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Bakalářská práce

**J. R. R. Tolkien's Fantasy Masterpieces –
A comparative analysis of books and Peter
Jackson's movie adaptations**
Petr Beneš

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Petr Beneš

Vedoucí práce:

PhDr. Ivona Mišterová, PhD.

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Fakulta filozofická Západočeské univerzity v Plzni

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracoval samostatně a použil jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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Poděkování

Na tomto místě bych rád poděkoval paní PhDr. Ivoně Mišterové, Ph.D. za odborné rady a pomoc při zpracování bakalářské práce.

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1. Introduction

J. R. R. Tolkien's masterpieces, which he had been working on almost his whole life, have completely changed and established norms of the modern way of fantasy literature. Many artists used his works as an inspiration and not only in literature, but his lifework had also reached borders of movie production, computer games or even music.

Some of his followers decided to move Tolkien's work to a whole new level – they decided to capture a movie based on the fictional world of Middle-Earth.¹ And that is the part I would like to focus on in my work, specially the comparison of released movies and Tolkien's books.

The most successful and famous of the directors who accepted the challenge and transformed Tolkien's masterpiece into the movie is a New Zealander, Peter Jackson. Since 2001 he has begun releasing *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, which happened to be very successful, and eleven years later he decided to complete his work by adding *The Hobbit* movie, also divided into three parts.

Even though the story based on Tolkien's books has shown up to be more or less changed in some parts of Jackson's movies, the main story line remained accurate. For example, there were some important events mentioned in the book, but they did not appear in the movie. On the other hand, Jackson managed to add some things, which were not even originally in the book. I suppose that some of those parts were just pulled out from *The Unfinished tales* by Tolkien, later completed by his son Christopher.

¹ Middle-Earth also has less common name Arda. The word Arda is linguistically related to the Germanic word of Earth. So technically the plot of Tolkien's books takes place on our Earth, very long time ago.

In theoretical part of my bachelor work, I will focus on description of basic concept of fantasy literature, basic concept of film, film history and biography of J. R. R. Tolkien. In practical part I will work up detailed comparative analysis between Tolkien's books (*The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy) and Peter Jackson's movies. The analysis will be done based on the extended versions of the movies. For better orientation and understanding during reading my bachelor paper, enclosed will be provided a list of key words (names of characters and places) on the final pages of my bachelor paper.

2. Fantasy literature – basic characteristics

Fantasy literature is the part of genre fiction and has the richest and longest history of all genre fiction forms. It might be because of the fact, that fantasy is something like an ancestor, which other fiction forms happened to come from. In general, fantasy is based on actual events or characters placed into an unreal world where unexpected and impossible things happen.

Despite the fact that fantasy literature becomes more and more popular throughout past few centuries, its origins are rooted deeply in history. The very first literary works of fantasy were e. g. *Homer's Odyssey*, *The Epic of Gilgamesh* or *The Book of a Thousand Nights and Night*. With time the number of fantasy works begun to grow. Plenty of creations were written throughout centuries, some of them popular, some less, but most of the well-known pieces did not originate until the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In the late 19th, an English writer Lewis Carroll created one of the most popular children books called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. This book, originally written for daughter of Carroll's friend suddenly became very popular by children all over the world. It also established new rules, when the fantasy became to be notable as the only form of literature vacillating between the both adult and children's fiction.

Although Carroll's contribution was well-received and popular, the most influential and well-known piece of fantasy work is probably *J. R. R. Tolkien's* publication of *The Hobbit* in 1937 and its sequel *The Lord of the Rings*, written between 1954 and 1955. The Tolkien's creations belong to the subgenre called high fiction. It is a special form of fiction, where the authors create their own fictional world, rather than planting the story into our real world. Tolkien's influence managed to last to the present and many authors were inspired by his fictional world of Middle-Earth. The Tolkien's influence is particular in some of the modern books. In 2009, German horror and fantasy writer Markus Heitz published his first part of

the five-book saga *The Dwarves*, which took a great ovation, mainly by Tolkien's fans. Another modern fantasy writer inspired by the great master Tolkien is an American native G. R. R. Martin and his books called *The Songs of Ice and Fire*.

However, genre fiction always has had second-place status in the realm of literature, but on the other hand it does not show any signs of losing its popularity, I would even say that presently the audience seeks more and more for new creations of this genre and its popularity happens to grow.

3. Characteristic of film

3.1. Film – basic concept

Film became one of the most important types of art of the 20th century. The film is also called cinematography or motion picture. Even though it is rather young discipline with its origins in 1895, it quickly became part of our ordinary lives. Together with other disciplines, such as television, internet, radio or press the film belongs to the tools of communication. The film can be also related to the scenic art, altogether with television and theatre. The film can be divided into many genres, categorized into separate sections based on the common features of those films. The first genres were drama, tragedy and comedy, however there is a great number of them currently.

The film can also be divided based on the way it is perceived. The discipline focusing on the film from this aspect is called film theory. Film theory is a compilation of frames released over a time to help us better understand the particular way of how the films are made and received. In the beginning, film theorists primarily focused on the aspect of understanding the ways how the cinema differed from the other arts. The one of first film theorists was an Italian theorist Ricciotto Canudo, who considered film as a form of art, because film does not only record reality, but also the way how the spectator is influenced and how he reacts on events he sees. However, it is not theory based only on itself, but its concept also trespasses into other disciplines, such a philosophy, art theory, cultural theory, literary theory, psychology, linguistics, economics, social and political science. Also, we can distinguish several groups, depending on the aspect from which view the film is considered. To those groups belongs e. g. Auteur theory, Apparatus theory, Psychoanalytical film theory, Formalist film theory and so on.

3.2. Film history

Films managed to become a basic part of our lives. Its popularity and influence are undoubted. The film industry makes over billions of dollars every year and many professions and aspects of daily life depend on it. Although film is very prosperous and favorite kind of entertainment, it was not presumed to have a great future in the beginning. When the first movie was created, it was a great innovation, but honestly, people did not think, that film deserves a big attention. It was only meant as a new kind of amusement that should not last long and should be forgotten in few years. However, it did not happen and film started its journey to glory.

The first movie shot was created in 1895, presented in Paris by Lumière brothers. They managed to amaze the whole audience with their short frame shot of arriving train. But it was not film as we know today. The first shots were usually only about one minute long, colorless and silent, accompanied with music. Also there did not used to be a specific storyline, first films were mainly focused on daily events of lives of working people. This was the part of the silent period, which lasted till 1930. With growing popularity the film norms started to change. From one minute long snapshots started to become longer movies, not based only on one but compounded from several frames. The first person who decided to create a movie with a specific storyline was Georges Méliès with his movies *A Trip to Moon* and *The Impossible Voyager*. In the beginning of 1914, during The I World War, the most searched and popular film genre was grotesque, the humorist sketches in order of amusing the audience. One of the biggest stars of sketches was well-known Charlie Chaplin, who portrayed the screen character “the Tramp“. Few years later he became an icon of the movie industry and the most known actor. However, these movies still lacked a sound. The first performance of an audio film was created in 1927. That was the end of the silent period.

Second era of film was called the classical period, and lasted from 1930 to 1945. The invention of an audio film brought a great innovation to the film industry and totally changed its rules. Careers of many talented

actors of silent period ended. The studios got equipped with brand new facilities and new recording methods were invented. Also theaters have gone through some major changes. The biggest boom of that era was made by Hollywood studios, because of their ownership of the patent to the new sound technology and ability to run five of the most successful studios. The most favorite and popular films of this era were e. g. *The Rules of the Game*, *The Children of Paradise* and *L'Atlante*. Hollywood studios made a great contribution by developing propaganda films during the II World War.

An era between the years 1946 and 1959 is considered as The Post war period. The II World War left a great affection on film industry. Many films of this era were inspired by the topic of war and plenty of documentary war shots were released. But those genres were not the only genres, great popularity also achieved new western movies and plenty of musicals. Almost all film studios all around the world has somehow suffered due to the war consequences, the only exception was an Italian film industry. New techniques of recording and facility innovations were invented, including widescreen technology and improved color film stock. Major films published during this period were the movies as *Rashomon*, *Open city* or *The lady from Shangai*.

The time between 1960 and 1979 was an era of Transitional period. These were weak years for Hollywood studios, however, European film production celebrated a great success. European studios with government fundings did not have to be bothered with cutting costs and could have primarily focus on its grow. The most productive European countries were France, Germany and Italy. It resulted with new movies. Concerning the rest of the world a great improvement was made also in film industries of Africa and Latin America. In addition of my primary topic, not forget to mention the first successful Tolkien's adaptations, *The Hobbit* in 1977 and *The Lord of The rings* in 1978.

That brings me to the last era, the Contemporary period, which lasts till present. There are also new innovations in film industry specific for this

era. The main invention is probably connecting film with a new computer technology that replaces an old school ways of recording. Visual and sound effects, sceneries, even characters itself, this is all managed by computers these days. The most popular recording tactic is based on using the green screen, also called Chroma Key technology, when only the basic sceneries are built and in result, about 70% of the scene is completed by computer. Although this recording tactic was invented and used even before Contemporary period, it's using dramatically increased in last decade. And what about using the green screen technology in *The Hobbit*? Sir Ian McKellen, who portrayed the character of Gandalf the Grey told, that he felt really sad. He had to act most of his scenes alone due to the overuse of special effects. Because of height difference between him and the dwarves, most of those scenes were just modified and put together to one scene by computer technology. As he told to RadioTimes journal: *"It was so distressing and off-putting and difficult that I thought I don't want to make this film if this is what I'm going to have to do. It's not what I do for a living. I act with other people, I don't act on my own."*²

In conclusion of film history I would like to say, that during the last 120 years film made a great journey, since the day of film origin. From its beginnings to the way it looks today. Who would have ever thought, that something that once begun as only one minute long shot with no sound will once become such a great sphere, which now rules the world in many aspects of ordinary life.

² <http://www.radiotimes.com/news/2013-11-14/sir-ian-mckellen-filming-the-hobbit-made-me-think-i-should-quit-acting>

4. J. R. R. Tolkien's biography

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was an English writer, linguist and university professor. He is considered as one of the key writers of fantasy literature and happens to be a founder of mythic world of Middle-Earth, which established new norms of fantasy.

Tolkien was born on 3th of January 1892 in the city of Bloemfontein in South Africa. At his age of three he moved to England with his mother. At first, they lived with their relatives in Worcestershire at farm called Bag End, which was probably a place he got inspired by in writing *The Hobbit*. Few years later he moved with mother to the house of his grandparents in Warwickshire, where Tolkien spent a lot of time exploring nature with his brother. Some of those experiences have also had impact on his stories. Young Tolkien was very clever as a child. He learned to write and read at the age of four and really liked studying languages. Also he was educated the basics of Latin by his mother.

When he was 12 years old, his mother died and Tolkien was raised by father Francis Xavier Morgan. Tolkien spent much time in Birmingham Oratory. Victorian tower and Perrot's folly tower supposedly led to the inspiration for the dark towers in *The Lord of the Rings*. When he was 16, he fell in love with Edith Bratt. Their relationship later resulted in marriage. She was also inspiration for the fictional character of Lúthien from *Silmarillion*, also briefly mentioned in *The Lord of the Rings*. Fiction story of Beren and Lúthien is known as story of the purest and strongest love of Middle-Earth.

