

**WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF MAGIC SPELLS IN
HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS MOVIE**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

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THESIS

**Presented to
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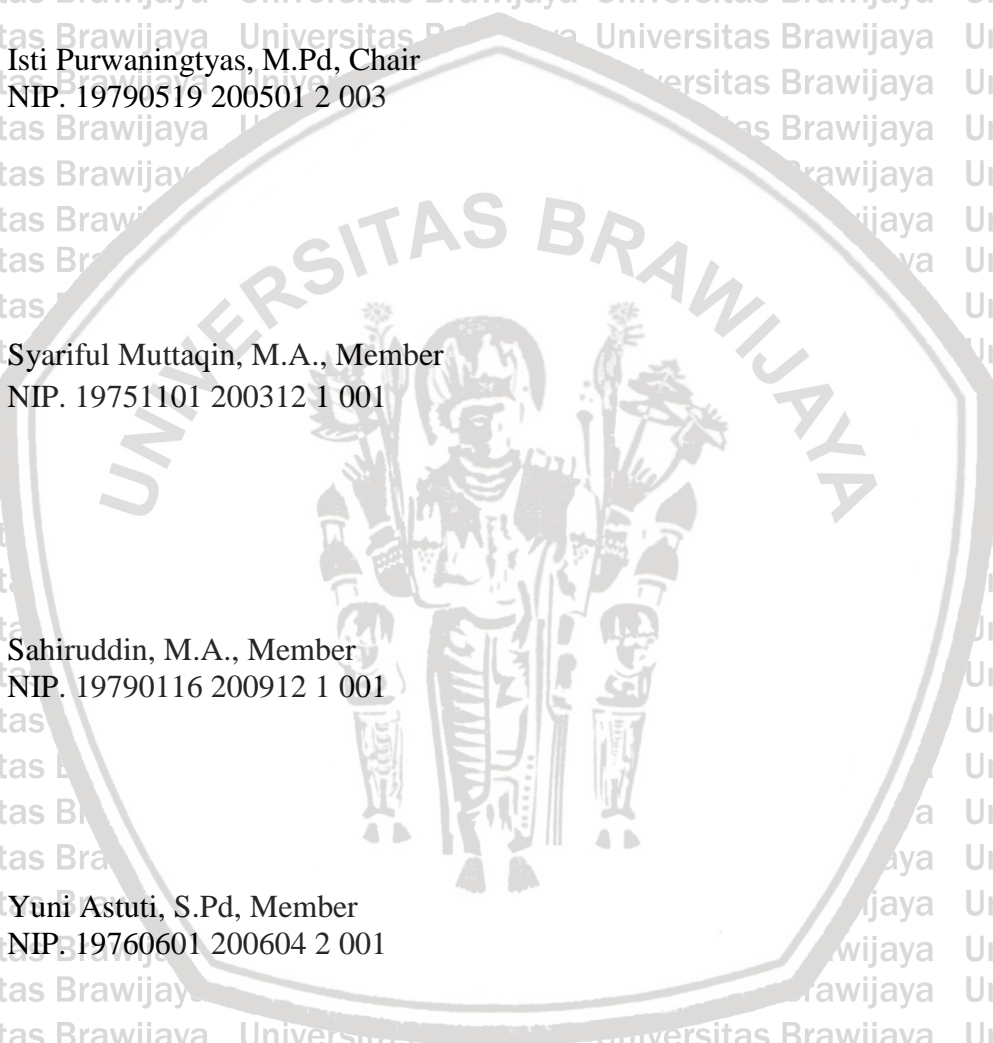
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ABSTRACT

Rahmantiko, Filsa. 2012. **Word Formation Processes of Magic Spells in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* Movies**. English Study Program, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sahiruddin; Co-supervisor: Yuni Astuti

Keywords: Word Formation Processes, Magic, Spells, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

The performance of magic almost always involves the use of language. Whether spoken out loud or unspoken, words are frequently used to access or guide magical power. Words which are thought to have magical power are called spells. The writer chooses the magic spells in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* as the object to be analyzed. This study is aimed in investigating: (1) the spells and the meaning found in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies; (2) the word formation processes of the spells found in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies.

This study uses qualitative approach in term of document or content analysis. In this research the writer analyzes the entire spells uttered from two movies *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1 and Part 2* but some spells which appear more than once or repeated spells are not analyzed.

This study reveals that there are 28 magic spells. 27 magic spells are formed by the process of borrowing; 19 magic spells are formed by the process of alternation, 4 magic spells are formed by the process of compounding, and 1 magic spell is formed by the process of coinage. In the study, the writer also found that 9 magic spells are formed of single process and 19 magic spells are formed of multiple processes. Process of borrowing from Latin is the most frequently used in the word formation process to construct the magic spells since J.K Rowling speaks Latin in her daily conversation then in constructing the magic spells she also alternates original Latin to make the magic spells in the movies more magical.

The writer suggests the next researchers to conduct more detailed research about word formation processes with new complete references and different objects of study by using other relevant theories.

ABSTRAK

Rahmantiko, Filsa. 2012. **Proses Pembentukan Kata Mantra Sihir dalam Film *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Sahiruddin (II) Yuni Astuti

Kata Kunci: Proses Pembentukan Kata, Sihir, Mantra, Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian.

Praktek sihir hampir selalu melibatkan penggunaan bahasa. Diucapkan secara lantang atau bahkan tidak diucapkan sama sekali, kata-kata sering digunakan untuk mendapatkan kekuatan magis. Kata-kata yang bila diucapkan dianggap memiliki kekuatan magis disebut mantra. Penulis memilih mantra sihir di film-film *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* sebagai objek yang akan dianalisis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki: (1) mantra dan makna yang ditemukan dalam film *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*; (2) Proses pembentukan kata dari mantra yang ditemukan pada film *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam hal dokumen analisis. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menganalisis seluruh mantra yang terdapat dari dua film *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian Bagian 1* dan *Bagian 2*, mantra yang muncul lebih dari satu atau berulang tidak akan dianalisis lagi.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat 28 mantra sihir. 27 mantra sihir dibentuk melalui proses *borrowing*; 19 mantra sihir dibentuk melalui proses *alternation*; 4 mantra sihir dibentuk melalui proses *compounding*; 1 mantra sihir dibentuk melalui proses *coinage*. Dalam studi ini, penulis juga menemukan bahwa 9 mantra sihir dibentuk oleh proses tunggal dan 19 mantra sihir dibentuk dengan lebih dari satu proses. Proses peminjaman kata dari bahasa Latin paling sering digunakan dalam pembentukan mantra sihir karena J.K Rowling berbicara bahasa Latin dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dan ia juga merubah kata-kata Latin asli untuk membuat mantra sihir dalam film ini lebih berbau magis.

Penulis menyarankan para peneliti berikutnya untuk melakukan penelitian lebih detail tentang proses pembentukan kata dengan referensi baru yang lengkap dan objek yang berbeda dari penelitian dengan menggunakan teori-teori lain yang relevan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the properties of human language is productivity (Yule 2006, p.10).

