weasleys and mentors and father figures like Dumbledore and Sirius that somehow compensated his parent’s loss. However, Harry’s ache for his parents is most shown in this book which is one of the reasons that Harry makes the dangerous visit to his birthplace, Godric’s Hollow. There he visits the house he lost his parent’s in and visits their graves where he cried and wished he was with them at this moment:

tears came before he could stop them, boiling hot then instantly freezing on his face, and what was the point in wiping them off or pretending? He let them fall, his lips pressed hard together, looking down at the thick snow hiding from his eyes the place where the last of Lily and James lay, bones now, surely, or dust, not knowing or caring that their living son stood so near, his heart still beating, alive because of their sacrifice and close to wishing, at this moment, that he was sleeping under the snow with them. (HP-DH, p. 328-329)

Since Harry never got the chance to meet his parents and had only heard about them, in Godric’s Hollow, he ponders the possibility of a different life with his parents, what if they were alive? And how different his life would have been if he had his father and mother with him:

he would have grown up and spent every school holiday. He could have invited friends to his house. . . . He might even have had brothers and sisters. . . . It would have been his mother who had made his seventeenth birthday cake. (HP-DH, p. 321)

J. K. Rowling shows in the epilogue of the novel that Harry grew up, got married, and had children. It is clear that Harry is an excellent father to his children and a great godfather to Lupin and Tonks' son. Rowling said that the reason she wrote the epilogue was to demonstrate that no matter how much one suffers and confronts danger and death, life goes on. Another reason was to show that Lupin's son was orphaned like Harry, but unlike Harry who suffered at the hands of the Dursleys, Teddy Lupin was fine and happy with Harry's family.

3.1.2. Personality Traits

Harry's character is believed by many to be one of the best protagonists in children's literature. What makes Harry's character outstanding is that people could relate to him. He possesses both good and bad qualities which makes him a human. He has many positive qualities such as bravery, loyalty, kindness, and intelligence, and some character flaws like anger. J. K. Rowling perfectly sums up Harry's character in an interview with BBC, she says:

I see Harry as someone who is struggling to do the right thing, who is not without faults, who acts impetuously as you would expect someone of his age to act, but who is ultimately a very loyal person, and a very very courageous person. So, in as much as he has qualities that I admire most I would say he is a good role model. That doesn't mean that he is saintly, but then frankly, who is? But I think you do see enough of Harry's inner life, the workings of his mind in the books to know that he is ultimately human, struggling to do the right thing, which I think is admirable. (MacKay, 2005)

Harry's character is a role model for many young people because he was portrayed in a realistic and relevant way that people could connect to and understand. In this study, some of his character traits with character flaws will be discussed.

Courage is one of the personality traits that define Harry. Goud defined courage as the energizing stimulant to face circumstances of fear and danger. Courage means demonstrating willpower to follow one's values, without fear of disapproval or authority, and "taking a stand for what one deeply values" (2005). According to Biswas-Diener, Bravery is an important part of positive psychology that helps a person to overcome personal limitations to gain a happy life (2012). Harry recalls the most defining features of Gryffindor's house; "Their daring, nerve, and chivalry set Gryffindors apart" (HP-DH, p. 368) and he displays these features remarkably. His response to anything that

comes his way is bravery and determination. Harry never thought of abandoning the quest left for him by Dumbledore or of leaving and living his life in secret. Despite not having a home or any family to return to and he could not return to school, he continued trying with his two friends to complete the mission Dumbledore left him. Harry's character was described using these adjectives; "Gallant, True Gryffindor, Brave and Courageous" (Saad, 2016, p. 262). These characteristics emphasize that Harry is viewed by others as an immensely brave character. He finished all the tasks before him valiantly and was able to face Voldemort who was always trying to kill him because of the prophecy.

Probably the bravest act in the entire series is Harry's acceptance of his death in the Forbidden Forest after discovering that he is the last Horcrux and that he must die at the hands of Voldemort. It is important to remember that Harry is only seventeen years old and walking to his death with his own accord is no small feat. Harry's decision to walk alone to his death without telling anyone, even Hermione and Ron, was to protect them because he knew his friends would not let him go to his death, even if that was the only way they had to defeat Voldemort. This could be seen as extreme altruism, the act of taking risks or making life-threatening sacrifices for the well-being of others (Savulescu & Wilkinson, 2020). Harry decides to risk his life, walk to the Forbidden Forest, and meet death to save everyone else from Voldemort's evil acts. He was not without fear walking to his death. All the way walking from the school to the edge of the forest, he forced himself to walk because the reality that his death was getting near was daunting on him. About death, Freud mentioned:

Our unconscious therefore does not believe in its own death; it acts as though it were immortal. What we call our unconscious [...] recognizes no negative or any form of denial and resolves all contradictions, so that it does not acknowledge its own death, to which we can give only a negative content. The idea of death finds absolutely no acceptance in our impulses. This is perhaps the real secret of heroism. (1915/1918, p. 62)

The idea of walking to one's death is difficult to grasp by the unconscious, therefore in Harry's case, his body started reacting to this fear. He started showing physical signs of his fear after realizing he had to die. His heart started beating fast and his body was trembling. He was so afraid that he could not produce a Patronus when he felt dementors in the forest; "He had no strength left for a Patronus. He could no longer control his own trembling. It was not, after all, so easy to die." (HP-DH, p. 697). The

fact that he could not perform the Patronus charm, a spell that he used to perform easily, shows that Harry was in despair and could not think of happy memories which was the most important requirement for the spell. Harry's fear clearly shows in his conversation with his dead guardians, he asked them: "Does it hurt?" (HP-DH, p. 697). Harry's acceptance of his faith shows his bravery more than any other act in the books. Harry's fear of death, however, is different from Voldemort's. Harry accepts his death bravely despite his fear of it while Voldemort has an excessive fear of death or what is known as thanatophobia, "a persistent and irrational fear of death or dying" (VandenBos, 2015). Voldemort's irrational fear of death was the reason he split his soul into pieces in the hopes he would be immortal. Harry walked to his death knowing that he was doing the right thing and that the world would be a better place to live in after his sacrifice. In an essay about the effects of war, Freud mentioned that war: "counsels us to rise above the death of those whom we love." (Freud, 1915/1918, p. 70). The knowledge that his friends such as Lupin, Tonks, Fred, and many others sacrificed their lives in the castle, pushed Harry forward to bring an end to the terrors the Dark Lord and his followers brought to the world. In this scene, Harry shows how selfless he truly is and his sacrifice is compared to his mother's sacrifice of saving his life as an infant.

Harry faces death from the beginning of this book till the moment Voldemort dies. From the beginning of the book, he is wanted by the Death Eaters and then by the Ministry of Magic. He evades death on numerous occasions while looking for Horcruxes, his and his friends' lives were always at risk during their journey. Harry escaped death when he was being transported from the Dursley's house and bravely fought Voldemort and the Death Eaters to save himself and Hagrid. Harry was daring to break into the ministry of magic and Gringotts, the wizarding bank to retrieve Horcruxes in two places swarming with Death Eaters while knowing that he is the "Undesirable Number One" (HP-DH, p. 252) by the ministry and they would hand him over to Voldemort the moment it was known that Harry was in the building. Another moment in the ministry that showcases Harry's bravery is helping the innocent muggle-born wizards and witches escape the place before they were trialed and sentenced over something they had no control over. Harry's good-natured self, made him try and get those people out before even saving himself. Again, Harry was courageous to go to the place he was born at, Godric's Hollow. Despite Hermione's protests that it is a dangerous

place, his insistence on going to the place Voldemort killed his parents shows the desperation he was feeling with the task Dumbledore left him “For him, the lure of the village lay in his parents’ graves, the house where he had narrowly escaped death, and in the person of Bathilda Bagshot.” (HP-DH, p. 319). Although Harry’s intentions were selfish in that he only wanted answers to satisfy his emotions and get answers about Dumbledore. Nonetheless, His return to Godric’s Hollow is admirable because there is no guarantee that they would get any information from that place. It was risky going there when everyone was looking for Harry. However, his return and fighting with Voldemort’s snake all speak of Harry’s courage. Another occasion where Harry’s bravery shines is when he dove into frozen water to retrieve the sword of Gryffindor without asking for help or waiting for someone to help him. Harry’s reckless but brave behaviour saved his and his friends’ lives when he released the dragon and suggested leaping on his back to get out of the wizarding bank. In this book, Harry used spells like the crucio spell, one of the unforgivable curses that cause the opponent unbearable pain, something he had never done before. When asked about why Harry uses the crucio in this book, Rowling answered:

Harry is not, and never has been, a saint. Like Snape, he is flawed and mortal. Harry’s faults are primarily anger and occasional arrogance. On this occasion, he is very angry and acts accordingly. He is also in an extreme situation, and attempting to defend somebody very good against a violent and murderous opponent. (2007)

In order to protect his loved ones and the innocent, Harry decides to hurt his enemies by using spells he has never used before. Harry’s courageousness is not only in escaping death and having physical fights, but he also encounters many emotional fights. His refusal of Lupin’s suggestion to go with them shows how Harry sees that protecting one’s family is much more important than him getting help from an experienced wizard in accomplishing their mission. Even though he was tempted to have an adult with them on their journey, Harry refused help from Lupin because his family needed him more than Harry and his friends despite the relief he would have felt turning his responsibilities over to an adult. Harry also had to leave Ginny and put an end to his love to protect her because otherwise, she would be a target for the Death Eaters. Belittling is a form of abuse that involves intentionally making another feel worthless and empty (Brown, 2013). Voldemort and his followers continually try to use this form of abuse on Harry’s acts of bravery, Voldemort says “That Potter lives is due more to my errors than

to his triumphs” (HP-DH, p. 6) Voldemort refuses to acknowledge that a teenager could be his equal. However, Harry shows that courage is to have the strength to keep going even though all he wanted to do was give up time and time again. He kept pushing his way forward till he triumphed on the Dark Lord.