In the beginning of the I. World War Tolkien was summoned to British army. However, he was freed in 1917 because his long stay in hospital. During his recovery process in hospital he started to work on *The Book of Lost Tales*, based on mythology and folklore. Fantasy writing became his way to overcome tough reality of events he was experiencing. When the war ended Tolkien participated on creation of Oxford English Dictionary. In 1924 Tolkien achieved an academic title in the field of

Anglo-Saxon language. One year later, together with another fantasy writer, C. S. Lewis and other companions cofounded an informal literature discussion group called Inklings. This group happened to be associated with an Oxford university almost for twenty years.

In 1945 he started his carrier as a professor of English language and literature at Merton faculty of Oxford University. He stayed here until his retirement in 1959. On the March 28th Tolkien was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II. He died one year later. His original handwritings are stored in libraries of Oxford university in England and Marquette university in Milwaukee, USA.

5. Comparative analysis of book and movie adaptations: *The Hobbit*

Incoming pages will be dedicated to the primary topic of my work, which is analysis of differences between Tolkien's books with the movies. As I mentioned in my introduction, there has been plenty of changes made in movies in comparison to original creations. Even though *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy was cinematized 10 years before *The Hobbit* trilogy, I decided to start with comparison of *The Hobbit* trilogy, since its story is situated 60 years before the beginning of *The Lord of the Rings* and stands as its prequel.

5.1. *The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey*

In the hole in the ground, there lived a hobbit. This famous quote starts an epic journey of Tolkien's books, particularly, *The Hobbit: There and back again*. That brings me to the first thing that differs with a movie. Although *The Hobbit: There and back again* was a tiny little book about four hundred pages long, the movie adaptation was stretched into three long movies, everyone bearing its own title. Well, first speculations pointed on the fact, that the third part of the movie might actually have original title, same as the book, however, at the latest moment Peter Jackson decided to change it. That results in movies *The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey*, *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* and *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*. There is no mention of original title in the movies. Well, let's make a complete analysis of differences between the book and the movies, from the beginning through the whole story.

First of all I would like to highlight the fact, that there are no women characters involved in the original story of *The Hobbit*. There is only one mention of Belladonna Took being the mother of Bilbo in the first chapter. "As I was saying, the mother of this hobbit—of Bilbo Baggins, that is—was

the famous Belladonna Took, one of the three remarkable daughters of the Old Took."³ However, there is plenty of women characters participating in the movie (e.g. Tauriel, Galadriel etc.).

Contrary to the book, where Bilbo Baggins sits on his terrace smoking pipe, the first movie, *The Hobbit: An unexpected journey* starts 60 years after the time, where the whole story takes place. In the film we can see old Bilbo Baggins writing a book. He describes how the world looked like 60 years ago with proper description of the city of Dale and the Lonely Mountain, which was attacked by dragon Smaug later. Then he continues talking about his adventures he experienced in his youth.

While the movie is already in progress, it takes about fifteen minutes to reach the point, where the book actually begins, previous minutes of the movie are not mentioned in an original Tolkien's creation. Even though this part of movie could have been briefer, it is unnecessarily stretched according to the book. There is a reason why Jackson did that. First of all, logically, when the movie is divided into three parts it is obvious, that director would try to integrate the highest possible number of events. Second of all, it is good to briefly mention history, so the spectator can easily understand what is going on, even though it was not part of an original book.

That brings me to a point, where the movie finally catches on the book. The moment of wizard's arrival (Gandalf the Grey), where he proposes his suggestion to Bilbo, that he should join their company in their adventurous journey almost corresponds with original book, but Jackson made some changes. In the book, the original sentence of Gandalf's proposal sounds: *"I am looking for someone to share in an adventure that I am arranging, and it is really difficult to find anyone."*⁴

³ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Hobbit: There and Back Again*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 2014. 389 p. ISBN: 978-0-00-759185-5. p. 4.

⁴ TOLKIEN: 7.

However, in the movie this sentence was shortened to a version that sounds: *"I am looking for someone to share in an adventure."* The situation continues with a short chat, where Bilbo refuses wizard's offer, but politely invites him to have a tea next day, says goodbye and quickly closes the round doors of his hobbit den, but there is not mentioned any tea party invitation in the movie.

The story continues next day, with Bilbo enjoying his tea (having a dinner in the movie), when the doorbell sounds. This is the point where many aspects begin to differ between the book and the movie. At first, it is the appearance of dwarves.⁵ In the book, their description is really fairytale-like. *"It was two more dwarves, both with blue hoods, silver belts, and yellow beards."*⁶ However, in the movie they have completely different look. The dwarves seem tough, hardened by the experience they witnessed. Also they are not dressed in bright colors as it is mentioned in the book, but they wear furs and leather instead.

Another aspect is the difference between moments of dwarvish arrival. To a certain point their arrival corresponds with the book. According to the Tolkien's creation, Thorin arrives together with the rest of his companions in the last wave of incoming dwarves. *"Let me introduce Bifur, Bofur, Bombur, and especially Thorin!"*⁷ However in the movie, it has different order, with Thorin arriving alone as the last one.

The incoming passage, with proper description of dwarvish plan to conquer their homeland and kill the dragon is with no changes between the book and the movie. The difference occurs the first night of their journey. In the movie, Thorin mentions an epic battle between dwarves

⁵ In English the only correct plural of dwarf is dwarfs, and the adjective is dwarfish. In this story dwarves and dwarvish are used, but only when speaking of the ancient people to whom Thorin Oakenshield and his companions belonged.

⁶ TOLKIEN: 11.

⁷ TOLKIEN: 13.

and goblins in the ancient mines of Moria. The goblin leader, called Azog the Goblin, was originally killed, according to Tolkien. However, the goblin's name in the movie is Azog the Defiler. During the storyline it turns up, that Azog managed to survive his wound from battle of Moria, where he lost his arm and he constantly chase the dwarvish company throughout whole trilogy, until he is finally killed in the final battle. There is only one mentioning of Azog's character in the book. *"Your grandfather Thror was killed, you remember, in the mines of Moria by Azog the Goblin."*⁸

That brings me to another difference, even though it is not much significant change. It is the passage where the group of trolls catches the whole dwarvish crew and argues about the way to cook them, until they are struck by the first light of dawn and turned into stone. In the book, it is wizard's voice, which is distracting the trolls and playing for time. In the movie, it is prudent attitude of Bilbo Baggins, who is shrewdly keeping trolls busy, until Gandalf shows up and cracks the mighty rock. Such a fissure allowed sun rays to fall upon troll's skin and they turn into stone. Another distinction happens a few moments after the troll event. In the movie, the dwarvish company with Gandalf in lead meets another wizard, Radagast the Brown, who brings important message for Gandalf. However, the character of Radagast does not participate in the book, he constantly shows up throughout the whole movie trilogy. According to the book, there is only one sentence mentioning him in conversation between Gandalf and Beorn later. *"I have heard of you, if you have not heard of me; but perhaps you have heard of my good cousin Radagast who lives near the Southern borders of Mirkwood?"*⁹

Move on to the point, where the company reaches the secret valley of Rivendell, place where the Last Homely house stands. According to the book, the journey takes three days since the encounter of trolls to arrive into Rivendell, although in the movie the company reaches the valley only

⁸ TOLKIEN: 30.

⁹ TOLKIEN: 138.

few moments after, the same day as the troll incident. Based on Tolkien's book, the dwarves ask lord Elrond for a piece of advice and stay in the valley, until they get fully rested. Then the whole company sets up their journey again, altogether. But there is another difference between the book and the movie. In the movie, the company leaves without Gandalf, who decides to stay in Rivendell to attend the White Council. Together with lord Elrond, lady Galadriel and Saruman the White discuss an important matter about future of the Middle-Earth. This event is briefly mentioned at the end of the book, but not properly described. *"It appeared that Gandalf had been to a great council of the white wizards , masters of lore and good magic; and they had at last driven the Necromancer from his dark hold in the south of Mirkwood."*¹⁰

The journey continues as company travels through the Misty Mountains, where they are caught by huge thunderstorm. During this nature disaster they are forced to find a shelter in one of the mountain caves. This passage is divided into two storylines. It is storyline of the dwarves and storyline of the hobbit, Bilbo. During the night they are attacked by a goblin horde and taken deep in the mountain as hostages. But except Bilbo, who gets separated during the struggle and gets lost in dark tunnels of goblin realm. However the time of Bilbo's separation from the rest of the company differs. In the book, he is together with dwarves as they meet the Goblin King, but Bilbo never meets him in the movie, for he gets separated before. *"Who are these miserable persons?" said the Great Goblin. "Dwarves, and this!" said one of the drivers, pulling at Bilbo's chain so that he fell forward onto his knees."*¹¹

After Bilbo's separation from the rest of the company, he meets Gollum and finds the One Ring. This event, followed by a riddle game between Bilbo and Gollum is unchanged, even the same riddles are used

¹⁰ TOLKIEN: 343.

¹¹ TOLKIEN: 74.

in the movie. Bilbo uses his newly found ring to escape and meets with the rest of the company outside the mountain.

Few moments later the whole company is ambushed by the pack of orcs and forced to climb a trees to survive. The only change between the book is the fact, that in the movie, the pack of orcs is led by Azog, who, according to the book is supposed to be deceased for a long time. There, Azog is encountered by Thorin, who would be almost certainly death without Bilbo's last second save. Since the character of Azog does not appear in the book, this event also does not happen in the original story. This is the last difference from the first movie, *The Hobbit: An unexpected journey*.

5.2. *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*

The second movie begins with the passage, where the dwarvish company escapes the orc-horde and takes a shelter in a lonely house in wilderness. The house belongs to Beorn, skin-changer. However, in the book the company is not chased by anyone. After that, the company reaches the borders of Mirkwood. Peter Jackson made a major change there as he decided to extend the movie. In the book, this is the passage where Gandalf the Grey leaves the company, but with no described reason. Luckily, this situation is properly explained in the movie, where Gandalf explores the ancient ruins of Dol Guldur. In this place Gandalf meets Thorin's father, Thráin, once a noble dwarf who is now driven mad. According to the book, this should be the passage, where Thráin handles the secret map of Erebor to Gandalf. *"Your grandfather," said the wizard slowly and grimly, "gave the map to his son for safety before he went to the mines of Moria. Your father went away to try his luck with the map after your grandfather was killed; and lots of adventures of a most unpleasant sort he had, but he never got near the Mountain. How he got there I don't know, but I found him a prisoner in the dungeons of the Necromancer."*¹² However, in the movie, the time when Gandalf enters the dungeons and meets Thráin happens long after the map reached Thorin's hands and company started their journey.

In the place of Dol Guldur Gandalf gets into confrontation with Necromancer, which results in Gandalf's defeat. Gandalf is held captive until Saruman, Radagast, lord Elrond and lady Galadriel rescue him. However, this event is not described in Tolkien's book, characters of lady Galadriel, Radagast and Saruman do not even appear in the original story of *The Hobbit*. There is only one mention at the very end of the book, where the wizard's decision to abandon the dwarvish company is properly

¹² TOLKIEN: 31.

described. *"It appeared that Gandalf had been to a great council of the white wizards, masters of lore and good magic; and they had at last driven the Necromancer from his dark hold in the south of Mirkwood."*¹³

That brings me to the point, where the dwarvish company enters the ancient forest of Mirkwood. The ongoing events are congruent with the book, only one thing that surprised me was the fact, that this part of story took plenty of book pages, but only few minutes in the movie. That is also the time where director Peter Jackson made a significant change from in comparison to the book by adding two characters that are not originally supposed to be part of the story, nor are they mentioned in the book. Those include the characters of two elves. The first added character is Legolas, son of the Elvenking. The second one is an elvish woman, Tauriel. Later she falls in love with one of the dwarves, Kili. This event makes a major impact on storyline and slightly changes the whole plot.

