

Moral Value and Characters' Sense of Responsibility in J. K. Rowling's *The Christmas Pig*

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ABSTRACT

*This study aimed to identify the moral value of responsibility along with the development of the characters' sense of responsibility in the novel entitled *The Christmas Pig* written by J. K. Rowling. This research was a literary criticism study with structuralism approach by paying attention on intrinsic elements of the story. The study used the concept of responsibility from Linda and Eyre (1993), which distinguished responsibility into four parts: responsibility to parents, responsibility to society, responsibility to self, and responsibility to others. The results of this study indicated that there were three kinds of moral values of responsibility portrayed, namely responsibility to parents, responsibility to society, and responsibility to self. Each of these moral values of responsibility was found in the main characters' and minor characters, namely Jack and Holly. Furthermore, the development of the characters' sense of responsibility was focused on Jack and Holly. Jack's development of the characters' sense of responsibility was portrayed through his action toward CP. Jack, who was initially being rude to CP, became a responsible child and took care of CP. Meanwhile, Holly was portrayed through her irresponsible attitude such as selfishness, disobedience, and impulsiveness, turned into a child who was responsible for society, her parents, and herself. Overall, this thesis provided a deeper understanding of the moral value conveyed in *The Christmas Pig* and the importance of responsibility as a fundamental aspect of human life.*

Keywords: *literary criticism, moral value of responsibility, structuralism*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, morals seem to fade away. People are busy preparing for their careers and enjoying life. They have little concern for social or moral issues. In society, morality is a benchmark, as it has a general basis that determines the everyday choices a person makes. Learning about moral values continues from time to time. As the representative of humans, literature is one of the works of art which contains moral values that can be learned.

Humans have considered the cultivation of positive morals as one of the main goals of literature (Gillespie, 2010).

As a human guide, learning about moral values can also be found in stories cited in the Qur'an (Fachrunnisa, 2018). Moral values in a literary work are not limited in numbers. The existential philosophers, Nietzsche, believes that values are relative and subjective (Castel, 1972). If every work of fiction contains and offers moral values, of course there are many types of moral messages conveyed (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). In the case of this study, the researcher would only focus on the moral value of responsibility.

In everyday life, we always come into contact with responsibilities, such as learning responsibilities, family responsibilities, or other kinds of responsibilities. Humans who have a sense of responsibility will be classified as individuals who have a high sense of honesty and concern. For children, in particular, learning about responsibility is important. Responsibility is not the result of maturity, but the cause of it, and a major responsibility of parents is to teach responsibility to their children (Linda & Eyre, 1993). Furthermore, responsibility is obedience, which later becomes morality for how our actions and attitudes affect others. Responsibility is formed along with individual growth and development. Responsibility comes from within the heart and one's own will to perform obligations. Therefore, this attitude should be taught and instilled from young age.

In analyzing moral values in a literary work, the researcher used a structuralism approach that focused on intrinsic elements that helped in finding values. In addition, the researcher also used the concept of moral values which focused on the responsibility emphasized by Linda and Eyre (1993) as children are a crucial stage for media teaching responsibility.

In 2021, J. K. Rowling published a novel entitled *The Christmas Pig* in the Great Britain. In addition to the Harry Potter series novels, J. K. Rowling wrote *The Christmas Pig*, an imaginative novel for children. The story of the novel was about the journey of a little man named Jack with his toys named Piggy. Jack, as the main character of the novel, lost his toys and entered the lost land to find Piggy. Lost land was a place in the world where lost things could be found. In the lost land, Jack started his journey and met with many toys that could speak and had their own characters.

There were several previous studies about moral values and structuralism approach, but it was still rare to find research about the novel since it was a new novel. However, at least one research was found about the object and nine other studies used the same approach and similar object. The first was a thesis from Al-Faqih (2021) who analyzed the hero's journey in *The Christmas Pig* Novel by using a psychological approach and Campbell's hero's journey. The other research which used the same approach was a thesis from Prasetya (2020), and other journals from Saputro (2013) and Nur (2017). Prasetya (2020) used the structuralism approach and Stanton's theory of structuralism to analyze the novel entitled *Money to Burn*. While Saputro (2013), analyzed a play from William Shakespeare entitled *Macbeth* and found out the intrinsic elements and moral values which were divided into positive and negative moral values. Nur (2017) who analyzed *James Joyce short stories* only focused on the intrinsic elements contained in the short story.

