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Fulfillment of the Requirement for Master Degree in Literature and Civilization**

A Freudian Unraveling of the Antagonist's Personality in JK Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*

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Dedication

To my Grandparents, may they rest in peace

To my family and friends

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Abstract

The purpose of this research paper is to apply the Freudian psychoanalytic approach to investigate the personality of Tom Marvolo Riddle, the antagonist in J.K Rowling's book *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. This research concentrates on the correlation between Tom's personality development and his childhood events. The purpose of this research is to determine how Tom's characterization relates to his life through applying the Freudian psychoanalytic approach. The findings of this research paper show that Tom's character is antagonistic and static. Then, his characterization's evolution was detected through splitting his life into four stages: Infancy of Tom, adulthood of Tom, Tom Riddle leaves Hogwarts and Tom Riddle becomes Voldemort. Growing up without his parents, Tom developed a sense of insecurity due to the lack of an early bond with a caregiver, and the bond, according to Freud, can be formed through getting care and compassion from parents. Tom reflects his experiences by annoying people around him. The id is a component of the unconscious mind that is controlling his thoughts and actions. His childhood traumas and isolation influenced his character and conduct, and he grew up to be a terrifying and cruel man who would go to any extent to get what he wants. Tom will do anything to satisfy his needs, whether it's killing or breaking nature's norms, it has been found that he is psychologically unhealthy.

Keywords: Childhood Trauma, Oral Stage, Psychoanalytic approach, Tom Riddle.

List of Abbreviations

(HBP) Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince

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ملخص

General Introduction

J.K Rowling's fantasy novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* was released on July 16, 2005, by Bloomsbury in the United Kingdom, the United States, and other English-speaking nations (Rowling, J.K, 2005). This is the sixth volume of the *Harry Potter* series. It was turned into a film by David Yates and Warner Bros Pictures, and it was released on July 15, 2009 in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States (IMDb 2014). *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* has received numerous honors, including the British Book Awards Winner, WH Smith Book of the Year 2006, and the Royal Mail Awards for Scottish Children 's Books for ages 8–12 in 2006. (Harry Potter 2006). Not only the book, but also the film adaptation has received numerous awards and nominations, including the ASCAP Award for Best Box Office Film in 2010, the MTV Movie Award for Best Villain "Tom Felton" in 2010, and the Oscar nomination for Best Accomplishment in Cinematography "Bruno Delbonnel" in 2010 (IMDb 2014).

The *Half-Blood Prince* delves deeper into Tom Riddle's early years as the dark wizard Lord Voldemort, who has a secret life that has reshaped his character. It also details his heinous activities, which include his numerous murders and his desire to seize control over the magical world by assassinating other wizards and eradicating muggles; or regular human beings. To carry out his ambitions, he has the help of his followers, the Death Eaters. Harry Potter, on the other hand, was in his sixth year at Hogwarts School of Magic and Wizardry when he embarked on a quest with Professor Dumbledore; the school's Headmaster, to uncover the Dark Lord's past and locate his dark secret, the horcrux; a powerful banned magic used to gain immortality through splitting a wizard's soul into parts and store it in objects. Professor Dumbledore believes that if

Harry Potter learns more about Tom's past, he will become capable of defeating him without difficulty. The quest of Harry and Dumbledore starts with a visit to the Dark Lord's old home and orphanage, where he stays after his parents depart him. They also go to the location of one of the horcruxes. On their voyage, Harry Potter discovers Tom's secret past life and the causes for his transformation into a wicked and evil wizard.

Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince reveal more about Tom Riddle's prior life and the reasons for his transformation into the dark wizard Voldemort. Tom's truths are revealed one after the other in this book of the series. One of these concerns is his blood status, as his father is a muggle and his mother is a witch, making Tom Riddle a half-blood wizard. His father abandons them when Tom is still in his mother's womb, as a result of releasing him from a love enchantment that is performed on him by Tom's mother Merope Gaunt after she develops love feelings towards him. As a result, Tom Riddle grows up to despise muggles, killing his father with his own hands is the first indicator of that hate. After that, he develops an interest to black magic because he intends to be someone who frightens people and to get dominance of the wizarding world. Creating horcrux is one of the most nefarious things Tom had ever done. He has to murder one individual first in order to create one horcrux.

Based on the preceding delineation, the most important aspect of this work is the solutions Tom utilizes to deal with his past. His mother passes away when he is a newborn, so he lacks care, love, and compassion. When he resides at the orphanage, he has no friendships, so he is constantly planning to do something terrible or annoy the kids at the orphanage, whether by taking their belongings or scaring them. He becomes the most famous evil sorcerer in the Wizarding world for a variety of reasons, and people feared him. As a result, the summary suggests that his personality is evil and strange because he likes to kill those who do not choose

to join his side and become his supporters. He also desires to be strong, eternal, and powerful than everyone in his environment.

Following the foregoing, the researcher is keen to examine Tom Riddle's personality in this story using the Freudian psychoanalytic approach. To do so, the researcher identifies his character nature and employs the technique of characterization to identify Tom's personality. According to Freud, psychoanalysis is the study of the unconscious mind's influence on the human mind. His findings show that experiences in one's youth also might have an impact on one's mental health. One of the core tenets of psychoanalysis is that experiences in a person's early life impact the development of their personality. It is consistent with Tom Riddle's nature that he is affected by incidents that occur during his childhood. As a result, the researcher decides to employ psychoanalytic theory to examine and observe Tom's personality and characterization in order to track his progress. This research focuses on the Dark Lord's mentality in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, which is analyzed and observed. It is an interesting problem to investigate from the standpoint of psychoanalysis using Sigmund Freud's technique. This research also analyzes the novel as a study object, as a novel has numerous aspects that can be evaluated in a variety of manners. It is intended that this study will contribute significantly to the study of literary works, particularly from the perspective of psychoanalysis.

To evaluate the data in this study, the researcher uses the theory of characterization as well as the Freudian psychoanalytic approach, in line with the descriptive qualitative method. The main data are extracted and picked from J.K Rowling's book *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. The main data focuses on examining Tom Riddle, who subsequently becomes known as Voldemort. The secondary data comes exclusively from printed materials or libraries, such as books, articles, essays, and online sources. Furthermore, this thesis employs the

aforementioned theories to aid in data analysis, and these theories are relevant to the research problem. The purpose of using these existing theories, at least for the researcher, is to make the process of classifying Tom Riddle's character easier and faster. First and foremost, the method of character is utilized to define Tom Riddle's personality. It then applies characterization theory to the development of Tom Riddle's personality and links the latter's portrayal to the Freudian psychoanalytic approach.

The research problem that underlies this study is the portrayal and the development of Tom Riddle's character in JK Rowling's novel, as well as the factors involved in his growth from childhood to adulthood and to becoming Lord Voldemort. In other words, this study shall attempt to investigate the characterization of Tom Riddle that is portrayed in the novel, and to see the link between his characterization and his past life using the Freudian psychoanalytic approach. Therefore, the main question the research seeks to answer is as follows: From a psychoanalytical point of view, how does the characterization of Tom Riddle correlate to his life?

In order to answer the main question of this research paper, the researcher intends to divide it into three sub-questions and attempts to answer them in the two analytical chapters. They are as follows:

- 1- How is Tom Riddle's character portrayed in the Harry Potter series, particularly in the Half-Blood Prince?
- 2- How is the characterization of Tom Riddle's character portrayed?
- 3- Using the Freudian Scope, what is the influence of Tom's past on the development of his characterization?

Therefore, this research aims at describing and analyzing the novel's characterization of Tom Riddle, his experiences through his infancy, adulthood, and to his transformation to the

villain Voldemort, as well as his Psyche and the psychological aspects of his relationship to the people surrounding him through his life. The significance of this study is to get a better understanding on Tom's character, as well as to contribute to the lacking scholarly literature on his character.

This thesis is divided into three chapters. Chapter one is the theoretical background upon which Tom's characterization and development shall be analyzed. It consists of the theories and concepts the researcher needs in his analysis of the chosen character. The second chapter attempts to identify Tom's character, his characterization and development. The second chapter is splitted into two sections. The first section, deals with identifying Tom's character, the second section deals with his characterization. Based on the given theory the researcher divides Tom Riddle's life into four parts: Tom's infancy, which looks at his birth nature and the incidents that surrounds his life as a child, then Tom's adulthood, which analyzes his behavioral changes and the nature of the personality that he acquires. Next, Tom leaves Hogwarts, this section examines his development and changes after his experience at the school of magic and wizardry. The last section is, Tom Riddle becomes Lord Voldemort, this section concerns with the reasons and motives behind his transformation.