The dwarvish company is then captured and held prisoners in dungeons of elvish town, until Bilbo manages to shrewdly rescue the members of the company and free them from their prisons. During their escape, one of the dwarves, Kili, is wounded by the Morgul arrow. That is another situation which does not correspond with the book, where all dwarves remained unharmed till the final battle.

After their arrival to the Lake-town the company sets up their journey towards the Lonely Mountain altogether. But in the movie Fili, Gloin and Bofur decide to stay and take care of wounded Kili. There is proper description of Lake-town policy in the movie and the data are similar with the book. However, few changes were made by director. It is presence of two characters which are not supposed to be part of the book – mayor of the town (his name is not mentioned) and his greedy servant, Alfred.

¹³ TOLKIEN: 343.

Meanwhile, the dwarvish company arrives to the mountain in order to find the entrance. Then the situation continues with fifteen minutes long battle between mighty dragon Smaug and dwarves, an event which does not happen in the book. In my opinion, this passage is unnecessarily stretched in the movie and filled with too many useless snapshots, just in order to make a movie more action-like. Since I am really big fan of Tolkien based novels, this major difference made by Peter Jackson left me very disappointed and forced me to rate the movie way below the level I was hoping to. Based on those significant changes, this is one of the reasons why I find *The Hobbit: The desolation of Smaug* the worst movie of the whole trilogy.

5.3. *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*

Hope you remember what happened in the end of *The Desolation of Smaug*, because you are about to enter a dragon holocaust upon the city of Lake-town, already on progress. After eleven minutes and nine seconds of the third movie, the dragon Smaug is shot dead by Bard and crashes down on the ground. It clearly could have been the end in the second movie, but it was not. Even though it was another unnecessarily stretched part by Peter Jackson, the plot remains unchanged.

The morning after dragon leveled the city, people of the Lake-town began their march towards Lonely Mountain, based on two reasons. First reason is to take a shelter in a nearby city of Dale. Second one – to take a certain amount of gold from the Mountain in order to rebuild the ruins of Lake-town. But Thorin, driven mad by dragon sickness, refuses to give up single coin piece from the Mountain, even though he made such promise to the people of Lake-town, as they helped his company before. Instead he claims to declare a war with anybody who might dare to take his newly gained property. Thorin sends a raven with message calling for help to his cousin, Dáin. The raven's name in the book is Roac. The raven shows up in chapter fifteen (*The gathering of the clouds*) and has a serious chat with dwarvish company. "O Thorin son of Thráin, and Balin son of Fundin," he croaked (and Bilbo could understand what he said, for he used ordinary language and not bird-speech). "I am Roac son of Carc."¹⁴ Even though the bird also appears in the movie, he does not talk, even his name is mentioned.

Meanwhile, another extended situation takes place in the movie. Legolas and Tauriel arrive to the Gundabad. Legolas explains, that Gundabad used to be a great fortress of ancient kingdom of Angmar, the realm of the evil. Then they witness a large army of orcs coming from the

¹⁴ TOLKIEN: 299.

fortress and starting to march towards the Lonely Mountain. The great battle will become soon. The passage concerning Gundabad is also not mentioned in the book.

That finally brings me to the moment, where all armies assemble their position near the Lonely Mountain. The incoming events represent the most significant difference between the book and the movie. Five pages of the children's book will be stretched into an hour long battle, between five to eight different armies, depending on how you count. During the battle, there is detailed description of death of three dwarves. Fili is killed as the first by Azog the Defiler. Second one is his younger brother, Kili, killed by Azog's son, Bolg. In the end of the battle there is a great encounter between Thorin Oakenshield and Azog the Defiler. The fight results with death of both characters. However, there is not proper description of how the dwarves died during the final battle in the book, and according to the earlier book references, Azog should have been killed by Dáin long ago in the battle of Moria. *"Up the steps after him leaped a Dwarf with a red axe. It was Dáin Ironfoot, Náin's son. Right before the doors he caught Azog, and there he slew him, and hewed off his head."*¹⁵

In the movie, Thorin Oakenshield dies on the top of Ravenhill. In the book, he is brought wounded to a tent, where he later dies. *"Come!" he said more gravely. "You are called for;" and leading the hobbit he took him within the tent. "Hail! Thorin," he said as he entered. I have brought him. There indeed lay Thorin Oakenshield, wounded by many wounds, and his rent armour and notched axe were cast upon the floor."*¹⁶ (Thorin does not use an axe in the movie, but elven sword called Orcrist). Due to the death of Thorin Oakenshield and his nephews, Fili and Kili, the line of Durin ends. Dáin becomes the new King under the Mountain. There is

¹⁵ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1991. 556 p. ISBN: 0 261 10237 0. p. 443.

¹⁶ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Hobbit: There and Back Again*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 2014. 389 p. ISBN: 978-0-00-759185-5. p. 333.

also one reference to *The Lord of the Rings*, as the Elvenking persuades his son, Legolas, to travel the north and find young ranger, known as Stryder. This is another occurrence that is not mentioned in the book.

Move on to the last passage of the storyline. Dragon is slain, the Lonely Mountain has been reclaimed, it is time for Bilbo to return home. According to the book, Bilbo is accompanied by the Elvenking and Beorn (until they split up in the forest of Mirkwood) and Gandalf, who walks by Bilbo's side until they finally reach borders of Bilbo's homeland, The Shire. During their journey back, they make a stop in the valley of Rivendel, to visit lord Elrond and give him their thanks for his help before. In the movie, however, Bilbo leaves the dwarvish company just with Gandalf and no stop in Rivendel is mentioned. This passage has been completely cut from the movie. At the next movie frame, hobbit and wizard stand in The Shire. Although wizard is supposed to walk Bilbo straight to his house according to the book, he splits on the borders of Shire in the movie.

The movie continues where it begun. Sixty years after the whole plot, an old Bilbo sits in his house and finally finishes his book. Then his nephew, Frodo appears and suggests him to get ready for celebration of Bilbo's 111th birthdays. Then the movie ends.

5.4. Reader's/viewer's perception

I would like to express my overall opinion on the way Peter Jackson managed to turn *The Hobbit* book into the movie. At first, there is a question, if it was necessary to divide the book into three movies. I think that one movie would not be able to efficiently cover all important events of the storyline and then the story would not be complete with a possibility to create several plot holes. However, on the other hand, decision to divide the book into three movies was needles. It created a space for plenty of events that could be avoided and did not have an important impact on the storyline. Based on my opinion, I think that ideal way would be to divide the book into two movies. All unimportant and immoderately extended scenes would be gone, but still great number of events would remain untouched and the storyline would not suffer any change.

Now I would like to dedicate few lines to another aspect of Jackson's change, specifically the events and situations that were not originally mentioned in the book. As I already said in my analysis of the second movie, *The Desolation of Smaug*, I was really disappointed, as Jackson added an extended scene of dwarves fighting dragon. First of all, this scene should not have supposed to be part of the story. It has no impact on dwarves or dragon, after the fight all of them remain unharmed. If this part would have been cut off, it would not have made any difference. But on the other hand, I have to give Peter Jackson a positive credit for his decision to explain the reason of Gandalf's absence, when the dwarvish company reached the borders of the Mirkwood. Even though the passage, where Gandalf enters Dol Guldur to confront the Necromancer is not described in the book, Peter Jackson made an excellent job to do otherwise. Now the whole situation of enduring Sauron's spirit and his subsequent attempt to regain his power is really clearly described and helps spectator to better understand what happened and fluently ties up to the first movie of *The Lord of the Rings*.

6. Comparative analysis of book and movie adaptations: *The Lord of the Rings*

Plot of the *Lord of the Rings* ties up to the first book, *The Hobbit: There and back again* and is closely connected to it. However, this story is far more sophisticated, extensive and dark than the story of *The Hobbit*. It takes place sixty years after Bilbo's return from his journey to reclaim the Lonely Mountain and slay the dragon Smaug. Unlike *The Hobbit*, both book and movie trilogies consist of three parts (*Fellowship of the Ring*; *The two Towers*; *The Return of the King*). As readers might have found *The Hobbit* reminding the elements of fairytale, this story is something completely different. Every book is divided into two parts. The *Fellowship of the Ring* consists of *Book one* and *Book two*. *The Two Towers* of *Book three* and *Book four* and *The Return of the King* is divided into *Book five* and *Book six*.

6.1. *The Fellowship of the Ring*

Both book and movie start with the same line, even though it is mentioned even before the prologue in the book: "*Three Rings for the Elven-kings under the sky, Seven for the Dwarf-lords in their halls of stone, Nine for Mortal Men doomed to die, One for the Dark Lord on his dark throne In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie. One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie.*"¹⁷

The story continues with a chapter called *Concerning hobbits*, where Tolkien provides very detailed description of this race. This passage is excluded from the movie. Instead, Jackson briefly describes

¹⁷ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1991. 529 p. ISBN: 0 261 10235 4. p. 7.

the history of Middle-Earth and the battle, where the Dark Lord Sauron lost his power. This event is also described in the book, but in another part. Then the story continues with the brief summary of *The Hobbit*, so the reader can easily understand all precedent events, specially – the way how Bilbo came to the possession of the Ring.

Finally we came to the passage, where the story itself begins. After the long expected party of Bilbo's 111th birthday Bilbo leaves the Shire and passes his whole property to his nephew, Frodo, including the Ring. Then Gandalf finds out, that the ring is actually the One Ring, Sauron's mighty weapon. This is the passage where the book differs from the movie. In the book, Gandalf founds a secret company with an important task. The company consists of Frodo Baggins, Peregrin Took and Samwise Gamgee and is originated with only one purpose – to take the One Ring out of the Shire. After two months the wizard leaves The Shire. The company of hobbits waits several months, until they also set up their journey. But this does not correspond with the movie. In the movie, company consists only of two members, Frodo and Sam and they leave the Shire the same night as the wizard.

In the movie, after few days of their journey Frodo and Sam unwillingly trespass the field of farmer Maggot. The spectator can see the angry farmer waving his scythe and chasing the hobbits. According to the movie, this is also the moment where Frodo and Sam meet Peregrin and Merry. However, this situation is described in absolutely different way in the book. The company of three hobbits meet farmer Maggot, but he is not angry with them, but offers them food and beer instead. *"They went into the farmer's kitchen, and sat by the wide fire-place. Mrs. Maggot brought out beer in a huge jug, and filled four large mugs."*¹⁸ By the way, there was no mention of farmer's wife in the movie. After that, the fourth hobbit, Merry, arrives to the farmer's house, asking for Frodo. *"I want Mr. Baggins. Have you seen him?"* said a muffled voice – but the voice was

¹⁸ TOLKIEN: 131.

the voice of Merry Brandybuck."¹⁹ Now, the hobbit company is complete and hobbit's cast is finally similar with both the book and the movie.

According to the book, the following passage describes the hobbit's arrival to the edge of Old Forest. There stands a lonely house, bought by Frodo earlier. He is supposed to move there from the Shire to hide from evil forces. The company is welcomed by another hobbit, Fatty Bolger. However, this passage is not part of the movie, nor there is any mention of Fatty Bolger. Hobbits spend there one night and next day continue on their journey. Worrying about their safety, they decide to stay away from the road and travel through Old Forest.