By using that property of human language, as time goes by, people are continually creating a new word, words become sentence, and sentences become a story that is told to their precursor to be a guidance or an advice of right deed or wrong deed. Productivity or creativity of human brain possibly creates a fantasy story, “A fantasy text is a self-coherent narrative. When set in this world, it tells a story which is impossible in the world as we perceive it, when set in an otherworld, that otherworld will be impossible, though stories there may be possible in its terms” (Clute and Grant 1996, p. 338). It also can be said that fantasy is a story that

humans make in their imagination and it is impossible to happen in reality. The examples of some fantasy stories are *Beowulf* in Europe, *Aladdin's wonderful lamp* in Middle East, *journey to the west* in China and *Mahabharata* in India which widely spread to Indonesia. Fantasy is often associated with magical things.

According to Hornby (1995, p.706) magic is the power apparently using mysterious force to change the form of things or influence events.

The performance of magic almost always involves the use of language.

Whether spoken out loud or unspoken, words are frequently used to access or

guide magical power. The word “magic” comes from the Greek *magikos*, a term referred to a class of priests in ancient Persia and Greece. Melton (2001 p.1453) defines that spell is “incantations, written or spoken formulas of words believed to be capable of magical effects.” Spell is actually categorized in old poem as described by Uniawati (2007 p. 1). She states that “As one of the old poem genre, spells arise from the results of the public imagination in the animism”. Magic and spell have long been fictional of tales, especially in fantasy fiction where many box office films use this genre as a mainstay like *Alice in Wonderland*, *Pirates of Caribbean*, *The lord of the ring*, *Harry Potter* and so on.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is the last film from *Harry Potter* film series based on the *Harry Potter* novels by J. K. Rowling. The film is split in to two films because the story is too long. The story mostly takes place at Hogwarts, a school for young wizards, and focuses on Harry Potter’s fight against the black wizard Voldemort, who killed Harry’s parents as part of his plan to take over the wizard world. The stars of the films are young and famous actors and an actress, Daniel Radcliffe (as Harry Potter), Rupert Grint (as Ron Weasley), Emma Watson (as Hermione Granger). As of 2011, *Harry Potter* film is the highest grossing film of all time, with the eight films released grossing over \$7.7 billion worldwide. *Harry Potter and the deathly hallows part 1* gains \$955,417,476 total income grosses worldwide and nominated lot of awards. Meanwhile *Harry Potter and the deathly hallows part 2* gains \$1,327,817,822 total income grosses worldwide and won two awards (www.imdb.com). Therefore it is worth investigating those movies.

The spells used in the films are original and make sense. The spell itself related to the use of spell for example spell *avada kedavra* that is taken from Aramaic *abracadabra*. Aramaic is language that was used in Mesopotamia (Richard, 2003, p. 69). *Abracadabra* means “let the thing be destroyed”, it will kill a living creature as a target of the caster instantly right after the spell is uttered. Words of spell must be formed through some processes and also have a meaning even though they are taken from another language. Since Harry Potter films tell about magic and the spell is the essence of the magic it can be said that the spell is an important aspect of Harry Potter films; therefore the writer is interested in investigating word formation processes for spell words.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Related to the background of the study described above the research problems are stated as follows:

1. What are the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies?
2. What are the word formation processes of the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies?
3. What is the meaning of the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies.
2. To find out the word formation processes of the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies.
3. To find out the meaning of the spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

There are some terms that are frequently mentioned in this research; they are

Word formation processes : The term refers to whole process of morphological variation in the constitution of words. (Crystal 2008, p. 253)

Magic : The power apparently using mysterious force to change the form of things or influence events. (Hornby 1995, p.706)

Spell : Incantations, written or spoken formulas of words believed to be capable of magical effects. Melton (2001 p.1453)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some theories related to the study, which are spell, creative writing, word formation processes, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and the previous study.

2.1 Spells as Literary Works

Melton (2001 p.1453) defines that “Spells are incantations, written or spoken formulas of words believed to be capable of magical effects.” The term ‘spell’ derives from the Anglo-Saxon *spel*, a saying or story, hence a form of words; the Icelandic *spjall*, a saying; and the Gothic *spill*, a fable.” Melton (2001 p.1453) also adds that “The conception of spells appears to have arisen from the idea that there is some natural and intimate connection between words and the things signified by them.” Melton’s definition about spell is similar with Kronzek and Kronzek. Kronzek and Kronzek (2001 p.217) in their book *The Sorcerers’s Companion: Guide the Magical World of Harry Potter* also define that “spell is a spoken or written word or phrase meant to have a magical effect. Most spells consist of incantations in which the desired outcome (such as money, health, or fame) is clearly stated, repeated many times, and accompanied by a ritual, such as lighting a candle, burning incense, and pointing or gesturing.”

Spell actually belongs to literature field as supported by Uniawati (2007 p.

1). She states that “As one of the old poem genre, spells arise from the results of the public imagination in the animism.” but here the writer analyses the spells using term of linguistic which is word formation processes.

2.2 Creative Writing

Writing is like open space that people can do everything in it, it gives a freedom to explore everything that is in a writer's mind. As described by Morley (2007 p.2) that:

“Think of an empty page as open space. It possesses no dimension; human time makes no claim. Everything is possible, at this point endlessly possible. Anything can grow in it. Anybody, real or imaginary, can travel there, stay put, or move on. There is no limitation, except the honesty of the writer and the scope of imagination – qualities with which we are born and characteristics that we can develop. Writers are born and made. “

From Morley statement about writing can be said that everyone is free to put their creativity in writing, include the creativity of creating a new word. To attract the readers, the writer has to be very creative as stated by Morley (2007 p.2) “Readers participate; they become, partly, writers. They will take part, consciously and unconsciously, in a literary creation... You make the words; they make the pictures.” It is clearly stated that when a writer for example a novelist creates a word, the reader makes the picture and will arise a further curiosity of

the meaning or even the creation of that word. J.K. Rowling as the author of Harry Potter novel has an important role in creating spells in the novel. In creating spell Rowling is influenced by her experience and creativity. According McGreevy (2004 p.35) "When young Rowling interests were in playing games of witches and wizard and broomstick. She dressed up in cape and tall, pointy hats and made unusual potion with a brother and sister." It means that Rowling has been already interested in magical world since in her childhood. McGreevy (2004 p.35) also adds that J.K Rowling education supports her in creating the spells "I would also suggest that Rowling's studies at Exeter University in language and classic provides her with interesting names from Latin etymology." Beside that, Rowling converses Latin as in her daily life as she argues in the interview in Edinburg book festival (Rowling official website, 2004, para. 1)..

"Yes. At home, we converse in Latin. [Laughter]. Mainly. For light relief, we do a little Greek. My Latin is patchy, to say the least, but that doesn't really matter because old spells are often in cod Latin—a funny mixture of weird languages creeps into spells. That is how I use it. Occasionally you will stumble across something in my Latin that is, almost accidentally, grammatically correct, but that is a rarity. In my defence, the Latin is deliberately odd. Perfect Latin is not a very magical medium, is it? Does anyone know where avada kedavra came from? It is an ancient spell in Aramaic, and it is the original of abracadabra... I take a lot of liberties with things like that. I twist them round and make them mine."