The third chapter is the analysis of Tom's characterization using The Freudian psychoanalytic body, through analyzing the unconscious mind of Tom and its relationship with his past experiences. In addition to that, this study analyzes the structure of the human psyche of Tom Riddle, to reveal which component of the human psyche effects Tom's actions. It also examines Freud's theory on the oral stage of development, in order to identify Tom's traumas after he grows up without the presence of a parent. The purpose of investigating Tom's

personality is to have a more rounded and better understanding of his character, which has been conflicted about in literature as well as psychology.

Chapter One: Characteristics of Fantasy Literature

1. Introduction

The primary components of this dissertation are introduced and analyzed in order to completely comprehend why the character under the study behaves the way he does. The first section covers the method of characterization; it is among the pillars on which this study is based. The researcher strives to clarify the method and provides the reader with what he needs to comprehend the rest of the process. The second section focuses on the Freudian psychoanalytic criticism. This investigation looks into classic Freudian conceptions and concepts in this section. Because it comprises all of the mental processes addressed later. The study includes an account of the unconscious mind. The continual fight between the Id, Ego, and superego is the first of these processes to be mentioned. The researcher tries to explain each one's characteristics and functions and their interrelationships. Following Freud's beliefs, this probe attempts to explain the oral stage of development that newborns go through and the risks that come with ignoring it. Overall, understanding these principles clarifies the importance of the human mind in governing behaviors, ideas, and actions. Thus, the researcher believes that researching the theories mentioned above aids him in his attempt to study and disclose the protagonist's character and understand his experiences and changes.

1.1 Character in The Magical World of Rowling

According to Merriam Webster, the Greeks originates the word "character" from *Charassein*, which means "to sharpen or engrave," and later they develop it to "*charaktr*," which means "mark, distinguishing traits"; a connotation that the Latin shares. In the 14th century,

English loans the word. It has numerous early meanings including “unique differentiating mark,” a conventionalized graphic tool placed on an object as a sign of ownership, origin, or relationship. Moreover, Childs and Fowler says that the word has many connotations. It is the sum of a person’s qualities and thoughts that shapes their personality. Although it refers to moral and ethical standards in daily life, the word “character” has a far broader meaning in literature since it is a figure in a story or a play. In 3 B.C, Theophrastus, a Greek writer, was the first to conduct an analysis of a character in a literary work (Sharma 34).

Potter emphasizes in his book *“elements of literature”* that character is a fundamental component in imaginative literary works. It also refers to the character in a story who portrays a certain quality. According to Kenedy and Goia, a character is a figure who exists in a story (73). Abrams adds to the previous definition by stating that it is a character in a story, a person who draws in a specific style. According to him, interpreting a character can be done in a variety of ways, such as what he says, what he does, or what someone else says about him. Abrams also mentions that character can be deduced from what the writer says about him, and what a person say (dialogue) and what he does (action) are two different things (32-33). Robert, like Abrams, defines the character by the actions, thoughts, expressions, attitudes, and what he says, as well as what others say about him (11-12). In this sense, a character is a fictional figure that exists in a story and is portrayed in a specific setting using a variety of means, including what he says, what others says about him, his expressions, and attitudes.

Furthermore, according to *Encyclopedia Americana*, a character is a complex of potentialities for activity, for many different kinds of activity, but not all kinds of activity, only some. The importance of character as one of the critical aspects of storytelling cannot be overstated. If a character is similar to ourselves or others we know, they are meaningful to us and

our experience. It is correctly recognized as a type of relevance. If there are many people like him in the actual world, a character is relevant (159). A human being is free, but a fictional character is never truly free because it is a component of a creative body that must always fulfill its requirements. A free character is free of his responsibilities to the story of which he is a part, and such story never reaches unity (Kenedy 24-27).

1.1.1 Types of Character

Besides the different previous interpretations of the word character, characters are divided into many categories, based on their role and based on the development. The protagonist, who is regarded as an essential character in a narrative, is the category of characters based on the role. It might be referred to as the central character.

As Potter points out, the protagonist is always the center of attention and the center of action in a novel (7). A protagonist is confronted with an issue that he must resolve. According to Robert and Jacobs, it is essential to take action in the face of an adversary (136). In this sense, a protagonist is a central character in a story who conflicts with an antagonist; an antagonist is the polar opposite of a protagonist. It is also known as a rival protagonist. An antagonist, according to Potter, is a figure who stands against the protagonist (7). According to Robert and Jacob, an antagonist is a figure who stands against the protagonist and creates difficulties for him in some specific situations (139).

On the other hand, there are characters based on development, such as static and dynamic characters. A static character in a story is someone who does not change from the beginning to the end of the story. For example, if he is a villain at the start of the story, he remains a villain at the end. According to Kennedy and Gioia, static is a fixed character (74). While a static character

is a figure who does not change over time, a dynamic character is that character in a story who does change, and his attitude or outlook evolves. Kennedy and Gioia state that dynamic is a changing character (73). So, in a narrative, a dynamic character is a person who transforms as a result of a given plot twist, and he transforms in attitudes and outlook.

1.2 Characterization Definition

Characterization, according to Chris Baldick, is how persons are portrayed in narratives and theatrical works. This can take both direct or dramatic aspects, including attribution of attributes in description or commentary, as well as indirect methods, such as allowing readers to infer features from a character's attitudes, language, or appearance (37). As Potter states, we deal with the concept of characterization to identify the nature of the character. It is the method or process the author uses to reveal or describe a character's personality in a literary work. He also states that there are a variety of approaches for revealing a figure's personality, such as what he goes on to say and does, how he speaks, and how he looks (3-4).

1.2.1 Methods of Characterization

According to Reams Jackson's thesis, characterization can be described as any activity by the author or taking place within a work that is utilized to convey a description of a character. It is separated into two types: direct and indirect characterization. Anything that the author tells the reader directly is referred to as direct characterization. Anything that is shown to the reader by another source is referred to as indirect characterization (3).

Following Klarer, telling is a mean of describing a character through the storyteller. It is a strategy for depicting a character in a story through direct explanation and comments from the

author (18-19). Thus, telling is a technique for revealing a character in a story through the author's direct explanation. In the indirect method, on the other hand, the author describes the character by changing his or her appearance in order to disclose his or her personality through language and behavior, and this is referred to as showing. According to Abrams, showing is a technique in which the author allows the character to exhibit her or his individuality through speech and action (35). Klarer like Abrams, believes that this strategy reveals the character through his actions and words (19).

Therefore, characterization is a technique for revealing a character's personality in a story. There are two ways to reveal a character's personality: direct (telling) and indirect (showing). The direct technique involves the author explaining the character, whereas the indirect method involves the character being described through dialogue and action.

1.3 Freud and Psychoanalysis approach

Since psychoanalysis is one of the main components of this dissertation, an overview of the psychoanalysis approach is essential for a better understanding. Sigmund Freud uses psychoanalysis approach to determine a person's personality. According to Diana and Sally, Sigmund Freud uses psychoanalysis to discover a person's nature by listening to his experiences or issues (485). Freud practically invented psychoanalysis in 1896 (Origin and Development of Psychoanalysis, para. 20). According to Mary Klages, Sigmund Freud pioneers and defines psychoanalysis as a science of the human mind around the turn of the nineteenth century. As a medical doctor, he is interested in discovering cures for human suffering, which he links to psychological rather than physiological or biological reasons. Sigmund Freud argues that

thoughts could generate bodily symptoms that are not caused by a physiological basis in his research on the mind-body link (70).

Psychoanalysis is a study of the cognitive behavior, development, and experiences of a human. Charles Brenner mentions that psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that discusses the human mental (29). As Holland states in his book *Psychoanalytic Psychology and Literature-and-Psychology*, psychoanalysis is a study of human subjectivity about the mind's way of thinking, dreaming, imagining, wanting, and the unconscious mind (32). In Addition, Holland adds that Freud develops the psychoanalysis approach to figure out the psyche problem that occurs, and he believes that psyche problem deals with past and childhood experience (32-33). Thus, the development of human personality and behavior can be influenced by childhood experiences.

Psychoanalysis is the study of the human mind, behavior, progress, and experience. Psychoanalysis, according to Charles Brenner, it is a scientific branch that deals with human mental health. Brenner further says that Freud develops psychoanalysis as a means for determining when a psyche problem arises and that he believes that psyche problems are related to past and childhood experiences, childhood experiences influences the formation of human personality and conduct (29-30).