This brings me to the one of the most significant differences between the book and the movie. In the Old Forest the hobbits meet Tom Bombadil. According to the book references, Tom Bombadil is ancient magical creature and spirit of nature. *"Eldest, that's what I am. Mark my words, my friends: Tom was here before the river and the trees; Tom remembers the first raindrop and the first acorn. He made paths before the Big People, and saw the little People arriving. He was here before the Kings and the graves and the Barrow-wights. When the Elves passed westward, Tom was here already, before the seas were bent. He knew the dark under the stars when it was fearless – before the Dark Lord came from Outside."*²⁰ Even the One Ring, which has power to corrupt every living soul has no effect on him. Despite the occasion that this character might be the most powerful creature of whole Middle-Earth, Tom Bombadil was actually excluded from the movie. This is one of the most discussed topics by Tolkien fans on the internet forums. Why was Tom Bombadil left out from the Jackson concept? There are many theories, however, the most supported one is, that besides his unlimited power, Tom Bombadil has no contribution to the storyline as whole, neither has

¹⁹ TOLKIEN: 136.

²⁰ TOLKIEN: 180.

he significant role in the book. Also, contrary to other characters, Tom Bombadil appears only in the first book of whole trilogy.

Even though Tom Bombadil was excluded from the movie, there actually are two changed passages, which correspond with Bombadil's actions. First one is Gandalf's advice to Frodo to visit a tavern called Prancing Pony in the city of Bree. In the book, this advice is provided to Frodo by Tom Bombadil. *"Tom will give you good advice, till this day is over (after that your own luck must go with you and guide you): four miles along the Road you'll come upon a village, Bree under Bree-hill, with doors looking westward. There you'll find an old inn that is called The Prancing Pony."*²¹ The second situation takes place in the second movie, *The Two Towers*. Merry and Pippin are caught by the roots of old willow in the Fangorn Forrest, until they get rescued by ent, Treebeard. In the book, this event happened in the Old Forest, in a time when group of hobbits meet Tom Bombadil. *"My friends are caught in the willow-tree," cried Frodo breathlessly. "Master Merry's being squeezed in a crack!" cried Sam. "What?" shouted Tom Bombadil, leaping up in the air. "Old Man Willow?"*²² So even though Tom is not mentioned in the movie, he at least takes credits for some slightly changed events.

In the pub of Prancing pony hobbits meet member of rangers called Strider, who joins their journey and promises to get them safe to the secret valley of Rivendell. Incoming actions are almost with no change according to the book, until the group of hobbits with Strider reaches an ancient hill called Weathertop. During night the group is ambushed by Nazgûl²³ and Frodo is wounded by a morgul blade. After that, the group meets an elven rider, Glorfindel, who was sent to look for the hobbits. *"This is Glorfindel, who dwells in the house of Elrond," said Strider. "Hail,*

²¹ TOLKIEN: 201.

²² TOLKIEN: 166.

²³ The word Nazgûl has a same form for both singular and plural, for it comes from the fictional language of Mordor.

*and well met at last!" said the Elf-lord to Frodo. "I was sent from Rivendell to look for you. We feared that you were in danger upon the road."*²⁴ In the movie, however, it is not Glorfindel who they meet on their journey to the Rivendell. The group meets Arwen instead. Also the time between Frodo being stabbed and meeting elven rider differs. It takes several days in the book, while in the movie it happens just moment after the group is ambushed by Nazgûl.

The hobbits arrive to the secret valley of Rivendell. Many representatives of different races gather here to attend a meeting, where destiny of the One Ring should be decided. This is the moment when Frodo decides to take the One Ring to Mordor, in order to destroy it, once and for all. In the movie, this is the passage where other companions willingly decide to help Frodo to carry his burden and join his journey. However, this situation is described differently in the book. All members of the future fellowship are appointed by Elrond at the second meeting of secret council. *"The Company of the Ring shall be Nine. With you and your faithful servant, Gandalf will go; for this shall be his great task, and maybe the end of his labours. "For the rest, they shall represent the other Free Peoples of the World: Elves, Dwarves, and Men. Legolas shall be for the Elves; and Gimli son of Gloin for the Dwarves. They are willing to go at least to the passes of the Mountains, and maybe beyond. For men you shall have Aragorn son of Arathorn, for the Ring of Isildur concerns him closely."*²⁵ This is the birth of company called the fellowship of the ring.

Another difference between the book and the movie concerns The Sword of Elendil, an ancient blade that was broken in the first age. In the book, this is the passage when the Sword is reforged and given to Aragorn. *"The Sword of Elendil was forged anew by Elvish smiths, and on its blade was traced a device of seven stars set between the crescent Moon and the rayed Sun, and about them was written many runes; for*

²⁴ TOLKIEN: 279.

²⁵ TOLKIEN: 360.

*Aragorn son of Arathorn was going to war upon the marches of Mordor.*²⁶ This event is also mentioned in the movie, but it occurs in different time, during the plot of *The Return of the King*.

The fellowship sets up their journey. According to the book, during the night the fellowship is ambushed by pack of wargs, even though this event does not occur in the movie. *"A great host of Wargs had gathered silently and was now attacking them from every side at once."*²⁷ Nobody gets hurt and wargs are driven away. The story goes on. After failed attempt to cross the mountains the fellowship decides to take a risk – to travel through the mines of Moria. This idea is suggested by Gandalf in the book. *"There is a way that we may attempt," said Gandalf. "The road that I speak of leads to the Mines of Moria."*²⁸ In the movie, however, the idea to travel through the mines is suggested by Gimli, Gandalf is the one who does not approve that decision. In Moria, the fellowship faces an ambush of orc horde. During the brawl, Frodo is stabbed by spear wielding orc-chieftain. In the movie, the orc-chieftain is replaced by great cave-troll.

The fellowship suffers a tragic loss in the mines of Moria. After their confrontation with Balrog, demon from an old age, the fellowship is one member shorter. In attempt to face Balrog, Gandalf falls into the abyss. Other members manage to escape and reach borders of Lothlórien, the realm Lord Celeborn and Lady Galadriel. The fellowship is honestly welcomed and provided shelter and refreshment, although their arrival was not so celebrated in the movie, it seemed rather hostile. According to the book, the fellowship stays in Lothlórien for several days, until the members get fully rested, but it takes only few moments in the movie. On their leave, all members are given presents from Lady Galadriel. Those

²⁶ TOLKIEN: 361.

²⁷ TOLKIEN: 389.

²⁸ TOLKIEN: 385.

presents are not same in the movie, some of them differ. Sam gets a box, which contains earth from Galadriel's orchard. Such a gift is not mentioned in the movie. *"In this box there is earth from my orchard, and such blessing as Galadriel has still to bestow is upon it."*²⁹ Merry and Pippin receive golden belts, in the movie they get short elven swords. The fellowship says their farewell and continues in journey by river.

That brings me to the last difference of the first book. During the night, the fellowship gets into crossfire with orcs, whose shoot arrows from the shore as the fellowship travels by boats. *"At that moment there was a twang of bowstrings: several arrows whistled over them, and some fell among them."*³⁰ However, this event is not mentioned in the movie. Even though there is one another change in the first movie, I am going to describe it in the analysis of the second book, since I decided to proceed according to storyline of the book.

²⁹ TOLKIEN: 488.

³⁰ TOLKIEN: 502.

6.2. *The Two Towers*

As I have already mentioned in the beginning of my comparative analysis of *The Lord of the Rings*, every book is divided into two parts. In the matter of *The Two Towers*, those parts are called *Book three* and *Book four*. Each part describes events of different characters of the fellowship. The *Book three* is dedicated to Aragorn, Legolas, Gimly, Boromir, Gandalf, Pippin, Merry and great number of new characters that attend the story. The *Book four* is focused on adventures of Frodo and Sam, as they are slowly getting closer to Mordor.

The book of *The Two Towers* begins with an ambush of orcs, which results in kidnapping of two hobbits, Pippin and Merry, and tragic death of Boromir in his failed attempt to save them. However, in the movie Boromir is already dead for he died in the end of the first movie. Also there is another difference in this passage. According to the book, Boromir's sword is supposed to be broken after his defeat, but in the movie the sword is in one piece. *"But Aragorn saw that he was pierced with many black-feathered arrows; his sword was still in his hand, but it was broken near the hilt; his horn cloven in two was at his side."*³¹ Since Boromir's death occurs in the end of the first movie, the beginning of the second one is absolutely different in comparison to the book. The movie begins with an event we have already witnessed – Gandalf facing the mighty Balrog. After Gandalf's fall into the depths of Moria, spectator can see that the fight continues and Gandalf is alive.

The story goes on, now it is focused on actions of the kidnapped hobbits, Merry and Pippin. After their kidnappers are slaughtered by men of Rohan, the hobbits take a shelter in the Fangorn Forest. In the movie,

³¹ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1991. 442 p. ISBN: 0 261 10236 2. p. 12.

the hobbits, chased by an orc, are forced to climb a tree in order to survive, until they are saved by Treebeard, who stomps the orc to his death. However, there is no such event about the hobbits being chased by an orc mentioned in the book.

The story continues with Aragorn, Legolas and Gimly entering the Fangorn Forest in attempt to track the kidnapped hobbits. According to the book, they meet an old man, who causes the reason why the trio loses their horses. *"Well, father, what can we do for you?" said Aragorn, leaping to his feet. 'Come and be warm, if you are cold!' He strode forward, but the old man was gone. Suddenly Legolas gave a cry. "The horses! The horses!" The horses were gone."*³² This event is not mentioned in the movie though. As it turns out later, the old man was Saruman. Next day, they meet old man once again, however, it is Gandalf this time, who arrives to rejoin the group.

The group has now four members – Gandalf, Aragorn, Legolas and Gimly. Together they arrive to Edoras. In the book, this chapter is called *The king of the golden hall* and it is the passage of many little changes made by Peter Jackson. In Edoras the group meets an old king, Théoden. According to the movie, Théoden is under the influence of Saruman's spell, until Gandalf cures him. In the book, Théoden is also weak, not being himself and needs Gandalf's help, yet there is no mention his shape was caused by Saruman's doing. Another important change concerns Éomer, king's nephew. According to the book, Éomer is held prisoner in Edoras, until he is released and joins the king's army. *"Much," said Gandalf. "But first send for Éomer. Do I not guess rightly that you hold him prisoner, by the counsel of Gríma, of him that all save you name the Wormtongue?" "It is true," said Théoden."*³³ But in the movie, Éomer is not in Edoras and he appears just in the very end of *The Two Towers*, as he leads an army to battle of Helm's deep.

³² TOLKIEN: 50.

³³ TOLKIEN: 147.

Next difference relates to Gríma Wormtongue. In the book, he is offered to join king's army by Théoden himself, until he is banished by Gandalf. *"Do not send your faithful Gríma away!" "You have my pity," said Théoden. "And I do not send you from my side. I go myself to war with my men. I bid you come with me and prove your faith."*³⁴ Yet it is Théoden, who is supposed to be merciful according to the book, who banishes Gríma in the movie. The last difference of this passage concerns King's son, Théodred, who was slain in the battle. Great funeral is arranged in the movie, even though there is only slight mention of Théodred in the book. *"I have no child. Théodred my son is slain."*³⁵

Horsemen of Edoras led by Théoden and accompanied by Aragorn, Legolas and Gimly decide to travel to the Helm's deep, where the great battle awaits them. In the movie, the company is attacked by wolfs on their way. Many soldiers of Edoras are slain, even Aragorn is considered dead, as he disappears during the battle. Not such event of the company being attacked or Aragorn's disappearance is described in the book. Then the company arrives to the Helm's deep.