Therefore Latin is strongly and mostly used in creating words of magic spells in Harry Potter. She also admits that the spell is not grammatically correct

Latin because according to Rowling perfect Latin or Latin in correct grammar is less magical. For example, magic spell *imperio* that is taken from Latin word *impero*, Rowling adds letter -i between -r and -o shows that Rowling arbitrarily takes word Latin *Impero* then she changes with addition of a vowel.

2.3 Word Formation Processes

Laurie Bauer (1983, p. 9), stated that “Word-formation is a traditional label, and one which is useful but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a ‘word’”. In general sense, as stated by Crystal (2008, p. 523), the terms refer to the whole process of morphological variation in the constitution of words. In more restricted sense, it refers to the latter processes only. In creating new words, it may change the meaning such as the word *post* and *card* through compounding process are combined to produce *postcard*. Also, it happened in changing the part of speech where the word *thumb* (N) becomes *thumb* (V) for example, *thumbed a ride*. Moreover, there are new words or terms from the old words to new uses, which have the same meaning such as *pic* from *picture* and *lab* from *laboratory*. There are several processes in forming new word, namely: coinage, compounding, clipping, borrowing, blending, back-formation, acronym, conversion, alternation, derivation and multiple processes. The explanation of these word formation processes are written below:

2.3.1 Coinage

Coinage is the process of inventing totally new term or words. Frequently the most typical sources are invented brand of company's product which becomes general terms (without initial capital letters) for any version of that product. Some examples from general products are *aspirin*, *nylon*, and *zipper*. Other examples are *Kleenex* (facial tissue), *Teflon* (frying-pan) and *Xerox* (photo copy machine).

From the examples, there is observable fact that industries apply this process in order to find new, remarkable, and attractive names for their products. Moreover, "new words based on the name of a person or a place is called eponyms." (Yule 2006, p.53). Some examples of eponyms are *sandwich* (from the name Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling), *jeans* (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made) and also can be from technical terms, from the names of those inventors, such as *fahrenheit* (from German, Gabriel Fahrenheit) and *watt* (from the Scot, James Watt).

2.3.2 Borrowing

Akmajian et al. (2001, p.27) states that borrowing is a process of taking over words from certain languages. He also divides borrowings into two kinds:

Borrowing direct

"Yet another way to expand our vocabulary is to "borrow" words from other languages" (Akmajian et al. 2001, p.27). Akmajian et al (2001, p.27) also states that speakers of English aggressively borrow words from other languages

like kindergarten (German), croissant (French), aloha (Hawaiian), and sushi (Japanese), among many others.

Borrowings: Indirect

“An interesting type of borrowing occurs when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language.” (Akmajian et al. 2001, p.28). Akmajian et al (2001, p.28) also gives example of the borrowed terms like *firewater* and *iron horse* that are literal translations of Native American words meaning “alcohol” and “railroad train.” Other such indirect borrowings (also known as *calques* or *loan translations*) are *worldview* and *superman* from German *Weltanschauung* and *Ubersensch.*

2.3.3 Compounding

“Compounding is the combining process of two separate words to produce a single form” (Yule, 2006, p.54). It is a process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word, which is commonly used in English. English compounding words examples are *post office*, *suitcase*, and *cupboard*.

Yule also states that large use of this process. This very productive source of new terms has been well documented in English and German, but can also be found in totally unrelated languages, such as *Hmong* (spoken in South-East Asia), which combines *hwj* (‘pot’) and *kais* (‘spout’) to produce *hwjkais* (‘kettle’).

Recent creations are *paj* (‘flower’) plus *kws* (‘corn’) for *pajkws* (‘popcorn’) and *hnab* (‘bag’)+*rau* (‘put’)+*ntawv* (‘paper’ or ‘book’) for *hnabrantawv* (‘schoolbag’) (Yule, 2006, p.54).

2.3.4 Blending

Similar to compounding, this process combines two separate forms to produce a single new term. However, blending in general takes only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Some commonly used examples of blending are brunch (breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel) and telecast (television/broadcast). Sometimes blending combines the beginning of both words, as in examples from information technology given by Yule (2006, p. 55), such as telex (teleprinter/exchange) and modem (modulator/demodulator). Yule (2006, p. 55) also give other example of blending like the activity of fund-raising on television that feels like a marathon is typically called a telethon, while infotainment (information/entertainment) and simulcast (simultaneous/broadcast) are other new blends from life with television. To describe the mixing of languages, some people talk about Franglais (French/Anglais) and Spanglish (Spanish/English). In a few blends, we combine the beginnings of both words, as in terms from information technology, such as telex (teleprinter/exchange) or modem (modulator/demodulator). There is also the word fax, but that is not a blend. It's an example of our next category. Akmajian et al (2001, p. 26) is also giving the same example of blending, *motel* (from *motor hotel*), *infomercial* (from *information and commercial*), *edutainment* (from *education and entertainment*).

Blending is similar with compounding. However, there is a specific difference that gives characteristic between blending and compounding. The difference of them is in the process the two words are combined and joined.

Meanwhile, blending should combine the beginning of one word and join it to the

end of the other word in compounding, there is no letter/letters are omitted. In blending there are letter/letters are omitted.

2.3.5 Clipping

“The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax)” (Yule, 2006, p.54). Common examples are *ad* ('advertisement'), *bra* ('brassiere'), *cab* ('cabriolet'), *condo* ('condominium'), *fan* ('fanatic'), *lab* ('laboratory'), *perm* ('permanent'), *phone* ('telephone'), *plane* ('airplane'), *sitcom* ('situation comedy'), and *flu* ('influenza'). English speakers also like to clip names, as in *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Sam* and *Tom*, which are the clipping of Albert, Elizabeth, Michael, Samuel and Thomas. Yule (2006, p.54) also adds that “a particular type of reduction, favored in Australian and British English, produces forms technically known as hypocorisms.” Yule (2006, p.54) explains that a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the end. This is the process that results in *movie* ('moving pictures') and *telly* ('television'). It has also produced *Aussie* ('Australian'), *barbie* ('barbecue'), *bookie* ('bookmaker'), *brekky* ('breakfast') and *hankie* ('handkerchief'). Akmajian (2001, p. 26) also gives an example of clipping where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not (necessarily) altered. Such as *prof* for professor, *fax* for facsimile, and *photo op* for photographic opportunity.

2.3.6 Back-Formation

Creating new words through forming a word into another word by talking of what looks like a typical affix in the language is called back formation (Yule, 2006, p.54). For example, verb become a noun by adding derivational morphemes *-er* such as *sniper*, *dancer*, *singer*, and others. However Yule (2006, p.54) also adds that “A noun word may enter into the language first then the verb by back formed the noun word.” The examples are the words *televise* and *edit* from television and editor.

Even though in back formation processes there is a cut off of a base, it is not the same as clipping where also clip its base. What is being cut off on clipping is only some phonological parts of the word which is not interpretable as an affix or word is cut off. For example, the *-ter* in *sister* is not an affix or a word.