Another defining characteristic of Harry is kindness. Despite Harry’s difficult upbringing and the lack of love in his life as a child, he grew up to be a positive and very kind person. Kindness is considered a positive personality trait that involves helping others with helpful actions (VandenBos, 2015). Studies show that acts of kindness towards others have great physical and mental health properties such as lowering anxiety levels and increasing happiness as well as improving the overall quality of life. Harry’s kindness shows on many occasions in the book. In spite of what Harry suffered because of his cousin Dudley who was abusive and terrible to Harry, his kindness and the fact that he saved his cousin’s life proved a positive change in his cousin’s attitude towards Harry that he made him tea, shook his hand and asked about his wellbeing on his way out of the house. This is proof that kindness towards others could change them into better persons. Harry’s biggest act of kindness comes in the form of saving lives or rather not killing others. Harry refused to kill Stanley Shunpike; a bus driver who was put under a spell by the Death Eaters to attack Harry on the journey of the seven Potters. Harry’s refusal to throw any harmful charms on Stanley exposed the real Harry and ended in Voldemort attacking him. However, Harry refuse to become violent like Voldemort and kill innocents, he told Lupin: “I won’t blast people out of my way just because they’re there,” said Harry. “That’s Voldemort’s job.” (HP-DH, p. 71) this clarifies that despite everything Harry has gone through, his heart and soul remain intact and pure. Even though Harry hurt Death Eaters, he never murdered anyone, not even Voldemort. As a result, his heart and soul remain pure which helps him maintain and nurture the positive aspects of his personality. Harry felt sorry for Draco when he saw that Voldemort had forced him to torture a Death Eater who failed to capture Harry. He also saves his life in the room of requirements from the fire, setting aside the harm Draco had caused him and his friends. Perhaps the most notable act of kindness is the one towards the house-elves in particular Dobby and Kreacher. Harry helped free Dobby from the Malfoys where he was mistreated. Harry felt a special sort of compassion toward Dobby and often received help from him. Dobby bravely stood up to his former masters, Bellatrix in particular, to

save Harry and his friends in his final moments. Harry takes credit for Dobby's bravery for it was him who turned the house-elf into a free elf. After Dobby's death, Harry refused to magically bury the elf, instead, he dug the grave like muggles manually, out of respect and gratitude to the house-elf. While Dobby admired and respected Harry from the beginning, Kreacher hated Harry because he served the Black family who were allies of the Dark Lord. However, Harry managed to turn Kreacher into his side by kindness alone. Kreacher belonged to Sirius and along with all his belongings, he was passed down to Harry. Harry did not like the creature at the beginning, but after hearing his story with Regulus Black, Harry gave him Regulus's fake Locket and Kreacher softened toward not just Harry but Ron and Hermione whom he used to only call blood-traitor and Mud-blood before. Thanks to this act of kindness on Harry's part, Kreacher changed completely that he "made two low bows to Harry and Ron, and even gave a funny little spasm in Hermione's direction that might have been an attempt at a respectful salute, before Disapparating" (HP-DH, p. 200). Kreacher's change was so dramatic that he started serving Harry and his friends at Grimmauld Place with respect, not just because he was ordered. What is more surprising is that Kreacher was the one who led the house-elves in the battle of Hogwarts:

The house-elves of Hogwarts swarmed into the entrance hall, screaming and waving carving knives and cleavers, and at their head, the locket of Regulus Black bouncing on his chest, was Kreacher, his bullfrog's voice audible even above this din: "Fight! Fight! Fight for my Master, defender of house-elves! Fight the Dark Lord, in the name of brave Regulus! Fight!" (HP-DH, p. 734)

Kreacher was not the only one who came to Harry's side or at least respected and helped him because of Harry's kindness. Griphook decided to help Harry, Ron, and Hermione after witnessing Harry digging a grave and burying Dobby. He also called Harry an unusual and an odd wizard for saving a goblin and burying a house-elf because not many wizards would consider them worth their attention or efforts, he told Harry:

"If there was a wizard of whom I would believe that they did not seek personal gain," said Griphook finally, "it would be you, Harry Potter. Goblins and elves are not used to the protection or the respect that you have shown this night. Not from wand-carriers." (HP-DH, p. 488)

Harry's kindness extends not only to the living but also to the dead. Despite the dangers he was in at the ministry, he brought Mad-Eye Moody's eye with him and buried

it under a tree because they could not recover his body so he made a semblance of a memorial for him.

Another personality trait is Loyalty. Throughout the story, Harry's loyalty towards the good side as well as towards his friends and mentors is proved multiple times. Loyalty is a personality trait that Harry owns from the very first time the reader was introduced to Harry Potter. Despite his mischief and rebellious side, he never thought of betraying those who put their faith in him. He in turn earns a trusting circle around himself including, Hermione, Ron, The Weasleys, and the Order of the Phoenix. When their timing for transporting Harry from the Dursleys was discovered and the Order started accusing each other of betraying their plan to Voldemort, Harry refuses to believe any of them was responsible, he said: "We've got to trust each other. I trust all of you, I don't think anyone in this room would ever sell me to Voldemort." (HP-DH, p. 80) Harry's trust in the people around him gains him their support in his fight against the Dark Lord. Those associated with Harry put their lives at risk because Lord Voldemort was in control of the wizarding world through the ministry and Hogwarts in the final novel. For example, Hagrid and Dobby are probably the most loyal friends to Harry. They believe in him unconditionally and always support him, however, because of their faithfulness to Harry, Hagrid was forced into hiding in this book and Dobby ultimately lost his life, saving Harry Potter. Xenophilius Lovegood printed the truth about Harry and showed his support publicly and as a result, the Death Eaters captured his daughter Luna. To save his daughter, he summoned the Death Eaters to his house when Harry was there, however, they managed to escape them successfully.

One big change in this book that affects Harry's emotional and mental state is the wavering of his devotion toward Dumbledore. In the previous books, Harry never questioned Dumbledore and followed his orders. However, Harry felt betrayed after Dumbledore's actions previously in his life become public. After always viewing Dumbledore as a mentor and the wisest person Harry knew, he started having doubts about Dumbledore's true intentions. During his time at Hogwarts, Dumbledore had guided and saved Harry from dangerous situations. However, after Dumbledore's death, he started hearing about his troubling past which made Harry uncertain about Dumbledore:

Resentment swelled in the darkness. Why hadn't Dumbledore told him? Why hadn't he explained? Had Dumbledore actually cared about Harry at all? Or had Harry been nothing more than a tool to be polished and honed, but not trusted, never confided in? (HP-DH, p.177)

The unquestionable loyalty Harry had for Dumbledore started to waver in this book because Harry realized that he did not know much about the headmaster. This in turn affected his emotional state as well as his journey of finding and destroying the Horcruxes. Towards the end though Harry decides to trust his mentor and to follow the instructions that he received to destroy the Horcruxes over obtaining the Deathly Hallows forsaking the immeasurable power he could have had.