1.3.1 Unconscious

When it comes to the unconscious mind, Sigmund Freud believes that it has an impact on human personality and behavior because people have secrets they prefer to keep hidden in the unconscious mind. The unconscious mind serves as a repository for emotions, thoughts, sufferings, and memories. The majority of the unconscious contents are negative feelings,

including pain, anxiety, and conflict. As Eagleton states, Freud believes that the unconscious mind influences the human behavior because human personality is formed through experiences. He also portrays the human mind as an iceberg that conceals the human secret, conflict, and a variety of difficulties. As a result, he believes that understanding someone's personality begins with understanding their unconscious mind (437).

Furthermore, Duane and Sydney claim that the unconscious mind influences human behaviors, with people attempting to bring themselves and behave without conscious thoughts (20). As a result, this theory proposes that the unconscious mind influences the development of human personality; the human secret existence. Moreover, they assert that the unconscious mind shapes personality and that understanding someone's personality necessitates a close examination of their hidden thoughts. Also, early childhood experiences with primary caregivers have an impact on the development of human personality (20-21).

In this case, the unconscious mind is concerned with negative sensations such as pain, anxiety, and conflict. As to Freud, someone who is driven by his unconscious mind, which brings the unpleasant memories in the way of his goals, will act without comprehending the reason (Duane and Sydney 20-21). Aside from childhood experiences and the unconscious mind, parental experiences also have an impact on the development of human personality.

1.3.2 The Id

According to Freud, human behavior is the product of the tension that exists in human life. The human past life, environment, and family are all factors that determine one's personality. Following Freud, a person's personality is influenced by their past life, environment, family, and genetic factors (Brenner 20). Furthermore, Freud believes that knowing and understanding the

human psyche requires going beyond what appears on the surface or the conscious and that diving into the unconscious of the person you want to learn and understand might be much more precise and more logical. When studying the human psyche, one must consider not just the problem of consciousness but also the difficulties that are unconscious, repressed, or forgotten (Brenner 21-22). As a result, Freud develops a theory that divides the human personality into three sections and explains it.

According to Duane and Sydney Schultz, in their book *Theories of Human Personality*, The id corresponds to Freud's earlier notion of the unconscious; although the Ego and superego have unconscious aspects as well. The id is the reservoir for instincts and libido, it is a robust structure of the personality because it supplies all the energy for the other two components. Because the id is the reservoir of instincts, it is vitally and directly related to the satisfaction of bodily needs. Duane and Sydney mention that Freud explains, tension is produced when the body is in a state of need, and the person acts to reduce this tension by satisfying the need. Following them, the Id operates in accordance with what Freud calls the pleasure principle. Through its concern with tension reduction, the id functions to increase pleasure and avoid pain (45).

According to Duane and Sydney, the id strives for immediate satisfaction of its wants and will not accept any delay or postponement for any cause. It only understands rapid gratification, and it leads us to get what we want, when we want it, regardless of what others desire. The id is a simple, relentless, and impulsive pleasure-seeking structure. According to the same source, Freud says that the id is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Therefore, it can lead us to the self-destruction. It is unaware of reality. When a newborn baby's demands are not satisfied, he yells and frantically waves his legs and arms, but he has no idea how to have them met. Hungry newborns are unable to find food on their own. Reflex action and wish-fulfilling hallucinatory or

fantasy experience, which Freud termed primary-process thought, are the only ways the id can attempt to meet its demands (46). In other words, the id's first objective is to satisfy its innate desires as quickly as possible, regardless of the repercussions. It continues to demonstrate that it has dangerous potential. As a result, the existence of other psychic elements is critical for both individual and societal protection.

1.3.3 The Ego

The Ego, which is situated between the conscious and unconscious mind, serves as a mediator between the pulse's demand and the superego's restriction (Brenner 50). The Ego, according to Duane and Sydney, is the rational master of the personality. Its goal is to assist the id in achieving the tension reduction it seeks, not to resist the id's urges. The Ego, on the other hand, because it is aware of reality, decides when and how the id's instincts can be best satisfied. It chooses appropriate and socially acceptable times, places, and things to satisfy id impulses. The Ego does not preclude id gratification when they are followed. In order to satisfy the needs of reality, it strives to postpone, delay, or reroute it. It is considered to work in accordance with the reality principle since it sees and manipulates the environment in a practical and realistic manner (46).

The ego is in charge of the id's impulses. Duane and Sydney claims that Freud compares the relationship between the Ego and the id to that of a horse rider. The rider must direct, check, and rein in the horse's raw, brute strength; otherwise, the animal could bolt and toss the rider to the ground. They also argues that the Ego serves two masters, the id and reality and that the Ego is continually negotiating and reaching compromises between their opposing

demands. Furthermore, the ego is never separate from the id. It is always attentive to the needs of the id and gets its power and energy from it (46).

1.3.4 The Superego

According to Morris and Maisto in *Understanding Psychology*, a personality is made up entirely of Ego and id would be purely selfish, as the id and Ego have no morality. They aim to satisfy their id motives at the expense of others' well-being. When it comes to how those motives are satisfied, the Ego tries to be realistic. It does not matter whether regulations are ignored, lies are told, or other people are wronged as long as the requirements are addressed safely. To put it in another way, it functions effectively but in an unsociable manner. Fully mature behavior is guided not just by reality but also by morality, or the individual's conscience or moral norms developed via interactions with parents and society. The superego is the name given to this moral. (368-369).

According to Duane and Sydney, Freud states that this moral part of the personality is developed by the age of 5 or 6 and consists primarily of our parents' norms of conduct. Children learn which habits their parents consider acceptable or harmful through praise, discipline, and example. The conscience, which is one aspect of the superego, is formed by the behaviors for which children are punished. The ego-ideal is the second aspect of the superego, and it comprises excellent, or proper, behaviors that children have been commended for. Children, according to Freud, learn a set of norms that gain them acceptance or rejection from their parents. Children internalize these lessons throughout time, and rewards and punishments are self-administered. Self-control takes the role of parental control. We begin to act in accordance with these now

mainly unconscious moral norms, at least in part. As a result of this internalization, anytime we do something that violates this moral code, we feel guilty or ashamed (47).

The superego, as the ultimate arbitrator of morality, is unrelenting, even merciless, in its constant drive for moral perfection, according to Duane and Sydney. It never stops. It is not like the id in terms of intensity, irrationality, and demand on obedience. Its goal is to entirely restrict the id's pleasure-seeking needs, particularly those related to sex and aggression, rather than postpone them, as the Ego does. The superego is not interested in pleasure or achieving realistic goals. Its main goal is moral perfection. The id craves fulfillment, the Ego attempts to postpone it, and the superego prioritizes morality above everything else. The superego, like the id, refuses to compromise on its demands (47). Our id, Ego, and superego should all function in cooperation, with the Ego answering the id's requests in a logical, moral manner that the superego approves of.

1.4 The Oral Stage of Development

Freud's findings show that experiences in one's youth also might have an impact on one's mental health. One of the core tenets of psychoanalysis is that experiences in a person's early life impact the development of their personality. According to Albert Freud, a newborn must proceed through his early psycho-stages in order to evolve into a well-functioning adult. The infant can be left hungry and unsatisfied when libidinal desires are suppressed or unable to be properly fulfilled. He also labeled this feeling of dissatisfaction as fixation. Fixation at any age causes anxiety, which can last into adulthood as neurosis (158).

For a newborn baby, oral desire is the source of pleasure. A baby's first bond is to the person who satisfies his oral needs, which is usually his mother. Her job at this stage is to

breastfeed her newborn. Breastfeeding, according to Freud, is what strengthens the bond between a mother and her newborn child. When the bond is being constructed, the baby will find himself secure, confident, and comfortable when it comes to his future adulthood relationships. If the required quantity of stimulation is not provided, libidinal energy shifts to oral pleasure, resulting in latent aggressive or passive attitudes (158).

1.4.1 Anxiety

Freud's psychoanalysis theory explains that anxiety is closely related to the unconsciousness and the structure of personality; the id, ego, and superego (Siegfried 126). Anxiety is a state of mind marked by tense feelings, concerning thoughts, and physical changes such as elevated blood pressure. Its disorders are characterized by recurrent intrusive thoughts or concerns. Because they are nervous, they may avoid particular circumstances. Physical symptoms such as sweating, shaking, disorientation or a rapid heartbeat may also be present (Adapted from the Encyclopedia of Psychology).

Every circumstance causes people to be concerned and feel threatened. Following Brenner, he claims that a variety of conflicts and challenges can block people's progress toward their goals and that this is one of the reasons for anxiety. He also states that the danger could be physical, psychological, or other unpleasant feelings that produce anxiety and childhood experiences can produce anxiety feelings in a person's adulthood (98).

1.4.2 Hatred

Hatred is an overwhelming detest for another person, thing, or group that is relatively stable. Hatred is separate from sensations like anger and disgust, which are fleeting emotions.