2.3.7 Acronym

Acronym is the process of forming new words from the initial letters of words (Yule, 2006, p.57) such as CD ('Compact Disc') or VCR ('Video Cassette Recorder') and also the pronunciation single words, as in NATO, NASA, and UNESCO. Yule (2006, p.57) also gives an explanation that some examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), RADAR (Radio detecting and Ranging), SCUBA (Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus), and others.

Yule (2006, p.57) also adds, the example of acronym like names for organizations are often designed to have their acronym represent an appropriate

term, as in 'mothers against drunk driving' (MADD) and 'women against rape' (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings. Terms of Innovation such as the ATM ('automatic teller machine') and the required PIN ('personal identification number') are regularly used with one of their elements repeated, as in I sometimes forget my PIN number when I go to the ATM machine.

2.3.8 Conversion

Conversion is a process of changing in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' and 'functional shift' (Yule, 2006, p.56). For example *paper*, *butter*, *bottle*, *vacation*, via the process of conversion, come to be used as verbs. The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently (Yule, 2006, p.56). Yule (2006, p.56) also adds that the conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with *guess*, *must* and *spy* as the sources of *a guess*, *a must* and *a spy*.

Phrasal verbs (*to print out*, *to take over*) also become nouns (*a printout*, *a takeover*). One complex verb combination (*want to be*) has become a new noun, as in *He isn't in the group, he's just a wannabe*. Verbs (*see through*, *stand up*) also become adjectives, as in *see-through material* or *a stand-up comedian*. Or adjectives, as in *a dirty floor*, *an empty room*, *some crazy ideas* and *those nasty people*, can become the verbs *to dirty* and *to empty*, or the nouns *a crazy* and *the nasty*.

The different between back formation and conversion is that conversion changes the part of speech without any reduction. To backform the word, it has to add or reduce some part in the word.

2.3.9 Alternation

Alternation in short is process of forming a word using morpheme-internal modification. Crystal (2008, p. 21) defines alternation as “A term used in linguistics to refer to the relationship which exists between the alternative forms, or variants, of a linguistic unit”. While Parera (1988 p.32) also adds that some alternation cannot be systemize or predicted. This reality proves that alterations also occur geographically and personally. The example of alteration in Bahasa like *sejak – senjak, sapi – sampi, makin – mangkin*. In creative writing for example in the novel it often occurs like J.K Rowling magic spells those borrowed from Latin and alternated e.g *impero~imperio, discidium~dissendum, exscpeto~expecto, fiant~fianto* etc.

2.3.10 Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule, 2006, p.57). These small 'bits' are called affixes. Some examples are the elements *un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, -ness* which appear, in words like *unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness*.

2.3.10.1 Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix is the affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-, pre-, dis-, and others). Other suffixes are the affixes that have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -ish, -ful, -ness, -ism, -ity and others). Yule (2006, p.57) states that all English words formed by this derivational process use either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both prefix and suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

2.3.10.2 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally to be found in English. But fairly common in some other languages, called infix (Yule, 2006, p.58). It is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. This type of word-formation processes is not normally used in English. Yule (2006, p.58) also add that it is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!*, *Absogoddamlutely!* and *Unfuckinbelievable!*. In the film *Wish You Were Here*, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming Tell him I've gone to *Singbloodypore!* The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in *godtripleddammit!*

2.3.11 Multiple Processes

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word (Yule, 2006, p.58). For example, the term *deli* which means a shop selling cooked meat seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and through clipping as second process. Yule (2006, p.58) also adds about multiple processes. If someone says that *problems with the project have snowballed*, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which snow and ball were combined to form the noun snowball, which was then turned into a verb through conversion. Forms that begin as acronyms can also go through other processes, as in the use of *lase* as a verb, the result of backformation from *laser*. In the expression *waspish attitudes*, the acronym WASP ('white Anglo-Saxon protestant') has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix (-ish) in the derivation process.

2.4 Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows are two fantasy films that are split into part 1 and part 2 because the story is too long. The films are directed by David Yates, Written by Steve Kloves and produced by David Heyman, David Barron, and J.K Rowling. Part 1 was released on 19 November 2010, and Part 2 was released on 15 July 2011. These films are based on the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J. K. Rowling. The story mostly set at Hogwarts, a

school for young wizards, and focuses on Harry Potter's final fight against the black wizard Voldemort by finding and destroying Lord Voldemort's secret to immortality, the Horcruxes, Voldemort killed Harry's parents as part of his plan to take over the wizard world. These films show how creative Rowling is in creating a magic world with many magic spells included. Magic spells in the movies are unique since the spell is Rowling's creation which mostly borrowed from Latin. The meaning of magic spells in the movies is related to the use of the spell, for example magic spell *accio* which means "to call", it will summon an object to the caster. Film stars of the films are Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. Part 1 has received two nominations at the 83rd Academy Awards: Best Visual Effects and Best Art Direction while part 2 has won 2011 Teen Choice Awards, British Academy Children's Awards and National Movie Awards (www.harrypotter.wikia.com).

2.5 Previous Study

Dealing with this study, there are two previous studies which have similar topics and related to this study. It is *Word Formation Processes in the Jargon Found in Bola Tabloid Publish on April* written by Sari (2010). In her research, Sari takes the Jargon found in Bola Tabloid published on April 8 2010 as the research object. She only takes one edition because that edition has many articles (61 articles) that contain football jargons. Therefore, she selects all the words in this tabloid, for she wants to describe the word formation processes of the jargon in Bola tabloid. In her result, she finds that 96 jargons of football in that edition

are formed by the processes of word-formation: they are borrowing, compounding, and acronyms. The jargons that have a process of borrowing is used 90 of total jargons, which 52 of them are borrowing direct and 37 of them are borrowing indirect that are translated from other languages and have the changing of spelling. Based on her finding and analysis the process of borrowing is the dominant part and most frequently used.

Another research is conducted by Utami (2009) entitled *Word Formation Analysis on Country music lyrics of Shania Twain music album "Greatest Hits"*.

In this study she analyzes 17 songs which are the most familiar and popular based on her observation on radio, television, film etc. She uses data source triangulation to measure credibility and dependability of the data because the data are collected from two different sources, the Shania twain albums and the internet source. She also uses two theories of word formation processes proposed by Bauer (1979) and Yule (2000). In her result she finds a lot of words especially slang words, which are created by word formation processes. Word formations which found in this analysis are suffixes (dominant part), compounding, conversion, antonomasia and acronym.

This present study is similar with study conducted by Sari (2010) and Utami (2009) since they are investigating the word formation processes. Nevertheless, this study is different from Sari's and Utami's in term of the object of the study. Sari (2010) takes Bola Tabloid published on April 8 2010 as the objects, while the objects of this study are *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* Films. It is also different from Utami (2009) since she conducts investigation on

music lyrics of Shania Twain music album as her object of the study. However, what have been observed by Sari and Utami which related to the word formation processes are very valuable to be used as the writer's reference in identifying the word formation processes on Harry potter magic spells.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the explanation about the research method of this study. It consists of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research entitled *Word Formation Processes of Magic Spells in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is qualitative research in term of content or document analysis. Ary et al (2010, p. 29) state that qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. So, this research is categorized as the qualitative research because the research basically aimed at describing the data of word formation in *Harry Potter of the Deathly Hallows* movie. While content or document analysis, in accordance with Ary, et al (2010, p.29), focus on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.