The next previous study discussed the same object, which were the theses from Fajar (2017) and a journal from Andari (2019), both analyzing moral value in the novels entitled *Rainbow Troops* and *Tarian Bumi* by using moral theory from Nurgiyantoro (2010).

The result showed that moral values were divided into human relationships with themselves, human relationships with others in the society, and human relationships with God. The other research was a journal from Utami et al. (2017), which analyzed moral values in Bennett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and focused on the moral value of the main character, and a journal from Roni et al. (2021), which analyzed the relationship between intrinsic elements and moral values in the film *Freedom Writers*.

Another previous study which had similar object came from Nasir, et. al. (2019) who analyzed the moral values in the movie entitled "*Coco*" using Linda & Eyre theory (1993). The results showed that there were nine types of moral values which consisted of 44 scenes from the movie *Coco*. The last previous study was a journal from Farahani (2021) who analyzed the moral values in the novel *The Adventure of Pinocchio*, and how these moral values shaped character building on children.

From the previous studies above, there were similarities and differences with this study. The similarity was about the subject and approach used. While the difference lied in the concept used for gathering the moral value. The researcher only focused on one moral value in the story, which was responsibility, by using the value of responsibility concept from Linda and Eyre (1993). In addition, from several previous studies described above, there was no research about moral values in J. K. Rowling's *The Christmas Pig*. Based on the explanation presented in the background of the study above, this study aimed to achieve the following objectives; the form of responsibility portrayed in J. K. Rowling's *The Christmas Pig*, and the development of the characters' sense of responsibility.

This study was expected to contribute to the moral value of responsibility regarding the analysis in J. K. Rowling's novel *The Christmas Pig*. On the other hand, it would provide a detailed understanding of what moral values of responsibility were as depicted in the novel through its intrinsic elements and where we could see the application of these moral values in our daily lives. Also, a moral perspective could offer readers many critical questions that could lead them to explore literature's moral dimensions.

To avoid irrelevant issues, the scope of the study then narrowed to the novel *The Christmas Pig*. In this case, this study was limited to finding moral values by using a structuralism approach and focused on characters that developed a sense of responsibility. This study used literature on moral values as a source, and analyzed how the intrinsic elements of literary works could support these moral values.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study was a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research was an approach that allowed researchers to examine in detail the social and organizational characteristics as well as individual behavior and their meaning by relying on primary data collection, through observation and in-depth interviews (Quartaroli & Lapan, 2012). Moreover, the author used a qualitative approach to analyze the moral values through the intrinsic elements. Meanwhile, there were no specific theories used, as there were no main theories of moral values. The researcher used the concept of responsibility that related with the data found in the novel.

The data source was a printed novel entitled *The Christmas Pig* written by J. K. Rowling. The novel consisted of 218 pages with 58 chapters which was first published in the Great Britain in 2021 by Hodder & Stoughton publisher. The data of the research were words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and conversations included in the novel.

In order to analyze the data, the researcher used several steps of data collection. The first step was reading the novel and paying attention on the story and the meaning the author wanted to convey. The second step was rereading the novel and highlighting key parts that were relevant to the research. The third was taking notes by underlining the data related to the research topic. Fourth, the researcher analyzed the data from the novel by using the concept which was suitable to support the data. Finally, the researcher described the data into several parts to answer the research problems and provided relevant conclusions.

The data analysis was done through identifying the data found after the reading process was finished. Analyzing, interpreting, and elaborating the data which were related to moral values were also done in the next stages of data analysis. Then, analyzing the characters that developed the responsibility was also accomplished. As the last steps of data analysis, classifying the data and drawing a conclusion were perpetrated.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The responsibilities discussed in this sub point focused on responsibility to parents, responsibility to society, and responsibility to self. The concept used was the value of responsibility from Linda and Eyre (1993) which divided every responsibility into three sub points. The depiction of responsibility was supported by intrinsic elements consisting of character characterization, plot, setting, and theme. To begin with, the theme in *The Christmas Pig* was about caring for and cherishing what we have. When something is valuable, then the responsibility for it correspondingly rises.