When the night comes, huge army of orcs and wild men gathers in front of the fortress of Helm's deep. *"Swiftly a scout rode back and reported that wolf-riders were abroad in the valley, and that a host of Orcs and wild men were hurrying southward from the Fords of Isen and seemed to be making for Helm's Deep."*³⁶ However, the foes in the movie consist only of orcs, not a sign of wild men. The great battle begins.

As the battle slowly nears to its end, defenders of the Helm's deep seem to be outnumbered by their enemy, until the dawn comes. With the first shines of the day, Gandalf appears on the top of hill, bringing an army of thousand men. The army is led by Erkenbrand, representative of

³⁴ TOLKIEN: 152.

³⁵ TOLKIEN: 157.

³⁶ TOLKIEN: 164.

Rohan folk. *"Amid them strode a man tall and strong. His shield was red. As he came to the valley's brink, he set to his lips a great black horn and blew a ringing blast. Erkenbrand!" the Riders shouted. Erkenbrand!"*³⁷ Even though Erkenbrand is rather important character in the book, he is completely excluded from the movie. Instead he is replaced by Éomer, who leads an army of Rohan men in the darkest hour. Unlike the book, where the battle occupies only few pages, it takes about an hour in the movie.

Even though the movie ends after the battle of Helm's deep, the book still goes on and incoming events are described in the third movie, *The Return of the King*. The company arrives to Isengard, where they are supposed to deal with Saruman. This passage contains few changes in the movie, concerning Saruman. At first, according to the movie, Saruman stands on the top of Orthanc, but in the book, he gazes upon the company from the window, confined with a rail. *"They looked up, astonished, for they had heard no sound of his coming; and they saw a figure standing at the rail, looking down upon them: an old man, swathed in a great cloak."*³⁸ After a little chat between Saruman and Gandalf, resentful Saruman casts a fireball upon Gandalf. There is no such action mentioned in the book. Now, the story brings me to one really significant difference. In the book, after Saruman's staff is broken by Gandalf, the company leaves Saruman in the Orthanc with Gríma Wormtongue, guarded by ents. However, in the extended version of *The Return of the King*, Saruman is backstabbed by Gríma and falls from the Orthanc, which results in his death. Gríma is immediately shot dead with arrow, fired by Legolas. Although Saruman is supposed to get killed by Gríma in the book, this event happens much later, in the very end of trilogy. However, I will focus on this event in the analysis of *The Return of the King*.

³⁷ TOLKIEN: 181.

³⁸ TOLKIEN: 228.

That brings me to last difference of the *Book three* (adventures of Aragorn, Legolas, Gimly, Gandalf, Pippin, Merry, Théoden etc.). It concerns result of Pippin's vision in Palantír. According to the book, Nazgûl appears just few moments after Pippin's look into the Palantír. *"Nazgûl!" he cried. "The messenger of Mordor. The storm is coming. The Nazgûl have crossed the River! Ride, ride! Wait not for the dawn! Let not the swift wait for the slow! Ride!"*³⁹ This is another event excluded from the movie. Then the *Book three* ends.

The story continues with the *Book four*, concerning adventures of Frodo and Sam, as they departed from the rest of original fellowship. The storylines of the *Book three* and the *Book four* are intertwined in the movie. However, in the book, they are divided into two separate but simultaneously happening passages.

The adventure of Frodo and Sam begins, as they manage to capture a creature called Gollum. According to the book, Gollum falls from the cliff and gets caught by the hobbits as he tries to ambush them. *"From that point there was a sheer drop, for the cliff was slightly undercut, and even Gollum could not find a hold of any kind. He seemed to be trying to twist round, so as to go legs first, when suddenly with a shrill whistling shriek he fell."*⁴⁰ But in the movie Gollum does not fall, he is pulled down by the hobbits. Another difference occurs just a moment after this incident. According to the book, Gollum tries for unsuccessful escape, even though he does not try so in the movie.

As Gollum is held captive, he promises the hobbits to show them way to the Black Gate of Mordor, which goes through Dead Marshes. This is another passage with slightly changed event. In the book, Sam trips and almost falls into the swamp of Dead Marshes. *"Hurrying forward again, Sam tripped, catching his foot in some old root or tussock. He fell*

³⁹ TOLKIEN: 251.

⁴⁰ TOLKIEN: 274.

*and came heavily on his hands, which sank deep into sticky ooze, so that his face was brought close to the surface of the dark mere."*⁴¹ In the movie, however, it is Frodo, who falls into the dark swamp, until he is pulled out by Gollum.

Another difference is the way how the hobbits call Gollum. In the book, they constantly address him by his name, Sméagol, even though it takes a time in the movie, until one night Frodo reminds him his old name. Speaking of Gollum's name, the word Sméagol is not correctly pronounced in the movie. According to Tolkien's explanatory notes, it should be pronounced as [smɛɪgɒl], those vowels are not run together, but constitute two syllables. In the movie, the name is pronounced as [smi:gə]. Even though it is only simple phonetic mistake, it does not correspond with Tolkien's notes, so it is worth mentioning.

The hobbits reach the position of Black Gate, but it is impossible to enter unseen. This is the moment of another difference between the book and the movie. In the movie, Sam leans too much forward, until he falls down. The incident is spotted by two Mordor soldiers, who decide to investigate it. Fortunately, the hobbits remain unseen and unharmed. There is no such incident of similar kind mentioned in the book. On the other hand, there is one event in the book, which the movie is missing. The event concerns four Nazgûl, riding black wings, who suddenly appear on the sky, spreading fear and horror. *"Sam took a deep breath. "The Riders are about again, up in the air," he said in a hoarse whisper. "I saw them."*⁴²

The next difference occurs in the time, when the hobbits meet a Gondor captain, Faramir. According to the movie, the hobbits lay on the hill, as they observe an army of men and oliphaunts (also being referred as mumakils) marching to Mordor. After a while, they are found by

⁴¹ TOLKIEN: 291.

⁴² TOLKIEN: 314.

soldiers of Gondor, led by Faramir. However, those events happen in opposite order in the book. At first the hobbits meet the Gondor soldiers, than they witness the army marching to Mordor. Another distinction between the book and the movie is Faramir's attitude towards the hobbits. He is really kind, friendly and understanding in the book. In the movie, on the other hand, he acts rather hostile and decides to hold the hobbits captive. Another difference concerns Faramir, finding the fact of Frodo carrying the Ring. According to the book, Sam unwillingly tells Faramir about the Ring. *"Now I watched Boromir and listened to him, from Rivendell all down the road – looking after my master, as you'll understand, and not meaning any harm to Boromir – and it's my opinion that in Lórien he first saw clearly what I guessed sooner: what he wanted. From the moment he first saw it he wanted the Enemy's Ring!"*⁴³ But it is Gollum, who reveals the secret of Frodo being the ring-bearer. Since that event, incoming passage starts to slightly differ, especially behavior of Faramir. In the book, Faramir suggests hobbits not to speak about the Ring again. *"So be comforted. But do not even name this thing again aloud. Once is enough."*⁴⁴ However, Faramir's reaction is completely different in the movie. He takes the hobbits with him in order to use the Ring as a weapon against the hordes of Mordor, until he eventually changes his mind.

According to the movie, the hobbits are brought to Osgiliath, the city under heavy siege of orcish armies. Suddenly, black wings riding Nazgûl appears. The soldiers of Osgiliath are helpless against such a foe. Than a spectator can see Frodo, standing face to face to Nazgûl, slowly handing him the Ring, until Nazgûl's steed is shot with an arrow and pulls back. This is the moment, when Faramir finally realizes the true power of the Ring and changes his mind to help the hobbits, instead of using the Ring. None of this event is supposed to happen in the book, the hobbits do not

⁴³ TOLKIEN: 360.

⁴⁴ TOLKIEN: 362.

even enter the city of Osgiliath. They are just provided food and water, until they say their farewells and depart from Faramir's group. This is the moment, where the movie ends, although the book goes on, the incoming events are described in the third movie, *The Return of the King*, even though it is still part of the book *The Two Towers*.

The hobbits reach the gate of Minas Morgul, the city, where the ancient evil dwells. Minas Morgul is the lair of ringwraiths - Nazgûl. Right after their arrival, wraith-lord appears, leading an orc army against the city of Minas Tirith. The difference between the book and the movie concerns Nazgûl's steed. According to the book, he rides a horse. *"Before them went a great cavalry of horsemen moving like ordered shadows, and at their head was one greater than all the rest: a Rider, all black, save that on his hooded head he had a helm like a crown that flickered with a perilous light."*⁴⁵ In the movie, however, he rides on the back of black winged beast.

The hobbits and Gollum continues on their journey to Mordor, climbing up steep stairs. Another movie-excess situation occurs. During their climb, they decide to take a rest. This is the moment, when Gollum manages to trick Frodo that Sam wants to take the Ring for himself. The situation results in Frodo's subsequent releasing of Sam from their quest and sending him home. But this event does not happen in the book, Sam accompanies Frodo for the whole journey.

After the hobbits manage to climb the stairs, they reach an entrance to a tunnel, without knowing it is just a trap, set up by Gollum. The tunnel is a lair of Shelob, a giant spider who dwells there for ages. When the hobbits enter the tunnel, Gollum disappears, leaving the hobbits alone in darkness. Gollum's role in the movie is slightly changed. At first he disappears, than he shows up again and gets into a fight with Frodo. During the struggle Gollum is thrown down of the cliff and falls into the abyss. He is considered dead, until he shows up in the near end, when

⁴⁵ TOLKIEN: 395.

the hobbits achieve the position of mountain Doom.

After a while, the hobbits encounter Shelob. Although Sam manages to wound Shelob by his sword and drive it away, Frodo is stung by spider's sting. As Frodo lies there without showing any symptoms of life, Sam considers him dead and decides to take the Ring in order to complete the quest on his own. Right after Sam takes the Ring, an orc pack appears, which forces Sam to use the Ring and become invisible. *"He simply found himself drawing out the chain and taking the Ring in his hand. The head of the orc-company appeared in the Cleft right before him. Then he put it on."*⁴⁶ However, not even once Sam uses the Ring in the movie. This is the last difference of *The Two Towers*.

⁴⁶ TOLKIEN: 431.

6.3. *The Return of the King*

As *The Two Towers*, *The Return of the King* is also divided into two passages (*Book five* and *Book six*). The *Book five* applies to the same characters as the *Book three*, while the *Book six* focuses on adventures of two hobbits, Frodo and Sam (same as the *Book four*) until they destroy the Ring. Then the final chapters are dedicated to all characters.