Intelligence is another characteristic that describes Harry. Intelligence is defined “as the ability to derive information, learn from experience, adapt to the environment, understand, and correctly utilize thought and reason” (VandenBos, 2015). Harry shows remarkable skills of intelligence that allowed Harry to deduce things like the Deathly Hallows faster, as opposed to Hermione’s logical intelligence. Despite his cleverness, Harry lacked the curiosity to pursue knowledge. It is known that Harry’s performance at school was fairly average. He barely passed his classes with average marks even though given good guidance, there were classes where he showed special talents, such as Defence Against the Dark Arts and Potions. Rather than having high school achievements and vast knowledge, Harry displays resourcefulness and a great ability to connect ideas. Despite his mediocre academic success, Harry shows outstanding performance in practical intelligence, quick wits, and sound judgment which helped his journey of finding the Horcruxes. Thanks to the clues he got from his connection with Voldemort throughout his quest, he discovered Voldemort’s plans rather quickly. Despite suffering from the connection that linked Harry and Voldemort, Harry was using this connection in a clever way to discover the Dark Lord’s next move. He found out that the Dark Lord was after a wandmaker because of the time Harry’s wand conquered Voldemort’s borrowed wand. He discovered the place of the Horcrux in the Lestranges’ vault in Gringotts Wizarding Bank only from Bellatrix’s reaction in Malfoy Manor; “Bellatrix was terrified when she thought we’d been in there, she was beside herself. Why? What did she think we’d seen, what else did she think we might have taken? Something she was petrified You-Know-Who would find out about.” (HP-DH, p. 490). After carefully observing Bellatrix, Harry deduced that one of the Horcruxes must be in her vault, otherwise, Bellatrix would not have lost her temper thinking they had broken

into her vault. Thanks to Harry's brilliant realization, they broke into the wizarding bank and obtained the Horcrux. Additionally, he had the cunning idea to tell Griphook they would give him the sword he requested in exchange for helping them get into the Bank without specifying exactly when, Harry said to Ron and Hermione: "We'll tell him he can have the sword after he's helped us get into that vault — but we'll be careful to avoid telling him exactly when he can have it." (HP-DH, p. 508). Harry again discovered where to ask for the Diadem of Ravenclaw, another Horcrux, and knew where to find it all thanks to his sharpness and the power to connect ideas not to mention under severe and harsh circumstances since the Battle of Hogwarts was taking place. He realized to ask a ghost about the Diadem because no one "in living memory" (HP-DH, p. 612) had seen it plus strategically thinking of where Tom Riddle could have placed the Diadem in school. Therefore, he discovered the Horcrux is at the Room of Requirement as that is the only place Tom could access without being suspected. Moreover, Harry was the one who solved the mystery of R.A.B. being Regulus Arcturus Black on the fake locket they found in the cave. In Grimmauld Place, Lupin praises Harry's wits for questioning him to be sure it is indeed Lupin and not an imposter who pretended to be him, he said: "Speaking as your ex-Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher, I quite agree that you had to check." (HP-DH, p. 80). Harry again shows his sharpness by discovering his lineage to the third Peverell brother, the original owner of the invisibility cloak. Through this discovery, Harry concluded that the second Deathly Hallow, the Resurrection Stone, was in the snitch Dumbledore gave him. "It was so obvious, so clear to Harry: Everything fit, everything. . . . His Cloak was the third Hallow, and when he discovered how to open the Snitch he would have the second" (HP-DH, p. 431). Harry finally comprehended that Voldemort was going after the Elder Wand. In the end, Harry uncovered the truth about the Elder wand's allegiance before anyone else, which was a key element in Harry winning the duel over Voldemort. Voldemort died because his own spell rebounded and hit him instead of Harry because the wand's true allegiance was to Harry, not Voldemort, something that the Dark Lord failed to comprehend.

Harry possesses Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence which is a type of physical intelligence described by Thomas Armstrong in his book *Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom* as:

Expertise in using one's whole body to express ideas and feelings [...] and facility in using one's hands to produce or transform [...] This intelligence includes specific physical skills such as coordination, balance, dexterity, strength, flexibility, and speed, as well as proprioceptive, tactile, and haptic capacities. (Armstrong, 2009, p.7)

This kind of intelligence served Harry on many occasions. Harry benefited from this type of intelligence as a seeker in Quidditch games and manoeuvring his broomstick while flying it to catch the Snitch. It also saved him in many dangerous situations such as running away from the fire that erupted in the Room of Requirement and saving Malfoy while flying in the fire.

Another kind of intelligence that Harry has is intrapersonal intelligence. Armstrong defines this intelligence as: "Self-knowledge and the ability to act adaptively on the basis of that knowledge. This intelligence includes having an accurate picture of oneself (one's strengths and limitations)" (Armstrong, 2009, p.7). Harry does a lot of self-reflection in this book, making him more aware of his strengths and weaknesses. He knows when to fight and when to give up to protect others. Harry's moral development in this book is evident in the way he refuses to kill anyone innocent and refuses to accept the loss of other's lives as a consequence of war which is why he sacrifices himself to stop more blood from spilling.

The final personality trait is anger and impulsiveness. Videbeck, in her book, *Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing*, gave anger the following definition: "Anger, a normal human emotion, is a strong, uncomfortable, emotional response to a real or perceived provocation. Anger results when a person is frustrated, hurt, or afraid." (2011, p.166) Despite all the good qualities in Harry, he is not the most relentless hero, at least not till later in the novel. Harry's anger shows on multiple occasions although it is justified most of the time. Throughout his quest, Harry tends to wander away from his goals not only physically but mostly mentally and emotionally. He struggles in controlling his anger and emotions. Harry cannot focus on the mission and wracks his brain till he finds clues, he tends to lose his focus and follows his emotions. This happened in Godric's Hollow when Harry and Hermione went there to look for clues in finding Horcruxes, but Harry's real reason for going there was entirely emotional and related to his grief and anger at Dumbledore. Harry's impulsiveness put him and Hermione in grave danger in Godric's Hollow. Another scene where Harry put his emotions first was at the ministry when he took Mad-Eye Moody's eye from Umbridge's

office and exposed their intrusion to the ministry. He put his friends in danger of exposure because he got emotional and acted impulsively upon seeing the eye of his dead friend on Umbridge's door.

Harry's anger is understandable most of the time considering that he is only a teenager who went through a lot of hardships. The way he got angry at Lupin for thinking of abandoning his wife and unborn child reminded Harry of his parents, he told Lupin: "My father died trying to protect my mother and me, and you reckon he'd tell you to abandon your kid to go on an adventure with us?" (HP-DH, p. 214) Harry's anger originated from a place inside him that hurts and would not approve that any other child suffers to live without parents as he did if he had any say in it. So, even though he hurt Lupin and called him a coward, he was relieved that Lupin would return to his family.

3.1.3. Coming of Age

Harry Potter is widely considered a coming-of-age story, following the development of Harry's character from childhood to a grown-up. A coming-of-age story concentrates on the protagonist's personal and mental growth from childhood to adulthood (Hadi, 2019). Although the *Harry Potter* series is considered a children's series, it is also a fantasy series that is complex where there is clear character development and serious topics are handled in the novels. Harry introduced in the first book is not the same in the final book. He has gone through many trials during the seven years he was at Hogwarts, as a result, he has grown both physically and mentally. In this sense, the *Harry Potter* series can be considered a Bildungsroman, "a kind of novel that follows the development of the hero or heroine from childhood or adolescence into adulthood, through a troubled quest for identity." (Baldick, 2001, p. 27). Abram further explains that the subject of Bildungsroman is the protagonists' mind and character development from a young age going through different experiences that shape them into maturity, the process includes recognizing one's role in the world and accepting one's identity (2012). In the final book, Harry goes on a journey to find ways to defeat Voldemort. Through this journey, Harry learns to accept his fate and eventually sacrifices himself for the greater good. This quest is different from anything he has ever done before because he has very limited knowledge of what he must do since

Dumbledore only left him pieces of information and since Dumbledore is not around to guide Harry, he is left on his own to find his path with the help of Hermione and Ron. Harry's anger and hurt are evident during this journey because Dumbledore, his mentor and the person he looked up to, failed to give him enough information to clear his mission and defeat his enemy. His anger towards Dumbledore multiplied when he discovered that he knew nothing about Dumbledore's past life, he starts questioning Dumbledore's motives as well as his relationship with Dumbledore which causes him to go astray on his quest. Harry's regret for not asking Dumbledore more about his past and the mission he gave him is clear throughout the book:

He was thinking of all the things he should have asked Dumbledore, and of how, since the headmaster had died, it seemed to Harry that he had wasted so many opportunities when Dumbledore had been alive, to find out more . . . to find out everything. . . . (HP-DH, p.105)

Harry first worries that Dumbledore was not honest with him about his past then gets angry that Dumbledore did not give him enough information to find the Horcruxes. Finally, he thinks that Dumbledore did not love him nor did he deserve Harry's love for him. Harry goes through this emotional journey throughout the last book until he finally comes to terms with his emotions towards the quest and Dumbledore:

He had made his choice while he dug Dobby's grave, he had decided to continue along the winding, dangerous path indicated for him by Albus Dumbledore, to accept that he had not been told everything that he wanted to know, but simply to trust. (HP-DH, p. 563)

He learns during his journey to restore his faith in Dumbledore after coming to the understanding that no one is perfect including Dumbledore whom he idolized. Only after accepting the truth about the adults around him that Harry starts to accept his own fate. In Kings Cross, Harry is "not wearing glasses anymore" (HP-DH, p. 706) which is an indicator that finally Harry sees the truth clearly instead of through a prejudiced view. He sees the world as a beautiful and magical place that is in no way perfect.

As a result of being in the dark about his quest, Harry feels guilty for putting his friends in danger especially when they all drank Polyjuice potion to look like Harry, hence confusing their enemies to make it harder to find the real Harry. Harry hated this plan because it was dangerous and he was worried about them getting hurt because of him: "A mixture of fear and guilt gripped Harry [...] if any of the others had died, it was

his fault, all his fault. He had consented to the plan, given them his hair. . . .” (HP-DH, p. 66). In an article, Wu mentions that one is more likely to be inclined towards this type of worry if one had experienced an unexpected loss in the past (2021). In Harry’s case, this is true since he lost many people around him including his parents, Sirius and Dumbledore so it is natural that he worries about those around him and wants to prevent more loss. The contrast avoidance model (CAM) suggests that “worry increases and sustains negative emotion to prevent a negative emotional contrast [...] and increase the probability of a positive contrast.” (Newman, et al., 2019). People frequently think that worrying helps stop bad things from happening and that this feeling is a distraction from the helplessness and panic felt within. This is what Harry felt especially towards Mrs. Weasley; “suddenly he felt a great wave of remorse for the inconvenience and the pain he was giving her.” (HP-DH, p. 110). Harry’s feelings of protecting his friends show a great level of maturity for a seventeen years old boy to leave the protection of everyone behind and go into a journey with no clear destination only to save the ones he loves from getting hurt.