The Form of Responsibility

Responsibility to Parents

Responsibility to parents dealt with responsibility for children, which was divided into three, namely responsibility for obedience, responsibility for things, and responsibility for work (Linda & Eyre, 1993). However, in this novel, the researcher only found two kinds of it, they were responsibility for obedience and responsibility for things.

Responsibility for Obedience

The first lesson about responsibility began with responsibility for obedience. The obedience that Linda and Eyre (1993) meant was the responsibility of the child to cover their behavior in the family laws. The first character to demonstrate responsibility for obedience was Jack. Throughout the novel, Jack was characterized as a soft-hearted and caring child who was deeply connected to his family. The responsibility for obedience was explained in the exposition plot of the story; specifically described the introduction of Jack and his family. Jack always did everything his mother asked him to do, such as when his mom asked him to move in to other place.

Although at first he did not agree to move to other place, because he did not want to be separated from his friends at school, like Freddie, and also because Jack was comfortable living in his house. Yet, in the end he took his mom's advice. The quotes below showed that Jack has finally agreed to move in to other place with his mom and left his old school and friends.

Datum 1

'A few weeks after Mum had told Jack about the new house, Jack said goodbye to his teacher and Freddie. The next day the removal men came and took away everything that made the old house look like home and Mum drove Jack and DP a hundred miles in their car.' (Rowling, 2021, p. 15)

The quotes above illustrated how Jack and his mother left their old home and moved to a new one. After moving, Jack still communicated with his father who worked abroad and their relationship was still very close. Jack liked his new home which was surprisingly nice. There he could frequently meet grandpa, grandma, and Toby, the dog.

Responsibility for Things

Responsibility for things dealing with how the children had the sense of ownership of their things (Linda & Eyre, 1993). When a child had a sense of responsibility for his things, he would take care of it. The first subject Jack learned to be responsible for was his first toy, a piggy doll named Dur Pig (DP). His mother gave the doll to baby Jack and always accompanied Jack. Since childhood, Jack liked to engage DP in an adventure by hiding it. He liked to hide DP in a place that only he knew. But Jack never lost DP. For Jack, DP was not just a doll, but a real friend. When Jack was four years old, he accidentally buried DP in the beach sand and forgot it which was shown in the quotes below. He was so panicked that he didn't want to go home before DP was found.

Datum 2

"The very worst that ever happened to DP was when Jack was four, and lost him at the beach. Dad had already packed up the towels and Mum was helping Jack back into his sweatshirt when Jack suddenly remembered burying DP somewhere, though he couldn't quite remember where. They searched until the sun was setting and the beach was almost empty, and Dad got really cross, and Jack wailed and sobbed, but Mum kept telling him not to give up hope, and digging all round with her hands. Then, just as Dad was saying they'd have to leave without DP, Jack dug his bare foot into the sand and his toes hit something squashy Jack pulled DP out, sobbing with happiness, and Dad said that DP was never to come to the beach again, which Jack thought very unfair, because DP loved sand. Which was why Jack had buried him in the first place." (Rowling, 2021, p. 10-11)

As in the quotes below, Jack, who at that time was only four years old, had learned to be responsible for his things. He had a sense of "ownership" for the things that belonged to him, because he loved the things. Jack put DP in any place but he always returned the DP to its place. Because of that, when CP disappeared Jack panicked and looked for him. This was what Linda and Eyre (1993) meant about children being responsible for their things.

Responsibility to Society

The responsibility for society emphasized by Linda and Eyre (1993) aims to make children feel responsible to the surrounding community for their actions, talents or attitudes, which then makes this responsibility for society. Responsibility to society is divided into three; responsibility for action, responsibility for talents and gifts, and responsibility for peaceful and attitude.

