

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF- M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

N°



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

**Archetypal Allegory: Harry Potter as the
Modern-day Moses. A Comparative Study.**

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

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Juin 2024

Abstract

This dissertation employs Archetypal Criticism to explore the portrayal of Harry Potter as a modern-day Prophet Moses in J.K. Rowling's renowned series. Through a comparative analysis, it delves into the shared Hero archetype manifested in both Potter and Moses's narratives, unraveling their parallel journeys of destiny, adversity, and redemption. Drawing from mythological and religious symbolism, this study examines how Potter embodies characteristics of Moses (peace be upon him), such as his call to adventure, the guidance of mentors, and the confrontation of dark forces. By examining the narrative structure, character development, and thematic elements, this research clarifies the profound resonance between the two figures across religious, cultural and historical contexts. Ultimately, it argues that Harry Potter serves as a contemporary embodiment of the timeless Hero archetype, echoing the enduring significance of mythological motifs in shaping cultural narratives and identities.

Keywords: Harry Potter, Moses, Archetypal Criticism, Hero archetype, modern-day Moses.

Declaration

We, YAGOUBI Messaouda and DJAAFER Amira, declare that the research mentioned below has not been published anywhere else, and we acknowledge that we adhered to academic guidelines in addition to conducting academic research.

The University of Mohamed Boudiaf- M'sila is the only place where the entry was made.

Dedications

I owe my success to *Allah* .

To my *Mother* , whose patience has no limit, whose support has been my strength. Your trust
has been the fuel of my journey.

To my *father* . You gave me belief to push on.

I thank my loving *spouse* for his constant support and patience which has always given me so
much power even where it seemed impossible.

My precious children *Abd Elhakim* and *Falak* have brought joy, purpose and unlimited love
into my life. Motivation , driving force and encouragement are what you mean to me .

To *Rahma* , thank you for everything.

Messaouda.

In the name of *Allah* , most gracious and most merciful:

I dedicate this research to *my dear parents* who have been my source of strength through their belief in me, their absolute support and encouragement to reach my goals. To my special sisters and brothers.

To my skilled supervisor , *Ms Farrah Sabah* , who has helped me to conduct my research by guiding me every step of the way.

To *my friends* who have become a strong source of support , I appreciate every single word that encouraged me throughout this research.

And lastly , I would like to thank *Allah* for guiding me and giving me the strength to accomplish this research paper.

Amira.

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, our deepest gratitude and thanks to *Allah* , who strengthened us to accomplish this work.

We Would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our supervisor Professor *FARRAH Sabah*, whose unwavering guidance, encouragement, and expertise have been invaluable throughout the journey of this dissertation.

We would also like to express our sincere appreciation to the members of the board of examiners : your rigorous examination, constructive criticism, and thoughtful suggestions have significantly enriched the depth and breadth of this study.

We are grateful for the academic environment provided *by Mohamed BOUDIAF's* University, which fosters intellectual curiosity and a commitment to scholarly inquiry.

Lastly, we hereby proclaim that all the mistakes and shortcomings are of our own in the following research . Therefore, we claim full responsibility for all outcomes and accountabilities.

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General Introduction

1- Background of the Study

The parallels between Harry Potter and the prophet Moses are often neglected and rarely discussed. Religiously speaking, the character of Harry Potter in J.K Rowling has always been associated with Christian concepts , both of them were born into dangerous and unsafe situations, destined to become great leaders and saviors of their people. They also possess remarkable supernatural abilities and had to overcome incredible obstacles to fulfil their destinies. Moses was born into a time when all Hebrew baby boys were being killed. He was saved when his mother placed him in a basket and floated him down the Nile River to be found by the Pharaoh's daughter. Similarly, Harry Potter was born into a time when the powerful and evil Lord Voldemort was rising to power. Harry's parents were killed by Voldemort, but he was saved by his mother's sacrificial love which created a powerful magical protection for him.

Both Moses and Harry Potter were chosen to save their people from oppression and injustice . Moses was called by God to lead the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt and Harry Potter was prophesied to defeat Voldemort and save the wizarding world from his tyranny. Moses was gifted with supernatural powers by God, including the ability to perform miracles and part the Red Sea. Harry Potter was born with exceptional magical abilities, such as the ability to cast spells, fly on a broomstick, and communicate with snakes.

Both Potter and Moses faced incredible obstacles on their journeys to fulfil their destinies. Moses had to deal with the stubbornness and rebellion of his people, along with the wrath of the Pharaoh. Potter had to face Voldemort and his Death Eaters, along with numerous other challenges in his journey to defeat the dark lord. Overall, the story of Harry Potter has many similarities to the story of Moses, with themes of prophesy, sacrifice, and divine intervention.

2- Literature Review

In his book *The Writer's Journey* (2007), Christopher Vogler applies the Hero's Journey archetype to dive into different literary works and analyze its characters' development. He believes that the hero is born through passing from a life that was built upon ignorance and fear to another one with a purpose and fueled with bravery, selflessness and leadership. Throughout Vogler's analysis, an emphasis was placed upon the phases of the hero's journey, including the call to adventure, refusal of the call, meeting the mentor, crossing the edge, facing tests, and returning home with a new sense of purpose.

While Joseph Campbell approaches the Hero's journey archetype from a different perspective; his work focuses on the universal motifs found in mythology and religion, although his religious perspective is often biblical. Many scholars and writers have applied Campbell's ideas from his book *The Hero With a Thousand Faces* (2004) to analyze Harry Potter's story, in which they portray the young wizard as the embodiment of the hero's archetype, where a large credit is given to the mentor in shaping Harry Potter's heroic journey.

In the fourth chapter of her thesis : *Magical triumph or miserable illusion?: Gender and race constructions in "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" and "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets"*(2007), Andrea R Powers challenges traditional gender roles in her analysis of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter series. Powers put the character of Hermione Granger within the Hero's journey archetype, whom she believes that she is the real hero of the series. By shedding the light on Hermione's journey of internal conflict to coordinate her intellectual and emotional selves, Powers brings a new perspective on the series that challenges traditional gender roles and gives a fresh interpretation of the Hero's archetype.

3- Motivation

This research is different in which it covers a gap that represent a new interpretation to Archetypal Criticism , since after we have seen how the basic principles of the Hero's Journey Archetype exists in the Harry Potter series , a resemblance between Potter and Moses' journey pushed us to conduct this study from an Islamic perspective. What intrigued our interest towards such a topic is how events in the life of an ancient figure such as Moses continue to influence modern cultural narratives, where we discovered how both figures share almost the same heroic journey and fits perfectly with Jung's Hero Archetype .

4- Significance of the Study

The purpose of studying Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses is to explore the ways in which the story of Potter can be interpreted as a modern-day retelling of the Islamic story of Moses. By analyzing the similarities and differences between the two stories, scholars and researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the archetypes and allegories that underlie the narrative structure of literature and mythology.

Such study can also lead to a greater appreciation of the impact that ancient religious figures continue to have on contemporary cultural narratives, and how they can be adapted to speak to modern audiences. Additionally, by analyzing the Hero archetype , the reader can learn more about the qualities that are necessary for a hero to undertake a quest and overcome challenges, as in the case of Harry Potter and Moses. Through this analysis, one can gain insights into the broader human experience of tackling challenges and overcoming adversity.

5- Aims and Objectives

Exploring parallels between Harry Potter and Moses' narratives through Jung's Archetypal criticism, and the impact of historical and religious narratives such as Moses' on modern and cultural literary works like the Harry Potter series are the main objectives of this research. Analyzing symbols and allegorical elements within the Harry Potter series that align with Moses' role in religious texts, and depicting the Hero's journey framework to both of them also contribute in achieving the research's aim.

6- Limitations of the Study

Reader response criticism is subjective, as it depends on the reader's individual interpretation and understanding of the text. Hence, different readers may have different opinions on the claim that Harry Potter is the modern-day Moses. As an analysis based on reader response, the study may lack empirical evidence to support the claim that Harry Potter is the modern-day Moses. It may rely mainly on the researcher's personal views.

The study's focus on the archetypal and reader response lenses may limit the scope of the analysis. For example, it may overlook other literary lenses such as feminist or historical criticism, which may also provide a different perspective on Harry Potter's character. The study may be limited in its analysis if it only focuses on comparing Harry Potter to Moses. Analyzing Harry Potter's character in contrast to other literary characters may provide a more comprehensive understanding of the character. The study may not accurately reflect how all readers perceive Harry Potter as the modern-day Moses. It may only reflect the views of a particular group of readers or a particular cultural context.

7- Research Questions

Conducting such research requires asking this main question :

- ✓ To what extent does Harry Potter's journey mirror the religious narrative of Moses through Jung's Hero archetype ?

Some sub-questions will be answered in the two chapters :

- ✓ To what degree can archetypal criticism be applied to literary works that depict different cultural and religious contexts like the Harry Potter series and Moses' narrative?
- ✓ What archetypal elements are present in both journeys?

8- Methodology

In this research, we will explore how Harry Potter can be seen as a metaphorical representation of Moses in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter series . Reader Response theory and Jung's archetypal criticism are the suitable methods to approach this research , since the first theory helps in embodying our concept of Harry Potter as the modern-day Moses, while the Jung's theory contributes in introducing the archetype of the hero, and identifying it in both Potter and Moses' narratives.

Reader Response theory is particularly suitable for this research as it emphasizes the role of the reader in interpreting the text. This theory allows us to consider how different readers, especially those with various cultural and religious backgrounds, perceive Harry Potter as a modern representation of Moses. By focusing on reader interpretations, we can gather insights into how the themes of leadership, sacrifice, and liberation resonate with

contemporary audiences. This approach enables us to understand how we draw parallels between Potter's journey and the Islamic narrative of Moses.

Jung's Archetypal Criticism will complement our use of Reader Response theory by providing a structured way to identify and analyze the hero archetype in both Harry Potter's and Moses' narratives. According to Carl Jung, archetypes are universal images and patterns that reside in the collective unconscious of humanity. The hero archetype, characterized by the journey, trials, and ultimate triumph, is particularly relevant for our study.

9- Research Plan

For this study, two chapters are convenient to answer the research's problematic . The first chapter will be devoted to provide a general insight into Archetypal Criticism and an overview on Jung's Hero archetype in specific, along with a brief introduction of Reader Response theory . In addition to that , It will list some literary applications of Jung's Hero Archetype on the Harry Potter series in order to define the relevance of this method to both Harry Potter and the Prophet Moses , and to highlight the gap that this research has covered.

While in the second chapter, archetypal principles will be identified in both Harry Potter and Moses' narratives. Such a step helps in making a comparative analysis between the two figures' heroic journeys , which will be done afterwards. The result of this analysis will be compared to Harry Potter's fans' reception and interpretations.

The following is the research's structure that helps in covering the points mentioned above:

Chapter 1: Theoretical Framework -Jung's Hero Archetype.

1.1 Introduction to Archetypal Criticism.

1.2 Jung's Hero Archetype.

1.3 Literary Applications of Jung's Hero Archetype.

1.4 Relevance of Archetypal Criticism to Harry Potter and the Prophet Moses.

1.5 Introduction to Reader Response Theory.

Chapter 2: Application of Archetypal Criticism to Harry Potter Vs. Moses.

2.1 Identification of the Hero Archetype Principles in Harry Potter.

2.2 Introduction to Harry Potter as the Modern-day Moses.

2.3 Comparative Analysis with Moses Narrative.

2.4 Fan reception and Interpretation.

Chapter one:

Theoretical Framework-

Jung's Hero Archetype

Introduction

Throughout literature, an archetype is a typical character, symbol, plot pattern, or a theme that appears repeatedly in cultures and historical eras. These archetypes draw upon shared feelings and experiences which help readers to easily connect with them. Some known examples include the hero, the mentor, the antagonist and the adventure . According to the Swiss analytical psychologist Carl Gustav Jung , archetypes are symbols , patterns or themes that exist in the unconscious of humanity .These archetypes embody experiences and emotions , like motherhood , heroism ,darkness and wisdom .They impact our thoughts, emotions and actions frequently appearing in myths ,folklore ,dreams and religious symbols , across societies and time periods (Jung 5).

While , Joseph Campbell , who was influenced by Jung's work , define archetypes as : « the recurring motifs , characters ,and situations that tap into the collective unconscious , serving as foundational elements in literature and storytelling » (Campbell 20).

Scholars who delve into Archetypal Criticism analyse how authors use characters , like the hero , the villain ,and the mentor , to convey deeper meanings in their works . By exploring these stages , including journeys and battles between good versus evil , critics can uncover layers of significance within a text . This approach often involves drawing parallels between a work elements and those found in mythology , folklore and other literary works to reveal themes that strikes a note with readers on one level . In essence , Archetypal Criticism offers a framework for grasping the timeless aspects of literature unveiling themes that resonates across cultures and generations.

1.1 Introduction to Archetypal Criticism

1.1.1 The Origins of Archetypal Criticism

Anthropological and psychological studies of the late 19th and early 20th century sparked the beginning of this criticism . Information provided from the findings of past cultures influenced many prominent writers , since myths from the Greek and the Roman eras were thought of as a profound source of culture and myths . As a result, the desire to incorporate such ideas in writing was instigated. Archetypal criticism came into prominence in the 1930s and 1940s , and continued to flourish in the 1950s and 1960s.

The father of the analytical psychology was the Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalytic Carl Gustav Jung , in which he emphasized on the collective unconscious and the concept of archetypes ; Jung proposed that there exists collective unconscious symbols , themes , images , subjects , and patterns acquired from our familial past , this aggregate oblivious is distinct from the personal unconscious which contains the individual's experiences and memories. It is therefore absolutely essential to make the sharpest possible demarcation between the personal and impersonal attributes of the psyche . This is not to deny sometimes very formidable that exists in the contents of the collective unconscious, but only to stress that, as contents of the collective psyche, they are opposed to and different from the individual psyche (Jung 125).