3.2 Data sources

The data sources of this research will be the subtitle of the films *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Part 1 and Part 2*. The data of this research are the magic spells found in the films and there are 28 magic spells during *Harry potter and the deathly hallows part 1* and *part 2*. The writer selects these films because the films are phenomenal, they win many awards and gain huge amount of profit.

In this research the writer analyzes the entire spells that uttered from two films but some spells may appear more than once so the same or repeated spells are not analyzed.

3.3 Data Collection

The main instrument of this study is the writer himself because the most appropriate approach for this study is qualitative approach. It means that the writer himself who do both data collection and analysis processes. Ary et al (2010, p. 442) state that document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, etc.) or of nonwritten records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, etc.). Therefore to collect the data needed the writer obtains original films of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Part 1 and Part 2*.

The writer considers that original movies have much better subtitles in the movie than downloaded films. After obtaining the films, the writer watches the films more than once to ensure the validity of the data. In the movie the writer finds that uttering a spell is always followed with gesturing or pointing a wand by a character who wants to perform an enchantment. Therefore to indicate whether a word or a phrase is categorized as a spell or not the writer observes that word or

that phrase is followed with gesturing or pointing a wand or not. The steps used for collecting the data are listed as follows:

- a. Watching *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 and part 2* movies.
- b. Collecting all spells from the movies.

3.5 Data Analysis

In this section, the writer analyzes all the data through the following steps:

- a. Identifying the spells in the films *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 1 and part 2*.
- b. Deciding the word formation processes that the spells have undergone.
- c. Using Latin, Italian, German and France dictionaries and online sources to identify the meaning of the spells.
- d. Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses mainly the finding of his study and the explanation of the analysis. Based on the problems of study, the writer divides this chapter into two main sections: finding and discussion.

4.1 Finding

Finding here are formulated based on the problems of the study, they are magic spells found in the films *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the word-formation processes of those spells and the meanings of the magic spells.

Here the writer presents a table to answer problem study number 1 containing the magic spells, word origin, original word, word formation processes and the lexical meaning of the magic spells found in the films *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*:

Tabel 4.1 Magic Spells in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Movies

No	Spells	Word Origin	Original Word	Word Formation Processes	Lexical Meaning of the Magic Spell
1	Accio	Latin	Accio	Borrowing	to call
2	Arresto Momentum	Italian and Latin	Arresto Momentum	Borrowing	to stop a movement

Continue...

No	Spells	Word Origin	Original Word	Word Formation Processes	Lexical Meaning of the Magic Spell
3	Avada Kedavra	Aramaic	Abacadabra	Borrowing Alternation	let the thing be destroyed
4	Confringo	Latin	Confringo	Borrowing	to break in pieces
5	Diffindo	Latin	Diffindo	Borrowing	to divide
6	Dissendium	Latin	Discidium	Borrowing Alternation	dividing
7	Engorgio	French	Engorgier	Borrowing Alternation	feed to excess
8	Expecto patronum	Latin	Exspecto patronum	Borrowing Alternation	await for a protector
9	Expelliarmus	Latin	Expello+ armus	Borrowing Compounding Alternation	to expel weapon
10	Expulso	Latin	Expulso	Borrowing	to drive out
11	Fianto Duri	Latin	Fiant Duri	Borrowing Alternation	become hard
12	Finite Incantatem	Latin	Finite Incantamentum	Borrowing Alternation	to limit a charm
13	Homenum Revelio	Latin	Humanum Revelo	Borrowing Alternation	to reveal human
14	Imperio	Latin	Impero	Borrowing Alternation	to command
15	Incendio	Latin	Incendo	Borrowing Alternation	to lit a fire
16	Lumos	Latin	Lumen	Borrowing Alternation	light
17	Mufliato	English	Muffle	Alternation	make a sound quieter
18	Obliviate	Latin	Oblivisci	Borrowing Alternation	being forgotten
19	Petrificus Totalus	Latin	Petra+ Fiery Totus	Borrowing Compounding Alternation	become stone totally
20	Piertotum Locomotor	Latin	Pierre + totum Loco + motor	Borrowing Compounding Alternation	to place a mover in all stone

Continue...

No	Spells	Word Origin	Original Word	Word Formation Processes	Lexical Meaning of the Magic Spell
21	Protego Maxima	Latin	Protego Maxima	Borrowing	Protect greatly
22	Protego Totalum	Latin	Protego + Totus	Borrowing Alternation	Protect totally
23	Reducio	Latin	Reduco	Borrowing Alternation	to bring back
24	Reducto	Latin	Reducto	Borrowing Alternation	to remove
25	Repello Inimicum	Latin	Repello Inimicum	Borrowing	to drive away the enemy
26	Repello Muggletum	Latin	Repello Muggle tum	Borrowing Coinage Compounding	drives away the muggle now
27	Salvio Hexia	Latin German	Salveo Hexe	Borrowing Alternation	farewell witch
28	Stupefy	Latin	Stupeo	Borrowing Alternation	be stunned

4.1.1 Word-Formation Processes and the Meaning of Magic spells

After the table of finding presented above, then for deeper analysis the writer analyzes the word formation processes and the meaning of magic spells.

The writer also wants to reveal the meaning of those spells therefore the writer provides the lexical meaning which is supported by concise description of the spells to indicate that the spells' meaning is same with the use of the spells. This part is intended to answer problems of the study number 2 and 3. The following analysis is discussing the meaning of the magic spells and how the magic spells are formed by using the theory of word-formation processes; they are divided into two main sections, single process and multiple processes:

4.1.1.1 Single Process

In this section, the writer analyzed magic spells which are formed by single process, which mean that the magic spells classified in this section only have one process in the word-formation processes. The explanation will be justified in classification below.

4.1.1.1.1 Borrowing

“Borrowing is a process of taking over words from a language and uses it on the other languages” (Akmajian et al. 2001, p. 27). It is divided into two types: direct borrowing is where a word or a term from a language is directly adapted into another language and indirect borrowing or calques is where a word or a term from a language is literally translated into another language.

Borrowing is the most dominant process that found in the analysis conducted by the writer. Most of the magic spells are borrowed from Latin.

Table 4.2 Single Process Borrowing

No	Magic Spell	Original Word	Word Origin	Type of Borrowing
1	Accio	Accio	Latin	Direct Borrowing
2	Arresto Momentum	Arresto Momentum	Italian and Latin	Direct Borrowing
3	Confringo	Confringo	Latin	Direct Borrowing
4	Diffindo	Diffindo	Latin	Direct Borrowing
5	Expulso	Expulso	Latin	Direct Borrowing
6	Protego Maxima	Protego Maxima	Latin	Direct Borrowing

Continue...