Responsibility for Action

Responsibility to society for actions was exemplified by the character Jack and Holly. Children would become responsible to themselves only as they love and fear

themselves - fear their power to hurt others and fear missing their opportunities and potential (Linda & Eyre, 1993). As described in the characters and characterization of Holly, she was a child who was angry and selfish in Jack's family. Holly misbehaved with everyone in the house, because she did not like being there – more precisely, she did not like her father's marriage with Jack's mother. It was Holly who made Jack finally go to the Land of the Lost to find DP.

For her behavior towards Jack, Holly had to apologize for what she had done to make her feel enough responsibility for her actions. After Jack returned from the Land of the Lost, Holly apologized and deeply regretted what she did to Jack in the past. The quotes below described Holly who guiltily apologized to Jack after Jack returned from the Land of the Lost.

Datum 3

'I believe you were in the Land of the Lost,' said Holly in a hoarse voice. 'I do Jack. And I'm glad you saw DP and that he's happy. And I'm sorry – so, so sorry – I threw him out of the window.' (Rowling, 2021, p. 207)

Holly managed to let her ego down to apologize to Jack and admit her mistake. She was brave enough to take responsibility for her actions toward Jack. And after that night, Holly changed into a good girl who loved Jack like a step sister, and had a good attitude towards Jack's entire family.

Responsibility for Talents and Gifts

Holly was characterized as a very talented child. She was described as a gymnastic athlete who often appeared on television. She had a tall body with long black hair. She was also described as being older than Jack because she became Jack's upperclassman. Holly had many fans at the school because she often won competitions and appeared on television. Holly as a gymnastic athlete had to do exercises very hard for the match. She would be very sad if she lost. Holly was under pressure from her mother, Nathalia, who wanted Holly to continue winning games as shown in the quotes below. She could not accept to lose and wanted herself to be appreciated by many people. Even when his father remarried, Jack and his mother were not allowed to watch Holly exercise, and they were only allowed to ask questions about her games.

Datum 4

'..Holly told Jack how she had to win and keep winning. Even getting second place wasn't good enough. She couldn't afford to lose, if she was get to the Olympics.' (Rowling, 2021, p. 20)

This pressure made Holly grow into a selfish and ambitious child. She only cared about herself and her Olympics and did not care about the surroundings. Holly felt that she was the most important person and should come first in the house. She would not budge on Jack, or the rest of the family. She did not seem as happy as a child of her age who could play happily, while she just trained all day. Holly was given big responsibility for her Olympics.

Responsibility for Peaceful and Attitude

One of the things that must be done in living in society was to create peace, maintained an attitude, and not make noise (Linda & Eyre, 1993). Responsibility for

peaceful in this case focused on talking about Holly making noise over her society. Holly stayed a while in Jack's house, closed to Grandpa's and Grandma's. When both their parents worked, it was their grandparents who cared for Jack and Holly. They all tried to keep Holly's feelings in check so she did not get angry. But it was very difficult to know her mood.

Datum 5

'Jack tried his best not to annoy Holly when she came to spend the weekend, but it was hard to know what would set her off. When Jack had a cold, she shouted at him for sniffing during her favorite TV programme...' (Rowling, 2021, p. 27)

The quotes show how Jack tries not to bother Holly so she does not get mad. Jack always succumbs to it. Holly takes her anger out on Jack, as Jack is the only child in the house. Holly never wants to apologize to Jack until one day Jack disappears from the room when Holly throws DP away.

Responsibility to Self

After being responsible to parents, and to society, next was responsibility to self. Responsibility to self was the most important responsibility, because everything started from us. If we could be responsible with ourselves, it would be easy to be responsible to our parents or the things around us. Linda and Eyre (1993) divided responsibility to self into three namely responsibility for choices, for characters, and for potential. But in this novel, the researcher only found two kinds of it, they were responsibility for choices, and responsibility for characters.

Responsibility for Choices

In life, children must learn to make big choices, whether it was a choice to choose a friend, what they decided to experiment with, whom they looked and idolized, or other choices (Linda & Eyre, 1993). Jack made the big choice of his life to go to the Land of the Lost looking for DP. The land of Lost Things was a magical realm where the *'Things'* that were lost in the real world were sent to wait till they were either found or forgotten forever. The names of the cities were also sorted based on how things up there disappeared, such as Mislaid, Disposable; Bother It's-Gone, and The Wastes of the Unlamented, The City of Missed, and The Island of Beloved. When entering the Land of the Lost, all inanimate objects would live and can speak, but that place was not for humans.