While some forms of antagonism appear momentarily and faintly, hatred is an aggressive, continuing hostility that consumes much emotional energy. When someone has hate for another person, they often spend much time thinking about how angry, contemptuous or disliked they are of that other (Grayling 46). Anger and jealousy are related to hatred. When people have feelings of hate for something or someone, they will want to eliminate the source of their feelings. According to Krech, he notes that hate has a relationship with rage, and the appearance of the desire to murder or destroy the source of hatred is a quality that marks the hatred sensation. He also adds that someone will always have hate feelings and that if the object of hatred is destroyed, the person will be relieved (479).

1.5 Conclusion

Characterization, as well as the body of Freudian psychoanalysis, is the primary goals of this theoretical framework. This investigation starts by defining the concept of character, then goes on to describe the various types of characters that will be needed in this study. And then, it addresses the technique of characterization, outlining its definition as well as its various types and methods. In the following section, the research discusses the Freudian psychoanalytical approach, followed by an examination of the unconscious, the Id, Ego, and Superego. It also explains the early stages of development in the final section. Freud believes that a newborn must progress through his early psycho-stages in order to evolve into a well-functioning adult and that if the newborn is mistreated, he will face the risk of developing disorders and anxieties in adulthood. Breastfeeding, according to Freud, creates the first bond between the newborn and his mother, which is what makes him feel comfortable and secure. This chapter offers the reader an understanding of the theories and concepts that are applied to understand the character and its

personality development throughout the book, in order to better assimilate the coming characterization description and analysis of Tom Riddle.

Chapter Two: Characterization of Tom Riddle

2. Introduction

Using the method of characterization, this chapter examines Tom Riddle the antagonist of J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince. It begins by identifying the character that Tom portrays. He also examines his personality in the next section. Furthermore, this analysis concentrates on Tom's characterization, who has had his personality and character shaped by prior occurrences. His character has evolved with time, as evidenced by his background.

2.1 Tom Riddle's Character

A character in a tale is a person who is described in a certain way. Following to Kenedy and Goia, a character is someone who lives in a story (73). Abrams goes on to say that it's a character in a story who draws in a particular style (32). Based on the theories, the findings indicate that Voldemort is a significant character in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince, and therefore an analysis will be undertaken.

Furthermore, characters are divided into two categories: role-based characters and development-based characters. Characters can be classified as protagonists or antagonists based on the roles, and they can also be classified as static or dynamic based on the development. The following is Tom Riddle's analysis.

2.1.1 Antagonist

In *Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*, one of the central characters is Tom Riddle later known as Lord Voldemort. He is defined as having horrible qualities and a bad personality;

however, it is his deeds that define him. He has a tendency to inflict misery on people and keep them suffering till they die; for example, he wants people to be terrified of him by killing and spreading panic. Furthermore, He despises Harry Potter and attempts to sabotage and murder him. He also creates a lot of chaos and problems in specific scenarios. Thus, he is considered as the antagonist because of his acts and attitudes.

Tom Riddle reappears in the sixth book the Half-Blood Prince after a thirteen-year of absence. He is now powerful and eager to return to his favorite activity of murdering people. He assassinates individuals who disagree with him and his ideals, particularly those who make it public. For example, he assassinates Amelia Bones, a witch and the chief of the Magical Law Enforcement Department. Cornelius Fudge was present at the time of the incident and states that they believe the Dark Lord may have slain her directly because she is a talented witch and every evidence indicates that she fought back (HBP 13). Amy Lytle in her thesis "*Harry Potter and the Allegory for Evil*", states that Tom takes Amelia Bones' life due to her public resistance and the fact that she was not afraid of battling him. As a result, he determines to murder her since he despises her efforts to pressurize and resist him, and to make her an example for those who dare to challenge him (49).

Apart from that, there is The Dark Lord, who fails to kill Harry Potter when he was a baby. He now wants him dead, and he wants it done by himself. Despite the fact that Harry is only a child at the time, Tom has no hesitation about planning to murder him. His ideas pose a serious threat to Harry's life and those around him. Dumbledore mentions it in a conversation, saying that the Dark Lord has become a major menace to Harry Potter, and his plans are extremely dangerous for him: "... Harry, whom the Dark Lord has already attempted to kill on a

number of occasions, is in even greater danger now than the day when I left him upon your doorstep fifteen years ago..." (HBP 55).

Following his lethal intentions, Tom discovers a prophecy concealed within the Ministry of Magic, which explains the manner and road he should take to kill Harry Potter. Harry and his companions fought against the Death Eaters; Tom's followers, for the prophesy and if the Order of the Phoenix; Dumbledore's army, had not intervened and ended the fight, Harry and his friends could have been at Tom's mercy. Harry's last and only family member, Sirius Black, his godfather, dies in the fight (HBP 87).

Maggie Hommel, in her Harry Potter and the HBP review states that, Potter was heartbroken, and he withdrew from his circle of friends. Tom Riddle continues to kill and hurt Harry's friends and family members in order to make him unhappy and alone, as seen by this occurrence. He wants to watch him suffer, and he particularly wants Harry to become a killer like him, which is why he continues pushing his sentiments to the boundaries in order to make him lose control, and this is one of the Dark Lord's techniques as well (Muse.edu).

Furthermore, Maggie Hommel states that Tom was a harsh leader who tortures and kills many of his supporters as a lesson to the living. For example, he recruited Draco Malfoy, Lucius Malfoy's son, to his team and then commands him to assassinate Dumbledore within his school; if he fails, the Dark Lord threatens to kill Malfoy's entire family. Maggie Hommel also confirms that He does this as a punishment for Lucius' lack of loyalty and failure to complete his assignments properly (Muse.edu). Draco made it clear when he told Dumbledore that he cannot do anything about it, and if he does not kill Dumbledore, the Dark Lord will kill him and his entire family (HBP 591). Unfortunately, he fails and Snape, a teacher in Hogwarts whom Dumbledore trusts, has to replace Draco's duty to kill Dumbledore. Snape kills Dumbledore with

a deadly curse when Dumbledore was weak. If Tom does not need others to use them as tools, he would prefer to kill Dumbledore by his own hands (Eko 29)

2.1.2 Static

According to Abhirama.S.B.Perdana in his analysis of Tom Riddle's character, she confirms that he is classified as an antagonist (26). As explained in the previous paragraphs. He commits numerous crimes and continues to do so till his death. As it can be noted, he murdered Harry Potter's parents and a large number of muggles; non magical people, and he orders his Death Eaters to spread chaos and destruction. Following the same source, Abhirama states that due to the obvious crimes commits by the Dark Lord , he is classified as a static character because he has remained a violent character from the beginning to the end (26).

Tom engages himself in awful acts since he was a child, the first of which is when he killed his friend's rabbit at the orphanage where he is raised following a disagreement. Another example is when he requested his two partners to accompany him into the cave, which they did, but afterward, they remain no longer the same individuals; they have changed. Even after enrolling at the school of magic. Nothing changes Tom, he continues to be evil (Abhirama 26). This tragedy occurs when he seeks to unlock the Chamber of Secrets at Hogwarts and he ends up needing a sacrifice, so he selected Myrtle Warren and murdered her.

Besides that, Tom Riddle develops into a horrific adult version of himself, causing a tremendous lot of harm. He killed his own father since he knows his father is a muggle and he has abandoned his mother when she is with him, he also killed Hepzibah Smith because he wants her treasure, and when he becomes Voldemort the Dark Lord, he commits countless crimes and murders By killing and making people fear him, he wants to make it clear that he has great

powers. Abhirama states that his motivation of killing is driven by his anger towards his past (26).

2.2 Tom's Characterization

Before she passes away, his mother gives him the name Tom Marvolo Riddle. He changes his name to Lord Voldemort immediately after declaring himself as the dark lord. Understanding Tom's characterization can be done through his life experiences, beginning with, when he is a small child in an orphanage and continuing with him becoming the most famous dark wizard in the world. The researcher encounters numerous proofs of his complication as a youngster and his difficult behavior by looking at his experience through Dumbledore's memories recollection. In order to analyze Tom Riddle's characterization, the researcher employs characterization method based on the theory presented in the previous chapter.

2.2.1 Infancy of Tom Riddle

When he is born, his mother gives him the name Tom Marvolo Riddle. Unfortunately for him, Merope; Tom's mother dies shortly after giving birth to little Tom. Tom grows up in an orphanage, not knowing love from his parents and growing up with guardians who look at him as just another orphan among many. This is one of the factors that leads Tom to develop insecurity and becomes the person he is today, with an inability to form or maintain friendships, defiance toward authority, anti-social and violent behavior, and a lack of compassion or remorse for others (Voldemort in Harry Potter and the HBP 2-3). When the headmaster comes to inform him that he is a wizard, Tom orders the headmaster "Prove it! . . . Tell the truth!" (HBP 350). He is used to being a controller at a young age. He is a bully to the other orphans, and possibly even

the adults in his environment. Mrs. Cole, the orphanage's director, informs Dumbledore in this quote of his strange behavior, as well as the heinous incidents that has occurred in the orphanage.