One of the reasons that make this series popular is the publication schedule of each book, over the course of ten years, which allowed the first generation of young Potter fans to grow up at the same time as Harry. Thus, learning to cope with their emotions as Harry learns and accepts his. Harry goes through a lot of internal conflicts between what he desires and what he should do which is the conflict between the id, ego, and superego. It is previously mentioned that the conflict between these entities causes anxiety, which is dealt with by the ego’s defence mechanisms. One of the things Harry learns to do is to repress his emotions and put on a nonchalant front to avoid being judged by his friends because of the connection between him and Voldemort. Since Voldemort’s return, Harry suffered from headaches and nightmares because of this connection “he grasped his pounding head and fell to the floor” (HP-DH, p. 110). His scar hurt more and more with each passing day because he could feel Voldemort’s anger and impatience through the link between them. Often Harry suffered alone because he did not want his friends to find out that he was not able to close his mind to the Dark Lord. Harry, Ron, and Hermione faced many struggles during their search for the Horcruxes. One of them is dealing with the Horcruxes, especially the locket that stayed with them for the longest before they could destroy it. The locket is often compared to the ring in the Lord of the Rings because it possesses the power to influence its bearer.

It heightened the negative emotions of the one wearing the locket making them angry and irritated. One of the most important conflicts Harry had to go through in the book was to choose between pursuing the Deathly Hallows or the Horcruxes. The Deathly Hallows could make him the master of death while the Horcruxes would turn Voldemort into a mortal being. Harry's final decision of choosing the Horcruxes shows the level of maturity he has reached throughout his journey by choosing to work for the greater good and destroy his enemy rather than going after his selfish desires of owning all three Hallows. Harry had to overcome his desire to be with Ginny to protect her. At Xenophilius's house, which was near the Burrow, he gazed out the window thinking of Ginny; "Ginny was over there somewhere. [...] but she could have no idea he was gazing toward her now, thinking of her. He supposed he ought to be glad of it; anyone he came into contact with was in danger" (HP-DH, p. 403).

Harry shows signs of anxiety in many situations particularly when He, Hermione, and Ron were alone and isolated. They did not have any interaction with anyone for months and that is bound to make anyone agitated. In an article published in the medical journal the *Lancet*, the consequences of isolation were discussed and it was summarized that isolation periods, even as short as ten days could have long-term effects of psychiatric symptoms (Brooks et al., 2020). The effects include physical and psychological health, changing sleep patterns, impacting nutritional rhythms and movement (Cacioppo & Hawkley, 2003). As a result of being away from everyone they love, Harry, Ron, and Hermione suffer a lot. There are times when they were lost as to where to go to find the Horcruxes and lost hope: "they were three teenagers in a tent whose only achievement was not, yet, to be dead." (HP-DH, p. 308) Klein believed that humans never mature out of primitive impulses to have a conflict and they simmer in the unconscious (as cited in Collin et al., 2012). The tension between Harry and Ron rises part due to their isolation and part due to the locket, they fight a lot till one day Ron leaves them.

The trio, Harry, Ron, and Hermione, are often compared to the three structures of the human personality. Ron is compared to the id because most of the time he follows his desires without regard to the consequences, Hermione is linked to the superego because she always follows the rules of school and society while Harry is believed to represent the ego who acts as a regulator between the two and his personality lies in between the two. He is not a strict rule follower nor he always acts on his emotions and

he does not care much about society and their expectations as Hermione does. Harry also leads the group so he acts as a planner and a regulator for the group. He is the one who makes the important decisions. Harry has moments of anger and self-doubt which represent the inherent strains of his mission. Harry went through multiple situations where he was worried and in doubt like when they were about to break into Gringotts; “Now he was experiencing jolts of anxiety, nagging doubts: He could not shake off the fear that it was all going to go wrong” (HP-DH, p. 522). This fear is sometimes called Atychiphobia, “an irrational and persistent fear of failing at something” (Milosevic & McCabe, 2015). Harry suffers mild symptoms that momentarily stress him out, however, he is able to overcome that and successfully infiltrates Gringotts. Harry also has protective symbols that protect him from the Dark Lord, such as the invisibility cloak and his mother’s love, which represent the ego's defence mechanisms. The invisibility cloak saved the trio’s life more than once, it was mostly used to Disapparate without anyone detecting their movements which kept them from being captured by Voldemort’s followers.

In the *Harry Potter* series, the Dementors are portrayed as a representation of depression. Lupin describes Dementors in the third book as: “the foulest creatures [...] They infest the darkest, filthiest places, they glory in decay and despair, they drain peace, hope and happiness out of the air around them.” (HP-PA, p. 187). The Dementors affect both muggles and wizards even though they are not seen by muggles. The way they affect people is very similar to depression which is defined as: “a negative affective state, ranging from unhappiness and discontent to an extreme feeling of sadness, pessimism, and despondency” (VandenBos, 2015, p. 298). Harry is mostly affected by Dementors to the point that in some situations, he cannot perform a Patronus to fight the Dementors and push their darkness away. This is most clear at the edge of the Forbidden Forest when Harry was on his way to meet Voldemort. Lupin tells Harry that the way Dementors affect him more than others is not a result of Harry’s weakness, but “because there are horrors in your past that the others don’t have.” (HP-PA, p. 187). Harry suffered a great deal as a child growing up without parents and being mistreated by the Dursleys and witnessed the death of many people including Sirius, Dumbledore, and Snape. The death of Harry’s owl Hedwig was an important transition from childhood to adulthood for Harry. In a webchat, Rowling mentioned that “The loss of Hedwig represented a loss of innocence and security. She has been almost like a cuddly toy to Harry at times.

Voldemort killing her marked the end of childhood.” (2007) She was more than a pet to Harry; she was a constant companion from Harry’s first year at Hogwarts and consoled him in summer times when he had to go back to living with the Dursleys.

Harry’s forgiveness for Snape is a sign of maturing and focusing on more positive aspects of his life. Research has shown that forgiveness has many health benefits such as reducing anxiety, depression, and many psychiatric disorders (Weir, 2017). The fact that Harry named his children after various people who died and had a huge impact on Harry’s life shows that this is a way for Harry to cope with the death of those he lost. He names his eldest son; James Sirius, his second; Albus Severus, and the third Lily Luna. Harry forgives Snape after finding out that he was protecting him all this time and that he loved his mother. Harry tells his son: “you were named for two headmasters of Hogwarts. One of them was a Slytherin and he was probably the bravest man I ever knew.” (HP-DH, p. 758). This is evidence that Harry acknowledges the sacrifices Snape has made for him and the greater good.

3.2. Severus Snape

There is no doubt that Snape is the most controversial character in the *Harry Potter* Series. All thanks to the author who displayed him as a despicable character in the first six books of the series until finally revealing the true intentions behind his actions in the seventh book. This revelation took the readers by surprise and turned Snape into one of the most debated characters. The fact that he was working with Dumbledore to protect Harry all along because of his love for Lily, Harry’s mother, reveals all the good deeds and sacrifices he has done for the greater good. However, that does not mean that Snape has always been a good person or did not commit any crimes. In an interview, Rowling mentioned:

Snape is a complicated man. He's bitter. He's ... spiteful. He's a bully. All these things are still true of Snape, even at the end of this book. But was he brave? Yes, immensely. [...] Was he capable of love? Very definitely. So he's – he's a very – he was a flawed human being, like all of us. (Vieira, 2007)

Snape does not appear in the seventh book of the series until the last quarter of the novel, but when he does, the story becomes his, and the revelation that he had planned and been working with Dumbledore to protect Harry all along is considered one

of the biggest plot twists of the series. As Hand (2007) states “Snape’s fate, more than Voldemort’s, perhaps more even than Harry’s, is the most heart-breaking, surprising and satisfying of all of Rowling’s achievements.”