Datum 6

"I've got to rescue DP," Jack said at once "How do I get to this Land of the Lost?"

"You can't or at least not alone," said the Christmas Pig. "You're human, and it's a land of Things. That's how it usually works, anyway But Christmas Eve is a night for miracles and lost causes. If you love DP enough to risk your life, then I'm ready to take you with me into the Land of the Lost, and we'll see whether we can bring him home again.

"I do love him enough," said Jack at once. "I love him enough for anything." (Rowling, 2021, p. 45)

In choosing to save DP, Jack has put his life in danger. He considered the consequences if he entered the Land of the Lost, was caught by the guards or eaten by The Loser. Jack only had time on Christmas Eve before Christmas arrived, and when Christmas arrived, he would not be able to return to the human world. But with his efforts and courage, Jack was finally able to defeat The Loser and returned to the world safely with CP.

Ultimately, being responsible for choices required self-awareness, a willingness to learn and develop, and the courage to accept the results of our choices.

Responsibility for Character

As stated in Linda & Eyre (1993), children developed their character when they realized that they had a responsibility towards it. In the novel, Jack was characterized as a compassionate, courageous, persistent, and kind hearted protagonist child. As a kind hearted boy, Jack liked to help those around him. This is the form of Jack's responsibility towards his character. Like when Jack met a toy, a blue bun that was very dirty because its owner had thrown it in the mud.

Datum 7

"Perhaps you'll be found by somebody else." Jack told the blue bunny Through the swirling snow he could see patches of darkness where no stars shone, which he was sure were openings onto the Land of the Living

'No, I won't, sighed Blue Bunny. My body's still in the garden, covered in mud, barely visible. The family's gone away for Christmas. There's nobody to find me now. I belong to the Loser, but Broken Angel and I have agreed to face the end together, and that's some comfort.

Jack felt very sorry and wished he could take the little blue bunny home to his own bedroom, but he were starting to learn the laws of the Land of the Lost and was sure this wouldn't be allowed". (Rowling, 2021, p. 120-121)

The quotes showed that Jack was not only courageous and soft-hearted child, but also characterized as a kind and compassionate child. Jack really wanted to help the Blue Bunny toy but he could not do it. Jack did not think Blue Bunny was an ugly toy, and he believed that his Blue Bun would definitely be found by someone. Jack's willingness to put others first and showed compassion towards those in need highlighted his positive character traits and made him a likable and relatable protagonist character. Children could do remarkably mature things when we took the time to help them understand how much their actions affected others, and how important it was for them to be responsible to themselves for their own character (Linda & Eyre, 1994).

The Development of the Character's Sense of Responsibility

The character development of responsibility involved the growth and maturation of an individual's ability to be accountable for their actions, choices, and obligations. It encompassed taking ownership, fulfilling commitments, and recognizing the consequences of one's behavior. The characters that brought the characterization of development were Jack and Holly. The character's sense of development of responsibility was explained by flow, namely exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Jack was the main character of this story because he had an ideal role and he followed the rules of the story. Jack was described as a seven years old child, because when the journey began, he started elementary school. His parents divorced when he started school. The character development of responsibility from Jack was portrayed through his action toward CP. CP was a replacement doll Holly bought her because DP was missing and thrown out the car window.

At the first, Jack had no affection for CP. This was proven when he hit CP and pulled his ear until it almost fell off. Jack's feelings for CP were only as *friend to friend*, only had empathy and sympathy as a friend, not like Jack's feelings for DP, who felt he had to be

responsible for what happened to DP. So that through the journey in the Land of the Lost, a growing sense of affection for CP.

The beginning of the story started when Jack was just starting his journey with CP, he repeatedly told CP that he and DP looked nothing alike. Even when CP said they were made in the same toy shop and DP is his twin, Jack did not believe it. As in the quotes, at the beginning of Jack's journey, he often fussed over small things with CP. Jack did not know yet that actually what DP felt was also felt by CP.