“You mean he’s a bully?” Dumbledore inquired.

“I believe he is,” Mrs. Cole responded, frowning slightly, “but it’s very difficult to catch him doing it.” “Nasty things” have happened in the past

“Billy Stubbs’ rabbit... well, Tom swore he didn’t do it, and I’m not sure how he could, but it didn’t hang itself from the rafters, did it?” All I know is that he and Billy had gotten into an argument the day before” (HBP 345)

Mrs. Cole and Dumbledore’s conversation describes Tom’s behavior, in which he is constantly terrifying youngsters in the orphanage by doing the worst things and maybe bullying them. Unfortunately, what Tom does is impossible to catch him doing. It is backed up by his actions: he kills his orphanage mate's rabbit and refuses to accept blame. Mrs. Cole also mentions that Tom has an argument with his friend the day before. Tom becomes furious after hearing or believing something Billy tells or does, so he resolves to murder Billy’s pet to release his rage.

Aside from killing the rabbit, Tom also does something else to two of his mates. The incident occurs during a summer outing, when Tom and his two mates, Benson and Bishop, go into a cave after he asks them to accompany him. After that, his friends are never the same again, and Mrs. Cole tells Dumbledore that the kids are never the same after that. Tom has done something more that causes his orphanage pals to ignore and fear him.

on the summer outing — we take them out, you know, once a year, to the countryside or to the seaside — well, Amy Benson and Dennis Bishop were never quite right afterwards, and all we ever got out of them was that they'd gone into a cave with Tom Riddle. He swore they'd just gone exploring, but something happened in there, I'm sure of it (HBP 346)

Apart from killing and bullying, young Tom is also involved in stealing. When Dumbledore came to visit the orphanage, he requests Tom to unlock his Closet, where he discovers several stolen items from his mates. Dumbledore reprimands Tom for taking from his mates' stuff, warning him that thieving is not accepted at Hogwarts, and this is arguably the first time he is taught right from wrong “I shall know whether it has been done. And be warned: Thieving is not tolerated at Hogwarts” (HBP 352).

Following Abhirama's thesis, he concludes that Tom's personality is negative, based on the preceding delineation; being alone and ignored makes him the bad boy who is wicked, and everyone seems to be terrified of him; he learnt stealing at an early age, and taking other people's belongings becomes his passion (27). He admits to Dumbledore that he can make unpleasant things happen to individuals, who bother him, and that if he wants to, he can hurt them (HBP 349). Tom's urge to kill, manipulate, and torture others has been with him since his childhood.

2.2.2 Adulthood of Tom Riddle

Tom Riddle has the opportunity to start over at Hogwarts, but he chooses to focus on his special powers and begins recruiting followers rather than friends, as Dumbledore's conversation with Harry depicts his followers:

As he moved up the school, he gathered about him a group of Dedicated friends; I call them that, for want of a better term, although as I have already indicated, Tom undoubtedly felt no affection for Any of them (HBP 467).

Following Christopher Bell, Tom does not want to fit in. Instead, he desires to be the leader. What he does learn is the importance of keeping this a secret. His behavior at Hogwarts has completely changed; he was a student who was kind, talented, polite, and charming, and he also demonstrates a thirst for knowledge. Many teachers admire and are intrigued by him and the personality he displays. He constantly work hard to acquire anything he wants by using his goodwill (4:45). Tom has no compassion for the people he gathers as followers, according to Dumbledore, he just uses them. Tom's drive to be the boss, to dominate and control people can be observed even when he is a child. He wants to be a ruler who could manage everything, and he desires others to respect, trust, and devote themselves to him.

According to the explanation above, Tom's crew is a group of fellow students who surrounds him at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry during his stay there. He pretends as if they are his friends. In reality, he has no feelings for them because he has never desired a friendship and simply uses them to carry out his activities, which results in a number of horrible tragedies over the years. Although their seven years at the school are characterized by various crimes, especially the death of Myrtle Warren and the uncovering of the chamber of secrets, Tom and his crew are never identified or associated to the crimes, as this quote says

They were never detected in open wrongdoing, although their seven years at Hogwarts were marked by a number of nasty incidents, to which they were never

satisfactorily linked, the most serious of which was, of course, the opening of the Chamber of Secrets, which resulted in the death of a girl (HBP 468).

Looking to the events at Hogwarts, it is evidenced that Tom Riddle is once again involved in terrible crimes, similar to those he commits at the orphanage. The only difference is that this time he does not kill an animal or steal some games; instead, he kills a girl, and the reason he does so is to gratify his desires and accomplish his goals. Abhirama states that, Tom Riddle is a character who crosses any length to fulfill his objectives (26). Not only he murders the girl, but he also murders his father and his grandparents.

This incident occurs during his sixteenth year, it is summer when he goes out of the orphanage to which he returns every year and set out to find his Gaunt family in order to understand more about his lineage. Tom meets his maternal uncle Morfin Gaunt on the way, who reveals to him that his father is a muggle, as the next quote shows

“I thought you was that Muggle,” whispered Morfin. “You look mighty like that Muggle.” “What Muggle?” said Tom sharply.

“That Muggle what my sister took a fancy to, that Muggle what lives in the big house over the way,” said Morfin, and he spat unexpectedly upon the floor between them. “You look right like him. Riddle. But he’s older now, in ’e? He’s older’n you, now I think on it. . . .” (HBP 472)

Tom cast a Stupify spell on his uncle and stole his wand and the family ring. Then, Tom goes to the family house, where he discovers his grandparents and his father in the sitting room. It’s unclear whether the Riddles spoke to Tom, but he uses his uncle’s wand to perform the

Killing Curse on them. He then rushes to his uncle and modifies his memory, making him believe he is the murderer, before handing over the wand to the knocked out man, who is eventually arrested and charged with murder (Murder of the Riddle Family). Dumbledore reveals Tom's misdeed to Harry Potter in this quote:

Voldemort Stupefied his uncle, took his wand, and proceeded across the valley to 'the big house over the way.' There he murdered the Muggle man who had abandoned his witch mother, and, for good measure, his Muggle grandparents, thus obliterating the last of the unworthy Riddle line and revenging himself upon the father who never wanted him (HBP 474-475)

By examining the incident that Tom causes, and as Christopher Bell confirms that Tom is driven by his rage since he is aware that his father abandons his mother and leaves her to give birth alone, where she dies. Tom's bitterness and rage drives him to do nefarious things. As a result of Tom's murder, it can be confirmed that he is a character who will punish those who makes him furious and unpleasant (4:52). His punishments can cause individuals misery, and if they are severe enough, they can cause them death.

2.2.3 Tom Riddle leaves Hogwarts

At Hogwarts School, Tom is known for being a bright, personable, and brilliant student. As a result, everyone had high expectations for him, particularly the school teachers, who believes Tom has a bright future upon him, due to his abilities and accomplishments. Tom is a perfect student, Head Boy, and recipient of the Special Services to the School award during his time at Hogwarts. He also receives the highest grades in all of his exams. Professor Slughorn

recognizes his ability and advises that he work for the Ministry of Magic based on his successes, Professor Dumbledore in a conversation with Harry about Tom's past he tells him " I know that several teachers, Professor Slughorn amongst them, suggested that he join the Ministry Of Magic, offered to set up appointments, put him in touch with useful contacts. He refused all offers. The next thing the staff knew, Voldemort was working at Borgin and Burkes" (HBP 559). Tom has other ambitions, so he declines the offers and goes to work at Borgin&Burkes ; an antique shop specialized in magic items specifically dark magic items. Tom serves as a mediator at this store, persuading individuals to sell their magical items to it.

Tom Riddle befriends Hepzibah while working at Borgin and Burkes, and she adores him to the point of having an obvious affinity to him. While Tom is visiting her on Mr Burke's behalf, ostensibly to discuss the sale of a suit of goblin-made armor she has in her possession, she makes the mistake of showing him two of her most prized possessions: Hufflepuff's cup and Slytherin's locket "Harry thought he saw a red gleam in his dark eyes. His greedy expression was curiously mirrored on Hepzibah's face, except that her tiny eyes were fixed upon Voldemort's handsome features" (HBP 567). Hepzibah's visage is weirdly mirrored in his ravenous gaze.