3.2.1. Snape’s Childhood

As previously mentioned, it is evident in psychoanalysis that the impact of childhood has a great influence on one’s adulthood. This influence can be seen clearly in Snape’s life because the environment he was brought up in had an immense effect on who he became as an adult. It is known that children coming from conflicted families encounter more psychological problems than those who grow up in stable homes. Although not much is revealed about Snape’s childhood, in the memories he shares with Harry, it is brought to light that he came from a troubled family. Not only did Snape’s family suffer from conflicts, but they also had the problem of low income. According to Treanor, poverty negatively impacts the child’s general health, cognitive development, emotional and social behavioural development and education (2012). It is shown that poverty had a huge impact on Snape’s life as a child that prevented him from having a proper social life. This is shown in the way he was dressed as a child in mismatched clothes “too short jeans, a shabby, overlarge coat that might have belonged to a grown man, an odd smock like shirt” (HP-DH, p. 663). It was disclosed in the previous book that Snape’s mother was a witch while his father was a muggle rendering Snape a half-blood. From his childhood memories, it is obvious that Snape was neglected by his family and that his parents fought a lot when he was a child. A study published in the *Child Development* journal found that kindergartners whose parents were in a constant state of conflict were more likely to experience anxiety, depression, and behavioural problems in the future (Cummings, et al., 2012) When Lily asked whether his parents still argue, he told her “Oh yes, they’re arguing,” ... “But it won’t be that long and I’ll be gone.” (HP-DH, p. 667). Snape is eager to leave his troubled family behind and leave for Hogwarts, the place he considers home more than the home he shares with his parents. It is more likely that children coming from households with high conflicts have poor social and interpersonal skills (Du Rocher Schudlich et al., 2004). Before attending his first year of school, Snape finds difficulties befriending other children until he makes friends with Lily Evans whom he secretly observed from behind bushes a few times and

discovered she could do magic just like him. According to Davies and Lindsay, boys who find a threat of conflict in their homes may channel these concerns ‘outwards’ via aggression (2012). That sums up Snape’s reaction to others especially children except for Lily. Lily is nice to him and they immediately become friends, however, he is at odds with her sister Petunia and looks down on her because she does not have magic. Snape clearly shows prejudice towards muggles from an early age. Snape harbours negative feelings towards muggles, an attribute of the Death Eaters who were compared to Nazis in Germany for their love of racial purity (Walters, 2015). Snape displays anti-muggle sentiments from a young age. This could be due to the fact that his muggle father was neglectful and abusive which contributed to Snape’s hatred towards muggles. He has no value for Petunia just for being a muggle. He causes the two sisters to be cross with each other because he showed Lily the Letter Petunia wrote to Dumbledore where she begged him to take her to the magical school with her sister. This letter drives a bigger wedge between the two sisters causing the girls to grow distanced. He makes a branch fall over Petunia and hurt her shoulder for insulting his clothes. However, he does value his friendship with Lily over anything else and his strong affection toward her is evident from the very first scenes of them together. In 2015, Rowling wrote in a tweet: “Snape was a bully who loved the goodness he sensed in Lily without being able to emulate her. That was his tragedy.” Snape was attracted to Lily’s goodness, but he could not be like her which is why they grew apart over time.

Snape’s parents clearly neglected their son and failed to give him emotional support which is why Snape looked for a place to belong to after going to Hogwarts. He looked for a group of people to belong to. Neglect has a negative impact on a child's emotional control, their ability to display their feelings to others, their ability to discriminate between emotional states, and their perception of themselves and others (Peterson, et al., 2014). The way Snape looked in addition to his almost non-existent social skills left him friendless except for Lily. She was the only one who was kind to him and accepted him. Snape wished that he and Lily both would get into Slytherin’s house. However, forces out of their control shaped these two friends’ fates and were put into rival houses, separating them, Snape got into Slytherin’s house while Lily got into Gryffindor. Snape started affiliating with the Death Eaters and did not find their behaviour harmful or corrupt which did not go well with Lily. Still, she remained his friend and Lily tried explaining to Snape that dark magic is dangerous and to stay away

from it. Snape, however, was not interested in fixing his behaviour, he did not care that he was hanging around with groups who hurt people using dark magic. Snape's behaviour shows that he is not concerned about his friends' actions and his only interest is Lily. He clearly showed that behaviour after an argument when Lily confronted him about his Death Eater friends but he did not want to talk about himself or his friends and he redirected the conversation talking about James. Snape started getting jealous of James Potter because he knew that James had feelings for Lily. So, when Lily validates that she is not interested in James, Snape is satisfied as, the book describes "...his whole body had relaxed, and as they walked away there was a new spring in Snape's step. . . ." (HP-DH, p. 675) So he is assured that Lily would not leave him and that is the only thing that matters to Snape; however, he does not try changing himself to become a better person for her. It is obvious that Snape does not think that he is doing anything wrong by trying to associate with Death Eaters, at the same time, he does not want to lose Lily.

3.2.2. Snape's Adolescence

As a child, Snape wants nothing more than to get away from his family and to go to Hogwarts. He indeed feels that the school is more his home than his family ever were. This talks volumes about how much he suffered at his home. In this regard Snape, Harry and Voldemort share the same feelings about Hogwarts. All three of them found a home and a place to belong to at Hogwarts. Harry thinks this fact as well when he was walking towards his death in the forest "Hogwarts was the first and best home he had known. He and Voldemort and Snape, the abandoned boys, had all found home here. . . ." (HP-DH, p. 697) However, Hogwarts was not always good to Snape. He was bullied in the school by none other than Harry's father James and his godfather Sirius. Although Remus did not participate in the bullying according to the memory Harry saw in the fifth book, he did not try to stop his friends, either. Even though it is not clear how often or how much did they bully and humiliate Snape in front of the whole school, it is obvious that this experience had an immense impact on Snape. Researches show that the person being bullied directs the outcomes of such treatment externally by becoming aggressive, angry, abusive or engaging in risky and criminal behaviour (Rivara & Le Menestrel, 2016). This could be a factor why Snape bullied the students after becoming a teacher

at Hogwarts. That does not mean that Snape did not try attacking James either, according to Lupin Snape "... never lost an opportunity to curse James, so you couldn't really expect James to take that lying down, could you?" (HP-OP, p. 671). Nonetheless, it does not disguise the fact that Snape was indeed ganged upon and humiliated by James and his friends in front of a laughing crowd which is more than Snape could have ever done to James. Snape and James did not like each other from the first moment they met on the Hogwarts Express, however that escalated to hatred towards James and his friends in part because of the bullying and in part because Snape knew that James liked Lily and he was afraid James would take Lily away from him. She becomes the most important person in Snape's life. His fear of losing the one closest to his heart is apparent in the memories he gave Harry and in the fact that his love for her continued even after her death.

As Sims states in a presentation that "Human beings need love and acceptance if one is not getting it in socially approved institutions such as the family or school, one will seek it out, perhaps even among Death Eaters and other gangs." (2016). Snape suffered in his childhood because of his broken family and because he did not have anyone close to him until Lily came along. Snape did not feel like he belonged neither with his family nor with those at school. In her book, *The Psychology of Belonging*, Kelly-Ann Allen emphasizes the importance of belonging to groups or society, she says that the need for belonging is just as significant as the need for water because it gives the individual the sense of "meaning, identity, relevance and satisfaction in life" (2021). So, it is no surprise that Snape joined the Death Eaters later in his life because they were the only people who accepted him as he was. Snape was fascinated by the dark arts since childhood which is why when he started teaching at Hogwarts, he constantly asked for the position of Defence against the dark arts. As a result, for him to find and join a place that accepted his enthrallment for the dark arts was unquestionable. In his eagerness, Snape did not stop and think of the consequences this decision could have on his life and his friendship with Lily. As Rowling mentioned in a webchat in answer to a fan's questions, Snape even believed that Lily would be impressed by his enrolment with the Death Eaters: "He never really understood Lily's aversion; he was so blinded by his attraction to the dark side he thought she would find him impressive if he became a real Death Eater" (2007). In the end, Lily and Snape's friendship came to an end after Snape

called her Mudblood when she came to his defence after he was hung upside down and humiliated by James and his friends:

I've made excuses for you for years. None of my friends can understand why I even talk to you. You and your precious little Death Eater friends — you see, you don't even deny it! You don't even deny that's what you're all aiming to be! You can't wait to join You-Know-Who, can you? (HP-DH, pp. 675-676)

Even though Snape tried to apologize to Lily for calling her Mudblood, a derogatory word meant to offend muggle-born wizards, she refused to give him more chances and chose to fight Voldemort and his followers even though she felt affection towards Snape. In 2007, when asked by a fan why did Snape choose to be with the Death Eaters instead of leaving them to stay with Lily as she wished, Rowling said: “Well, that is Snape’s tragedy. Given his time over again he would not have become a Death Eater, but like many insecure, vulnerable people (like Wormtail) he craved membership of something big and powerful, something impressive.” Later in life, he regretted not following Lily’s advice and leaving the friendship of the Death Eaters, however at the time he was desperate for power, which he believed would compensate for what he lacked in his life. In an article for *Time Magazine*, Rowling stated:

Is evil attractive? Yes, I think that's very true. (...) We'd all acknowledge that the bully in the playground is attractive. Because if you can be his friend, you are safe. (...) Weaker people, I feel, want the reflected glory. (2000)

This statement reflects Snape’s state when he joined the Death Eaters because he was in a lower social class and lower economic class. The desire for power is described as a want to have power over other people for one's own purposes or to attain higher goals for the greater good, and those who have a high level of this feature want neither acknowledgement nor acceptance from others, but rather agreement and obedience (Costa & McCrae, 1988) So, the appeal of greater power and a position of acknowledgement was very alluring to a young Snape.