No	Magic Spell	Original Word	Word Origin	Type of Borrowing
7	Reducto	Reducto	Latin	Direct Borrowing
8	Repello Inimicum	Repello Inimicum	Latin	Direct Borrowing

Analysis

1. Accio (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.01.20)

The magic spell *accio* is directly borrowed from Latin word *accio* means “to call” or “to summon” (Lewis and Short 1958, p.17), while the type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

This spell summons an object to the caster, potentially over a significant distance. It can be used in two ways: by casting the spell and then naming the object desired (e.g."accio sword") or by pointing the wand at the desired object during the spell to pull it toward the spell user. The caster or the user doesn't necessarily need to know the location if they say the name of the object to be summoned. This is proven in the movie Harry uses this spell to summon a potion to heal Ron.

2. Arresto Momentum (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.14.47)

The spell is directly borrowed and consists of the combination of two words, the Italian *arresto* (Blancard and Berlincioni p.97) means “To stop”, and the Latin *momentum*, means “a movement” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1160). If they are joined the meaning will be “to stop a movement”. The type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Arresto momentum is the spell to stop an object or person that is moving. It also can be used in multiple targets and in the caster himself. It is proven in the movie; Hermione casts this spell when she, Harry and Ron fall from the train. Hermione quickly casts this spell to halt them down before they hit the ground.

3. *Confringo* (Part 1 Disc 2, 00.16.43)

This spell is directly borrowed from Latin word *confringo* which means "to break in pieces" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 417), while the type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Confringo is the spell that causes anything that is hit by the spell will explode into flames. This spell seems to use heat as the source for the explosion like magical bomb, while the similar spell, *expulso* merely blows objects apart without using heat. It is proven in the movie Hermione uses this spell in an attempt to kill Nagini, Voldemort's snake.

4. *Diffindo* (Part1 Disc 2, 00.21.50)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *diffindo*, which means "to divide" or "to cleave asunder" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 575), while the type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Diffindo is the spell that tears, rips, divides, and separates objects into parts. It can cut human flesh if used inappropriately, and therefore can cause death. In the movie Harry is using this spell twice, first is

when Harry attempts to destroy the third Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality) and the second is to crack the ice covering Gryffindor's sword.

5. Expulso (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.03.35)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *expulso* which means to "drive out" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 699), while the type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Expulso is the spell which causes a large explosion. It is similar to the spell *confringo*, which also causes its target to explode, but *confringo* seems to use heat (like a bomb) while *expulso* seems to cause an explosion using pressure. In the movie Harry uses this spell twice first when Harry attempts to destroy the third Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality) and the second is when Harry fights against Death Eaters (followers of Lord Voldemort).

6. Protego Maxima (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.40.56)

The spell is directly borrowed from the Latin *protego*, meaning "to protect", or "to cover" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1478) and *maxima* means "great", or "large" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1121) altogether the spell means "protect greatly". The type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Protego maxima is a spell that if casts in combination with *fianto duri* and *repello inimicum* will create a strong magical protection barrier. It is proven in the movie that this spell is cast by some professors of Hogwarts School to protect the boundaries of Hogwarts Castle from the Death Eaters (Voldemort's followers). Once Death Eaters step across the barrier they will perish like ashes.

7. Reducto (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.03.48)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *reducto* which means "to remove" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1543). The type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Reducto is a spell to remove something from its place. It is proven in the movie, Harry tries destroying a Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality) with many spells including this spell but it failed because Harry still does not understand that a Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using a spell.

8. Repello Inimicum (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.40.56)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *repello*, meaning "to drive away" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1567) and *inimicum* means "foe" or "enemy" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 955). Altogether the incantation means "to drive away the enemy". The type of borrowing is direct borrowing since it is directly adapted without translating the literal meaning.

Repello inimicum is a spell that if casts in combination with *fianto* *duri* and *protego maxima* will create a strong magical protection barrier. This spell was cast by some professors of Hogwarts School to protect the boundaries of Hogwarts Castle from the Death Eaters (Voldemort's followers). Once Death Eaters step across the barrier they will perish like ashes.

4.1.1.1.2 Alternation

As stated in chapter 2 alternation is process of forming a word using morpheme-internal modification. Therefore some alternation cannot be systemize or predicted. This reality proves that alterations also occur geographically and personally.

In the analysis, the writer only found one word categorized as alternation process for single process section.

Table 4.3 Single Process Alternation

No	Magic Spell	Original Word	Word Origin	Formation Process
1.	Muffliato	muffle	English	Alternation

Analysis

1. Muffliato (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.02.53)

This spell is derived from English *muffle*, "make a sound quieter".

This spell undergoes process alternation from word *muffle* into *muffliato* by omitting letter (-e) and replacing with letters (iato).

Muffliato is a spell which makes the conversation of the caster cannot be heard by another. In the movie Hermione uses this spell to protect the camp site from the Death Eaters (Voldemort's follower).

4.1.1.2 Multiple Processes

In this section, the writer analyzed magic spells which are formed by multiple processes, which mean that the magic spells classified in this section are formed through several processes in the word-formation processes. The explanation will justify in classification below.

Table 4.4 List of Multiple Processes Magic Spells

No	Word-formation Processes	Magic Spells	Original Words	Word Origin
1	Borrowing + Alternation	Avada Kedavra	Abracadabra	Aramaic
2	Borrowing + Alternation	Dissendium	Discidium	Latin
3	Borrowing + Alternation	Engorgio	Engorgier	French
4	Borrowing + Alternation	Expecto patronum	Exspecto patronus	Latin
5	Borrowing + Alternation	Homenum Revelio	Humanum Revelo	Latin

Continue...

No	Word-formation Processes	Magic Spells	Original Words	Word Origin
6	Borrowing + Alternation + Compounding	Expelliarmus	Expello + Armus	Latin
7	Borrowing + Alternation	Fianto Duri	Fiant Duri	Latin
8	Borrowing + Alternation	Finite Incantatem	Finite Incantamentum	Latin
9	Borrowing + Alternation	Imperio	Impero	Latin
10	Borrowing + Alternation	Incendio	Incendo	Latin
11	Borrowing + Alternation	Lumos	Lumen	Latin
12	Borrowing + Alternation	Obliviate	Oblivisci	Latin
13	Borrowing + Alternation + Compounding	Petrificus Totalus	Petra+ fiery Totalus	Latin
14	Borrowing + Alternation + compounding	Pierretotum Locomotor	Pierre + totum Loco + motor	Latin
15	Borrowing + Alternation	Protego Totalum	Protego Totus	Latin
16	Borrowing + Alternation	Reducio	Reduco	Latin
17	Borrowing + Alternation + coinage	Repello Muggletum	Repello Muggle + tum	Latin
18	Borrowing + Alternation	Salvio hexia	Salveo Hexe	Latin German
19	Borrowing + Alternation	stupefy	Stupeo	Latin

Analysis

1. Avada kedavra (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.08.51)

The spell is directly borrowed from Aramaic *abracadabra* which means “let the thing be destroyed” (www.jkrowling.com) then it undergoes process alternation from *abracadabra* into *avada kedavra*.

Avada kedavra is a spell that causes immediate death to the victim and one of the three unforgivable spells beside *crucio* and *imperio*.