Jung means that the personal unconscious contains contents that are unique to each individual, such as personal memories, experiences, and repressed desires, because they represent the deepest layers of the human psyche. However Jung argues that is important to confront these contents and integrate them into our conscious awareness.

Based on Jung's book *The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious* (1959) , archetypes, such as the hero, the wise old man, the mother, and the shadow, are innate psychological predispositions that influence human behaviour, emotions, and thought patterns . Jung studied and interpreted archetypal symbols and themes depending on a variety of sources, including mythology, folklore, religion, dreams, and literature. He believes that these symbols are representations of the collective unconscious and reflect universal human experiences. The process of self-exploration and healing in Jungian therapy relies on symbolism and mythology.

In this approach, therapists guide clients in exploring the symbolic content of their dreams, fantasies, and creative output to uncover unconscious conflicts and develop personally. By interacting with archetypal images and stories, people can identify their psychological issues and derive meaning from their circumstances. Clients are guided on active imagination and dream analysis techniques, which facilitate the use of symbolic enlightenment to advance the processes of psychological unification and transformation .

Alongside with Carl Jung is Joseph Campbell (1904–1987) , an American mythologist, writer, and lecturer who became widely known for his work on comparative mythology and the study of hero myths . His ideas had a considerable impact in literature ,film , and popular culture , where they inspired writers , filmmakers ,and artists to use archetypal themes and motifs in their works . Campbell's pivotal contribution to Archetypal Criticism is his concept of the "mono-myth" or "the hero's journey" which was presented in his seminal work *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (1949). Central to this idea is the assertion that myths, legends, and religious tales from diverse cultures follow a universal pattern where the journey of a hero goes through stages of departure, initiation, and return.

This core narrative structure symbolizes the hero's quest for self-discovery, growth, and ultimate triumph. Besides that, Campbell's works in mythological studies involves an interdisciplinary approach, combining Jungian psychology, anthropology, and comparative mythology. He analyzed myths and stories from diverse cultures and eras, uncovering universal archetypes and themes. Campbell highlighted the symbolic and psychological dimensions of myth, arguing that they offer profound insights into human nature and the collective unconscious. The merging of Jung's collective unconscious and archetypes with Campbell's comparative mythology and the hero's journey sparked the rise of Archetypal criticism.

1.1.2 Campbell and Jung's Influence on the Development of Archetypal Criticism

Carl Jung and Joseph Campbell both made significant contributions to the development of Archetypal theory and its application to literary analysis. Their ideas have influenced scholars and critics in understanding the deeper layers of meaning in literature by identifying universal symbols, motifs, and themes. Here's how they each contributed:

a. Carl Jung's Influence

Concept of Archetypes: Jung's idea about archetypes comes from his theory of the collective unconscious, it forms the basis for archetypal theory. He suggested that archetypes are innate mental tendencies that all people have. They show up as common symbols and themes in stories and cultural works.

Symbolism and Stories: Jung's claims that symbols and stories are important for understanding people. He studied the basic parts of stories, fairy tales, religious signs, and dreams. He said that these signs show things that are relevant for everyone.

Psychological Interpretations: Experts who study stories use Jungian theory to examine them from a psychological view , they observe how writers use classic symbols and patterns to explore themes like personal growth , change , and shared thoughts . Jungian analysis aims to uncover the psychological meaning of stories and how they impact people’s hidden thoughts.

b. Joseph Campbell Influence

The Hero’s Journey: In the studies of stories, the idea of the hero’s journey, as seen in Joseph Campbell’s book *The Hero With a Thousand Faces* (1949), is very important . He found a basic story pattern of the hero’s trip that includes stages of : The start , the comeback , and the return . This all-covering story pattern shows the hero’s trip of learning , growth , and understanding oneself.

Comparative Mythology: Through his research on comparative mythology, Campbell shed light on the archetypal motifs and ideas that are shared by many societies. He discovered archetypal characters, symbols, and story components that represent basic human experiences and ambitions .

Influence in Popular Culture: Campbell’s ideas have had a deep influence on literature, films, and popular culture, inspiring writers, filmmakers, and artists to incorporate archetypal motifs and themes into their works. When Campbell delves into the concept of the monomyth and hero’s journey , he discusses how certain archetypal character and narrative structures exerts influence across cultures and throughout history, shaping our understanding of storytelling and myth , which become a widely recognized framework for analyzing and understanding narratives in diverse media (Campbell, Moyers 113).

1.1.3 The Archetypal Concepts

The Hero's Journey: It is a story of the character's development , often found in several myths , stories , and legends portraying the hero as he or she embarks on an escapade , assembles several tests , and is forever altered . The *Odysseus* by Homer (1996) manifests this type of journey . During the Trojan War , the author describes his voyage back home . On his way , he confronts monsters , resists desires , and deals with divine interventions .

The Shadow: This archetype refers to the darker sides of the character or society that remain unconscious. It is usually represented as the villain or the hero's repressed desires and motives . For instance , in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson (2003), Mr. Hyde is the manifestation of Dr. Jekyll's repressed desires and the darker side of his personality that strives for dominance .

The Anima /Animus: The feminine aspects within a man's unconscious are known as «Anima» , while the masculine aspects within a woman's unconscious are called «animus» , as proposed by Carl Jung . They act as mediators between conscious and unconscious brains , influencing how individuals see and interact with the opposite gender , as well as qualities of creativity , emotions, and spirituality.

The Wise old man /Woman: This archetype represents wisdom , experience , guidance , and knowledge . They frequently act as mentors or assistants to the protagonist on his journey . He presents the wisdom of the past , giving information and frequently possessing magical or supernatural powers.

1.1.4 Strength and Weakness Points of Archetypal Criticism

Archetypes are fundamental patterns or models of human behavior in which it has strength and weaknesses points , including :

a. Strength Points of Archetypal Criticism

Global Appeal: The universal aspect of archetypes makes people relate to it from different cultures and historical periods due to its accessibility .

Materiality of Analysis: Archetypal Criticism allows for a deeper analysis of underlying thematic, symbolic, and character motivation qualities to a level that unravels layers of meaning which are not immediately apparent in the text.

Interdisciplinary Approach: Archetypal Criticism employs concepts borrowed from psychology, anthropology, and mythology to develop a multidisciplinary approach to the interpretation and analysis of the diverse human behavior in literature, and reach the cultural significance of texts.

Insight into Human Psychology: Archetypal Criticism delves into Carl Jung's theory of the collective unconscious, providing insights into human psychology, motivations, and behavior. Critics might examine archetypal patterns to understand characters and their actions in terms of underlying human experiences and wants.

b. Weakness Points of Archetypal Criticism

Simplification: Critics argue that Archetypal Criticism simplifies a complex work into simple patterns and symbols, thereby losing the nuances and complexities of the work.

Subjectivity: Archetypes are relative and can be interpreted differently from different cultures , personal experiences, and individual prejudices, thereby opening doors to subjective interpretations which may not reflect the real intentions of the author.

Limitation of Use: Though Archetypal Criticism provides an excellent means of understanding certain works of literature, it may not be applicable or relevant to all works of literature, especially the experimental works, and those which divert from traditional narrative methodologies.

Cultural Bias: The archetypes discovered by archetypal critics are frequently based on Western culture and may not completely resonate with works from other traditions. This cultural bias may limit the applicability of Archetypal analysis to a wide range of texts and views (Tibaash, Nirukshan, Dania, 2014).

1.2 Jung's Hero Archetype

“An archetype is a representation of the Irrepresentable. It is a shard of something so enormous that the greater thing cannot be apprehended by the mundane mind. But smaller images of the greater—the kinds that are found in art, mythos, music, dance, and story—can be grasped by us mere mortals” (Campbell lvi).

Campbell suggests that through these smaller images that represent the archetype, art and storytelling allow us to access larger truths that transcend our individual experiences. For example, the archetype of the hero is found in myths and stories across cultures, from Hercules to Luke Skywalker. The hero represents the universal journey of self-discovery and transformation, which is something that everyone can relate to on a fundamental level. The quote is suggesting that archetypes offer us a way to comprehend something that is beyond our everyday experiences, connecting us with deeper aspects of our psychological and spiritual selves.

Carl Jung's theory of the Hero archetype is a common motif in myths and stories worldwide. Self-discovery, transformation, and identity are the defining characteristics of the hero archetype. From ancient myths and legends to modern literature and film, this archetype can be found in stories of all kinds. The hero archetype is characterized by a call to adventure,

where the hero is required to abandon their mundane lifestyle and embark on a great journey. In order to overcome their limitations and achieve their goals, the hero is tasked with facing trials, challenges, and obstacles along the way.

The hero experiences a transformation through this journey, gaining important lessons about themselves and their surroundings. The hero emerges from their quest as a transformed person who has acquired a deeper sense of self-awareness and personal progress. Jung sees the hero archetype as representing the journey toward individuation, which is the process of becoming fully self-actualized and in harmony with themselves and the world around them.

“The man had won this promise of security for himself by his contact with the authentic hero archetype, and had found a new cooperative and related attitude to the group. His sense of rejuvenation naturally followed. He had drawn on the inner source of strength that the hero archetype represents; he had clarified and developed that part of him which was symbolized by the woman; and he had, by his ego's heroic act, liberated himself from his mother”(Jung 123).

In *Man and His Symbols* (1964), Jung suggests that encountering the hero archetype provides a sense of security. It's as if the hero archetype promises protection and guidance. The hero's journey often involves leaving the ordinary world and venturing into the unknown. Along the way, the hero gains insights and develops a deeper understanding of their relationship with others. The hero's journey can be transformative, as rejuvenation occurs when the hero integrates new-found knowledge and experiences into their psyche.

The hero archetype provides inner strength, courage, and resilience, it's a beginning towards determination and purpose. Jung often associated the anima (the feminine aspect within a man) with the hero's journey, where he or she integrates both masculine and feminine qualities. The hero's journey involves breaking free from parental influences and societal expectations. It's a quest for independence and self-realization.

In his book *The Hero With a Thousand Faces* (1973), Joseph Campbell defines the hero's archetype as :

“the man or woman who has been able to battle past his personal and local historical limitations to the generally valid, normally human forms”(Campbell 18).

This quote by Joseph Campbell is referring to the idea that individuals need to overcome their personal and cultural biases and limitations to reach a more universal and human understanding of the world. In other words, to be able to fully understand and connect with humanity, we must transcend our individual experiences and perspectives and embrace larger, more common experiences. It's about breaking down the walls of what we think we know and opening ourselves up to new perspectives and understandings.

The phrase "generally valid, normally human forms" refers to those universal experiences that transcend culture and history, such as love, loss, and spiritual connection. Campbell is suggesting that by breaking through our personal limitations, we can achieve a greater sense of understanding and empathy for others. In the same book , he states that :

“The hero has died as a modern man; but as eternal man perfected unspecific, universal man—he has been reborn. His second solemn task and deed therefore ... is to return then to us, transfigured, and teach the lesson he has learned of life renewed” (Campbell 18).

Campbell believes that the hero's transformation doesn't end when they have completed their journey and returned to their ordinary life. Instead, the hero is reborn as a more universal and perfect version of themselves and their task is to share their new-found wisdom and knowledge with others. The phrase "perfected unspecific, universal man" implies that the hero has transcended their individual limitations. Campbell is suggesting that the hero's journey is a metaphor for the human experience, and that we too can transform ourselves by facing our challenges and learning from our experiences.

The key characteristics of the Hero archetype are: Courage, determination, resilience, willingness to confront challenges, selflessness, and transformation. The hero exhibits courage and bravery in the face of danger, even when they are afraid. He or she overcomes such fears with determination; The hero is determined to achieve their goal, no matter how difficult the journey may be. In the face of failure and setbacks, The hero is able to bounce back on his/her feet, demonstrating resilience and persistence in pursuing their quest. Along its journey, this character is willing to confront the challenges and obstacles that stand in their way, even if it means taking risks and making sacrifices.

The hero places the collective good above their own individual interests, showing selflessness and sacrifice for the greater good. By doing so, The hero undergoes a process of transformation, learning important lessons about themselves and the world around them as they embark on their quest. The Hero's archetype represents a journey of self-discovery, transformation, and individuation, in which the hero confronts their deepest fears and limitations to achieve greater self-awareness and personal growth.

Joseph Campbell's concept of the hero's journey is a narrative framework that mirrors the stages of the Hero archetype, including the call to adventure, trials and tests, and the return with the reward . Firstly, the hero is called to adventure, either by choice or by circumstances beyond their control. They must leave their ordinary world and enter a new and unfamiliar place, where they will face trials, tests, and challenges that will test their strength and resilience. During this journey, the hero will encounter allies and enemies, and undergo a series of trials and tests that will force them to confront their deepest fears and limitations. They may receive magical gifts or guidance from mentors along the way.

Eventually, the hero will face the ultimate challenge, which will require them to risk everything in order to achieve their goal. This challenge may involve physical or emotional sacrifice, leading to a moment of crisis. Through this crisis, the hero undergoes a process of transformation, emerging with a new level of self-awareness and understanding of their place in the world.

«The hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow man» (Campbell 28). They may receive a "boon" or a reward for their journey, such as knowledge or wisdom, which they can use to benefit others. Finally, the hero returns to their ordinary world, where they must integrate their new knowledge into their mundane life. They may face resistance from those who do not understand their transformation, or they may need to continue their quest in a new form.

Odysseus from Homer's *The Odyssey* (1996) is an example of a hero who embodies the Hero archetype. Throughout his journey, he displays courage, determination, and resilience as he battles monsters, navigates storms, and overcomes various challenges to return home to his wife and kingdom. He also undergoes a process of transformation, learning important lessons about himself and his place in the world.