3.2.3. Snape: Good or Evil

The lines for good and bad are blurred in Snape’s character which adds to the complexity of his personality. The next memory shown is of an adult Snape with the company of Dumbledore where Snape clearly shows his regret about relaying the contents of the prophecy to Voldemort and putting Lily’s life in danger. Snape showed

his regret by asking Dumbledore to protect Lily. It is important to note that when Snape relayed the prophecy to his master, he knew that Voldemort would kill innocent people upon hearing the prophecy and he did not care if innocent people died. However, when he found out that Voldemort was about to kill Lily, only then does he show regret. Only after his master's actions affected him and was going after someone that Snape cared about that he goes to Dumbledore and ask him to protect Lily. Dumbledore tries to explain this to a furious Harry when he finds out that Snape is the one who relayed the prophecy to the Dark Lord, Dumbledore says:

But he did not know — he had no possible way of knowing — which boy Voldemort would hunt from then onward, or that the parents he would destroy in his murderous quest were people that Professor Snape knew, that they were your mother and father —” (HP-HBP, p. 549)

This is a very weak defence that Dumbledore makes for Snape because Snape was fine with the murder of innocent people until their death affected him directly and then he cared. Even then, Snape was not interested in saving baby Harry or his father, he asked Dumbledore to only save Lily:

“You disgust me,” said Dumbledore, and Harry had never heard so much contempt in his voice. Snape seemed to shrink a little. “You do not care, then, about the deaths of her husband and child? They can die, as long as you have what you want?” (HP-DH, p. 677)

Snape's hatred for James was so intense that he did not mind that James and Harry would be murdered as long as Dumbledore saves the woman that Snape loved his entire life. This kind of love is said by many to be selfish or obsessive love and Snape could have suffered from obsessive love disorder because it does not matter to Snape whether Lily is happy or not, he only cares about his happiness in keeping her alive. Villines mentioned that People who grew up with unstable or abusive parents or caregivers may develop unusual attachment patterns. In their relationships, they may become anxious, possessive, or afraid as a result of this (2019). In their book, *Obsessive Love: When It Hurts Too Much to Let Go*, Forward and Buck state that obsessive love is the opposite of healthy love “Healthy love aspires to trust, caring, and mutual respect. Obsessive love, on the other hand, is dominated by fear, possessiveness, and jealousy. Obsessive love is volatile and sometimes even dangerous. Ultimately, it never satisfies, it never nourishes, and it rarely feels good.” (Forward and Buck, 2002, p.9). It is believed that the reason Snape could not get over Lily was that he deluded himself and that he

was obsessed with her. However, even if Snape only loved Lily and failed to have a normal life after, he never pursued or troubled her after he was rejected.

At the same time there is no denying that Snape truly loved Lily more than anything, even himself because when Dumbledore asks what he would get from Snape in exchange for saving Lily, he says “Anything.” (HP-DH, p. 678) which is a big commitment because he does not know what Dumbledore would ask of him but he shows his readiness to do anything to keep Lily alive. This is a reference to sublimation, an ego defence mechanism by channelling strong negative emotions into positive actions. Snape channels his strong guilt for causing Lily’s death into saving Harry from Voldemort. The commitment he promised Dumbledore goes on even after Lily’s death. He could have turned on Dumbledore the moment Lily died, instead, he agreed to Dumbledore’s request to help him protect Lily’s son which is when Snape truly changes sides. His actions as a Death Eater and the cause he had been supporting all along has finally affected him and he sees how horrible Voldemort and his followers are so he changes sides to protect Lily’s son. After Lily’s death, Snape literally crumbles in Dumbledore’s office as it is mentioned in the memories:

Something was making a terrible sound, like a wounded animal. Snape was slumped forward in a chair... Snape raised his face, and he looked like a man who had lived a hundred years of misery since leaving the wild hilltop. (HP-DH, p. 678)

Snape’s grief was so big that he did not want to live anymore and wished he was dead. He felt that he did not deserve to be happy or lead a normal life after Lily. Freud discussed the loss of a loved one: “We bury our hopes, our wishes, and our desires with the dead, we are inconsolable and refuse to replace our loss.” ((Freud, 1915/1918, p. 44). The person who showed him a way out of his grief was Dumbledore, by reminding Snape that a piece of Lily still lives and asking for his help to protect her son who has Lily’s eyes. Dumbledore gave Snape a purpose in life that kept him going and he spent the rest of his life protecting Harry. Having a sense of purpose in life might drive people to reframe unpleasant events in order to deal with them more effectively, easing the healing process from stress and trauma (Schaefer, et al., 2013). Though, Snape agreeing to protect Harry is for Lily not because Harry is an innocent child who lost both his parents. His hatred for James makes him ask Dumbledore to keep this side of him

hidden: “But never — never tell, Dumbledore! This must be between us! Swear it! I cannot bear . . . especially Potter’s son . . . I want your word!” (HP-DH, p. 678).

It is important to see how Snape started and what he became. He joined the Death Eaters for power and a place to belong to and maybe even to show off to Lily and he did not think or care that the Dark Lord and his followers were hurting and killing innocents. However, that all changed when their actions had an effect on him and Voldemort killed the one person he loved and cared about the most. After that, he started working for the right side by putting his life in danger and working as a double agent for Dumbledore. Nevertheless, that does not mean that Snape suddenly became a good man and started being nice to everyone. Snape was mean to students who were not in Slytherin and he particularly chose to pick on Harry from their first class even though Harry did nothing to provoke that kind of treatment. As mentioned, Snape uses displacement by taking out his hate and anger for James on his innocent son. When Snape was taking the roll call, he only stopped at Harry’s name and said: “Harry Potter. Our new — celebrity.” (HP-SC, p. 136) which made some students snigger. Then he proceeded to ask only Harry some questions which Harry did not know the answer to and ignored Hermione’s raised hand only to make Harry look like an idiot and then he took points from Gryffindor for absurd reasons. This first encounter with Snape made the eleven years old Harry feel like he was hated by Snape for no apparent reason that he even asked Hagrid about it immediately after their class; “But he seemed to really hate me.” (HP-SC, p. 141). Even though Hagrid tried to comfort Harry that Snape does not like any student, nonetheless Harry was convinced that Snape hated him because Snape made him feel this way. Indeed, Snape did not like Harry because he thought Harry would grow up to be exactly like his father. In the memories Snape gave Harry, he voiced these thoughts to Dumbledore; “— mediocre, arrogant as his father, a determined rule-breaker, delighted to find himself famous, attention-seeking and impertinent —” (HP-DH, p. 678). From their first encounter, Snape had already determined what type of person Harry was and he never gave him a chance to be his own person but he assumed that Harry would end up haughty and a bully boy like his father. Though Dumbledore’s answer is a reminder that it is only Snape who thinks as such of Harry, he said: “You see what you expect to see, Severus,” said Dumbledore, without raising his eyes from a copy of *Transfiguration Today*. “Other teachers report that the boy is modest, likeable, and reasonably talented. Personally, I find him an engaging child.” (HP-DH, p. 678) this proves that Snape’s

assessment of Harry is based on his own experiment with James and he did not give Harry a chance to be his own self before judging him.

Snape was not all bad and his final act of goodness was not his only one. He has been trying to protect Harry from the beginning. In the first book, Snape prevented Quirrell from harming Harry because Dumbledore asked him to keep an eye on Quirrell. In the third book, Snape helped Lupin by making him a potion that eased his pain when he turned into a werewolf as Lupin tells Harry in the sixth book:

But I do not forget that during the year I taught at Hogwarts, Severus made the Wolfsbane Potion for me every month, made it perfectly, so that I did not have to suffer as I usually do at the full moon. (HP-HBP, pp. 332-333)

Lupin was grateful for Snape's help and took everything Snape threw at him with grace because he felt guilty about being a passive onlooker and not trying to prevent James and Sirius from bullying Snape. Once again in the final book, Snape saves Lupin from a Death Eater when the order of the Phoenix was moving Harry from the Dursley's house. The spell intended for the Death Eater however missed and hit George in the ear instead which is why everyone thought that Snape attacked them while truly he saved Lupin's life. Throughout the books, Snape goes to Dumbledore to warn him about something or someone because he is Dumbledore's right hand man and trusted confidant. Though that fact only becomes apparent to the readers at the end of book seven, Snape does a lot of good things behind the scenes that the reader does not know about. Snape only became a double agent at the end of book four after the return of the Dark Lord which put an immense risk on his life, yet he continued to work for Dumbledore. In book six, Snape saved Dumbledore by containing the curse on his hand, therefore, delaying his death a little longer. In this scene, Snape appeared to be genuinely concerned for Dumbledore and furious at him for wearing the cursed ring. He also seemed upset that the headmaster did not seek him sooner after being cursed with the Gaunt's ring so that he might have been able to give him more time. He was upset that he did not get to protect this person whom he was devoted to and trusted. Dumbledore was very grateful for Snape and told him: "I am fortunate, extremely fortunate, that I have you, Severus." (HP-DH, p. 681). This is a clear indicator that Dumbledore trusts Snape with his life. Dumbledore's trust in Snape speaks volumes about what is happening behind the scenes that the reader was not aware of before. In return, after changing sides, Snape too started trusting Dumbledore completely and did everything

he asked of him. Snape spent a lot of time in the sixth book trying to help Draco on Dumbledore's orders because Dumbledore did not want Draco to do the terrible things the Dark Lord had commissioned him to do so he asked Snape to help Draco avoid killing because Draco had never killed before and Dumbledore did not want his soul damaged. So he asks Snape to give the headmaster a mercy kill instead. Snape did not want to kill the headmaster, but he did it anyway because of his devotion to Dumbledore.