Unlike the book, the third movie begins long time ago, with an explanation of how the Gollum came to the Ring. Then the movie continues with few events, still belonging to the book of *The Two Towers*. The book begins with arrival of Gandalf and Pippin to the city of Minas Tirith, as they see beacon of Gondor alight. *"For answer Gandalf cried aloud to his horse. "On, Shadowfax! We must hasten. Time is short. See! The beacons of Gondor are alight, calling for aid." ⁴⁷* In the movie, however, the beacon is lit after their arrival, as Pippin does it by himself. According to the book, Gandalf and Pippin are stopped at the gate of Minas Tirith by Gondor soldiers, led by their captain, Ingold, in order to verify identity of two travelers. This event is not part of the movie, even the character of Ingold is excluded. *"I will vouch for him before the seat of Denethor," said Gandalf. He has passed through more battles and perils than you have, Ingold, though you be twice his height." ⁴⁸*

After their arrival, Gandalf and Pippin meet Lord Denethor, a steward of Gondor. Denethor is father of Boromir, who paid with his life in an attempt to save Pippin and Merry against orc horde. In order to pay the debt, Pippin offers Denethor his service and swears an oath immediately after. However, in the movie he only offers his service, the ceremony of his oath happens later. Incoming event concerns another excluded

⁴⁷ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1991. 556 p. ISBN: 0 261 10237 0. p. 16.

⁴⁸ TOLKIEN: 17.

character from the movie. In the city of Minas Tirith, Pippin meets young boy called Bergil, who gives Pippin a tour across the city. *"The boy drew himself up proudly. "I am Bergil son of Beregond of the Guards," he said."*⁴⁹ Bergil is not mentioned in the movie.

The next stage concerns events from Rohan. According to the book, king Théoden, Aragorn and the whole Rohan army are on the way from Helm's deep to place called Dunharrow, until Aragorn with his company decides to split up and head towards the Paths of the dead. The idea to enter the Paths of the dead is suggested to Aragorn by Elrohir in the book. *"Then the Riders set out again, and Aragorn for a while rode with the Dunedain; and when they had spoken of tidings in the North and in the South, Elrohir said to him: "I bring word to you from my father: The days are short. If thou art in haste, remember the Paths of the Dead."*⁵⁰ In the movie, it is lord Elrond, who comes to the camp at Dunharrow, bringing Aragorn reforged sword and advising him to enter the Paths. Another difference concerns members who accompany Aragorn on his journey. His companions in the book are Legolas, Gimly and Halbarad, the man of Aragorn's kin, who arrives with thirty soldiers from the north to help. However, it is only Legolas and Gimly, who travel by Aragorn's side in the movie, Halbarad does not appear in Jackson's concept. Aragorn and his companions are being referred as Grey company.

Concerning their way through the Paths of the Dead, there are some differences between the book and the movie. At the end of the Paths, there is Door of the Dead, making an entrance into Haunted Mountain. According to the book, Aragorn is followed into the mountain by his company, even their horses follow. *"Then Aragorn led the way, and such was the strength of his will in that hour that all the Dunedain and their horses followed him."*⁵¹ However, in the movie the horses flee in

⁴⁹ TOLKIEN: 44.

⁵⁰ TOLKIEN: 50.

⁵¹ TOLKIEN: 65.

horror after the Grey company reaches the entrance. In the deeps of mountain, Aragorn summons an army of dead to join him, than continues the journey to the Stone of Erech. *"Let us pass, and then come! I summon you to the Stone of Erech!"*⁵² In the movie, the army of dead joins Aragorn, but the event of the Stone of Erech is excluded, no meeting happens there. In the book, there is a proper description of scared people, as the Grey company passes through villages, followed by the army of dead. *"Lights went out in house and hamlet as they came, and doors were shut, and folk that were afield cried in terror and ran wild like hunted deer. Ever there rose the same cry in the gathering night: 'The King of the Dead! The King of the Dead is come upon us!'"*⁵³

The next chapter is dedicated to king Théoden and his companions, mustering for battle in the place called Dunharrow. As the soldiers prepare for battle, Merry is forbidden to go with them by a king's order. Right after that, young rider approaches him and offers to share his horse and take Merry with him. The rider introduces himself as Dernhelm, who later actually turns out to be lady Éowyn. *"Say no more to any man, but come!" "Thank you indeed!" said Merry. "Thank you, sir, though I do not know your name." "Do you not?" said the Rider softly. "Then call me Dernhelm."*⁵⁴ This is another situation changed in the movie. Merry knows from very beginning that he travels by Éowyn's side, name Dernhelm is not used in the movie.

The story continues with events from Minas Tirith, where another differences occur. Unlike in the book, director Peter Jackson managed to combine two different situations into one. In the book, riders of Gondor are on their retreat from Osgiliath to Minas Tirith, as they are being pursued by Nazgûl, orcs and Southron men. *"The lines of fire became*

⁵² TOLKIEN: 67.

⁵³ TOLKIEN: 68.

⁵⁴ TOLKIEN: 88.

*flowing torrents, file upon file of Orcs bearing flames, and wild Southron men with red banners, shouting with harsh tongues, surging up, overtaking the retreat. And with a piercing cry out of the dim sky fell the winged shadows, the Nazgûl stooping to the kill."*⁵⁵ But the soldiers of Gondor are pursued only by Nazgûl in the movie, until they get driven away by Gandalf. Another difference of this passage concerns Faramir, who returns to Minas Tirith, badly wounded. *"And in his arms before him on his horse he bore the body of his kinsman, Faramir son of Denethor, found upon the stricken field."*⁵⁶ In the movie, he returns unharmed and is sent back with his men to retake Osgiliath in subsequent moment. Then he returns in very bad shape, as a lonely survivor, pierced by arrow.

The storyline moves to the passage of Minas Tirith being under a heavy siege. In an attempt to breach city's gate, the wraith-lord uses some sort of black sorcery in order to weaken the gate. When the gate breaks down, wraith-lord rides into the city on his horse, until he encounters Gandalf. *"Then the Black Captain rose in his stirrups and cried aloud in a dreadful voice, speaking in some forgotten tongue words of power and terror to rend both heart and stone. Thrice he cried. Thrice the great ram boomed. And suddenly upon the last stroke the Gate of Gondor broke."*⁵⁷ However, in the movie the gate breaks down without contribution of wraith-lord.

Another different event is wraith-lord's encounter with Gandalf. There are two slightly changed aspects, concerning this situation. At first, wraith-lord has mounted a horse in the book, but in the movie he rides on the black-winged beast. The second difference is result of his face-off with Gandalf. In the movie, Gandalf's staff is broken and he would be surely defeated, if the riders of Rohan would not show up in last second, which

⁵⁵ TOLKIEN: 108.

⁵⁶ TOLKIEN: 109.

⁵⁷ TOLKIEN: 120.

drives wraith-lord away. No such thing is supposed to happen in the book. In the book, Gandalf and wraith-lord stand face to face, preparing to fight, when the Rohan army arrives. Gandalf remains unharmed and there is not mentioned the breakage of his staff. *"And with that he lifted high his sword and flames ran down the blade. Gandalf did not move. And in that very moment, away behind in some courtyard of the City, a cock crowed. And as if in answer there came from far away another note. Horns, horns, horns. In dark Mindolluin's sides they dimly echoed. Great horns of the North wildly blowing. Rohan had come at last."*⁵⁸

The plot of the story continues with the great battle at the Pellenor fields. Even though Peter Jackson tends to overstate every battle he turns into the movie, this event remains surprisingly almost accurate. However, few changes still were made in comparison to the book. The king Théoden lies on the battlefield, wounded lethally. In the movie, he is approached by his niece, Éowyn, who speaks to him in last moments of Théoden's life. Then he passes away. But that is not how this situation is mentioned in the book. Originally, Théoden does not speak to Éowyn at all, he speaks to Merry instead. *"Then Merry stooped and lifted his hand to kiss it, and lo! Théoden opened his eyes, and they were clear, and he spoke in a quiet voice though laboured. "Farewell, Master Holbytla!" he said."*⁵⁹ In last moment of his life, Théoden also speaks to Éomer. *"Slowly Théoden opened his eyes. Seeing the banner he made a sign that it should be given to Éomer. "Hail, King of the Mark!" he said. "Ride now to victory! Bid Éowyn farewell!" And so he died."*⁶⁰

Another difference between the book and the movie is related to Denethor, steward of Gondor, who loses his mind and decides to burn himself and his wounded son, Faramir, alive. According to the book,

⁵⁸ TOLKIEN: 121.

⁵⁹ TOLKIEN: 138.

⁶⁰ TOLKIEN: 140.

Gandalf arrives at last moment and saves Faramir from the pyre, which is not lit yet. Then he carries Faramir to safety. *"Then Gandalf revealed the strength that lay hid in him, even as the light of his power was hidden under his grey mantle. He leaped up on to the faggots, and raising the sick man lightly he sprang down again, and bore him towards the door."*⁶¹ The situation is different in the movie. There, Denethor stands on the pyre right next to lying Faramir. Then he sets the pyre on fire. Faramir is not rescued by Gandalf but by Pippin, who leaps into the pyre and rolls Faramir down. Then already burning Denethor runs forward and jumps from the tower. In the book, Denethor just dies in the pyre.

The next difference connected to this event involves palantír, one of the Seven seeing stones. In the book, Denethor holds the palantír in his hand in the last moments of his life. *"Then coming to the doorway he drew aside the covering, and lo! he had between his hands a palantír."*⁶² There is no sign of Denethor holding palantír in the movie.

Incoming two chapters are described very briefly in the movie, though there are events worth mentioning. The first situation concerns Merry, entering the city of Minas Tirith after the battle is over. *"A mist was in Merry's eyes of tears and weariness when they drew near the ruined Gate of Minas Tirith."*⁶³ In the book, he walks on his own. In the movie, however, he is found wounded on the battlefield by his friend, Pippin.

Another event applies to the House of healing. It is the place where injured people are taken after the battle in order to get proper treating. According to the book, many people suffer from the sickness called Black Shadow. *"But now their art and knowledge were baffled; for there were many sick of a malady that would not be healed; and they called it the*

⁶¹ TOLKIEN: 151.

⁶² TOLKIEN: 152.

⁶³ TOLKIEN: 158.

Black Shadow, for it came from the Nazgûl." ⁶⁴The sickness is not mentioned in the movie, even though wounded Éowyn might be showing its symptoms. However, spectator with no previous knowledge of original book would not realize the reason of her condition.

Another distinction relates to Aragorn and his effort to treat the wounded ones. In the book, he cures Faramir, Merry and Éowyn by using herb called athelas. However, he takes care only of Éowyn in the movie.

When Merry gets better, together with Pippin he is told about the adventures of the Grey company. Then a serious debate happens between Gandalf, Aragorn, Legolas, Gimly and others to decide their next move against enemy. The debate results in Gandalf's advice to march against Sauron, in order to create a distraction and provide Frodo chance to succeed in his quest. In the movie, this idea is suggested by Aragorn. *"He is not yet sure," said Gandalf. We cannot achieve victory by arms, but by arms we can give the Ring-bearer his only chance, frail though it be.*" ⁶⁵

The plot of the story moves on to the last chapter of the *Book five*. Gondor army musters at the Pellenor fields, preparing to march against Sauron. According to the book, the army is one lead character shorter. It is Merry, who has not fully recovered his wounds from the last battle. *"Merry to his shame was not to go with them."* ⁶⁶ But in the movie, he marches side by side his friends against Sauron. Then the army begins its journey to the Black gate of Mordor. In the book, their journey is described briefly, however, there are only two frames in the movie – as the army begins to march and as the army reaches the position of Mordor's Black gate. The army forms a battle formation, while Aragorn and few of his companions ride towards the Black gate. Those members are also different between the book and the movie. *"There was Gandalf as chief*

⁶⁴ TOLKIEN: 160.

⁶⁵ TOLKIEN: 186.

⁶⁶ TOLKIEN: 190.