Homer's opening line in *The Odyssey* boldly sets the stage for what is to come. The quote "Tell me, Muse, of the man of many ways, who was driven far journeys, after he had sacked Troy's sacred citadel" is a request for inspiration and guidance, and it establishes the themes and tone of the epic poem. The use of the word "man" highlights the human nature of the story and emphasizes that the hero, Odysseus, is not a god, but a mortal man with flaws and weaknesses, making him more relatable to the audience.

Odysseus is not only facing physical challenges but also psychological ones, emphasizing his internal struggles as well. The reference to the "Troy's sacred citadel" connects the epic to a well-known and significant historical event, providing both cultural and emotional context to the tale's narrative. It also adds a sense of importance to Odysseus' adventures, which can be seen as a continuation of his heroic deeds in the Trojan War (Homer 1.1-3).

Harry Potter from J.K. Rowling's series is another example of a hero who embodies the Hero archetype. He is called to adventure when he learns that he is a wizard and is invited to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Throughout the series, he confronts challenges and obstacles, including facing the Dark Lord Voldemort, and demonstrates courage, determination, and selflessness as he fights for the greater good.

In the novel of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (1998), Albus Dumbledore emphasizes the importance of personal choices over innate abilities. He suggests that one's character is determined not necessarily by their natural talents or abilities, but by the choices they make in life. In other words, a person's actions and decisions reveal more about their true nature than their talents or skills ever could. For instance, throughout the Harry Potter series, Harry is consistently challenged to make difficult decisions, some of which may even put his life in danger. These choices reveal his bravery, loyalty, and selflessness, all of which come to define his character much more than his magical abilities or skills (Rowling 245).

Frodo Baggins from J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* (1994) is also an example of the Hero archetype. He is called to adventure when he is entrusted with the task of destroying the «One Ring», which has the power to enslave the world.

"It is the horrible power of the Ring. I wish it had never, never, been found. But don't mind me, Sam. I must carry the burden to the end. It can't be altered. You can't come between me and this doom" (Tolkien 912).

Throughout his journey, he faces numerous challenges , including facing the dark forces of Sauron and enduring physical and emotional pain. Yet, he persists and demonstrates courage, determination, and selflessness as he completes his task. In *The Return of the King* (2005), Frodo expresses his deep sorrow and anguish about being chosen as the Ring-bearer and laments the events that have transpired as a result of his involvement.

In essence, Frodo wishes that none of the events of the story had ever happened, and that he could return to his simple life in the Shire, free from the burden of the Ring and the trials that come with it. Despite Frodo's doubt , the quote also shows his deep sense of duty. Even though he wishes that the Ring had never come to him, he also recognizes that he has a responsibility to protect Middle-earth from the evil forces that seek to possess the Ring. Like Odysseus and Harry Potter, he undergoes a process of transformation.

According to Jung, the Hero archetype represents the ego's search for wholeness through the process of individuation. The Hero archetype reflects the struggle to integrate the unconscious psyche with the conscious self, and to overcome the obstacles that prevent one from achieving this integration. The Hero archetype symbolizes the journey of self-discovery and transformation, which involves confronting the shadow, embracing the inner self, and reconciling opposites within oneself. Through this process, the individual gains self-awareness, self-understanding, and a sense of purpose and meaning in life.

In his book *The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious* (1968), the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung emphasizes the importance of acknowledging and integrating the shadow, which is the aspect of the unconscious mind that contains repressed or unconscious aspects of the self. Jung believed that the shadow is a necessary and essential part of the personality and should not be ignored or suppressed. He suggests that the shadow has a life of its own and cannot be easily dismissed or rationalized away.

Trying to deny or repress the shadow can lead to feelings of helplessness and ineffectiveness, and can create a sense of inner conflict and turmoil. Jung believed that the best way to deal with the shadow is to acknowledge its existence and try to integrate it into the conscious personality. This involves accepting the darker aspects of oneself, such as anger, envy, or selfishness, and recognizing that they are an inherent part of the human experience (Jung 20).

Jung's concept of the shadow refers to the darker, repressed aspects of the psyche that individuals often deny or ignore. The Hero archetype, according to Jung, involves a confrontation with the shadow in order to achieve the integration of the unconscious psyche with the conscious self. This confrontation is a necessary part of the journey towards individuation, as it allows the individual to become more self-aware and integrated.

“In accepting the wager of Mephistopheles. Faust put himself in the power of a "shadow" figure that Goethe describes as "part of that power which, willing evil, finds the good." Like the man whose dream I have been discussing, Faust had failed to live out to the full an important part of his early life. He was, accordingly, an unreal or incomplete person who lost himself in a fruitless quest for metaphysical goals that failed to materialize. He was still unwilling to accept life's challenge to live both the good and the bad”(Jung 118).

In *Man and his symbols* (1964) , Jung illustrates the importance of confronting the shadow through various examples, such as the story of Faust. In this story, Faust represents the archetype of the Hero, who embarks on a quest for knowledge and power. However, in his quest, Faust must confront and integrate his shadow, represented by the devil Mephistopheles, in order to achieve his goals. This confrontation leads to inner conflict, but ultimately results in Faust's transformation and growth as an individual.

Jung also notes that the shadow can manifest itself in different ways, such as projection. When individuals deny or repress their own darker aspects, they may project them onto others, seeing these aspects in others instead of themselves. This projection can lead to conflict and negative interactions with others, as individuals are unable to confront and

integrate their own shadow. Jung argued that projection is common in everyday life, particularly in political circles where it can lead to stereotypes, ideology, prejudice, and scapegoating. When we project our own fears, prejudices, and conflicts onto others, we distort our view of reality and create a false image of the world and others (Jung 172) .

Jung's opinion implies that projection prevents genuine human relationships from developing and maintaining. When we project our own fears, prejudices, and conflicts onto others, we become unable to see others objectively and relate to them as individuals rather than representations of our own projections. This leads to incomplete and distorted communication between individuals, groups, and nations.

Jung stresses the importance of not identifying with the shadow, as this can lead to destructive behaviour and a disintegration of the self. Instead, the confrontation with the shadow should lead to transformation and growth, allowing the individual to become more whole and integrated.

1.3 Literary Application of Jung's Hero Archetype

Carl Jung's Hero archetype is a powerful tool for understanding the human experiences, in which he influenced many famous writers to apply his theory in their works. Firstly, Christopher Vogler's *The Writer's Journey* (2007) is a guide to storytelling that draws heavily on Jung's hero archetype . Vogler argues that all great stories follow a similar pattern , which he calls «the hero's journey», this journey consists of 12 stages each of which corresponds to a different aspect of the hero's development . The hero's journey is a cyclical process that begins with the hero's call to adventure and ends with their return to the ordinary world. In between, the hero must face a series of challenges and obstacles , both internal and external .

These challenges help the hero to grow and develop and ultimately to achieve their goals. Here are the 12 stages:

The Ordinary World: Is the familiar world of the hero before the adventure begins. It is the world of everyday life, of routine and comfort. The hero may be dissatisfied with this world, but it is all they know. The Ordinary World is often contrasted with the Special World, which is the world of adventure and magic that the hero enters at the beginning of their journey . “The ordinary world is the context , home base , and background of the hero” (Vogler 87).

The Call to Adventure: The hero is presented with a challenge or opportunity that will lead them on their journey. The Call to Adventure is often delivered by a character in a story who manifests the archetype of the Herald. A character performing the function of Herald may be positive, negative, or neutral, but will always serve to get the story rolling by presenting the hero with an invitation or challenge to face the unknown. In some stories the Herald is also a Mentor for the hero, a wise guide who has the hero's best interests at heart. In others, the Herald is an enemy, flinging a gauntlet of challenge in the hero's face or tempting the hero into danger (*Ibid*, 101).

The Call to Adventure is a process of selection. An unstable situation arises in a society and someone volunteers or is chosen to take responsibility. Reluctant heroes have to be called repeatedly as they try to avoid responsibility. More willing heroes answer to inner calls and need no external urging. They have selected themselves for adventure. These heroes are rare, and most of them must be tempted into adventure. Most heroes put up a good fight and entertain us by their efforts to escape the Call to Adventure. These struggles are the work of the reluctant hero or as Campbell called it, the Refusal of the Call (*Ibid* , 104).

The Call to Adventure is a watershed point in a novel, propelling the hero toward a metamorphosis. It might be a physical or emotional challenge, such as searching for riches or discovering oneself. The call, sometimes delivered by a mentor, acts as a guide to assist the hero in understanding the significance of the struggle and preparing for the road ahead. Initially, the hero may fight the call, but finally accepts it, kicking off a life-changing quest.

Refusal of the Call: The hero initially resists the call to adventure, but eventually accepts it. “Refusal of the call is usually a negative moment in the hero’s progress , a dangerous moment in the adventure might go astray or never get off the ground at all ”(Vogler 109). Refusal of the Call is a common stage in the hero's journey, as the hero may be afraid of the challenge ahead or may not believe that they are capable of completing the journey. The hero may also be reluctant to leave their current life behind, or they may have other obligations that they feel they cannot ignore.

Meeting the Mentor: The hero meets a wise mentor who provides guidance and support. Meeting the Mentor is an important milestone in the hero's journey since it represents the beginning of the hero receiving the help and advice they require to finish their trip. The Mentor's presence might provide the hero with the confidence and courage needed to confront the trials ahead.

“Meeting with the Mentor is a stage rich in potential for conflict, involvement, humor, and tragedy. It's based in an emotional relationship, usually between a hero and a Mentor or advisor of some kind, and audiences seem to enjoy relationships in which the wisdom and experience of one generation is passed on to the next. Everyone has had a relationship with a Mentor or role model” (Vogler 118).

Crossing the Threshold: The hero enters the special world of the adventure. Crossing the threshold is the point where the hero actually commits to their journey . they leave the ordinary world behind and enter the special world of adventure. Crossing the threshold marks the point at which the hero commits to their journey and enters the special world of

adventure . This decision is not always easy , but it is necessary if the hero wishes to achieve their ultimate goal .

Tests, Allies, and Enemies: The hero faces a series of challenges and obstacles, and gains allies and enemies along the way. “Tests, Allies, and Enemies define who the hero is and what the hero is about” (Vogler 141) . Vogler claims that tests are challenges that the hero must face in order to prove their worthiness and grow as a character. These tests can be physical, emotional, or spiritual, and they often require the hero to confront their fears and doubts.

By overcoming these tests, the hero becomes stronger. Allies are people who help the hero on their journey. They may provide the hero with information, guidance, or support, and they may also fight alongside the hero against their enemies. Enemies are people who oppose the hero on their journey. They may try to physically harm the hero, or they may try to sabotage the hero's plans. Enemies can be a source of great danger and frustration for the hero, but they can also help the hero to grow and develop. Tests, allies, and enemies are essential elements of the hero's journey. They help to define the hero's character and motivations, as well as challenges and obstacles that the hero must overcome in order to achieve their goal.

Approach to the Inmost Cave: The hero reaches the point of no return, where they must face their greatest fear.

The Ordeal: The hero undergoes a life-changing experience that tests their limits.

Reward: The hero emerges from the ordeal with a new understanding of themselves and the world.

The Road Back: The hero returns to the ordinary world, but they are changed by their journey. “The Road Back is a turning point , another threshold crossing which marks the passage from Act Two to Act Three” (Vogler 189). The Road Back is a time of challenge and

growth for the hero. It is a time to reflect on the past and to look towards the future. It is also a time to share the hero's experiences and knowledge with others, and to help them to grow and change .

Resurrection: The hero faces a final challenge that tests their new-found strength and wisdom.

Return with the Elixir: The hero returns to the ordinary world with a gift or lesson that they can share with others.

“The hero Returns to the Ordinary World, but the journey is meaningless unless she brings back some Elixir, treasure, or lesson from the Special World. The Elixir is a magic potion with the power to heal. It may be a great treasure like the Grail that magically heals the wounded land, or it simply might be knowledge or experience that could be useful to the community someday”. (Vogler 18).

The Return with the Elixir is a time of challenge and growth for the hero. It is a time to reflect on the past and to look towards the future. It is also a time to share the hero's experiences and knowledge with others, and to help them to grow and change.

Secondly, Joseph Campbell's book *The Hero With Thousand Faces* (1949) is a seminal work on the hero archetype in literature and mythology . In which Campbell argues that the hero's journey is a universal pattern that can be found in stories from all cultures and time periods. Campbell's hero archetype originated from the work of Swiss psychologist Carl Jung, who developed the concept of the collective unconscious. Jung felt that the collective unconscious was a common reservoir of images, symbols, and patterns shared by all humans.

He argued that the hero archetype is one of these universal patterns, appearing in stories from all across the world . Campbell's work contains numerous examples of how the hero archetype appears in literature and mythology. He contends that the hero archetype is an effective instrument for comprehending the human experience, and that it can assist us in discovering meaning and purpose in our personal lives.

The Stages of Campbell's Hero Archetype

Departure: The hero leaves their ordinary world and enters the world of adventure."The hero is drawn away from his familiar world through a series of adventures, typically beginning with a call to adventure" (Campbell 46). This quote depicts the Departure, the first step on the hero's journey. The Departure is the time when the hero is summoned to adventure and leaves his familiar environment behind.

The call to adventure can take many different forms. It might be a physical journey, such as looking for buried wealth or confronting an evil power. It might also be a psychological journey, such a search for self-discovery or character development. The call to adventure, in whatever form it takes, poses a challenge to the hero. The hero must choose between accepting the offer to go on an adventure and remaining in the ordinary world.

If the hero responds to the call, they will leave the ordinary world and enter the realm of adventure. This is a dangerous atmosphere, yet it is also one of opportunity and advancement. The departure is a crucial component of the hero's journey since it puts them on the path to their destiny. It is a moment of adversity and uncertainty, but it is also one of tremendous opportunity.

The Departure is a period of significant transformation and progress for the hero. It's time to leave the past behind and embrace the unknown. It is also an opportunity to gain new skills and build new capabilities. The hero's path is both tough and rewarding. Accepting the call to adventure and going on the trip allows the hero to achieve great things and make a difference in the world.