Snape's hunger for love and approval is clear in his memories. When Dumbledore asked Snape to kill him to save Draco's soul, Snape was hurt and asked Dumbledore: "And my soul, Dumbledore? Mine?" (HP-DH, p. 683). It is safe to assume that as a Death Eater, Snape must have killed some people, so it was not the damage to his soul that hurt him rather than the fact that Dumbledore was protecting another's soul over his. He is hurt that Dumbledore wants to protect Draco's soul while asking Snape to kill him. Snape is yet again wounded when Dumbledore chose to give Harry the information about Horcruxes and abstained from telling Snape. Snape thought that after all he has done for Dumbledore, he still does not trust him to tell him everything which really shows his insecurity: "You trust him . . . you do not trust me." (HP-DH, p. 684). Snape put so much value in Dumbledore that it hurt him that Dumbledore put value in someone else over him especially when that person is Harry, he angrily told Dumbledore: "Yet you confide much more in a boy who is incapable of Occlumency, whose magic is mediocre, and who has a direct connection into the Dark Lord's mind!" (HP-DH, p. 684). Snape feels that Harry is not worthy of the value and trust Dumbledore puts in him while Snape who was faithful to him all this time is refrained from knowing what Dumbledore and Harry do together. This proves that the same hunger for acceptance and love that Snape had been craving from Lily so badly, he has now put on Dumbledore and desires that acceptance from him. Dumbledore, however, assures Snape that he values what he has sacrificed and done so far when Snape tells him that he has done everything on his orders, the headmaster says:

And you do it extremely well. Do not think that I underestimate the constant danger in which you place yourself, Severus. To give Voldemort what appears to be valuable information while withholding the essentials is a job I would entrust to nobody but you. (HP-DH, p. 684).

Dumbledore's trust in Snape is clearly shown in the memories, which is why Dumbledore trusts Snape with the secret that there is a part of Voldemort inside Harry and that Harry must die at the hands of the Dark Lord for Voldemort to become mortal again. Dumbledore asks Snape to hold on to this information and only tell Harry at the last possible moment which is exactly why Snape gave Harry his memories right before he died. Snape is horrified by what Dumbledore told him. Even though he does not really like Harry, he is shocked that the boy he was protecting all this time has to die: "You have kept him alive so that he can die at the right moment?" (HP-DH, p. 687). Snape is repulsed by the idea of Dumbledore keeping Harry safe only to lose his life at the hands of his enemy and he is mad at Dumbledore for asking him to put his life in danger to save a boy who would eventually be sacrificed, he tells the headmaster:

I have spied for you and lied for you, put myself in mortal danger for you. Everything was supposed to be to keep Lily Potter's son safe. Now you tell me you have been raising him like a pig for slaughter — (HP-DH, p. 687)

Dumbledore did not expect this reaction from Snape. He did not think that Snape would have a problem with Harry being sacrificed because he hates him, but when he does, Dumbledore thinks he has grown fond of the boy. At this thought, Snape is revolted, he cannot believe anyone would think he could care for Harry. He then shows Dumbledore his Patronus which is a silver doe, the same Patronus as Lily's. In an article, Rowling wrote:

The form of a Patronus may change during the course of a witch or wizard's life. Instances have been known of the form of the Patronus transforming due to bereavement, falling in love or profound shifts in a person's character. (Rowling, 2020)

As the writer states that a Patronus could be affected by love. In Snape's case, it is unclear whether Snape's Patronus has always been a doe or if it has changed to a doe after Lily's death because there are only two scenes where Snape's Patronus appears. One thing is certain and that is Snape had the same Patronus as the woman he loved his whole life and since Lily never really fell in love with Snape, it is clear that his unrequited love for Lily has had an impact on the shape of his Patronus. There is no wonder that Snape was upset when Dumbledore thought he had grown feelings for Harry because to Snape everything he has always done has been for Lily and Lily alone. In the same scene after seeing the Patronus, Dumbledore asks Snape: "After all this time?" (HP-DH, p. 687). Snape answers with tears in his eyes: "Always," (HP-DH, p. 687).

This one word became one of the most famous words in the whole series for all the emotions it conveys in just a single word. The “always” scene reveals so much about Snape. Everything he has done and his protection for Harry have all been only for Lily. It also displays his bravery in working for the good while appearing as the bad guy for everyone else.

After seeing Snape’s true intentions in the memories, the reader gets another perspective on many of Snape’s actions in a way that makes more sense and at the same time shows the best of Snape. A good example is after Snape killed the headmaster in book six, he rushed the Death Eaters out of the school as soon as he could because he did not want anyone in the castle or the school itself to come into any harm. In the same fight, when Harry chased after them out of the castle, one of the Death Eaters tried to curse Harry and he felt a great deal of pain, Snape stopped the Death Eater and told him to leave Harry because he belonged to the Dark Lord. The truth is though, the Dark Lord only wanted to kill Harry himself, he never cared if Harry was tortured or hurt but Snape stopped the Death Eater to protect Harry. Snape as a headmaster tried to protect the school the best that he could without blowing his cover. During his time as a headmaster, the school descended into chaos and turned into a terrible place where the students were tortured. It is important to keep in mind that Snape had to remain in Voldemort’s good graces so it makes sense that to some degree he would let these horrible things happen in the school because he still needed to look like he is on the Dark Lord’s side and that he is one of Voldemort’s most trusted followers. Even Dumbledore in the portrait tells Snape as much “I am counting upon you to remain in Lord Voldemort’s good books as long as possible, or Hogwarts will be left to the mercy of the Carrows. . . .” (HP-DH, p. 688). To keep the school from turning into a crueller place for the students, Snape had to play his part well even if that meant hurting others.

Snape’s death scene is full of meanings that the reader only understands after Harry sees the memories Snape gave him. Before Snape’s death when the Dark Lord summoned him alone to the Shrieking Shack when Snape realized that he was going to die, he kept telling Voldemort to let him go so that he could find Harry and bring him to his master whereas his true intentions were to let Harry know that he had to sacrifice himself because Dumbledore told him to only tell Harry everything at the last moment. That is why he was desperately trying to get away from Voldemort to get to Harry and give him the memories. In the end, it was his death and the way he died that ensured

Harry's success in ridding of Voldemort. The fact that he chose to stay vigilant till his death rather than exposing everything to the Dark Lord to save himself changed the outcome of the war. In a tweet, Rowling stated:

Snape didn't die for 'ideals'. He died in an attempt to expiate his own guilt. He could have broken cover at any time to save himself but he chose not to tell Voldemort that the latter was making a fatal error in targeting Harry. Snape's silence ensured Harry's victory. (Rowling, 2015)

Snape's last words were to Harry and he told him to look at him so that Lily's eyes are the last thing Snape saw before he died because Harry has his mother's eyes. Snape's strong guilt for taking a part in Lily's death even remotely never left him. It is significant because to his last moment, Snape was thinking of Lily and her green eyes reflected in Harry's to be the last he saw.

Snape, in the beginning switched sides for wrong and selfish reasons. As a Death Eater, he was fighting for a supremacy group that was killing and torturing innocent people and he was happy to be a part of that group. In fact, it was what he wanted to do. Not until one death affected him that he stops and decides to change sides. Even then, his reason for switching to the good side was not that he realized what this group had been doing was wrong and horrible, but he did it for the selfish reason of saving Lily. His motivation for being on Dumbledore's side was Lily not for the sake of being on the right side. It was not for what he believed in, but for the person that he was fixated on. Despite that, when Snape realized that what he had dedicated years of his life for had to come to an end, nothing changed. He had spent many years protecting Harry for Lily's sake, after realizing it will all come to an end, he had to reckon with that. When he had to choose to stay and fight or leave what Dumbledore had asked of him because Harry was going to die and Dumbledore was gone. He continued to follow the orders Dumbledore gave him which shows that at some point, Snape actually changed sides maybe even unwillingly. He changed sides not just in his actions but wholeheartedly. He was truly fighting for the good side even after his motivation of Lily was removed. This is evident in the way he prevented Phineas Nigellus from using the word 'Mudblood'. This is a clear indication that his way of thinking had changed from the time he was a Death Eater. In 2008, Rowling talked about whether Snape is considered a hero:

Yes, I do; though a very flawed hero. An anti-hero, perhaps. He is not a particularly likeable man in many ways. He remains rather cruel, a bully, riddled with bitterness and insecurity – and yet he loved, and showed loyalty to that love and, ultimately, laid down his life because of it. That’s pretty heroic! (Appelbaum, 2008)

Snape has done some heroic acts after working with Dumbledore and even though Snape has done so much good for the cause and the greater good, that does not mean he has completely changed. His love for Lily always stayed the same as well as his hatred for her family or at the least ambivalence toward them. This is clearly shown when Snape goes to Sirius’s house and finds Lily’s letter, he only takes “Lots of love, Lily” (HP-DH, p. 687) from her letter and her part of the Potter’s family photo and throws the husband and the son part to the ground. The scene of Harry and Snape fighting in the sixth book, clearly shows how much Snape hates Harry and his father while still trying to protect Harry. He was furious at Harry for calling him a coward, at the same time, he was trying to save him from the Death Eaters. This is a clear indication that portrays the inner conflict of the id and superego that Snape struggles with during the time in which he knows Harry. Throughout the seven books, Snape puts himself in danger and fights to protect Harry while also abusing him at the same time. Snape was not able to separate his love for Lily from his hatred towards James. The two ended up mixing into one complex and contradictory character. Snape is an immensely interesting and complicating character. He dedicates long years, jeopardizing his own life, health and goals into protecting the physical state of Lily's son while at the same time hurting the mental state of James's son. This shows a lot about how Snape only viewed Harry the way he viewed his parents. He protected Harry for his love towards Lily and abused him because of his hatred towards James. He never viewed Harry as an individual, Harry could not be just Harry to Snape. Snape could not separate his feelings when dealing with Harry.