Tom kills Hepzibah after she discloses her two greatest possessions to him, and exploits her death to turn the cup into a Horcrux. No one doubts that her house-elf Hokey, who is very old and forgetful, commits the crime. Tom has implanted a false memory in the house-elf's head, claiming that she had accidentally put poison in her mistress' evening chocolate. Albus Dumbledore realizes the error before Hokey dies and retrieves a truthful recollection from her, but it merely proves that Tom has inquired about Hepzibah's treasures and is insufficient to prove Hokey's innocence before she passes away "By the time I traced her and managed to

extract this memory, her life was almost over — but her memory, of course, proves nothing except that Voldemort knew of the existence of the cup and the locket (HBP 571).

From Tom's heinous conduct, it appears that he is a figure who is willing to kill in order to gain what he wants and fulfill his evil objectives (Yuniarto 35). Tom has been collecting trophies from his victims since he was a child; now, he is motivated by immortality and dark magic, therefore he selects only trophies with magical power and historical significance that makes Tom happy. As Maggie Hommel states, Tom has had this kind of nature since he was a child. Aside from that, he enjoys passing on his blunders to others (Muse.edu). They suffer as a result, because it is in Tom's character to make people suffer and feel misery.

2.2.4 Tom Becomes the Villain

Tom vanishes for a long time after murdering Hepzibah and stealing her treasure, and no one knows what he is up to. When he returns, he is no longer Tom Riddle, but Lord Voldemort. As in a conversation with him and professor Dumbledore, Tom says "They do not call me 'Tom' anymore" (HBP 575). He picks the name Voldemort because it reflects his status as a dark wizard. Voldemort is derived from the French words "*voleur*", which means thief, and "*mort*", which means death, so Voldemort means "the person who steals death" (Colbert 205).

Tom is not a sinless child yet grows up to become a villain. He desires to rule over people and the globe by torturing and killing them. He establishes himself as the feared wizard by instilling fear throughout the earth. He kills a number of people to fulfill his needs, and murdering is something he enjoys. For example, he constructs horcruxes; a dark magic used to obtain immortality by dividing a wizard's soul into different pieces, since he wishes to never die

so that no one overcomes him, and in order to do so, he is in need to kill people, something he learned from his clueless Professor Slughron (HBP 649).

Tom grows excited after learning the techniques for making Hocrux from his teacher, and he begins planning to make it. Despite Professor Slughron's warnings about the hazards of the process of creating a Hocrux and how dreadful it was, especially with the slaughter involves. Tom Riddle, on the other hand, ignores his teacher's counsel and decides to create Six Hocruxes, in other words, he needs to kill six individuals in order to carry out his scheme. Due to his malicious intentions, Tom Riddle becomes a killer in order to fulfill his goals.

When Tom's already fragile soul fractures apart upon his failure to kill Harry Potter, the latter becomes the Horcrux Tom never intends to create. He has already made several Horcruxes by this stage, including his diary, Marvolo Gaunt's ring, Slytherin's locket, Hufflepuff's cup, and Ravenclaw's diadem. Later, he chooses Nagini, his snake, to retain the sixth and last part of his soul outside of his body. Which in fact, is the seventh (Wizarding World).

Tom Riddle values each of these artifacts. The three Hogwarts symbols, as well as Gaunt's ring, represent heritage. Nagini exemplifies his Slytherin bloodline, According to Eko, it's reasonable to assume that Tom holds Salazar Slytherin in high regard as one of the great dark wizards. He follows Salazar Slytherin's principle of killing muggles and half-blood muggles because of his immense admiration for him (41) .while the diary demonstrates his magical ability. Each reflects traits Tom displays as a child, such as a drive for dominance and a proclivity for collecting trophies (Rothman 208).

2.3 Conclusion

Tom Riddle is an antagonist figure who is also considered as a static character. The reason for considering Tom a static character is that he has remained a villain character from the beginning to the finish of the novel, as his deeds portrays. In his childhood, he kills his orphanage mate's rabbit, terrorizes his other orphanage mates, and steals their belongings. His malicious conduct continues even when he becomes a student at the school of magic and wizardry Hogwarts. He wreaks so much damage there that it is tough to catch him on the act. He persists in his evil deeds till he becomes an evil sorcerer. In addition to that, this chapter studies Tom's characterization by breaking his past into four parts: infancy, adulthood, Tom leaves Hogwarts, and Tom becomes Voldemort. According to the previous examination, Tom Marvolo Riddle has a disturbing charisma, and every move he performs has a detrimental effect on others.

Chapter Three: Psychoanalysis of Tom's Personality

3. Introduction

In the previous chapter, various indicators that change Tom Riddle into a terrible and a vile character are discovered, by exploring Tom Riddle's memories. The majority of these signs show that the character's past experiences influences him. Therefore, the researcher undertakes a Freudian psychoanalysis on Tom Riddle's characterization on the following pages. Based on Freud's oral stage theory, the current chapter seeks to investigate the antagonist's psyche by examining his early traumas and experiences. The following section attempts to study Tom's unconscious mind, as he hides his secrets there, as well as to comprehend his behaviors and their relationship with his unconscious mind. The last section seeks to analyze the conflicting desires of the Id, Ego, and Superego in regard to the antagonist being studied and discover which one of the structures of human psyche is influencing his behaviors.

3.1 Childhood Stage and its Effects on Tom Riddle

Tom's mother Merope Gaunt dies after giving birth to him and his father abandons her when she is still alive and pregnant with him. According to Duane and Sydney, early childhood experiences with parents have a great impact on the development of human personality (20-21). Tom spent his youth in an orphanage as a result of his circumstances. Tom became a strange and a scary boy as the story progresses. He enjoys upsetting his orphanage colleagues to the point where they become terrified of him, and he struggles to engage with others. Tom's actions and attitudes were caused by the lack of compassion that most children receive from their parents,

which in his case he does not even know them. It is apparent that the progress of his personality has a connection to his background when considering the state of his personal history.

The importance of a child's early interaction with a caregiver in the shaping of his or her personality cannot be overstated. It is dependent on his relationship with his caregiver. Any child, particularly a baby, requires attention and compassion from his caregiver. According to Freud, the oral stage is the first year of babyhood, during which a caregiver's presence is vital. During this time, the mother is responsible for nourishing the baby through breastfeeding. A bond is formed between the mother and her kid throughout this period. The child feels secure, at ease, and reliant on his mother (158).

Taking the above theory into account, Tom never spent time with either of his parents, and he feels empty inside. He also receives no affection from anyone. As a result, he reflects his negative experience by upsetting and frightening his orphanage companions in order to let go of how he feels when he was young and isolated, as his conversation with Professor Dumbledore at the orphanage shows "...I can make animals do what I want them to do, without training them. I can make bad things happen to people who annoy me. I can make them hurt if I want to'..." (HBP 349). Tom reflects his negative feelings of isolation and lack of affection towards people and animals. Furthermore, he is difficult to trust and has various trust problems, as it is evidenced by his refusal to join Professor Dumbledore to the shop when he recommends it

"Where do you buy spellbooks?" asked Tom

"In Diagon Alley," said Dumbledore. "I have your list of Books and school equipment with me. I can help you find Everything —" "You're coming with me?" asked Riddle,

Looking up. “Certainly, if you —”

“I don’t need you,” said Riddle. “I’m used to doing things

For myself, I go round London on my own all the time.” (HBP 353-354)

Furthermore, after he became the Dark Lord, he gathers his troops but never trusts any of them, instead taking advantage of them, as the following quote shows how professor Dumbledore indicates him and his followers:

As I Have already indicated, Tom undoubtedly felt no affection for any of Them. This group had a kind of dark glamour within the castle. They were A motley collection; a mixture of the weak seeking protection, the Ambitious seeking some shared glory, and the thuggish. Gravitating Towards a leader who could show them more refined forms of cruelty. (HBP 338)

His emotions reveal that he has never felt safe relying on others, even those who follows him, Tom has never felt or understands any sense of safety or security from his caregivers. He grows up feeling that he does not require anyone’s affection or protection.

3.2 Unconscious Mind of Tom Riddle

According to Freud, the unconscious mind has an impact on human personality and behavior because people have secrets they prefer to keep hidden in the unconscious mind. It serves as a repository for emotions, thoughts, sufferings, and memories. The majority of the unconscious contents are negative feelings, including pain, anxiety, and conflict (Eagleton 437).

Tom, on the other hand, has sad recollections of his father. Furthermore, hatred, according to Krech, has a connection with rage, and one of the indicators of hatred is the urge to murder or eliminate the cause of hatred (479). His dad is a muggle; a person who lacks magical abilities, making Tom a half-blood wizard rather than a pure blood one. Tom discovers the truth about his dad, but he maintains it to himself. Yet, angry and unable to erase or hide the facts about his muggle family, and afraid of people knowing this about his bloodline he plans to assassinate his dad and his paternal family. He murders them in order to keep the facts about himself hidden, including his family background and the truth that he is a muggle's son. Tom kills his father and his entire paternal family out of anger.