Initiation: The hero faces a series of challenges and trials, and emerges from them transformed. "Unprotected now, he had to undergo the initiation of nature's fundamentally inhuman forces" .The initiation is the formula of the hero's journey from the world of

common day into a region of supernatural wonder. Fabulous forces are there encountered, and a decisive victory is won. The hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow man (Campbell 279).

According to Joseph Campbell's book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, initiation is the stage in the hero's journey in which he enters a realm of supernatural wonder and faces fantastic powers. To secure a decisive victory, the hero must encounter and conquer a number of hardships throughout this stage. The initiation is an important step in the hero's journey since it is here that the hero transforms and receives the ability to bestow rewards. This metamorphosis can take various forms, but it usually includes the hero obtaining a new perspective on themselves and their role in the world.

Campbell claims that initiation is a universal experience prevalent in all cultures and mythology. It's a narrative that we all need to hear because it reminds us that we all have the ability to do great things and make a difference in the world. The initiation narrative is a strong one that may motivate us to overcome our own problems and achieve our own objectives. It's a narrative that teaches us that we can all be heroes.

Return: The hero returns to their ordinary world with a new understanding or object that can benefit their community. The return is the culmination of the hero's journey, in which the hero returns to the ordinary world with the ability to bestow boons on their fellow man. This stage is frequently marked by the hero sharing their acquired wisdom and experience with others and utilizing their abilities to assist those in need.

Campbell contends that the return is a necessary aspect of the hero's journey because it helps the hero to integrate their experiences into their daily lives. It's also an opportunity for the hero to share their wisdom and expertise with others, inspiring them to begin on their own travels. The return is a powerful story that can inspire us to face our own challenges and to

achieve our own goals. It is a story that reminds us that we all have the potential to be heroes, and that we can all make a difference in the world.

In the fourth chapter of her thesis, "Magical Triumph or Miserable Illusion?: Gender and Race Constructions in '*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*' and '*Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*'" (2007), Andrea R. Powers discusses Sharon Black's analysis of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter series. Powers argues that Black challenges traditional gender roles in her analysis by focusing on Harry Potter's relationships with female characters and his challenge to traditional gender roles.

Andrea R. Powers claims that Harry Potter is a feminist hero because he is a strong, independent male character who is not scared to express his emotions. She also claims that Potter's interactions with female characters are rich and nuanced. For example, Harry and Hermione Granger have a mutual regard and affection for one another. Hermione is a powerful and intelligent wizard who is always eager to assist Harry. Potter also has a close friendship with Ginny Weasley, a courageous and determined young woman.

Powers also argues that Harry Potter challenges traditional gender stereotypes by displaying that a male character may be both powerful and sympathetic. Harry does not hesitate to communicate his emotions, and he is always willing to assist others. This defies the traditional concept of masculinity, which often emphasizes strength and aggression. Overall, Andrea R. Powers analysis of Harry Potter as a feminist hero is insightful and well-supported. She supports her ideas with a range of literary examples that show how Harry Potter undermines conventional gender norms.

Here is a specific example of how Powers challenges traditional gender roles in her analysis of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter series:

In the traditional Hero's Journey, the hero is often a male character who is destined to save the world from evil. However, in the Harry Potter series, the hero is a young child who must learn to utilize his abilities to aid others. This contradicts the traditional definition of masculinity, which frequently stresses power and aggressiveness. Andrea's interpretation of Harry Potter as a feminist hero is informative because it reveals how the Harry Potter franchise challenges traditional gender norms. This is an important lesson for young readers, who are regularly exposed to narrow and conventional notions of gender.

1.4 Relevance of Archetypal Criticism to Harry Potter and Moses

1.4.1 The Relevance of the Hero's Archetype to Harry Potter

J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series has captured the hearts and imaginations of readers worldwide, culture, and language. At its core, the series is a captivating tale of magic, adventure, and the triumph of good VS evil. However, under the surface, lies a rich tapestry of universal ideas and eternal motifs that prompt a more profound investigation through Archetypal Criticism.

In the case of Harry Potter, the series has archetypal themes that strike a deep chord with readers, providing insights into the human psyche and collective unconscious. Harry Potter delves into themes of love, friendship, and heroism through the protagonist's hero journey, emphasizing the universal human experience. Using an archetypal lens, readers can unveil layers of meaning and cultural relevance, increasing their comprehension of Rowling's magical world. In this exploration, we will delve into the archetypal themes present in the Harry Potter series, examining how they manifest in characters, motifs, and narrative structure.

a. Universal Themes and Symbols

Here's how each of these themes aligns with archetypal analysis:

Love : love is a central theme in the Harry Potter series , propelling the characters' actions and motivations. Whether it's family love, friendship, or romantic love, Rowling shows love as a powerful force that overcomes darkness and misery. In archetypal words, love is a transcending motif that represents the union of opposites as well as the healing power of compassion and empathy. "best range of love potions you'll find anywhere" (Rowling 120). This quote shows the great importance of love throughout the series, not only romantically, but also familiarly, platonically, and sacrificially. Love is a recurring theme that motivates the characters' actions and shapes the entire story.

In terms of archetypal analysis, love can be seen as a powerful force represented by various archetypes such as the Mother (Lily Potter's selfless love for Harry), the Lover (romantic relationships between characters such as Harry and Ginny, Ron and Hermione...), and the Mentor (Dumbledore's care for Harry).

Friendship: It is another foundational theme in Harry Potter, as Harry, Hermione, and Ron build strong bonds of friendship that help them get through their trials and tribulations. These friendships represent the «Companions archetype», which is a group of allies that support and accompany the hero on his or her journey. Harry Potter's friends demonstrate the value of friendship and solidarity in the face of hardship by their devotion, courage, and sacrifice.

"It is our choices, Harry, that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities". (Rowling 245). This quotation emphasizes the importance of individual choices, and also the impact of friendship on those decisions. Throughout the series, Harry's friendships with Ron and Hermione influence his decisions and actions. The trio's friendship represents the typical pattern of the "companion" or "sidekick" who assists the hero on their trip. Ron and

Hermione, Potter's companions, play typical roles such as devoted buddy and wise counselor, respectively. Their friendship with Harry Potter empowers him and helps him overcome the difficulties he experiences.

Courage: It is a frequent theme in the Harry Potter books, with characters such as Harry, Hermione, and Neville displaying bravery in the face of danger. Rowling portrays courage as the determination to confront and act in the face of fear, rather than the lack of it. This is consistent with the Hero archetype, who takes on a path of self-discovery and development, conquering barriers and opponents by acts of heroism and perseverance.

«It takes a great deal of bravery to stand up to our enemies , but just as much to stand up to our friends» (Rowling 221). This quote expresses courage because it highlights the fact that standing up for what you believe in can be difficult, even when it is the right thing to do . It is easy to be brave when you are fighting against an obvious enemy , but it can be much harder to stand up to your friends when you believe they are wrong .

Potter had to make difficult choices and stand up for what he believes in , even when it means going against his friends. For example, Harry stands up to Draco Malfoy even though he knows that the latter is more powerful than him . Also , when Harry Potter stands up to Voldemort , even though he knows that Voldemort is the most powerful dark wizard of all time .

These actions of Harry should inspire and remind us all that it is important to stand up for what we believe in, even when it is difficult. “Always use the proper name for things. Fear of a name only increases fear of the thing itself” (Rowling 216). The quote highlights and emphasizes the importance of individual choices and actions. Throughout the series, the characters must confront their own inner problems and make courageous decisions to overcome obstacles and fulfill their destinies.

Good VS Evil : The conflict between good and evil is a constant topic in the Harry Potter series, as Harry fights the dark wizard Voldemort and his Death Eaters. This dichotomy of good and evil represents the fundamental fight between light and darkness, order and disorder, which pervades mythical and literary fiction. Through Harry's journey, Rowling explores the complexities of morality and the decisions that shape a person's character.

“The world isn’t split into good people and death eaters. We’ve all got both light and dark inside us . What matters is the part we choose to act on . That’s who we really are” (Rowling 302). This quote from Sirius Black to Harry in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (2003) highlights the series' core struggle. It recognizes that everyone possesses the potential for both good and evil, but what actually defines a person are the decisions they make and the acts they undertake .Ultimately determining whether he/she aligns with the forces of good or succumb to the temptations of evil.

The Hero’s Journey: As defined by Joseph Campbell, is probably the most common archetypal notion in Harry Potter. To fulfill his destiny as the «Chosen One», Harry embarks on a changing journey led by mentors, overcoming trials and challenges before confronting his curse. Rowling shows that happiness can be found, even in the darkest of times, if one only remembers to turn on the light .This reflects the idea of the “dark night of the soul” . During the hero's journey, they must confront their deepest fears and anxieties.

Despite the darkness that surrounds him; Harry discovers happiness and courage by sticking to his ideals and beliefs, eventually triumphing over the forces of darkness. In summary,the Harry Potter series provides a unique perspective on the human experience by exploring its magical world via universal themes and everlasting archetypal motifs, enhancing readers' appreciation of its enduring appeal across cultures and generations.

b. Archetypal Characters

J.K. Rowling skillfully populates her wizarding world with a diverse cast of characters that embody various archetypal roles, making them relatable and recognizable to readers. Rowling's use of archetypal characters in her writing generates a rich and engaging narrative that resonates with readers on a deep and universal level. Each character offers their own set of talents, flaws, and contributions to the underlying themes of heroism, friendship, and the struggle between good and evil. Here's how some of the key characters fit into archetypal roles:

- ✓ Harry Potter represents the hero archetype. His path is marked by heroism, self-discovery, and the pursuit of justice.
- ✓ Dumbledore represents the Mentor archetype. He gives Harry with direction, knowledge, and support throughout his adventure, as well as vital counsel and insights. Dumbledore's mentor position is vital in helping Harry traverse the complexity of the wizarding world and prepare for his ultimate showdown with Voldemort.
- ✓ Voldemort embodies the Villain archetype. He represents evil, darkness, and the quest of power at any costs. Voldemort's deeds are motivated by a desire for dominance and immortality, making him an effective adversary for Harry and the forces of good.
- ✓ Hermione Granger represents the Wise Woman or Sage archetype. She is extremely educated, resourceful, and knowledgeable, frequently serving as a voice of reason and rationality among her companions. Throughout the series, Hermione's intelligence and expertise assist Harry and his companions overcome obstacles and solve riddles.
- ✓ Ron Weasley represents the Loyal Companion archetype. He is immensely loyal to Harry and Hermione, sticking by their side against all odds. Ron's commitment and bravery are vital attributes that contribute to the success of the trio's exploits and, ultimately, enhance their friendship.

1.4.2 The Relevance of the Hero's Archetype to the Prophet Moses

Archetypal criticism is highly relevant to the prophet Moses due to the profound symbolism and universal themes associated with his story. Moses embodies archetypal themes and symbols that resonate across cultures and time periods. As a central figure in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, his story has universal significance and serves as a source of inspiration and guidance for millions of people worldwide.

Moses, also known as Moshe, played a central role in the Islamic narrative. Born during a time when Hebrews were enslaved in ancient Egypt, he emerged as a prophet, teacher, and leader. His most iconic moment occurred at Mount Sinai, where he received the Ten Commandments directly from God. These commandments formed the foundation of Jewish law and ethics, and are sacred in the Islamic religion.

Moses holds immense significance in Christian theology. The Old Testament portrays him as a precursor to Jesus Christ. His leadership in liberating the Hebrews from slavery foreshadows Christ's role as the ultimate liberator from sin. The Ten Commandments, given to Moses, align with Christian moral principles. Moses symbolizes the transition from bondage to freedom, mirroring the Christian concept of salvation through Christ.

In Islamic tradition, Moses (Musa in Arabic) is a prominent prophet and messenger of God. His name appears more frequently in the Quran than that of any other prophet. His life story is recounted in detail, emphasizing his mission to guide the Children of Israel. Moses' encounter with God at the burning bush, his miracles, and his struggle against Pharaoh are central themes in Islamic narratives. In Islam, the story of Prophet Moses extends beyond mere historical accounts; it deeply resonates with contemporary Muslim life, emphasizing faith, resilience, and the pursuit of justice.

Moses transcends religious boundaries. His story inspires millions worldwide, regardless of their faith. Themes such as liberation, leadership, divine communication, and ethical responsibility find resonance in various cultures. Moses serves as a timeless symbol of courage, resilience, and unwavering commitment to justice and righteousness.

Moses can be viewed as a hero figure who embarks on a transformative journey to lead his people out of slavery in Egypt and towards freedom and redemption. His story mirrors the classic hero's journey archetype, with elements such as the call to adventure, trials and tests, and the ultimate achievement of a higher purpose. Moses is also revered as a prophet in Abrahamic religions, receiving divine revelation and guidance from God. As a mediator between humanity and the divine, he embodies the prophet archetype, serving as a conduit for spiritual wisdom and guidance.

The story of Moses is rich in symbolic imagery and allegory, with elements such as the burning bush, the parting of the Red Sea, and the Ten Commandments carrying deep symbolic meaning. Archetypal Criticism can help uncover the hidden layers of symbolism and interpretation within these narratives. Moses' journey is not only a physical and historical one but also a psychological and spiritual one. Archetypal Criticism allows for an exploration of the psychological and spiritual dimensions of his story, including themes of liberation, faith, obedience, and the search for meaning.

The story of Moses has had a profound influence on literature, art, and culture throughout history. Archetypal Criticism provides a framework for understanding how the archetypal themes and motifs present in the story of Moses continue to resonate and shape cultural narratives and expressions. In summary, Archetypal Criticism offers a valuable lens through which to explore the timeless significance and universal themes present in the story of the prophet Moses. By applying archetypal analysis, we can gain deeper insights into the

symbolic, psychological, and spiritual dimensions of his narrative and its enduring relevance to humanity.