This spell causes a bright green flash and a rushing noise which the victim can dodge the spell or hide behind solid objects but it will burst into flame when the green flash hit them. This spell is very powerful as depicted by the statement that “There is no known counter-curse or blocking spell (with the exception of the curse striking another spell mid-flight, negating both), although the caster can be interrupted, the

victim can dodge the green jet, hide behind solid objects (which burst into flame when hit by it)” (www.harrypoter.wikia.com). The statement above is proved on the movie that Voldemort uses this spell to kill many people easily.

2. Dissendium (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.03.13)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *discidium*, which means “dividing” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 578) then it undergoes process alternation from *dis(ci)dium* into *dis(sen)dium* by changing letters (ci) into (sen) in the middle of the word.

Dissendium is the same use like *diffindo* but there is little different between them. *Dissendium* causes a small explosion when hit a thing while *diffindo* does not cause explosion. In the movie Harry uses this spell in an attempt to destroy the third Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality).

3. Engorgio (Part 1 Disc 2, 00.30.24)

Engorgio is taken from English “engorge” that means “to swell” while the word “engorge” itself is directly borrowed from Old French *engorgier* which means “feed to excess” (www.oxforddictionaries.com). This spell also undergoes process of alternation from *engorg(eier)* into *engorge(io)* by omitting letters (eier) then replace with (io) in the end of the word.

Engorgio is the spell to increase the size of an object. It is proven in the movie, Harry uses this spell to enlarge a fire in order testing his new wand.

4. Expecto Patronum (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.58.50)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin word *patronus* means "protector" or "defender" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1816). The Latin word *expecto* means "await" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 703) it can be translated into "await protector". This spell also undergoes process alternation from *ex(s)pecto* into *expecto* by omitting letter (-s) in the middle of the word. Meanwhile Latin word *patronu(m)* is also alternated into *patron(s)* by changing letter (-m) into (-s).

Expecto Patronum is a defensive spell used to conjure an incarnation of the Wizard's positive emotions to act as a protector against Dementors (dark creatures which eat and absorb human happiness). In the movie Harry uses this spell to drive out some dementors which attempt to attack Harry.

5. Expelliarmus (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.00.29)

The spell is directly borrowed and combined form of the Latin *expello* which means "drive out or expel" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 692) and *armus* which means "weapon" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 162) if both of them translated, the translation will be "to expel weapon". This spell undergoes process of compounding between Latin words *expello* + *armus* become *expelloarmus* then alternates by

changing letter (-o) with (-i) in the middle of the word to produce

expelliarmus.

Expelliarmus is spell used to disarm another wizard and make his or her wand to fly out of reach. It is shown in the movie Ron uses this spell to disarm an enemy's wand.

6. Fianto Duri (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.40.56)

The spell is directly borrowed from the Latin word *fiant* which means "to become" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 752) and *duri* means "hard" or "unyielding" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 621) altogether the spell means "become hard". This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *fiant* is changed by adding letter (-o) in the end of the word to produce *fianto*.

Fianto Duri is a spell that if casts in combination with *Protego Maxima* and *Repello Inimicum* will create a strong magical protection barrier. This spell is cast by some professors of Hogwarts School to protect the boundaries of Hogwarts Castle from the Death Eaters. Once death eaters step across the barrier they will perish like ashes.

7. Finite Incantatem (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.52.33)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *finite* which means "to limit" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 751) and a Latin word *incantamentum* meaning "a charm or incantation" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 917). If the two words are joined the meaning will be "to limit a charm". This

spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word

incantamentum is changed into *incantatem*.

Finite incantatem is a counter-spell used to terminate all spell effects in a surrounding area. It may be used in duels or as a precaution before a wizard starts to fight with another wizard. The spell targets an area rather than a specific object or individual.

8. Homenum Revelio (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.39.38)

The spell is derived from Latin *humanum* means “human” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 869) and *revelo* means “to unveil or to reveal” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1589). If the two words are joined the meaning will be “to reveal human”. This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *h(u)m(a)num* alternates into *h(o)m(e)num* by changing letter (-u) with (-o) and letter (-a) with (-e) in the middle of the word. Meanwhile Latin word *revelo* also alternates into *revelio* by adding letter (-o) in end of the word.

Homenum Revelio is spell to reveal human presence near the caster. In the movie Hermionie uses this spell to detect human presence near her.

9. Imperio (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.13.40)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *impero*, which means “to command” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 901). This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *impero* is changed into *imperio* by adding letter (-i) before last letter (-o).

Imperio is the spell which makes the target of the spell hypnotized, in which he or she is under control and will do what the caster says. It is proven in the movie, Harry uses this spell on a goblin to direct him to the location of fourth Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality)

10. Incendio (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.03.28)

This spell is directly borrowed from Latin *incendo*, means "to lit a fire" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 918). This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *incendo* is changed into *incendio* by adding letter (-i) before last letter.

Incendio is fire making spell which burn a desired object that caster points right after the spell is uttered. It is proven in the movie Hermionie attempts to destroy the third Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality) by using this spell but it is not working because a Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using magic spell.

11. Lumos (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.16.34)

This spell is directly borrowed from Latin *lumen* which means "light" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1084). This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *lum(en)* is alternated into *lum(os)* by changing letter (en) into (os).

Lumos is a spell that creates a narrow beam of light that shines from the wand's tip, like a torch. This spell is simple and very useful to lighten or illuminate the dark areas. It is proven in the movie Harry

uses this spell to lighten his surrounding in the mission of seeking Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality).

12. Obliviate (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.02.28)

This spell is directly borrowed from Latin *oblivisci* that means "being forgotten or forgetfulness" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1237).

This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *oblivi(sci)* is alternated into *oblivi(ate)* by replacing letter (sci) with (ate).

Obliviate is a spell used to hide a memory of a particular event.

The spell is most often used against Muggles (peoples who are born into a non-magical family and cannot use of magic) who have seen something of the Wizarding world. It is proven in the movie Hermionie uses this spell to erase her parent memory; this is in case Hermione doesn't return from wizarding world that is in a war against black wizard Voldemort. She doesn't want her parents to miss or worry about her so she makes it like they never had a daughter.

13. Petrificus Totalus (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.36.45)

The spell is directly borrowed from Latin *petra* means "a stone or a rock" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1365) and *fieri* means "to become" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 716) *totalus* comes from Latin *totus*, meaning "total" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1881) altogether the meaning will be "become stone totally". This spell also undergoes process compounding which Latin word *petra* + *fieri* is compounded

to form *petraferi* then through process alternation it is changed become *petrificus*. While Latin word *tot(al)us* also undergoes process alternation into *totus* by omitting letter (al) in the middle of the word.

Petrificus Totalus is a spell that temporarily makes the target's body completely immobile or cannot move and the target will usually fall to the ground. The spell does not affect breathing or sight system so the victim is still able to breathe and see. It is proven in the movie *Hermionie* uses this spell on a death eater to make him immobile.