Tom became a man with rage issues and emotions of hatred against anything that has a connection to regular humans as a result of living alone and holding his secrets to himself. According to Eagleton, Sigmund Freud states that the unconscious mind influences the human mind since human personality is formed by experience (437). Tom's life has always been affected by his childhood, so he seeks to get rid of his muggle thoughts. For instance, when he is studying at Hogwarts, there is an event in which Tom opens the Chamber of Secrets and ends up needing a person to sacrifice; he chooses Myrtle Warren, a half-blood witch, as his victim and murders her (HBP 362); the fact that Tom murders a girl who is a half-blood the same as him. To achieve his purpose, he decides to murder that girl because she reminds him of his blood identity and the fact that he, too, is a half-blood. Tom just would not let his status go unnoticed, so he murders her. As to Freud, someone who is driven by his unconscious mind, which gets the unpleasant memories in the way of his goals, will act without comprehending the reason (Duane and Sydney 20 21). Tom's actions are impacted by his inability to ignore his history about his

origins. Tom's recollection is buried deep within his unconscious mind, and it is the root of his crimes.

Tom links his blood line with one of Hogwarts' iconic creators, Salazar Slytherin, while keeping his identity a secret. Salazar Slytherin is indeed a powerful wizard who helps in building Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. According to Yuniarto, he says that Salazar Slytherin allegedly departs Hogwarts because he disagrees with other founders who permitted wizards of muggle blood to study there. Salazar Slytherin believes that permitting wizard students with muggle blood would diminish the honor of pure-blood wizards. As a result, he despises muggles. Following the same source, it says that Salazar Slytherin's descendants marry their own brothers or sisters to retain their pure blood as wizards (41). Tom is thrilled because he can actually talk parseltongue; a language for communicating with serpents, the same as Salazar Slytherin, as this quote indicates: "How soon Tom discovered that the legendary founder of the School could converse to snakes ... His attitude of self-importance must have grown as a result of his newfound knowledge (HBP 360). Tom chose Slytherin as his relatives and rejects his birth family by shifting his name to Voldemort. Tom is his father's name, and he despises him, so he never uses it again. He saw himself as a pure-blood magician, and he portrays himself as a savior who distinguishes pure-bloods from half-bloods and regular humans; muggles. His actions demonstrate that he is still disturbed by his past and his uncooperative mind; he refuses his identity and wishes to forget it by transforming himself into a pure-blood sorcerer, that he is not.

Moreover, Tom's archrival, Harry Potter, is continuously under the attempt of getting murdered. Tom learns about Harry Potter due to the prophesy that says a boy will defeat him in the end, as this following quote evidences: "..... TOM marked you out as the one who would be most harmful to him and thereby, he managed to make you the one who is most deadly to him!"

(HBP 509). Knowing this, Tom becomes concerned and develops a scheme to defeat Harry. Another reason for Tom that makes him feel compelled to murder Harry would be that he reminds him of his bloodline; Harry, like Tom, is a half-blood wizard, and his actions are driven by his belief that the man who would defeat him is also a half-blood wizard. Tom feels scared and anxious about losing to someone who is like him. Harry, Tom believes that he is a barrier to him. According to Freud, a variety of conflicts and challenges can block people's progress toward their goals, and it is one of the reasons of anxiety (Brenner 98). Harry brought up Tom's flaws and pushes him to confront the reality that he is just a half-blood, which he could not ignore. As a result, his recollection of his family status resurfaced, and he realizes that the only way to erase it is to murder Harry Potter.

Headmaster Albus Dumbledore mentions in his memories of Tom's past that he is shown as a despicable character who sought power and imposes his will on others. However, he is only a human with flaws, the most significant of which being mortality. He desires immortality so that he might beat death, as Yuniarto states that, death for Tom indicates that there is no force or witchcraft that can return the dead back to life (37). Tom is frightened of death because he remembers his mother giving up on life and dying, despite the fact that she is a witch. Not only that, but his mother's death teaches him that wizardry and magicians, even those with strong magic abilities, may die. He is so anxious due to his weakness that he might die. His perspective of himself as a flawed individual drives him to overcome his flaws by breaking the rules of nature and utilizing a black forbidden magic to make him eternal. As in the previous analysis, young Tom inquires of Professor Slughron on how to make horcruxes. The clueless professor tells him:

“Well, you split your soul, you see,” said Slughorn, “and hide part of it in an object outside the body. Then, even if one’s body is attacked or destroyed, one cannot die, for part of the soul remains earthbound and undamaged. But of course, existence in such a form few would want it, Tom, very few. Death would be Preferable” (HBP 649)

Tom becomes cruel as a result of his decision to commit multiple murders in order to split his soul, and it does not matter to him since he desires to be immortal, even if it meant committing horrible crimes. His acts compel him to withdraw from society. Tom is still impacted by his past, particularly his mother's abandonment and death. He acquires an obsession with being immortal, and he never relies on others to help him achieve his objective. Psyche difficulties, Brenner says that Freud believes that psyche problems are related to past and childhood experiences, childhood experiences influences the formation of human personality and conduct (29-30). Tom's psychological problem is his obsession with immortality, despite the fact that he knows there is no one who can live forever. Nonetheless, he urges himself to do so.

3.2.1 The Dominance of Tom Riddle’s Id

The id is located in the unconscious mind, according to Freud. The id is a portion of the human personality with boss-like traits, and it is responsible for honoring and fulfilling its desires. The id operates in accordance with what he calls the pleasure principle. It functions to increase pleasure and avoid pain (Duane and Sydney 45). Given Tom’s situation and the truth that he never gets what he wants in the past, he has desires to fulfill by meeting his wants. Thus, Tom’s behavior is influenced by his id. As the story shows, all he desires is to be the strongest

wizard of all time. In other terms, it is possible to conclude that what he really desires is the ability to dominate everything. It's natural to fantasize about having the greatest powers. However, according to Yuniarto's thesis, there must be a limit to everything. Every desire must submit to the rules, both the rules of humans and the norms of nature (38). With Tom, things are different. He is unconcerned about everything, even human and natural rules, in his quest to obtain what he desires. He does not seem to care if his quest for the greatest powers results in the suffering and the death others. His only concern is with himself and his goals. It can be concluded from this that Tom's id takes control over his mind. His only thought is of the joy he would experience if he could obtain enormous power, and according to him, the greatest power in the world is the power that could make him immortal.

Freud also adds that the id is lawless, asocial, and amoral; therefore, it can lead us to self-destruction (Duane and Sydney 46). Tom Riddle's practice of killing muggles and half-blood muggles demonstrates that he disobeys both muggles' and wizards' laws. He does not care about how many distractions he has to make in order to satisfy his pleasures in killing muggles and half-blood Wizards. Considering the denouement of the novel, where Harry Potter, as the protagonist, wants to eliminate all of Tom's horcruxes to kill him, the beginning of Tom Riddle's destruction is demonstrated. It is in line with the statement above, that the id can lead us to self-destruction.

3.2.2 The Ego of Tom Riddle

Aside from the Id, which is one of the parts of a human psyche, there is also the ego, which is another component. The ego serves two rulers, according to Duane and Sydney, the id and reality, and it is constantly bargaining and striking agreements between their conflicting

demands. Furthermore, the ego and the id are never separated, it is continually aware of the id's wants and derives its strength and vitality from it. The ego is the Prime Minister, and it is his responsibility to meet the requirements of the Id. The ego, on the other hand, is aware of reality, thus, it decides when and how the id's instincts can be best satisfied. It chooses appropriate and socially acceptable times, places, and things to satisfy id impulses (46). Through Tom Riddle's behavior, who likes murdering people just to gratify his pleasures and his desires, the domination of the id in Tom's mind is demonstrated. Despite that there is the ego in his mind that functions to control the instinctual desires of the id, but his ego is not developed nor mature enough to overcome the domination of the id in his mind. Tom's crimes and misdeeds are the proof that the id has a great domination in his mind.

3.2.3 The Malfunctioning Superego of Tom Riddle

The superego, in addition to the ego, is the third component of the human psyche. According to Duane and Sydney, the superego, as the supreme evaluator of morality, is uncompromising, even brutal, in its never-ending quest for moral perfection. It's never going to stop. In terms of intensity, irrationality, and desire for compliance, it differs from the id. Its purpose is to completely eliminate the id desires for pleasure. It is the moral system that plays a part in moral behavior and exercises control and power over it. It is in the capacity of a judge to determine whether the action conducted is correct or incorrect (47).