1.5 Introduction to Reader Response Theory

Reader Response Theory is an approach to literary criticism that emphasizes the importance of readers' interpretations and experiences in understanding a text. According to this theory, meaning is not inherent in the text itself but is created through the interactions between the reader and the text. Readers bring their own backgrounds, experiences, and cultural contexts to the act of reading, and these factors influence their interpretation of the text.

The central principle of Reader Response Theory is that readers must actively engage with a text in order to create meaning. As Stanley Fish writes in his book *Is There a Text in This Class?* (1980), Meaning does not exist 'in' a text waiting to be discovered by a reader. Instead, it is actively constructed by the reader's interactions with the text. This means that each reader's interpretation of a text is unique and valid, and that there is no single 'correct' reading of a literary work.

Readers' backgrounds, including their religious and cultural contexts, also have a significant impact on their interpretation of literary works. For example, a reader who comes from a religious background may interpret a text differently than a reader who approaches the same text from a secular perspective. Similarly, readers from different cultures may have different understandings of certain concepts or themes in a text based on their cultural experiences and values.

Fish argues that readers' interpretations of a text are not arbitrary or based solely on personal biases, but are rather shaped by the conventions and embedded knowledge that readers bring to the reading process. He writes that meaning is not generated by the reader from some private storehouse of assumptions and experiences, but rather comes into being through the recognition of conventions and taking for granted that are shared by the interpretive community (Fish 335).

a- The Islamic Perspective

Moses (Musa) is a central figure in Islam and is mentioned more than any other prophet in the Quran. He is seen as one of the greatest prophets who delivered messages and guidance from Allah to his people. In the Islamic tradition, Moses is highly respected and revered for his wisdom, leadership, and commitment to Allah. The story of Moses in the Islamic tradition has many significant elements.

Moses was born during a time when the pharaoh of Egypt had issued an order to kill all newborn male children of the Israelites. Moses' mother put him in a basket and sent him down the Nile river, and he was found and adopted by the pharaoh's own daughter. As he grew up, Moses became aware of his true identity and began to speak out against the oppression of the Israelites by the Egyptians. With Allah's help, he performed many miracles, including parting the Red Sea to allow the Israelites to escape from the pursuing Egyptian army.

In Brannon M. Wheeler's *MOSES IN THE QURAN AND ISLAMIC EXEGESIS* (2002), the author writes on how Obermann claims that all Biblical allusions in the Quran were borrowed from Jewish interpretations of the Bible. However, Muslim scholars have noticed many similarities between the Quran and the Bible, which suggests that these parallels were intended to be perceived as allusions by certain Jews in relation to their own Bible

interpretation. Understanding these allusions involves identifying who or what they were meant to refer to, as well as recognizing how Muslims perceived these allusions to function in their own self-definition and as part of their polemic (Wheeler 3).

b- Reader Reception

Muslim readers of Harry Potter may perceive him as a modern-day Moses, but this perception will depend on a number of factors, including cultural familiarity with the story of Moses, religious education, and personal beliefs. Muslims, like Jews and Christians, also share the story of Moses as depicted in the Quran. This gives them a great background to appreciate the similarities with the Harry Potter series. In Islam, Moses is considered one of the most important prophets and is revered for his leadership and wisdom. They are familiar with the story of Moses being separated from his mother at birth and being raised as a prince in Egypt, but later realizing his true identity and destiny.

Muslim readers who are well-versed in their religious education and have a strong understanding of their faith may perceive similarities between Harry Potter and Moses. They may see that both Harry and Moses had a difficult childhood, with Harry being orphaned and forced to live in an abusive household, while Moses was separated from his mother and raised as a prince in a land of oppression. Both Harry and Moses are also chosen by fate to protect their people and are guided by higher powers. Moses was guided by Allah, and Harry was guided by his connection to his parents and the guidance of his mentors.

At the same time, Muslim readers who interpret the Quran more literally may have reservations about comparing a fictional character like Harry Potter to a prophet like Moses. There is also the potential sensitivity towards witchcraft and magic in Islamic teachings - though there's still an open debate on whether reading works of fiction is permitted or prohibited - arguing in favor of modern day interpretations. If Harry Potter is perceived as a

modern-day Moses, it implies that Allah has chosen a non-Muslim character for the task of saving people from evil, which can be hard for some to reconcile with their religious beliefs.

c- Divergent Interpretations

It's essential to acknowledge that Muslim readers may have diverse interpretations of Harry Potter's portrayal as a modern-day Moses. This diversity of interpretations arises from several factors, including varying levels of religious observance, cultural backgrounds, and personal experiences. Muslim readers with a moderate level of observance may see Harry Potter as a positive modern retelling of Moses' story. They may appreciate the similarities between Harry and Moses, like their leadership, guidance, and faith, and the underlying message of standing up against injustice. They may also recognize that magic and other supernatural elements are essential components of fiction. These readers are likely to see the story of Harry Potter as separate from their personal religious beliefs and appreciate the entertainment value of the books.

However, more religiously observant Muslims may have reservations about Harry Potter's portrayal of magic. They may view magic as incompatible with Islamic beliefs and teachings, which discourages involvement with supernatural powers and fortune-telling. They may also view Harry Potter as inappropriate because it is often associated with witchcraft and paranormal activity. These readers may choose to avoid the series entirely or urge others not to read it.

Lastly, the diversity of individual experiences and cultural backgrounds can also influence Muslim readers' interpretations of Harry Potter. Some readers who grew up in Western societies may find it easier to accept the magic and wizardry elements, while others who grew up in more conservative communities may find them more uncomfortable. In contrast, some Muslim readers may identify more closely with the character of Harry Potter

and find meaning in the themes of resilience, friendship, and standing up to oppressive authority.

d- Impact on Reader Engagement

Recognizing Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses allegory can deepen readers' engagement with the series by adding layers of meaning and enhancing the reading experience. By highlighting the similarities between Harry and Moses, the allegory encourages readers to reflect on their own values, beliefs, and spiritual journeys.

Firstly, recognizing Harry as a modern-day Moses can add a layer of meaning to the story, allowing readers to connect with the themes of leadership and bravery. Both figures were chosen by fate to lead their respective communities and tasked with confronting evil forces. Through the process, they endure many hardships but ultimately triumph against all odds. Readers who make this connection may take away a sense of moral responsibility and need to stand up for what is right.

Moreover, Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses allegory can help readers find deeper spiritual connections in the story. By identifying the similarities between the two characters, readers can reflect on their own journey and the ways in which their faith or spirituality guides them. Moses' story in the Quran is often viewed as a symbol of faith, perseverance, and devotion, which can inspire readers to reflect on their own experiences. Readers may see themselves in Harry's journey to fulfill his destiny and fight against oppressive forces.

Finally, recognizing Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses allegory can encourage readers to reflect on the power of stories and the role they play in shaping our perspectives. As Stanley Fish argues in his work *Is There a Text in This Class?*, The effectiveness of a text does not depend on its objective content, but rather on the way in which it triggers or sets in

motion the project of a reader. The allegory may trigger Muslim readers to reflect on the meanings of leadership, perseverance, and the fight against injustice.

Recognizing Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses allegory can enhance the reading experience and add layers of meaning to the story. This interpretation can encourage readers to reflect on their own values, beliefs, and spiritual journeys. Moreover, it can help in highlighting the power of stories to inspire readers . The symbolic connection between Harry and Moses may allow readers to recognize the timeless aspects of certain stories and the way in which they resonate with our experiences.

In conclusion, the value of considering readers' perspectives in literary analysis is emphasized by Reader Response Theory, which posits that meaning is not inherent in the text but is actively constructed by the reader's interactions with it. Readers bring their own backgrounds and cultural contexts to the reading process, and these shape their interpretation of the text. Cultural and religious perspectives are particularly important, as they can significantly influence the meaning readers derive from a text. Diverse perspectives, including those from different cultural and religious backgrounds, are valuable in understanding the broader impact of literary works.

Muslim readers may find parallels between the Harry Potter series and the story of Moses, but their interpretations will depend on their cultural familiarity, religious education, and personal beliefs. Divergent interpretations are possible, and these can add layers of meaning to the story and encourage readers to reflect on their own values and spiritual journeys. Recognizing Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses allegory can enhance reader engagement with the series by highlighting themes of leadership, perseverance, and the fight against injustice, and by illustrating the power of stories to inspire and shape our perspectives.

Conclusion

To sum up, Archetypal Criticism is a literary theory that examines literary works through the lens of archetypes, or universal symbols and patterns that emerge throughout cultures and historical periods. Carl Jung recognized several archetypes, including the Hero, Villain, Wise Old Man, and Heroine in Distress. These archetypes appear in literature, mythology, and even our dreams.

Jung's Hero archetype is a character that exemplifies traits such as courage, strength, and determination. The Hero archetype frequently embarks on a journey, encountering hardships but finally emerging victorious. Identifying the archetypes in a piece of literature allows us to obtain a better grasp of the characters, storyline, and themes. Also, it can help us to understand the deeper meaning of literary works, and to see how they connect to our own human experience.

Christopher Vogler applies the Hero's Journey archetype to dive into different literary works and analyze its characters' development. While Joseph Campbell approaches the Hero's journey archetype from a different perspective; his work explores global motifs in mythology and religion, with a biblical viewpoint. Furthermore, Andrea R. Powers confronts gender stereotypes in her examination of the Hero's Journey in the Harry Potter series.

Reader Response Theory emphasizes the importance of readers' perspectives in literary analysis, suggesting that meaning is actively constructed by readers through their interactions with the text. Readers' cultural and religious backgrounds significantly shape their interpretations, making diverse perspectives essential for understanding the broader impact of literary works. Recognizing Harry Potter as a modern-day Moses can enhance engagement

with the series, highlighting themes of leadership, perseverance, and the fight against injustice, and demonstrating the power of stories to inspire and shape perspectives.

Chapter Two:

**Application of Archetypal
Criticism to Harry Potter Vs.
Moses**

Introduction

In the Harry Potter series, Harry exemplifies the Hero archetype and follows Joseph Campbell's classic hero's journey. From his lowly origins as an orphaned to his eventual destiny as the wizarding world's savior, Harry travels on a transforming journey filled with obstacles, sacrifices, and growth. When he discovers his magical background and the prophesy foreshadowing his confrontation with Voldemort, he receives the Call to Adventure. . Along his journey , he endures several hardships and tribulations, including battles with dark entities, moral quandaries, and personal tragedy. Through Harry Potter's journey, readers are invited to examine universal themes like as courage, identity, and the power of love, making him the ultimate embodiment of the Hero archetype.

2.1 Identification of the Hero Archetype Principles in Harry Potter

a- The Ordinary World

The concept of the "Ordinary World" is an essential part of the Hero's Journey, The "Ordinary World" depicts a stage where the hero is introduced in their mundane, everyday surroundings, which contrast with the amazing events that will follow. In the Harry Potter series, the ordinary world is the world of non-magical people , also known as Muggles . It is a world where magic doesn't exist and is considered a fairy tale .

In the Harry Potter series, the "Ordinary World" is depicted at the beginning of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997) , Harry's life at the Dursleys' house is an excellent example of a routine, unremarkable existence. He lives in a small cupboard beneath the stairs, is mistreated by his aunt, uncle, and cousin, and has an otherwise gloomy and boring life. This backdrop creates a distinct baseline of normality, emphasizing the dramatic difference when Harry enters the magical realm of Hogwarts. This stage is important because it serves

as a reference point for the audience, highlighting the hero's beginning point and stressing their growth and transformation throughout the story. It also fosters empathy for the protagonist, making their future journey more engaging and realistic.

b-The Call to Adventure

"The Call to Adventure" is a pivotal stage where the hero is invited to leave the ordinary world and venture into the unknown. This stage marks the beginning of the hero's quest, often prompted by a disruption in their ordinary life that demands a response. The call can come in various forms, such as a message, a personal realization, or a sudden event, and it typically offers the promise of significant change or adventure.

In the Harry Potter series, the Call to Adventure is clearly illustrated in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (1997) where Harry receives a series of mysterious letters urging him to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Despite his aunt and uncle's attempts to keep him from getting the letters, the message eventually reaches Harry directly, culminating in Hagrid's personal delivery on his eleventh birthday. This invitation disturbs Harry's oppressive life with the Dursleys and invites him to visit the magical world, thereby beginning his adventure as a wizard.

This call not only marks the beginning of Harry's personal metamorphosis, but it also sets the tone for the series' overall story. It introduces Potter to a world full of magic, challenges, allies, and foes, drastically changing his view of himself and his destiny. The Call to Adventure in Harry Potter is more than just an invitation to a new school, it is a call to a life full of purpose, peril, and self-discovery.

c-The Refusal of the Call

It is one of the main stages in the hero's journey, it occurs after the Call to Adventure, when the protagonist hesitates or refuses to accept the challenge that has been presented to them. This refusal can be due to fear, doubt, or a sense of inadequacy .A significant example of this period in the Harry Potter series found in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (2007) , When Hagrid arrives to accompany Harry to Hogwarts, he is immediately confused and apprehensive. Harry struggles to accept that he belongs in the wizarding world after being raised by the Dursleys, who continually mocked and rejected his magical heritage.

This hesitancy reveals his dread and confusion about leaving the familiar, although a painful existence, for the unknown. This uncertainty is brief, but it signals a point in Harry's psychological development as he accepts his identity and begins his quest .The Refusal of the Call is a frequent stage in the hero's journey, indicating the protagonist first reluctance to change and the unknown. However, by overcoming this obstacle, the hero exhibits strength and dedication to their mission. In the Harry Potter books, Harry's final acceptance of the Call to Adventure propels him toward becoming a hero and conquering Lord Voldemort .

d- Meeting the Mentor

It represents the moment when the hero encounters a guide or teacher who provides wisdom, knowledge, or tools necessary for their journey. This archetype is prominently utilized in the Harry Potter series .Several characters in the J.K Rowling , most notably Albus Dumbledore, embody the mentor archetype. Dumbledore guides and protects Harry throughout the story. He gives Harry critical knowledge, direction, and encouragement, allowing him to better comprehend his own abilities and the nature of his journey. In *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* (2007) , Dumbledore offers wisdom and insights about the nature of Voldemort and the significance of the Philosopher's Stone.