Many arguments regarding Snape focus only on one side of his character, but Snape’s character is much more complicated than that. Snape is not only a bully who did one good deed at the end of his life and he is also not only a broken-hearted hero who was bullied at school. Snape’s hateful and abusive actions as a grown-up cannot be ignored, at the same time, all the sacrifices and time he spent protecting Harry cannot be ignored. As Rowling mentioned: “Snape is all grey. You can’t make him a saint: he was vindictive & bullying. You can’t make him a devil: he died to save the wizarding world,”

(2015). Clearly, Snape harboured both good and bad, love and hatred inside him which is the reason why his character is so magnificent.

It is not easy playing the double agent, and the mental toll that role would take on anyone is unimaginable. It must have been difficult for Snape to watch people tortured like his co-worker in the first chapter who was being rotated above the table and then killed by Voldemort. Snape had indeed done many terrible things as a Death Eater, but after working for the cause, that all changed and Snape only watched people die if he could not save them as he told Dumbledore. When Dumbledore asked him: “How many men and women have you watched die?” “Lately, only those whom I could not save,” said Snape.” (HP-DH, p. 687) meaning he does not enjoy killing anyone or watching them being killed and he would only stand by if he could not save them or to not blow his cover. To keep his role as a spy, he had to watch people die and sometimes he even had to participate in it while simultaneously working undercover for the greater good and that could take a lot out of a person's mental condition. This only adds to Snape's bravery because there is no doubt that Snape was very brave. Even Dumbledore admits to his bravery when he said: “You are a braver man by far than Igor Karkaroff. You know, I sometimes think we Sort too soon. . . .” (HP-DH, p. 680) this is an implication that Snape could have been sorted in Gryffindor because he is so courageous. Snape was shocked hearing this from Dumbledore because there was a possibility that his true place at Hogwarts would have been Gryffindor if only the sorting could have been done later in his life where he was more aware of his desires which could have affected his entire life.

Snape's character is hard to love because he was hateful and cruel towards a lot of people not only the students but also towards the people he worked with, that is why he was not loved by many people because he harboured a lot of hatred inside him and that is his fault. As Stephen Fry said in 2003 in an interview with the author:

Most characters like Snape are hard to love but there is a sort of ambiguity – you can't quite decide - something sad about him – lonely and it's fascinating when you think he's going to be the evil one a party from Voldemort obviously in the first book then slowly you get this idea he's not so bad after all. (Fry, 2003).

The reader is right to be confused by Snape's character because his character was executed in a way that shows his actions either absolutely incredible or extremely vile

and his motivations for his behaviour are mostly not for the right reasons. A lot of his motivations are rooted in an obsession with the love of his life, but at the same time, his devotion and his craving for love and approval become apparent after his true intentions and his relationship with Dumbledore is revealed. Snape's character is difficult to relate to because in six books he is portrayed as an abuser and a villain and then in the seventh book, it is exposed that he has sacrificed so much and has done a lot of good things for the greater good.

In this chapter, it has been made clear that the revelation about Snape only adds to the complexity and greatness of his character because it shows that he is not just the bad or the good Snape, but there are so many layers to him. Reading all those layers adds an understanding to his character and makes his actions easier to comprehend. This book also shows how much Harry has grown as a person. He is finally able to find peace after going through so many troubles which is what Rowling wanted to portray that at the end all will be well.

CONCLUSION

In the *Harry Potter* series, J. K. Rowling portrays the deep layers of characters in a profound and relatable manner which makes the characters and the story appealing to all readers. She demonstrated the complexity of human beings through Snape's character and the relatable thoughts that a teenager could have through Harry's. Not only does the author create a fantasy world to escape to, but also to learn from. Through her works, many people could find solace and friendship in their real lives showing that fantasy books are not only for entertainment but also to study. Rowling gives the readers a chance to look at the complicated emotions of humans and how it affects a person and those around them.

Throughout the seven books of the *Harry Potter* series, the two characters discussed in this thesis, Harry and Snape, go through many experiences that change them fundamentally. This thesis discussed the psychological changes that came over Harry and Snape in the duration of the last two novels. In the end, it became clear that Harry and Snape's relationship changed drastically from when they first met. Their relationship was filled with mutual hatred from both sides, however, towards the end of the last book, after Snape's secrets came into the open, Harry started respecting his teacher for all the sacrifices that he had made to protect Harry and win over Voldemort, the evil force in the story.

The last two books reveal the effects of war with Voldemort on both Harry and Snape, especially the mental toll it took on both of them to fight evil, both externally and internally. Snape particularly suffered from his role as a double agent for Dumbledore, however, his role was the most important in saving the magical world and Harry from Voldemort. Harry's sufferings are also shown when fighting the Dark Lord by leaving his friends and school behind and traveling to the unknown to try find ways to defeat Voldemort. The reader alongside Harry learns to cope with the challenges he faces and overcomes them. Harry faces numerous dangers in unfamiliar places in his quest to find the Horcruxes. He learns to defeat his fears during this journey and to ask for help from friends when needed which is something he was unable to do due to his lack of trust in others. Rowling successfully portrays the roller-coaster of emotions that teenagers go through to find their true identity as grown-ups. Hermione and Ron play an

invaluable role in shaping and directing Harry, for the former acts as a guide to Harry's mind and the latter as a companion to his heart.

Through this study, Harry's prominent characteristics, as well as his weaknesses, become clear. The reader discovers that Harry's good heart has always been dominant over his other features which prevent him from ever considering to side with the Dark Lord. Harry's inner conflicts are brought to light in this study where he battles with feelings of betrayal, hatred, loneliness and confusion towards the world.

Rowling outstandingly portrays the subject of unhealthy childhood upbringing and its consequences which is one of the essential principals of Freud's psychoanalysis. These effects are clear in many of the characters Rowling made, most particularly displayed by Harry and Snape. One of the common features of Harry and Snape's childhood is that both of them grew up in troubled environments in places they wanted to run away from because they were mistreated and bullied by the families who raised them. Hence, finding solace in Hogwarts school, the only place they found home in. Their childhood experiences resulted in shaping who they became as adults in different ways. Harry was able to forgive the Dursleys who abused him throughout his childhood albeit not without any scars. Similarly, he could forgive his abusive teacher Snape, for the bullying he suffered at his hands in school and was able to acknowledge his brave acts of protecting Harry and saving the magical world from Voldemort. On the other hand, Snape could not overcome his childhood sufferings and carried his wounded heart with him till the day he died. He never could forgive James and his friends for bullying him in school and the loss of his only friend caused immense damage to his soul. At the same time, Snape's love for Lily was his redeeming quality that saved his soul and made him work for the good side. In this, Rowling demonstrates the different ways people deal with their childhood traumas and the various outcomes of such events.

Death is at the centre of the *Harry Potter* books. Both characters serve as an example of the diverse paths people take upon losing a loved one. The denial, anger, sense of being lost and reconciliation with the fact that the dead are gone or in Snape's case not being able to move on from that loss. Similarly, to childhood traumas, Harry eventually accepted the death of both his mentors, Sirius and Dumbledore and he came to terms with the loss of his parents while carrying respect and love for them. However,

Snape could not get over his loss for Lily, as a result, he never moved on with his life and dedicated the rest of his remaining days living in the memory of Lily.

Rowling is successful in creating characters that are real in a fantastical realm. This is a clear sign of Rowling's remarkable skills in portraying the inner selves of individuals. Using Freud's psychoanalytic theory to discover the internal workings of these characters' minds is an exceptional way of understanding the motives behind their actions especially complicated characters such as Snape. This study provides the readers with a chance to clarify the relationship between Harry and Snape and to comprehend the motivation behind Snape and Harry's acts. It also opens the door for further examination of the psychological aspects of Rowling's extraordinary characters.

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