*herald, and Aragorn with the sons of Elrond, and Éomer of Rohan, and Imrahil; and Legolas and Gimli and Peregrin were bidden to go also, so that all the enemies of Mordor should have a witness."*⁶⁷ However, in the movie the group consists only of Aragorn, Gandalf, Legolas, Gimly, Éomer, Pippin, Merry and random soldier of Gondor. The Black gate is opened shortly afterwards, releasing a messenger on the black horse, accompanied by few soldiers. The messenger calls himself the Mouth of Sauron. In the movie, he arrives alone with no soldiers as a backup. After failed attempt to negotiate, the messenger rides back to the Mordor, but in the movie he is beheaded by Aragorn. Then the battle between soldiers of Gondor and Sauron's army begins. This is the end of the *Book five*.

The *Book six* begins with event, when Sam sets forth the rescue mission in order to safe Frodo, who was taken by orcs to the tower of Cirith Ungol. Even though it is just the beginning of Frodo and Sam's adventures in the book *The Return of the King*, their actions are already going in the movie, since almost half of their adventures from the book *The Two Towers* was relocated into the last movie. This is also the reason, why their storyline of the last book was significantly shortened in the movie.

The first movie-excluded situation concerns Sam using the Ring again, even though the Ring is not used by anyone but Frodo in the movie. "*Without any clear purpose he drew out the Ring and put it on again.*"⁶⁸ There is even a description of the Ring trying to corrupt Sam's mind later in the book. "*Already the Ring tempted him, gnawing at his will and reason. Wild fantasies arose in his mind; and he saw Samwise the Strong, Hero of the Age, striding with a flaming sword across the*

⁶⁷ TOLKIEN: 196.

⁶⁸ TOLKIEN: 207.

darkened land, and armies flocking to his call as he marched to the overthrow of Barad-dur." ⁶⁹

Another distinction between the book and the movie relates to the situation in the tower of Cirith Ungol, where Sam finds Frodo being captive by an orc. In the movie, Sam pierces orc's chest by the sword and orc dies immediately. In the book, however, Sam just cuts off orc's hand and orc flees. Also the orc is equipped with a blade in the movie, while in the book he holds a whip. *"The orc wheeled round, but before it could make a move Sam slashed its whip-hand from its arm. The orc in its wild haste had tripped on the ladder-head and fallen through the open trap-door. Sam gave no more thought to it."* ⁷⁰ Then Sam finds Frodo and returns him the Ring. According to the book, the Ring is around Sam's neck, but he pulls it out from his pocket in the movie. *"It's round my neck now, and a terrible burden it is, too." Sam fumbled for the Ring and its chain.* ⁷¹

When the hobbits leave the tower, Nazgûl on blackwings appears, searching for the ring bearer, but this situation does not occur in the movie, the hobbits have no more trouble with Nazgûl. *"Out of the black sky there came dropping like a bolt a winged shape, rending the clouds with a ghastly shriek."* ⁷²

Next distinction between the book and the movie happens, when Sam departs from Frodo for a while in order to find water. However, the hobbits do not separate in the movie. *"Sam muttered to himself. "I'll have to leave you for a bit and trust to luck. Water we must have, or we'll get no further."* ⁷³

⁶⁹ TOLKIEN: 210.

⁷⁰ TOLKIEN: 221.

⁷¹ TOLKIEN: 224.

⁷² TOLKIEN: 229.

⁷³ TOLKIEN: 246.

The hobbits finally reach the Mount Doom, where the Ring is about to get destroyed, but the event is slightly changed in the movie. According to the book, Gollum appears, takes the Ring from Frodo, but as he stands too close to the edge he staggers in the burst of his sudden happiness and falls down into lava with the Ring in his hand. *"And with that, even as his eyes were lifted up to gloat on his prize, he stepped too far, toppled, wavered for a moment on the brink, and then with a shriek he fell. Out of the depths came his last wail Precious, and he was gone."*⁷⁴ The event differs in the movie. Gollum's fall is result of struggle between Gollum and Frodo, as they fight for the Ring. Then they both fall, but Frodo manages to catch a cliff and hangs there, until he is rescued by Sam. After the Ring is destroyed, Sauron finally meets the end of his days and his whole dominion collapses. The hobbits are subsequently rescued by eagles.

Even though the dark lord Sauron is defeated and the main purpose of trilogy fulfilled, the story still continues with almost one hundred book pages, still full of differences in comparison to the movie. As Frodo and Sam wake up after their rescue, they are welcomed by the last person of their expectations – Gandalf. Since Gandalf's fall into the deeps of Moria, the hobbits presumed him dead and had no idea about adventures of their companions in the west. The hobbits meet other members of their original fellowship later. But in the movie, once the hobbits are awake, all members come to the room and reunite.

As Frodo and Sam get fully rested, they attend Aragorn's coronation. The ceremony slightly differs in comparison to the movie. According to the book, Aragorn asks Frodo to carry the crown until he hands it to Gandalf. *"In token of this I would have the Ring-bearer bring the crown to me, and let Mithrandir set it upon my head, if he will; for he has been the mover of all that has been accomplished, and this is his victory."*⁷⁵ But Frodo carries no crown in the movie.

⁷⁴ TOLKIEN: 270.

⁷⁵ TOLKIEN: 298.

After the coronation, riders of Rohan, now led by their new king, Éomer, decide to return to their home. There is proper description of funeral of their deceased king, Thóden, even though the funeral does not take place in the movie. *"For after three days the Men of the Mark prepared the funeral of Théoden; and he was laid in a house of stone with his arms and many other fair things that he had possessed, and over him was raised a great mound, covered with green turves of grass and of white evermind."*⁷⁶ Then, another movie-excluded situation occurs as Faramir weds Éowyn. *"Faramir, Steward of Gondor, and Prince of Ithilien, asks that Eowyn Lady of Rohan should be his wife, and she grants it full willing."*⁷⁷

After the long stay in Minas Tirith, Frodo, Sam, Pippin and Merry decide to return to their home, Shire. That brings me to one really major difference. The chapter dedicated to their arrival to Shire was absolutely excluded from the movie. As the hobbits arrive to Shire, they find their land in total disorder. The Shire is devastated, local folks are supposed to pay taxes, patrols of evil men (called ruffians in the book) on every corner. All of this is caused by Saruman, who settled down in the Bag End. The hobbits, seeing the misery upon their land organize a revolt and muster the locals. Under the command of Pippin and Merry they manage to get rid of evil men and free the Shire. Then they come to deal with Saruman. Despite the fact that Saruman's actions led to the devastation of Shire and suffering of locals, Frodo decides to set him free. However, at the moment of Saruman's leave, he is backstabbed by Gríma Wormtongue and Saruman's life in the Middle-Earth is over. Gríma is immediately shot dead by arrows.

The last chapter of the whole trilogy is called The grey havens and remains almost unchanged according to the book. I found only two noticeable differences. The first one concerns the title in Bilbo's book,

⁷⁶ TOLKIEN: 308.

⁷⁷ TOLKIEN: 309.

subsequently completed by Frodo. In the book, the title states: *"My Diary. My Unexpected Journey. There and Back Again. And What Happened After. Adventures of Five Hobbits. The Tale of the Great Ring, compiled by Bilbo Baggins from his own observations and the accounts of his friends. What we did in the War of the Ring. The downfall of the lord of the rings and the return of the king."*⁷⁸ The title is not as complex in the movie, it is much simplified: *"There and back again... a hobbits tale, by Bilbo Baggins & the Lord of the rings by Frodo Baggins."*

The second difference is related to the members as they arrive to the havens. According to the book, Gandalf meets the hobbits on the place, but in the movie he travels with them from the Shire. *"and upon the quay beside a great grey horse stood a figure robed all in white awaiting them. As he turned and came towards them Frodo saw that Gandalf now wore openly on his hand the Third Ring."*⁷⁹ Then Frodo, Bilbo, Gandalf and representatives of the mightiest elves of the Middle-Earth board the ship and set a curse to Undying lands. The rest of the hobbits return home and then, both the book and the movie end.

6.4. Reader's/viewer's perception

Because of the length of *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy it is obvious, that there will be much more differences between the books and the movie than it was in *The Hobbit*. But despite the higher concentration of those changes I still think *The Lord of the Rings* movie concept still remains more accurate to the books than *The Hobbit*. Probably because those changes did not have such great impact on storyline as it was in *The Hobbit*. Yes, plenty of book-based events are missing since it is nearly impossible to incorporate all of them, but on the other hand, unlike

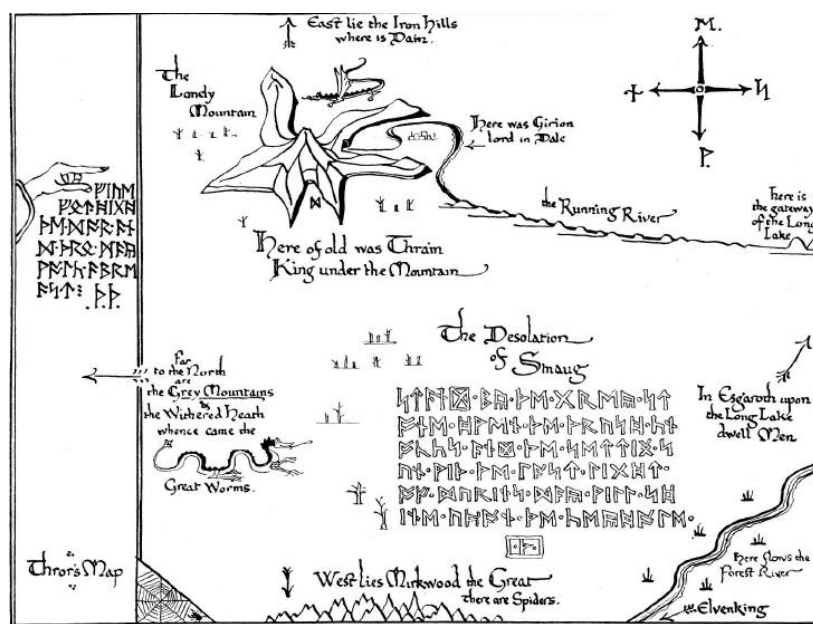
⁷⁸ TOLKIEN: 373.

⁷⁹ TOLKIEN: 377.

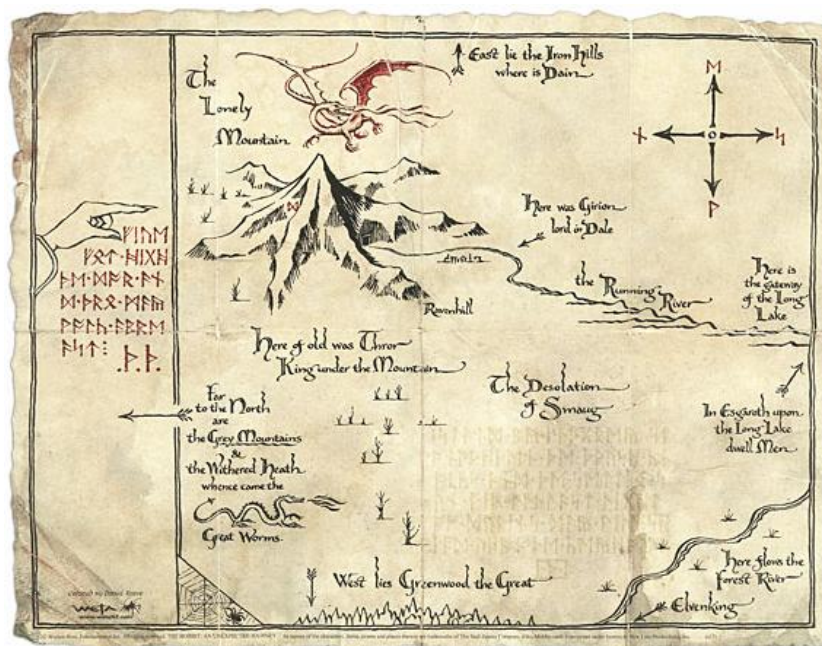
in *The Hobbit* there are almost no redundant events in the movie which were not mentioned in the original concept of Tolkien.