Furthermore , In the *Harry Potter and Prisoner Of Azkaban* (1999), he helps Harry understand the complexities of time travel and Sirius Black's true nature . Lately , in *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows* (2007) , even after his death , Dumbledore continues to guide Harry through the presents he left in his will ,where he offers last wisdom. In these exchanges, Dumbledore represents the mentor archetype by supporting Harry on his hero's journey, echoing the Jungian idea of the mentor as a vital character in the growth and achievement of the hero .It is a pivotal stage in the hero's journey, marking the transition from the known world to the unknown ,where the hero encounters challenges and growth. This concept is also extensively used in literary analysis and storytelling, including the Harry Potter series.

e- Tests, Allies, Enemies

Tests are hurdles or trials that the hero must overcome. They frequently challenge the hero's strength, wisdom ,and resolve ; The goal of these tests is to prepare the hero for future challenges and to promote personal growth. This figure applied in *Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire* (2000) ,when Harry faces a series of dangerous tasks including retrieving a golden egg from a dragon , rescuing his pals from the underwater ,and navigating an obstacles filled maze .

Allies are the characters who support and assist the hero. They provide help, guidance, and companionship, often playing critical roles in the hero's journey . This figure appears in the relationship of Harry with Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley , they stand with him ,offering their intellect, loyalty, and bravery. Another example is Dumbledore's Army in *Harry Potter and The Order Of Phoenix* (2003),when Harry forms a group of students to learn defensive spells ,who later become crucial allies in the fight against Voldemort.

Enemies are the antagonists or obstacles that oppose the hero. They create conflict and challenge the hero's resolve and abilities. This element applies to Lord Voldemort, the primary antagonist, whose quest for power and immortality directly opposes Harry's values and goals. In this case, he targeted Harry as his ultimate enemy, and he believed that by killing Harry he would finally be able to achieve his goal of immortality and domination over the wizarding world. Throughout the series, Potter's experiences with tests, allies, and enemies change his development from a naive youngster to a brave person capable of battling the dark forces that threaten the wizarding world. This mirrors the universal Hero's Journey, which is strongly rooted in Jungian archetypes.

f- Approach to the Inmost Cave

This stage involves the hero's preparation for a major challenge or ordeal, often leading to the most dangerous and pivotal part of their journey. This stage in the Harry Potter series can be observed as Harry prepares to face significant trials that bring him closer to the core of his quest. These elements appear in many Harry Potter series. Firstly, in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (1997), when Harry, Hermione, and Ron go down the trapdoor to retrieve the Philosopher's Stone, they are approaching the innermost cave. They confront a series of trials aimed at protecting the Stone, putting their bravery, intelligence, and collaboration to the test.

Secondly, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* (2005) shows how Harry Potter and Dumbledore take to uncover and destroy one of Voldemort's Horcruxes in the cave by the sea. It needs both characters to face physical and emotional hardships. Thirdly and finally, in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007), several occurrences are depicted, including the break-in at Gringotts to find a Horcrux and the infiltration of the Ministry of Magic.

However, one crucial approach to the inner cave is Harry's realization that he must offer himself to Voldemort, which leads to the final showdown in the Forbidden Forest.

g- The Ordeal

It represents the hero's greatest test, where they face a critical challenge or confrontation. The Ordeal often occurs in the deepest part of the journey, symbolizing death and rebirth, and it tests the hero's abilities, resolve, and growth. In the Harry Potter series, the Ordeal can be seen in various climactic moments where Harry faces significant confrontations and trials. In *Harry Potter and The Chamber Of Secrets* (1998) , Harry's Ordeal is his encounter with Tom Riddle (Voldemort's younger self) and the basilisk in the Chamber of Secrets.

This conflict tests Potter's courage, resourcefulness, and drive to save Ginny and defeat evil. Also , in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (2003), the Ordeal involves a battle within the Ministry of Magic, when Harry faces Death Eaters and witnesses Sirius Black's horrific end. Harry's leadership, resilience, and ability to deal with devastating loss are put to the test in this conflict.

Furthermore, in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007) , one of the book's most intense ordeals is Harry's voluntary walk into the Forbidden Forest to offer himself to Voldemort. This part depicts Harry's acceptance of his fate, eventual fortitude, and readiness to die to help others .Each of these ordeals represents a significant moment in Harry's path, pushing him to his limits but also letting him to emerge stronger, more self-aware, and better equipped to combat Voldemort's overarching evil.

h- Reward

It represents the moment when the hero achieves their goal, gains insight, or receives a boon as a result of overcoming the challenges of their journey. It's a crucial phase in the hero's transformation and growth. It is found in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer Stone* (1997), represented by the philosopher's stone itself. By preventing Voldemort from obtaining it, Harry ensures the safety of the stone and prevents its power from falling into the wrong hands. Additionally, Harry's act of bravery and selflessness in protecting the stone earns him recognition and admiration from the wizarding community .

In addition ,when *Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire* (2000) ends on a tragic note with the death of Cedric Diggory and the return of Voldemort, Harry's resilience in facing Voldemort's rebirth earns him the respect and support of many in the wizarding world . This new-found recognition could be considered a reward for his bravery .To sum up ,the series is rich with rewards for Harry and his allies. These include the destruction of Voldemort's Horocruxes, symbolizing the removal of his fragmented soul and the restoration of peace to the wizarding world.

Additionally, Harry's survival and ultimate victory over Voldemort represent the ultimate reward for his courage, sacrifice, and unwavering commitment to defeating the Dark Lord. Each of these instances illustrates how the "Reward" stage in the Hero's Journey is not merely about obtaining a physical object but also encompasses emotional, psychological, and spiritual growth for the hero.

2.2 Introduction to Harry Potter as the Modern-day Moses

The Harry Potter series has captivated readers worldwide with its tale of a young boy discovering his magical heritage and confronting the dark forces threatening his world. This research's fascinating interpretation of Harry Potter's story is viewing him as a modern-day

Moses. Both Harry and Moses are chosen individuals who grow up unaware of their true identities, face monumental challenges, and ultimately lead their people to salvation. This comparison enriches our understanding of Harry Potter's character and the series' themes of destiny, sacrifice, and redemption.

Moses' role in the Holy Quran is to be a prophet and messenger of God. He is sent to the Israelites to guide them out of slavery in Egypt . Moses is also responsible for giving the Israelites the Ten Commandments and other laws from God .In addition to his role as a prophet and messenger, Moses is also a leader and a judge. He is responsible for settling disputes among the Israelites and for leading them in battle against their enemies. Moses is also a teacher and a healer. He teaches the Israelites about God's laws and he heals the sick and the injured.

Moses' duty is a difficult one, but he is always faithful to God and to the Israelites. He is a man of great faith and determination, and he is always willing to put his life on the line for his people. Similarly, Harry is shown as an average youngster who discovers his remarkable roots and destiny. Like Moses, Harry must walk a path while guided by a higher purpose. Furthermore, Harry's ultimate sacrifice and resurrection in the battle against Voldemort echo the redemptive arc of Moses' life, highlighting themes of selflessness and the common good. Through this viewpoint, Harry Potter can be viewed not only as a magical world hero, but also as a modern mirror of an ancient religious figure, making his story timeless and universally relevant.

Some of the main reasons which proves that Potter can be considered as a modern-day Moses model are :

Firstly , Harry's trip parallels important aspects of Moses' tale. Both faced early life threats—Moses was shielded from Pharaoh's order to slaughter Hebrew children, while Harry was shielded from Voldemort's homicidal aim. Both characters go through exile: Moses in the desert, and Harry at the Dursleys. As they mature, they take on leadership and savior roles, encountering formidable opponents such as Pharaoh for Moses and Voldemort for Harry.

Secondly , as Harry and Moses realize their individual fates, Harry discovers he is a wizard, and the only one capable of defeating Voldemort. After fleeing Egypt and encountering God , Moses realizes he is meant to rescue the Israelites from slavery. Both characters first reject their callings. Harry doubts his ability and fears the weight of his fate, whereas Moses doubts his worth and dread the battle ahead. Despite their reservations, each embrace their positions and begin their individual adventures.

Thirdly , Harry and Moses are each put through a series of challenges that test their resolve and strength. Harry endures various life-threatening difficulties, including facing the basilisk and competing in the Triwizard Tournament, as well as the climactic showdown with Voldemort. Each struggle improves his abilities and enhances his character. Despite plagues, rebellions, and his people's murmuring, Moses remains steady, performing miracles and preaching God's commandments. These trials not only demonstrate their worth, but also strengthen their responsibilities as deliverers and leaders.

Fourthly , Both Prophet Moses and Harry Potter have powerful magical skills that serve as conduits for their respective stories. Moses' divinely imparted magic includes performing miracles such as splitting the Red Sea and transforming his staff into an actual snake, revealing God's power and helping the Israelites' emancipation. Harry's magic, which he studied at Hogwarts, consists of spells, charms, and defensive strategies that let him to confront dark forces and eventually vanquish Voldemort. Both narratives use magic as a vital

instrument for achieving justice and liberation, emphasizing their positions as chosen leaders and saviors within their communities.

Fifthly , Harry and Moses share the same ultimate goal: liberty. Harry's victory over Voldemort represents the liberation of the wizarding world from oppression and fear. Moses' success in leading the Israelites to freedom represents the liberation of his people from years of enslavement. Both figures left profound legacies. Although Harry's story is fictitious, it tackles themes such as bravery, friendship, and the fight against evil. Moses' legacy is fundamental to Jewish, Christian, and Islamic beliefs, embodying faith, endurance, and supernatural rescue.

In conclusion , Through these parallels, Harry Potter can be seen as a contemporary re-imagining of Moses, embodying timeless themes of heroism, destiny, and the struggle against tyranny. This comparison enriches the narrative of Harry Potter, highlighting its deep roots in classical mythology and religious symbolism.

2.3 Comparative Analysis Between Potter and Moses' Narratives

The following part will demonstrate a comparison between the two narratives of both Harry Potter and the Prophet Moses, which will be based on the basic principles of the Hero's journey through Archetypal Criticism. These principles are: The Call to Adventure, the Refusal of the Call, Crossing the Threshold, the Helpers/Mentors, the Ordeal, the Sacrifice, the Transformation and the Return,

Moses' primary motivation for embarking on his journey was his divine calling and sense of duty towards his people. He was driven by a deep compassion for the suffering of the Israelites under the tyranny of Pharaoh. Additionally, his faith in Allah and commitment to righteousness fueled his determination to fulfill his prophetic mission, despite the

challenges and obstacles he encountered along the way. Ultimately, Moses sought to lead his people towards freedom, justice, and the worship of the One true God.

The call to adventure in Moses' story is inherently supernatural and divine in nature. It involves the miraculous sight of a burning bush that does not consume itself by fire, as well as the direct communication from Allah's voice emanating from within the flames. This divine encounter serves as the catalyst for Moses' prophetic mission and sets the stage for his transformative journey of leadership, guidance, and liberation.

Harry Potter receives a call to adventure when he finds out that he is a wizard, and his life transforms from a mundane existence to an extraordinary one. In the story of Prophet Moses (peace be upon him), the event that prompts him to begin his quest is his encounter with the burning bush on Mount Sinai. According to Islamic tradition, while Moses was tending to his flock of sheep, he came across a burning bush that was not consumed by the fire. When he approached the bush, he heard the voice of Allah calling out to him from within the flames, instructing him to remove his sandals as he was standing on sacred ground.

Allah then revealed to Moses that he had been chosen as a prophet and tasked with delivering his people, the Israelites, from the oppression of Pharaoh and guiding them to the righteous path. When he saw a fire and said to his family:

"Stay here; indeed, I have perceived a fire; perhaps I can bring you a torch or find at the fire some guidance" And when he came to it, he was called, "O Moses, indeed, I am your Lord, so remove your sandals. Indeed, you are in the blessed valley of Tuwa" (Al-Quran 20:10, 11, 12).

In the early stages of the series, Harry is hesitant to accept his heroic destiny and feels overwhelmed by the weight of the responsibility placed on him. Initially, Moses responded to the call to adventure with a mixture of awe, hesitation, and humility. He felt overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task assigned to him and expressed concerns about his ability to fulfill it. Moses even questioned Allah about why he was chosen and expressed doubt about his

capabilities, citing his speech impediment as a hindrance. However, despite his initial reluctance and self-doubt, Moses ultimately accepted the call to adventure out of obedience to Allah and a sense of duty towards his people (The Holy Qur'an 20 : 25 , 45).

Harry ventures into the magical world, crosses the threshold from his mundane life, and discovers a new world filled with wonder, adventure, and danger. Throughout his journey, Harry is aided by various mentors and helpers, including Dumbledore, Hermione, and Ron, who guide him and provide him with necessary skills and knowledge. Moses crossed the threshold when he led his people out of Egypt, leaving behind their bondage and oppression to embark on a journey toward freedom (The Holy Qur'an 20 : 77).

Harry encounters various challenges and obstacles, including defeating Voldemort, and must undergo significant trials and tribulations to emerge victorious. In the story of Prophet Moses (peace be upon him), he encounters various obstacles and challenges on his journey:

Resistance from Pharaoh: Pharaoh, the ruler of Egypt, opposes Moses' mission to free the Israelites from slavery. He refuses to release the Israelites and instead intensifies their oppression, leading to confrontations between Moses and Pharaoh.

Rejection and Doubt from his People: Despite his efforts to guide and liberate them, some of the Israelites doubt Moses' leadership and message. They question his motives and authority, creating internal divisions and resistance within the community.