Datum 8

"Oh, don't worry about that," said Jack. "You don't look anything like DP. He's a different colour. His eyes have fallen out and he's got buttons instead. His cars are wonky and he smells better."

Their wicker donkey creaked and swayed. The battery whimpered as she slid sideways off her pony yet again and the shoelaces gripped her even more tightly

"What d'you mean, he smells better??" asked the Christmas Pig.

"I don't know he smells like DP, that's all." And how do I smell?" asked the Christmas Pig.

"Of toy shop and carpet," said Jack "It's a nothing-smell."

"Thanks very much", said the Christmas Pig. (Rowling, 2021. p. 71)

Nothing could ever replace DP for Jack. CP had a distinct whiff of his journey with Jack. It was faded and one eye had been removed and Jack's mother had it sewn up. DP was so special for Jack and could not be replaced by other toys, including CP. Jack's motivation for going to the Land of the Lost at that time was only to find DP. Jack did not care about anything else, including CP. He was selfish and even wanted to go alone without CP.

Jack and CP went through various obstacles together. They passed through dangerous places in the Land of the Lost, and tried to survive from the loss adjusters. But fortunately, CP was a clever toy. He had many strategies to get through these cities and even saves Jack many times. From that, Jack wanted to have a special nickname for CP as in quotes below.

Datum 9

"The Christmas Pig", said Jack. It's too long. I wouldn't have called you that if I'd kept you. It isn't an everyday name.

"What would you have called me, then?" asked the Christmas Pig.

Jack thought for a while.

Maybe "CP", he said. "Which stands for "Christmas Pig" "CP" said the Christmas Pig. 'I like that.'

(Rowling, 2021, p. 131)

Just like DP, now CP also got a special name from Jack as explained in the datum. This name was used by Jack so he could call The Christmas Pig briefly like when he called DP. Here was the rising action introduced. CP was no longer an ordinary doll for Jack. They have gone through the hurdles that made CP smell like DP.

After passing through various cities in the Land of the Lost, Jack found DP in the Island of his beloved. The Island of the Beloved was on an island separated from the Land of the Lost. Items in The Island of the Beloved had a strong attachment to their owner, so they were loved even when they were gone. Jack thought his journey was over because he had reached his destination.

Jack wanted to thank CP for helping him, but unfortunately, he could not find CP there. The climax came up when Jack finally understood that CP had actually sacrificed for him all this time. As long as his discussion with DP, Jack realized that at this point meeting

DP was not exactly what he wanted. Jack could not take the two toys away, and had to choose between them. Finally, along with DP, Jack returned to The Loser's place to save The Christmas Pig or CP as described in.

Datum 10

All along. Jack had thought that if only he found DP, he'd be happy again, but he didn't feel happy at all. Now, when it was too late, he realized he'd come to love CP-not instead of DP, but quite separately for his brave and good self. In that moment, Jack truly understood what it felt like to be Alivened, because he understood what he was meant to do.

'DP... I've got to rescue CP. (Rowling, 2021, p. 179)

Considering that all this time CP could also feel what DP was feeling, Jack finally decided to leave DP on the Island of Beloved. DP admitted that he was very comfortable on this island, because he would forever feel loved by Jack. He now realized that he has fulfilled his responsibility to DP or his beloved Piggy toy before, which was to take very good care of the toy. DP was in the most beautiful place in the Land of the Lost. Now, Jack's responsibility was for CP, his best friend, who has accompanied him on his journey so far.

The falling action happen when Jack went to The Loser's hideout to save CP. This was the bravest choice taken by Jack. He would continue to feel guilty if he did not save CP. Because he had done things that hurt CP's heart while they were on the journey.

Datum 11

"And what," said the Loser, moving closer, his gigantic head bigger than Jack's entire body, his searchlight eyes so bright that Jack could barely look at him, makes a filthy, cheap pig worth loving?" He's the best and bravest pig in the world, that's what.' said Jack fiercely.

You-you love me?' whispered the Christmas Pig

Jack gripped his trotter more tightly than ever as he said, 'Yes, I do!" (Rowling, 2021, p. 199).