As is the case with the ego in Tom's mind, the superego's dominance is weaker than that of the id. The moral principle carried by the superego enables a person to become conscious of society's principles. Tom's superego is severely malfunctioning, which is not surprising given his prior life nature. Following Yuniarto in his thesis, he states that in early childhood, a person's

superego is normally established by his parents or caregivers (40). Tom grows up in an orphanage with no one to guide him morally during his formative years. According to Duane and Sydney, Freud states that the superego is developed by the age of 5 or 6 and consists primarily of the parents' norms of conduct (47). As a result, Tom does not experience appropriate shame or fear of punishments when he engages in socially undesirable behavior due to the absence of his parents in his childhood. Tom is unworried regarding the standards and rules of the wizarding world, as proven by his deeds. He violates both muggles' and wizards' laws by murdering muggles and half-blood muggles. That is unimportant to him, the most important aspect is that he could be able to fulfill his goals.

As a result of this issue, Tom experiences worry and discomfort. He takes his acts to gratify his desires in order to alleviate his uneasiness and discomfort. For example, he murders his father as he is aware that his father abandons his mother and that he, also, is a muggle. He is enraged toward him and uneasy about his bloodline because he aspires to be a pure-blood magician. He is concerned that the fact about his blood identity would be discovered, particularly by the wizards who accompany him. To fulfill his objective, he links his reputation to that of the legendary sorcerer Salazar Slytherin as they both had the same skill; both can converse with serpents, and pretends to be as devout as him. The murder of Hepzibah Smith, the attempt to destroy Harry Potter, and the construction of the seven horcruxes are more evidence of Tom's actions that demonstrate he is motivated by the id. As a result, Tom's personality is likely influenced by his id, and every action he takes drives him to thrive to be a terrifying man and a horrible person, and he also engages in a slew of heinous acts in order to satisfy his urge and avoid emotions of uneasiness and discomfort.

4. Conclusion

According to the analysis above, Tom's characterization is influenced by his unconscious mind. The childhood memories, traumatic experiences, and psychological events of someone are all stored in the unconscious mind, in Tom's case, he uses his unconscious to hide his secret memories. The id resides in the unconscious mind. When considering Tom's past and the reality that he has never gotten what he needs as a child, his desires have grown larger and darker, and he determines to satisfy himself by achieving his goals, such as becoming the most potent wizard and achieving eternity. Aside from that, Tom's ego could not overcome the id's dominance, and for his superego, it is barely existing due to his childhood isolation and the lack of parental guidance. The id is the most influential element in Tom's personality, and every action he performs shapes him into a complex and a frightening individual.

Tom Riddle commits a slew of heinous acts in order to gratify his cravings and avoid anguish and pain. For example, he murders his father for being a muggle and for abandoning his mother. He is enraged with him and uneasy about his blood standing because he aspires to be a pure-blood sorcerer. To keep people from figuring out about him and to fulfill his wants, he links his bloodline with Salazar Slytherin, the legendary founder, because they both have the same skill; speaking to serpents, and claims lineage from him. In addition to these instances, there is the assassination of Hephzibah Smith, the plot to murder Harry Potter, and the creation of the dark forbidden magic known as the horcruxes. The id has a big influence on Tom Riddle's mind.

General Conclusion

In relation to the problem the researcher examines in the preceding chapter, it focuses on Tom's psychoanalysis-based characterization. The antagonist in the *Harry Potter* series is Tom Riddle. Yet, the case study of this dissertation is on the sixth book, *The Half Blood Prince*. Before his mother passes away, he is given the name Tom Riddle. In this work, the researcher focused on the impact of Tom's background on his character's growth. As a result, the researcher analyzed it using the Freudian psychoanalytic approach. The researcher comes to a number of findings. To begin with, Tom Riddle is classified as an antagonist. Due to his inhuman behaviors and heinous crimes, he has been labeled as such. For example, when he was young and residing at the orphanage, he killed his mate's pet after arguing with him, he learned to steal at a young age, and the orphanage children were his first victims since he took their possessions. Another case is when he was a student at Hogwarts, he unlocked the chamber of secrets in order to achieve a goal, and in order to do so, he needed to kill someone, thus he killed Myrtle Warren, a half-blood witch. His character is also categorized as static one. The reason for considering him as that, is due to his consistency on being a villain, dark character, from the beginning of the book till its end. His misdeeds continue to occur from his childhood to his transformation to the Dark Lord.

After determining the true nature of Tom's character, this probe sought to analyze his characterization. Therefore, the researcher breaks Tom's past into four sections: Tom's infancy, Tom's adulthood, Tom Riddle's departure from Hogwarts, and Tom Riddle's transformation into Lord Voldemort. According to this analysis, Tom has strange attitudes, and anything he does have a harmful influence on others. When he finished his years at the school of wizardry and

magic, he worked as a middleman at Borgin and Burkes, persuading customers to sell their possessions there. He was supposed to go to Hepzibah's residence and get her to sell her valuables to the store, but something went wrong. Tom murdered the woman when she revealed a family heirloom: a large golden locket that belonged to Salazar Slytherin and a cup that belonged to Hufflepuff. After stealing the mentioned items, and murdering Hepzibah, he faked the memory of the house-elf who lived with the woman, and planted a made up memory that makes the elf admit to a crime that has nothing to do with him. Tom Riddle has a negative characterization and it is evidenced and shown throughout this analysis.

In the last chapter, the researcher applies the Freudian psychoanalytic approach on the characterization of Tom Riddle. Tom's personality is influenced by his unconscious. In his case, he uses it to hide his secret recollection. The unconscious mind contains the id. Looking back at Tom's infancy and the fact that he lacked practically every important component that allows a person to grow up naturally. As a result of his horrific past life, his desires to please himself have grown larger and darker. Such as: his desire to become the most powerful wizard in the world, ruling over both the muggle and wizard worlds. He desired immortality, so he defied nature's laws and formed a dark forbidden magic known as Horcrux, that allows him to live forever. The Id is what controls Tom Riddle's actions and behavior. Despite that there is the ego in his mind that functions to control the instinctual desires of the id, but his ego is not developed nor mature enough to overcome the domination of the id in his mind. Tom's crimes and misdeeds are the proof that the id has a great domination in his mind. Talking about the third component of the human mind, Tom has never been with either of his parents, as a result his superego is malfunctioning and barely exists. Due to the early absence of his parents, Tom grew up lacking the essentials that any child requires to develop a nature, decent personality. And for that, it can

be concluded that his past experiences influenced his personality development. Tom Riddle is severely affected by his traumatic past life, his life events have a deep influence on the development of his evil characterization. Due to his traumas as a kid, and the isolation he lived and the ignorance from the people around him, Tom's personality was shaped to become purely evil.

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الملخص

التحليل النفسي هو نظرية يمكن استخدامها ليس فقط لشرح السلوك البشري، ولكن أيضًا لفحص الأعمال الأدبية. الغرض من هذا البحث هو تطبيق نهج التحليل النفسي الخاص بفرويد للتحقيق في شخصية توم مارفلوريدل ، الشرير في كتاب جي كي رولينج هاري بوتر والأمير الهجين. يركز هذا البحث على العلاقة بين نمو شخصية توم وأحداث طفولته الغريبة. الغرض من هذا البحث هو تحديد علاقة شخصية توم بما عايشه سابقا من خلال تطبيق منهج التحليل النفسي الفرويدي. تظهر نتائج هذه المذكرة أن شخصية توم شريرة وثابتة لا تتغير. بعد ذلك ، تم اكتشاف تطور تشخيصه من خلال تقسيم حياته إلى أربع مراحل: طفولة توم، مراهقة توم، توم ريدل يترك هوجورتس، توم ريدل يصبح فولد مورت. عاش توم صغره بدون والديه، لذلك طور إحساسًا بعدم الأمان بسبب عدم وجود رابط مبكر مع احد من والديه، ويمكن تكوين الرابط، وفقًا لفرويد، من خلال الحصول على الرعاية والحب من الوالدين و خاصة الام. يعكس توم حياته البائسة عن طريق إزعاج الناس من حوله. أيضا أحد مكونات عقل توم اللاواعي و هو ال"هو" الذي يتحكم في أفكاره وأفعاله. أثرت صدمات طفولته وعزلته على شخصيته وسلوكه ، ونشأ ليصبح رجلاً مربعاً وقاسياً يقطع أي حد ويفعل أي شيء ليحصل على ما يريد. سيفعل توم أي شيء لتلبية رغباته و غرائزه، سواء كان ذلك عن طريق القتل أو تحدي قواعد الطبيعة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التشخيص، نظرية التحليل النفسي، توم ريدل، صدمات الطفولة