Pursuit by Pharaoh's Army: After Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt, Pharaoh's army pursues them to recapture them. This presents a dire threat to the safety and freedom of the Israelites, forcing Moses to navigate the perilous situation.

Challenges in the Wilderness: During their journey through the wilderness, the Israelites face numerous challenges, including scarcity of food and water, harsh environmental conditions, and internal strife among the community members.

Testing of Faith: At times, Moses and the Israelites are tested by Allah to strengthen their faith and resolve. These tests include moments of uncertainty, hardship, and trials that require steadfastness and trust in Allah's guidance.

Moses overcomes these trials and tests through various means:

Divine Intervention: Allah provides miraculous interventions and assistance to Moses, such as parting the Red Sea to facilitate the escape of the Israelites and sending down Manna and quails to feed them in the wilderness.

Leadership and Guidance: Moses demonstrates strong leadership qualities, guiding and inspiring the Israelites through difficult times. He provides moral support, practical solutions, and spiritual guidance to navigate challenges effectively.

Faith and Prayer: Moses relies on his faith in Allah and engages in prayer and supplication to seek divine help and guidance during challenging situations. His trust in Allah's plan and his commitment to fulfilling his mission sustain him through adversity.

Strategic Thinking: Moses employs strategic thinking and problem-solving skills to overcome obstacles and outmaneuver adversaries. He devises plans, makes alliances, and takes decisive actions to address threats to the Israelites' safety and freedom.

The challenges encountered by Moses represent a combination of external adversaries, such as Pharaoh and his army, as well as internal psychological conflicts within the Israelite community, such as doubt, fear, and internal divisions. Moses confronts these challenges with a combination of divine assistance, leadership, faith, and resilience, ultimately leading the Israelites to freedom and redemption.

Allah is the ultimate mentor and guide for Moses. It is through divine revelation and guidance that Moses receives instructions and assistance in fulfilling his mission. Allah communicates directly with Moses, providing him with guidance, support, and miraculous signs to aid him in his quest. Aaron, Moses' brother, serves as a supportive companion and assistant to Moses. Allah appoints Aaron as a prophet alongside Moses and instructs Moses to take him as a helper. Aaron provides moral support, assists Moses in conveying Allah's message to the Israelites, and helps him in managing the affairs of their community (The Holy Qur'an 20: 29 , 30).

Allah grants Moses various miraculous signs to authenticate his prophet-hood and strengthen his mission. These signs include the transformation of his staff into a serpent, his hand becoming luminous, and the parting of the Red Sea to facilitate the escape of the Israelites from Pharaoh's army (The Holy Qur'an 20 : 20 , 22 , 77). Throughout his journey, Moses receives divine assistance and intervention in the form of guidance, protection, and miraculous interventions from Allah. These supernatural elements play a crucial role in enabling Moses to overcome challenges and fulfill his mission.

These mentors and aids contribute to Moses' growth and development in several ways:

Spiritual Guidance: Allah's guidance and support help Moses deepen his faith, trust, and reliance on Allah. Through his interactions with Allah and the miraculous signs he witnesses, Moses' spiritual understanding and connection with his Creator are strengthened.

Leadership Development: Moses' relationship with Aaron and his interactions with Allah shape him into a more effective and compassionate leader. He learns important lessons in leadership, patience, and perseverance through his experiences guiding the Israelites and confronting Pharaoh.

Confidence and Resilience: The supernatural aids and miracles bestowed upon Moses boost his confidence and resilience in the face of adversity. Witnessing the power of Allah's miracles reaffirms Moses' conviction in his mission and bolsters his determination to overcome obstacles.

Harry must make significant sacrifices along the way, including the death of his parents and friends, and ultimately, he is willing to gamble his life to save the wizarding world. There are several moments in the Prophet Moses' narrative that could be considered as sacrifices . The sacrifice of leaving his comfortable and privileged life as a prince in Egypt to become a leader of the Jewish people, along with confronting Pharaoh and the Egyptian government, despite the danger and consequences this posed to him and his people. In addition to that, Moses' ability to endure years of wandering in the desert with his people, enduring suffering, hardship, and uncertainty.

When he spent 40 days and nights on Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments from God, without food or water, and risking his own life to challenge the Israelites' idolatry, and how he accepted his ultimate fate and not entering the promised land, despite his dedicated service to God and his people are the ultimate sacrifice that one can make for the sake of his duty towards God and in order to fulfill their higher purpose. Moses' journey is particularly significant because of the religious and spiritual aspects of his narrative, which amplify the weight and importance of his sacrifices.

Harry undergoes significant personal transformations over the course of the series, from a naive and sheltered child to a brave, self-sacrificing hero. Throughout his journey, Prophet Moses (peace be upon him) undergoes significant evolution and change, both psychologically and spiritually; Moses evolves from being a reluctant leader with self-doubt to a confident and determined guide for his people. He gains confidence in his abilities and

learns to lead with courage and conviction. He also experiences profound spiritual growth through his interactions with Allah and the challenges he faces. He deepens his faith, trust, and reliance on Allah, strengthening his connection with the Divine. Moses learns the virtues of humility and patience through various trials and tests. He becomes more patient in dealing with the stubbornness of his people and humbles himself before Allah despite his elevated status.

There are moments where the prophet Moses experienced inner conflicts and resolutions. Initially, Moses struggles with self-doubt and insecurity, particularly regarding his ability to fulfill his mission due to his speech impediment. However, through divine reassurance and encouragement, he overcomes these inner conflicts and accepts his role as a prophet. Moses grapples with controlling his anger, which leads him to act impulsively at times, such as striking the rock out of frustration. Through self-reflection and guidance from Allah, Moses learns to manage his anger and respond with patience and wisdom.

Moses undergoes a psychological transformation as he confronts and overcomes his fears, insecurities, and doubts. He develops resilience, confidence, and emotional maturity, enabling him to navigate the challenges of leadership. The journey of Prophet Moses is marked by profound spiritual transformation. He experiences divine revelations, witnesses miraculous signs, and establishes a deep connection with Allah. Through these spiritual experiences, Moses' faith is strengthened, and his understanding of divine guidance deepens. After defeating Voldemort, Harry Potter returns to the mundane world as a transformed and mature individual, no longer a boy but a man.

When Prophet Moses (peace be upon him) returns from his quest of leading the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt and guiding them through the wilderness, several significant events occur:

Revelation of the Law: Upon returning from his journey to Mount Sinai, Moses receives divine revelation in the form of the Torah (Tawrat), which contains guidance and laws for his people. This revelation serves as a cornerstone for the religious and social structure of the Israelite community.

Establishment of Governance: Moses plays a central role in establishing governance and leadership among the Israelites. He serves as both a spiritual guide and a judicial authority, resolving disputes and enforcing the divine laws revealed to him.

Construction of the Tabernacle: Moses oversees the construction of the Tabernacle (Mishkan), a portable sanctuary where the Israelites can worship and commune with Allah. The Tabernacle becomes a focal point for religious rituals and ceremonies, symbolizing the presence of Allah among his people.

Moses integrates his experiences and new-found wisdom into everyday life by teaching and interpreting the divine laws revealed to him, guiding the Israelites in matters of faith, ethics, and governance. As well as Emphasizing the importance of faithfulness to Allah and obedience to His commandments , encouraging moral and ethical conduct among his people, promoting justice, compassion, and righteousness , and eventually leading by example through his humility, devotion to Allah, and commitment to serving his community.

The primary gift that Prophet Moses brings back to his community is the divine guidance contained within the Torah. This treasure consists of moral principles, legal statutes, and spiritual teachings that serve as a blueprint for living a righteous life and establishing a just society. Additionally, Moses' leadership and guidance empower the Israelites to forge a

collective identity as a chosen people, bound by covenant with Allah and united in their faith and mission.

2.3.1 Archetypal Symbols and Motifs

In the narrative of Prophet Moses (peace be upon him), several archetypal symbols and motifs are present, contributing to the deeper meaning and resonance of the story:

-The Burning Bush: The burning bush symbolizes divine revelation and the presence of Allah. It represents the intersection of the mundane and the sacred, as well as the call to prophet hood and mission. The burning bush serves as a powerful symbol of spiritual awakening, transformation, and the miraculous nature of prophetic experience. The Forbidden Forest in the Harry Potter series serves as a mysterious and dangerous place where Harry and his friends encounter various challenges and adversaries. Like the burning bush, which represents divine revelation and guidance, the Forbidden Forest represents a source of hidden knowledge and mystical encounters.

-The Staff: Moses' staff is a recurring motif throughout the narrative, symbolizing authority, power, and divine intervention. It transforms into a serpent, symbolizing both danger and protection, as well as the triumph of divine will over earthly forces. The staff's miraculous nature signifies Allah's support for Moses' mission and his role as a prophet and leader. The Elder Wand is a powerful magical artifact in the Harry Potter series, known for its unmatched strength and significance in wizarding history. While Moses' staff represents his authority and connection to divine power, the Elder Wand symbolizes power and mastery over magic in the wizarding world.

-The Exodus: The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt is a central motif in the story, symbolizing liberation, deliverance, and the fulfillment of divine promise. It represents the journey from bondage to freedom, from oppression to redemption, and serves as a universal

symbol of hope and resilience in the face of adversity. The Triwizard Tournament in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* (2000) involves wizards from different schools competing in a series of challenges. While the Exodus represents the journey of the Israelites out of slavery and oppression in Egypt, the Triwizard Tournament represents a competition and test of skill within the wizarding community.

-The Ten Plagues: The ten plagues inflicted upon Egypt symbolize divine judgment, justice, and the power of Allah over earthly rulers and oppressors. Each plague serves as a demonstration of Allah's sovereignty and a catalyst for Pharaoh's eventual downfall. The plagues also symbolize the consequences of injustice and the necessity of repentance and righteousness. The Dementors in the Harry Potter series are dark, spectral beings that feed on human happiness and generate feelings of despair and hopelessness. While the ten plagues in the Exodus narrative represent divine punishment and intervention, the Dementors symbolize the pervasive darkness and oppression in the wizarding world, particularly in the form of the Dementors' kiss, which is akin to a plague of despair.

These symbols contribute to the deeper meaning and resonance of the story by enriching the narrative with layers of symbolic significance and allegorical depth, inviting reflection on spiritual truths, moral lessons, and timeless themes of human experience, and evoking emotional resonance and engaging the imagination of the audience, making the story accessible and impactful across cultures and generations.

Some recurring themes that reflect universal human experiences include:

-Oppression and Liberation: The struggle against oppression and the quest for freedom are central themes in both of Harry Potter and Moses' story, resonating with people's yearning for justice and dignity.

-Faith and Doubt: The interplay between faith and doubt is a recurring theme, as Moses grapples with uncertainty and challenges while maintaining his trust in Allah, while Harry Potter experiences doubt about his own abilities and whether he is truly the one destined to defeat Voldemort.

-Divine Providence: The narrative highlights the concept of divine providence and the belief in Allah's guidance, protection, and intervention in human affairs. According to Islamic tradition, Moses was chosen by Allah to lead the Israelites out of Egypt, and his journey was marked by a series of miraculous events and signs that are considered as evidence of God's providential care. While in the Harry Potter series, many of the key moments in the story, such as Harry's survival of Voldemort's attack and his discovery of crucial information at just the right time, are interpreted by Harry and his allies as evidence of Divine Providence at work.

-Redemption and Forgiveness: Both stories emphasize the themes of redemption and forgiveness, as the Israelites are delivered from bondage and offered the opportunity for spiritual renewal and reconciliation with Allah. While for Potter, redemption and forgiveness are both important themes that underscore the complexity of the characters in the Harry Potter series. The narrative encourages readers to think about the idea that people are capable of change, and that forgiveness, when given or received, can be a powerful source of healing and growth.

2.4 Fan Reception and Interpretations

Fan reception and interpretations refer to how fans engage with and interpret a particular work or cultural phenomenon. In the case of the Harry Potter series, fans have created various interpretations of the story and its characters, such as Potter being seen as a

modern-day Moses. This comparison draws parallels between Harry and Moses from the Quran , who both lead their people to freedom from oppression and captivity. Fans interpret Potter's heroic journey as a story of resistance against evil, with Harry embodying the archetypal hero who overcomes obstacles and sacrifices himself for the greater good. The idea of portraying Harry Potter as a religious figure illustrates how fans can creatively engage with a story and create new meanings beyond the author's original intentions.

In the Harry Potter fandom, Harry is often compared to Jesus. Exploring fan interpretations is significant in understanding the cultural impact and resonance of a series, such as Harry Potter. Fan interpretations are not only reflective of the cultural values and attitudes of the fans but also illustrate how popular culture can be culturally, socially, and politically significant. The Harry Potter fandom, for example, has produced an oversupply of fan literature, fan art, and other fan-based works that expand upon or reinterpret the original stories in meaningful ways. These fan works highlight the series' importance to the fans and demonstrate the ways in which the series inspires creative engagement and facilitates discussions and debates on various topics.

Fan interpretations also reflect the cultural and ideological diversity within the fandom, with each interpretation providing a unique perspective on Harry Potter's themes, characters, and message. Therefore, exploring fan interpretations helps in deepening our understanding of the cultural and social importance of the series, as well as providing insights into the significance it has for its fans and the broader culture. There are various fan interpretations that draw parallels between Harry Potter and a religious figure, mostly Jesus, through which fans perceive Potter from a religious point of view, using arguments from the Bible. The following are examples of such interpretations:

a. Leadership and Liberation

Harry Potter, as a character, showcases leadership that draws fans to make comparisons to historical or fictional leaders such as Moses and Jesus Christ. In the context of the Harry Potter series, Harry becomes a leader in Dumbledore's Army, teaching his peers defensive magic to protect themselves from dark forces. Thus, Harry Potter can be seen as a symbol of liberation, challenging oppressive regimes. These discussions are common on forums and social platforms where fans delve into character analysis and thematic parallels.