Through a long journey, finally Jack's affection for CP emerged. There was a sacrifice Jack made to save CP in return. At the time, Jack was sure that he would return home with CP safely. Jack has always believed that there was always hope and he never stopped hoping. Jack then happily accepted CP's presence in his life.

Not long after, Jack felt his body fall and he returned to his house. His size was normal and he was right under the Christmas tree. His Mum and Dad were happy to see Jack again because they thought Jack had gone to the main road looking for DP. Then, Jack told all his experiences in the Land of the Lost with CP, his new toy, to his Mum and Dad. That night, Jack slept wakeless with CP by his side. This was considered as a resolution of Jack's sense of development journey towards CP. CP was not a new doll anymore.

Datum 12

Jack lay cuddled up in bed breathing in CP's smell, which was of canal water and smoke, with a tiny trace of Mum's perfume. He'd have to go in the washing machine soon, but Jack knew he'd eventually come to smell of home, and of the warm cave under Jack's blankets.

"Goodnight, CP," whispered Jack. 'Merry Christmas. Exhausted from his adventures, Jack fell asleep almost at once. (Rowling, 2021, p. 209)

Now, The Christmas Pig was no longer just a replacement toy, but Jack's best friend who would replace DP to accompany Jack on his journey. Jack's sacrifice on CP paid off in full and Jack was happy with his choice.

The other character was an upperclassman who became Jack's step sister, named Holly. Her father married Jack's mother. Holly was characterized as a very talented child. She was described as a gymnastic athlete who often appeared on television. She had a tall body with long black hair. She was also described as being older than Jack because she became Jack's upperclassman. Holly had many fans at the school. Holly's characterization in the novel *The Christmas Pig* portrayed a child who was irresponsible for her action through selfishness, disobedience, and impulsivity the child became responsible for her society, to her parents, and herself.

The changes in Holly's character began when her father married Jack's mother. Holly, who could not accept this, took out his hatred on Jack, his mother, and Jack's family. Holly was a child who excelled in gymnastic competitions but was under pressure from her mother to always won in competitions. Parental pressure was the psychological stress that parents frequently imposed on their children, and it was frequently connected to matters such as academic achievement, cultural and social expectations, and other matters (Miller, 2017). Parental pressure resulted in the mental and emotional growth of children. As with Holly, she would become temperamental if she lost a race and got angry at the people around her like in quotes below.

Datum 13

"When Holly was in a good mood, she'd play video games with Jack, and football in the back garden. At other times especially if she'd lost Competition-she could be really horrible. Once, she called him a stupid baby when she saw him cuddling DP. Jack felt ashamed, and after that, he hid DP whenever Holly was coming to stay."

"From then on, Holly spent alternate weekends at their house. Jack never knew whether she was going to be kind Holly or mean Holly. He and Mum were never allowed to watch Holly do her gymnastics. They were barely allowed to ask her how competitions went" (Rowling, 2021, p. 27)

As seen in quotes above Holly took out her disappointment on Jack and the whole house when she lost the race. When it was the weekend and Holly went to Jack's house, she did whatever she pleased, disrespecting Judy, Grandpa or Grandma. She often made fun of Jack and his favorite toy, DP. Jack tried to understand Holly's behavior. At the time, he thought that Holly was a teenager who experienced significant emotional growth.

Everyone in Jack's house was also trying to understand Holly. Grandpa and Grandma never scolded Holly when she did something wrong, like when she broke Jack's favorite tissue paper angel.

Datum 14

"Holly could hardly refuse, seeing as it was her fault the angel had been eaten, but Jack could tell she really didn't want to go. She sat scowling on the sofa and texting her friends. When Jack went upstairs to put on his coat, he sneaked DP into his pocket. He felt the need for comfort just now." (Rowling, 2021, p. 31)

Here was the rising action introduced. As a form of her responsibility, Grandpa invited Holly and Jack to go to a toy store to replace Jack's toys that he broke. Instead of apologizing, Holly played on her cell phone and seemed unhappy to go with Jack to buy a new angel. She also thought that the angel from the tissue was ugly and made no sense.

After from the toy store, Holly did something very fatal. This is the climax occurred. Due to his annoyance with Jack, he throws DP out the car window and unfortunately DP disappears. Jack screamed and cried loudly as seen in the quotes of the story.