As a reader I must say, that *The Lord of the Rings* was written in far more difficult language than *The Hobbit*, with all the archaic words, figures of speech and Tolkien-created expressions. I really like the Jackson's decision to incorporate original lines of the story characters into the movies, either it were songs, dialogues or motivational speeches. Most of those remained with no change.

7. Comparison of maps

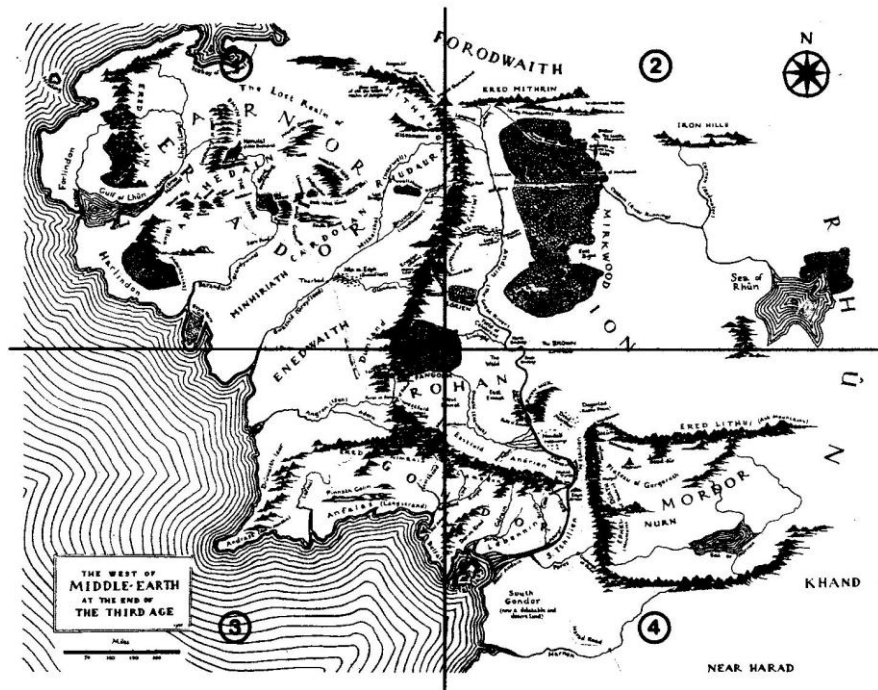


Thrór's map of the Lonely Mountain from the book *The Hobbit: There and back again*⁸⁰

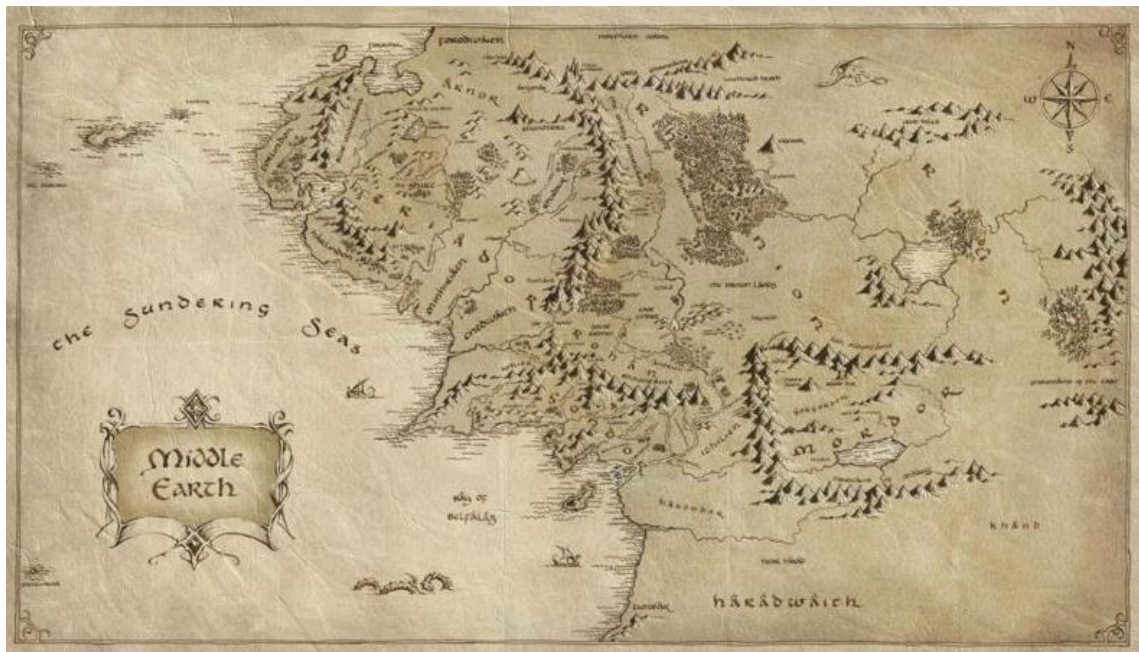


Thrór's map of the Lonely Mountain from *The Hobbit* movie

⁸⁰ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Hobbit: There and Back Again*. London: HarperCollins Publishers, 2014. 389 p. ISBN: 978-0-00-759185-5.



Map of the Middle-Earth from the book *The Fellowship of the Ring*⁸¹



Map of the Middle-Earth from the movie

⁸¹ TOLKIEN, John Ronald Reuel. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers, 1991. 529 p. ISBN: 0 261 10235 4.

8. Conclusion

In the previous pages of my analysis I was trying to highlight the differences between Tolkien's books and movies by Peter Jackson, either those differences had more or less important impact on the storyline. I am a great fan of Tolkien's fictional world of the Middle-Earth, though I have found myself surprised of the fact how many things I did not know and have learnt during working up my analysis. Now I can see the movies in different way and am able to spot hidden situations I did not realize before.

Tolkien's books are very admirable piece of art and not only for the story, but also for its sophisticated system of Tolkien-created fictional languages, races, history, maps and the language the books are written in. As a reader goes throughout the lines, he can see its brilliance. Whether it is *The Lord of the Rings*, *The Hobbit* or *The Children of Húrin*, all Middle-Earth based stories are perfectly intertwined altogether and there can be found no flaw.

Peter Jackson made an excellent job with the way he managed to capture the movies, but no matter how much he tries, the movie can never be better or even match the original concept. All of those aspects I just mentioned contribute to the reason why J. R. R. Tolkien is and always will be the author number one for me.

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10. Resumé

Celoživotní dílo spisovatele J. R. R. Tolkiena značně ovlivnilo pohled na současnou fantasy literaturu a vytvořilo zcela nový žánr, který v posledních letech značně nabývá na popularitě. Tato práce je věnována srovnání Tolkienových děl *Hobit* a *Pán prstenů* s filmovou adaptací režiséra Petera Jacksona. Teoretická část mojí práce je zaměřena na charakterizování základní myšlenky filmu, fantasy literatury a stručný životopis J. R. R. Tolkiena. Praktická část se zabývá hlavní myšlenkou mojí práce - komparativní analýze děl J. R. R. Tolkiena s filmovou adaptací Petera Jacksona.

11. Enclosures

List of names

Aragorn (also called Stryder) - man, Isildur's heir, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Arwen – half elf, daughter of Elrond

Azog the Goblin (Azog the Defiler in the movie) – orc, leader of Sauron's army

Balin – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Balrog – demon of ancient world

Bard – man, citizen of Lake Town

Beorn – skin changer, man, can shapeshift into bear

Bergil – kid, citizen of Minas Tirith

Bifur – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Bilbo Baggins - hobbit, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Bofur – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Bolg – orc, son of Azog

Bombur – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Boromir - man, warrior from Gondor

Celeborn – elven king of Lothlórien

Dáin – dwarf, lord of the Iron hills, brother of Thorin

Denethor – man, steward of Gondor

Dori – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Dvalin – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Elladan – half elf, son of Elrond

Elrohir – half elf, son of ELrond

Elrond – half elf, lord of Rivendell

Éomer – man of Rohan, Éowyn's brother

Éowyn – woman of Rohan, Éomer's sister

Erkenbrand – man of Rohan

Faramir - man, warrior from Gondor

Fili – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Frodo Baggins - hobbit, nephew of Bilbo Baggins, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Galadriel - elven queen of Lothlórien

Gandalf the Grey (also called Mithrandir)- wizard, member of Istary order, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings and The Hobbit

Gimly - dwarf, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Gloin – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Glorfindel – elf

Gollum (Sméagol) – originally hobbit, creature corrupted by the Ring

Grima Wormtongue – man, Saruman's servant

Halbarad – man

Ingold – guard of Minas Tirith

Kili – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Legolas - son of the elvenking, one of the lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Melkor (Morgoth) - main villain from the first age

Meriadoc Brandybuck (Merry) – hobbit, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Nori – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Oin – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Ori – dwarf, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Peregrin Took (Pippin) – hobbit, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Radagast the Brown - wizard, member of Istary order

Roac – raven

Samwise Gamgee (Sam) – hobbit, one of lead characters of The Lord of the Rings

Saruman the White - wizard, highest member of Istary order

Sauron - also known as necromancer, main villain of The Lord of the Rings

Shelob – giant spider

Smaug the Magnificent (Smaug the Terrible) - dragon

Tauriel - an elvish woman

Théoden – man, king of Rohan

Théodred – man of Rohan, son of Théoden

Thorin Oakenshield - dwarf, son of Thrór, son of Thráin, king under The Mountain, one of lead characters of The Hobbit

Thráin – dwarf, son of Thrór, Thorin's father

Thranduil – elven king of Mirkwood

Thrór – dwarf, king of Erebor, Thráin's father

Tom Bombadil – a nature spirit of ancient world

Treebeard – ent, oldest creature of Middle-Earth

Witch king of Angmar – Nazgûl, ancient king of men, corrupted by the Ring

List of places

Angmar – realm founded by Witch king

Bree – town of men

Dale – city of men near the Lonely Mountain

Dol Guldur – stronghold in Mirkwood

Edoras – city in Rohan

Fangorn – forest

Gondor – realm of men

Gundabad – ancient stronghold

Helm's Deep – fortress of Rohan people

Isengard – fortress, dominion of Saruman

Lake Town – town of men

Lonely Mountain (Erebor) – mountain, location of dwarfish Kingdom under the mountain

Lothlórien – forest

Minas Morgul (Tower of black sorcery) – used to be city of men, later it became dominion of Witch king

Minas Tirith – capitol of Gondor

Mirkwood – forest

Mordor – realm of Sauron

Moria – an underground complex beneath Misty Mountains

Mount Doom (Orodruin) – mountain in Mordor

Old Forest – forest beyond the eastern borders of the Shire

Osgiliath – city of men

Ravenhill – hill next to the Lonely Mountain

Rivendell (valley of Imladris) – outpost of half elves

Rohan – realm of men

Shire – realm of hobbits

Weathertop – hill, fortress of ancient kingdom