In her article "Harry Potter as modern religious text" on the Colorado Boulder's University online Art and Science Magazine (2021), Kenna Bruner speaks of how Natania Bloch, A devoted fan of the fantasy series of Harry Potter, portrays magic itself as a liberating God-like figure. Bloch stated: "I think that's what religion is for, speaking to you when you need it", Natania believes that the Harry Potter series has got all of the religious morals and teachings in it, but it shows them in a different way from biblical text. What makes it so special and unique among the religious texts is that it speaks to children too .

b. Destiny and Prophecy

The element of destiny and prophecy is crucial in the Harry Potter series. Harry is marked as the "Chosen One," prophesied to have the power to defeat Voldemort. This draws a parallel to Moses, who is chosen by God to deliver the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. In both cases, the characters are seen as fulfilling a sort of divine or fated mission that is central to the narrative. Fans often discuss and theorize the significance of these prophecies, examining the weight and responsibility they impose on Harry, Moses and other religious figures.

To discuss the Christian allegory and religious themes in the Harry Potter books, Ernie Rea is joined by Dr. Beatrice Groves, Vanessa Zoltan, and by author and lecturer John Granger In *Radio 4's Beyond Belief* BBC podcast. Their discussion revealed that just like Christ was destined to sacrifice himself for his people, Harry chose to sacrifice himself when he casts the three talismans away that could have made him the master of death, and “therefore offers himself to death without any defense. And that’s the sacrificial choice of dying”. Vanessa thinks that “what’s essential to Jesus’ death is the idea that he was in pain and he hated it, and also that he did it anyway; that he did it for people.” Harry offered himself up in the same vein” (2021).

c. Symbolic Imagery and Themes

Symbolism plays a significant role in the portrayal of Harry as a hero and can be compared to the symbolism found in Quranic stories like that of Moses. For instance, Harry's repeated encounters with serpents, including his ability to speak «Parseltongue» and his battles with Nagini, resonate with Moses' staff turning into a serpent before Pharaoh, as a sign of divine power. Additionally, Harry leads his fellow students and members of the wizarding community in a fight for a safer world, reminiscent of Moses leading the Israelites to the Promised Land. Fans explore these connections through various creative outlets like fan art and fan fiction, often integrating elements from the Moses story into the Harry Potter narrative to highlight themes of freedom, the struggle against evil, and the journey toward a better future.

In her article “Is Harry Potter a Christian Allegory? Uncovering the Hidden Symbolism”, Camilla Klein aims to take a closer look at the narrative, themes, and characters of the series to determine if Harry Potter is truly a Christian allegory. Her blog "Christian Educators Academy" provide resources and support for Christian education. She is passionate

about education and her faith and uses her blog to make a positive impact in the lives of young people. One of the parallels that she made between Harry Potter's characters and the biblical figures was: Albus Dumbledore as God . She states that :

“One of the most prominent characters in the Harry Potter series is Albus Dumbledore, who shares several similarities with the concept of God in Christianity. Dumbledore is a wise and powerful figure, who guides and protects Harry throughout the series, just as God guides and protects his followers in the Bible. Moreover, just as God is omniscient and omnipotent, Dumbledore possesses an extraordinary knowledge and possesses great magical powers that he uses for the greater good” (Klein, 2023)

The Harry Potter fandom has produced a wide array of fan-created works, such as:

a. Fan Fiction: Fan fiction is one of the most popular forms of Harry Potter fandom. Fans write original stories set in the Harry Potter universe, often exploring different plot lines, character relationships, and alternate endings. One of these fan fiction works is “Regulus Black” by Neros Dad (2024). In this work, Regulus Black doesn't die in the infer-filled lake but escapes to America. The story imagines how things might have been if Harry had competent adults supporting him with his interests in mind (Neros Dad, 2024, Archive of Our Own).

b. Fan Art: Fans create drawings, paintings, digital art, or other visual works of art depicting characters, scenes, and settings from the Harry Potter series.

c. Cosplay: Fans dress up as their favourite Harry Potter characters, often attending conventions or cosplay events.

d. Videos and Movies: Fans create short videos or full-length movies inspired by the Harry Potter universe, often exploring new story lines and character arcs. « The Greater Good» ¹ is a fan film which explores the relationship between Dumbledore and Grindelwald, focusing on their early years and the tragic battle that led to Ariana Dumbledore's death.

¹<https://archiveofourown.org/works/55645780/chapters/141242602>“The Greater Good”.

5. Podcasts and Online Discussions: Fans engage in online discussions, podcasts, and other media to explore and debate the series' themes, characters, and messages.

6. Music and Other Fan Works: Fans create music, fan-made games, and other creative works inspired by the Harry Potter franchise. Fans have also composed music inspired by the Harry Potter series. The official movies have had four composers, including John Williams, who created iconic pieces like “Hedwig’s Theme.” Fan composers often draw inspiration from these original scores to create their own magical melodies.

Fan interpretations have had a significant impact on fan culture and the broader Harry Potter fandom. Fan interpretations of characters like Draco Malfoy, Snape, and Sirius Black have helped to expand our understanding of the characters' motivations and back-stories. This has led to a greater appreciation for the complexity of the characters and a deeper engagement with their stories.

Fan interpretations of themes like redemption, forgiveness, and love have helped to highlight the ways in which these themes are woven throughout the series. This has led to a deeper appreciation of the series as a whole and a greater understanding of the series' impact on readers. Fan theories, like the idea that Ron Weasley is secretly a time-traveling Dumbledore or that Harry and Hermione should have ended up together, have become a beloved aspect of Harry Potter fandom. The debates and discussions generated by these theories have helped to keep the fandom engaged and connected long after the final book was released.

Discussions and debates surrounding Harry as a religious figure have enriched fan engagement with the series and its themes in several ways . Comparing Harry to Jesus or any biblical character has helped fans to see the themes of leadership, sacrifice, and the struggle of good vs. evil in a new light. This has led to a deeper understanding of the themes and their

significance in the series. Seeing Harry as Jesus has encouraged fans to re-read the series with a new perspective and to look for connections and parallels between the two characters, and even from other figures in different religions. This has created a deeper level of engagement with the text and a greater appreciation for the literary techniques and symbolism used in the series.

Drawing parallels between Harry's characters and some Christian or Jewish symbols have sparked open dialogues and debates among fans, allowing them to share their own interpretations of the series and its themes. This has created a sense of community among fans and has encouraged new and diverse perspectives on the series. It has also encouraged fans to delve deeper into the history and traditions of Judaism, as well as other religions. This has created a broader understanding of the ways in which literature, mythology, and religion can intersect and influence one another.

Conclusion

To summarize what has been mentioned in the second chapter, Harry Potter embodies the Hero archetype and follows Joseph Campbell's classic hero's journey. From his humble beginnings as an orphan to becoming the savior of the wizarding world, Harry's journey is transformative and filled with obstacles, sacrifices, and growth. The comparison between Harry Potter and the Prophet Moses through Archetypal Criticism explores their respective journeys using principles like the Call to Adventure, Refusal of the Call, Crossing the Threshold, Helpers/Mentors, the Ordeal, the Sacrifice, the Transformation, and Return.

The diverse fan interpretations regarding Harry Potter as a religious figure through the Hero's archetype range from those who fully embrace the idea to those who oppose it. Some fans see Harry as a hero, while others argue that Moses and Potter cannot be compared since Moses is first and foremost a religious figure, while Harry is a fictional character. Others see

the comparison as limited. Nevertheless, fan interpretations of Harry as a modern-day Moses through the hero's archetype have contributed to a broader understanding of the series and its themes, encouraging readers to explore and discuss the intersections of religion, mythology, and literature in new and profound ways.

General Conclusion

Religiously speaking, the character of Harry Potter in the works of J.K Rowling has been always associated with Christian concepts, both Potter and Moses were born into dangerous and unsafe situations, destined to become great leaders and saviors of their people. From the outset, Potter's story is marked by a prophecy that predicts his role as the one who has the power to vanquish the Dark Lord. This echoes the Islamic narrative of Moses, who was born during a time of great danger for the Israelites. Pharaoh, fearing the rise of a Hebrew deliverer, ordered the massacre of all newborn Hebrew boys. Similarly, Harry Potter's birth prompts Lord Voldemort to seek him out and kill him, fearing the prophecy that predicts his downfall at Harry's hands.

This study's main question was answered effectively through the use of both reader response and Archetypal Criticism theories. We conclude that there is a high level of resemblance between Harry Potter's and Moses' hero journey. The first chapter provides an overview of Archetypal Criticism and the Hero's archetype , along with a general background on Reader Response theory's principles. Archetypal Criticism is a literary theory that examines literary works through the lens of archetypes, and it can be an effective approach for analyzing literature.

Jung recognized several archetypes, including the hero, villain, wise old man, and heroine in distress. These archetypes appear in literature, mythology, and even our dreams. Jung's Hero archetype is a character that exemplifies traits such as courage , strength, and determination. This archetype frequently embarks on a journey ,encountering hardships and hurdles but finally emerging victorious. Identifying the archetypes in a piece of literature allows us to obtain a better grasp of the characters, storyline, and themes . Also it can help us to understand the deeper meaning of literary works and to see how they connect to our own human experience.

On the other hand, the second chapter demonstrates the application of the two theories , firstly by identifying the Archetypal elements of the Hero in Harry Potter, then Introducing the concept of Harry Potter as the modern-day Moses ; Afterwards , we have conducted a comparative analysis of Potter's heroic journey with Moses narrative, and finally , we have collected a sample of some fans' interpretations in order to prove the importance of the research's problematic .

Harry Potter can be seen as a contemporary re-imagining of Moses, embodying themes of heroism, destiny, and the struggle against tyranny. The comparison between Harry Potter and Moses through Archetypal Criticism explores their respective journeys, similarities, and outcomes, highlighting universal themes of liberation, faith, divine providence, and redemption. Fan interpretations of Harry as a modern-day Moses have contributed to a broader understanding of the Harry Potter series and encouraged readers to explore and discuss the intersections of religion, mythology, and literature. Fan reception and interpretation have been vital in shaping the cultural legacy and resonance of the Harry Potter series, expanding the universe, building a community, keeping the series relevant, influencing popular culture, and contributing to a broader understanding of the themes and messages of the series.

Key archetypal elements in Harry's story include the "Ordinary World" of living with the Dursleys, highlighting the contrast with the magical world he enters. The "Call to Adventure" is marked by his invitation to Hogwarts, disrupting his mundane life. The "Refusal of the Call" showcases Potter's initial hesitation and confusion. "Meeting the Mentor" sees Dumbledore providing crucial guidance and wisdom. Potter's "Approach to the Inmost Cave" involves preparing for major trials, like retrieving the Philosopher's Stone and destroying Horcruxes. The "Ordeal" includes critical confrontations, such as voluntarily facing Voldemort in the Forbidden Forest. The "Reward" manifests in Harry's achievements

and the respect he earns, symbolizing his growth and the restoration of peace to the wizarding world.

This research discusses the similarities between Harry Potter and Moses, portraying them as chosen individuals who encounter hardships and lead their people to salvation. . This comparison enriches the narrative of Harry Potter and highlights its connection to classical mythology and religious symbolism.

The diverse fan interpretations regarding Harry Potter as a religious figure through the Hero's archetype range from those who fully embrace the idea to those who oppose it. Some fans see Harry as a hero due to his leadership qualities, his self-sacrifice, his guidance of the "Chosen Ones," . On the other hand, some fans argue that Moses and Potter cannot be compared since Moses is first and foremost a religious figure.

Based on the questions that our research was able to answer , we would like to recommend for a deeper understanding of the Islamic religion , since this can widen the possibility to find endless allegories between the Harry Potter series' characters and Muslim figures. Another point that we would like to highlight is the importance of readers' engagement to their own interpretations of the J.K Rowling's series, thus , we invite them to transfer their personal interpretations and experiences with this literary work into new and diverse research possibilities .

To fully appreciate the depth of the Harry Potter series, an interdisciplinary approach is recommended. Combining insights from literature, religious studies, psychology, sociology, and other fields can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the series' impact and significance . Researchers should also consider exploring parallels between the Harry Potter series and other religious or philosophical traditions. Examining the series through the lenses

of Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, or other belief systems could reveal additional layers of meaning and further illustrate the universality of the themes within the series.

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الملخص:

تستخدم هذه المذكرة النقد الأرشيتيبي (Archetypal Criticism) (هو نوع من النقد الأدبي يستند إلى نظريات علم النفس التحليلي لكارل غوستاف يونغ، ويعتمد على دراسة الرموز والنماذج الأولية، الأرشيتايب، التي تظهر بشكل متكرر في الأدب والأساطير والثقافات عبر العصور، لاستكشاف تصوير هاري بوتر كالنبي موسى في العصر الحديث في سلسلة ج.ك رولينغ الشهيرة من خلال تحليل مقارن . تعوص الأطروحة في النموذج الأسطوري المشترك الذي يتجلى في كلا بوتر وموسى، كاشفة رحلتها المتوازية من المصير والصعاب والتضحية. باستخدام رموز أسطورية ودينية يفحص هذا البحث عن كيف يجسد بوتر خصائص تُذَكِّرُنَا ببيدنا موسى عليه السلام مثل: نداء المغامرة، وإرشاد الأساتذة، ومواجهة القوى المظلمة .

من خلال دراسة البنية السردية و تطور الشخصيات والعناصر الفكرية، يوضح هذا البحث الترابط العميق بين الشخصيتين عبر السياقات الدينية والثقافية والتاريخية. في النهاية يقدم البحث الحُجة بأنَّ هاري بوتر يُعتبر تجسيدًا مُعاصرًا لِنُموذج البطل الخالد مُرَدِّدًا أهمية الرموز الأسطورية الدائمة في تشكيل السرد الثقافي والهويات.

الكلمات الرئيسية: هاري بوتر، موسى، النقد الأرشيتيبي، نموذج البطل، موسى في العصر الحديث.