*Datum 15**"Jack yelled so loudly that Grandpa swerved dangerously"**"She threw DP out of the window bellowed Jack. She threw DP out of the window!" (Rowling, 2021, p. 36)*

Holly threw Jack's beloved doll onto the highway and did not think about the risks of what she did. She knew how important the doll was to Jack, until finally Jack got angry and cried. Holly had never seen Jack looked so angry, she had to apologize.

While in Wastes of Unlamented in the Land of the Lost, Jack met the bad character of Holly who disappeared. The Wastes of the Unlamented was the city that was a place for items that were not suitable for storage or were intentionally removed. There, Jack met the Bully Boss, who revealed Holly's negative feelings that have made her hate Jack and his family.

*Datum 16**Why does she need you?' asked Jack**Because, stupid,' said Bullyboss, I make her feel better. Her mum wants her to get to the Olympics.**Trouble is, Holly doesn't like gymnastics any more. She wants to do music instead. She thinks her dad might understand, but he's been stolen by her new stepbrother. Well, I make that stepbrother pay, see? He's got everything, he has a nice mum. and Holly's dad, and nobody making him win medals and telling him off if he doesn't... He deserves punishing... that's why I threw his stupid toy pig out of the car window..." (Rowling, 2021, p. 124)*

As in the quotes, the falling action happened when Holly's missing character, Boss Bully, said everything that had caused Holly to be angry all along. Holly actually liked gymnastics over music. She also actually hated Jack because Jack was considered to steal his father, because Holly's father was the only person who understood Holly. Jack was also loved by her mother, which Holly did not feel before, so Holly thought Jack should be punished. But in the end, Holly realized that her feelings and prejudice towards Jack were wrong.

After the incident where Holly threw out DP, she realized that what she had done to Jack was wrong and she had to apologize to Jack and change her behavior towards Jack and his family. Holly promised to never bully, or misbehaved over Jack again. The quotes below showed resolution of the character sense development of Holly. Holly believed that Jack has gone through a journey in the Land of the Lost. After that Holly had a happy Christmas with Jack, Judy, Brendan, Grandpa, and Grandma. She has also accepted Jack as her stepbrother and Judy as her stepmother.

*Datum17**"I believe you were in the Land of the Lost,' said Holly in a horse voice.' I do, Jack. And I'm glad you saw DP and that he's happy And I'm Sorry so, so sorry-I threw him out of the car window'" (Rowling, 2021, p. 207)*

Jack's character sense development of responsibility was demonstrated by his attitude towards The Christmas Pig. Jack, who at first did not like CP, often slammed CP, in the end he was responsible because CP was a part of his life. As a form of his responsibility, Jack saved CP from the Loser. While Holly, the character's sense of development was shown by her character towards Jack. Holly, who initially had a bad attitude, finally found her identity and became a good child.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data of this research and finding out the answers of the two questions followed, there were two conclusions drawn from this research. First, from the four responsibilities, responsibility found in the novel was responsibility to parents, responsibility to society, and responsibility to self. The responsibility was described by the characters which was analyzed through intrinsic elements.

The second was the character's development related to sense of responsibility that was portrayed in the novel. In answering this problem, the researcher focused on two characters, namely Jack and Holly. Jack was the main character of the story which was characterized as a soft-hearted and caring child. The character development of responsibility from Jack was portrayed through his action toward CP. Jack, who initially liked to be rude to CP, became a responsible child and took care of CP. The next character was Holly. Holly portrayed a child who was irresponsible for her actions through selfishness, disobedience, and impulsivity the child became responsible for her society, to her parents, and herself.

For the suggestion, based on the results and conclusion obtained from this study, it was possible to examine other moral values in this novel. On the other hand, the research about intrinsic elements would make it easier for other researchers if they wanted to research using other theories or approaches. J.K. Rowling's *The Christmas Pig* was an interesting fantasy novel to read. Aside from this topic, there were several different topics that could be examined to bring more understanding regarding the novel's various aspects. For example, the topic of archetypal elements which focused on persona and shadow and also about imagery in the novel.

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