14. *Piertotum Locomotor* (Part 2 Disc 1, 00.40.17)

This spell is directly borrowed from France *pierre* means "stone" (www.french-linguistics.co.uk) while Latin *totum* means "the whole" or "total" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1881). *Locomotor* refers to Latin *loco* "to place" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1073) and *motor* "a mover" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1168) all together can be translated as "to place a mover in all stone". This spell also undergoes process compounding which word *pierre* + *totum* is compounded to form *pierretotum* then through process alternation it is changed become *piertotum*. Meanwhile *locomotor* undergoes process of compounding from word *loco* + *motor*.

Piertotum locomotor is a spell that used to animate or enliven knight statues in the Hogwarts School to protect Hogwarts from the raid of death eaters. It is proven in the movie that professor named McGonagall uses this spell to animate knight statues to defend Hogwarts.

15. *Protego Totalum* (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.02.35)

Protego Totalum is directly borrowed from Latin *protego* which means "to protect" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1478) and Latin *totus* means "total" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1881). All together the meaning will be "total protect". This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *totus* is changed into *totalum*.

Protego Totalum is a spell to cast a magic shield over a small area that will not let anything pass through. It is proven in the movie Hermione uses this spell to protect her camp site from unwanted visitors.

16. *Reducio* (Part 1 Disc 2, 00.30.26)

This spell is directly borrowed from Latin *reduco* which mean "to bring back" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1542). This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *reduco* is changed become *reducio* by adding letter (-i) before last letter (-o).

Reducio is a spell that makes an enlarged object back to its normal size. This spell is a counter spell of *Engorgio*. As seen in the movie, after Harry tries his new wand on a flame with *Engorgio* spell, he immediately casts this spell to bring back enlarged flame to its proper size.

17. *Repello Muggletum* (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.02.56)

The spell is directly borrowed from the Latin *repello* means "to drive away" (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1543) while *muggle* is undergone process of coinage then compounded with word *tum* to

form *muggletum*. Word *muggle* is taken from British English *mug* means “a stupid” or “gullible person” as J.K Rowling answers in the world book day chat “the word 'mug' came to mind, for somebody gullible, and then I softened it. I think 'muggle' sounds quite cuddly.”(www.beyondhogwarts.com). While Latin *tum* means “now” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1909). Altogether the meaning of the spell will be “drives away the muggle now”.

Repello Muggletum is a spell to keep *muggles* (peoples who are born into a non-magical family and cannot use of magic) away from wizarding places by causing them suddenly remember important meetings they missed or to cause the *muggles* in question to forget what they were doing (www.harrypotter.wikia.com). In the movie Hermione uses this spells, to protect and hide her camp site.

18. Salvio Hexia (Part 1 Disc 1, 01.02.38)

This spell is directly borrowed from the Latin *salveo* means "farewell," (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1623) and *hexia* is directly borrowed from German *hexe* means “witch” (www.germandictionary.org) altogether the meaning will be "farewell witch". This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *salv(e)o* is changed into *salv(i)o* by replacing letter (-e) with (-i), while word *hex(e)* is changed into *hex(ia)* by replacing letter (-e) with (ia).

Salvio Hexia is a protective spell to protect against death eater (Voldemort's follower). It is proven in the movie Hermione uses this spell to protect her camp site.

19. Stupefy (Part 1 Disc 1, 00.16.00)

Stupefy is directly borrowed from Latin *stupeo* which mean “be stunned” (Lewis and Short 1958, p. 1769). This spell also undergoes process alternation which Latin word *stupeo* is changed into *stupefy* by replacing letter (-o) with (fy).

Stupefy is a stunner spell that can make the victim unconscious. It also can cause severe injuries if used in particular occurrence. As seen in the movie Harry uses this spell to stun one of the death eaters (Voldemort’s followers) who wants to kill Harry.

4.3 Discussion

This discussion part is talking about the general point of the findings. The total of the magic spells found are 28, which are described on table below and based on the number of identified word-formation processes regardless whether it is single process or multiple processes:

Table 4.5 List of Identified Word-formation Processes

No.	Word-formation Processes	Number of Identified Processes
1	Borrowing	27
2	Alternation	19
3	Compounding	4
4	Coinage	1
	TOTAL	49

Borrowing process is the most dominant process found in the analysis. It has been explained on analysis before that borrowing is divided into two kinds; they are direct borrowing and indirect borrowing. Direct borrowing is the process where a word or a term from a language is directly adapted. In the analysis, the

writer finds 27 magic spells categorized as direct borrowing. All of the magic spells are mostly borrowed from Latin like *accio*, *confringo*, *diffindo*, *dissendium*, *expecto patronum*, *expulso*, *incendio* etc. Some of magic spells are also borrowed from other languages such German (*hexia*), Italian (*arresto*), French (*pierre*) and Aramaic (*abracadabra*) beside from Latin. In this analysis the writer does not find any magic spell which is undergone process of indirect borrowing since there is no spell which is literarily translated as stated by Akmajian et al (2001, p.28) that in indirect borrowing occurs when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language.

Another process that found is Alternation; in short it is process of forming a word using morpheme-internal modification. Parera (1988 p.32) adds that some alternation cannot be systemize or predicted. This reality proves that alterations also occur geographically and personally. In this analysis the writer finds 20 magic spells which undergo process of alternation, some of those spells are: *dis(ci)dium* which alternates into *dis(sen)dium* by changing letters (ci) into (sen) in the middle of the word, *impero* alternates into *imperio* by adding letter (-i) before last letter (-o), *lum(en)* also alternates into *lum(os)* by changing letter (en) into (os) and so on.

Another process that found is compounding, a process where two or more words that already exist combined to form new word or term, as Yule (2006, p.54) states compounding is the combining process of two separate words to produce a single form. In the analysis, the writer finds 4 magic spells that undergo compounding process, some of those words are: *expello* + *armus* become *expelloarmus* then alternates by changing letter (-o) with (-i) in the middle of the

word to produce *expelliarmus*. Another spell is word *pierre* + *totum* is compounded to form *pierretotum*, then through process alternation it is changed become *pier totum*. Meanwhile *locomotor* undergoes process of compounding from word *loco* + *motor*.

The last process is coinage, “the process of inventing totally new term or words” (Yule 2006, p.53). In the analysis, the writer only found 1 word which is undergone process of coinage, word *muggle* from the spell *repello muggletum*.

Muggle is taken from British English *mug* means “a stupid” or “gullible person” as J.K Rowling answers in the world book day chat “the word 'mug' came to mind, for somebody gullible, and then I softened it. I think 'muggle' sounds quite cuddly.”(www.beyondhogwarts.com).

The analysis identifies 4 processes of word formation from the magic spells in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movie. Those processes are borrowing, alternation, compounding and coinage. It is shows that process of creative writing in this case novel generally involve the important role of linguistic term in this case word formation process whether it is realized or not by the writer of the novel.

Magic spells in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movie are products of J.K Rowling creativity in writing a novel. Therefore magic spells in the movie are not grammatically correct since creative writing as described by Morley (2007 p.2) is like open space that people can do everything in it so everyone is free to put their creativity in writing, include the creativity of creating a new word. Moreover Rowling also has a consideration that perfect Latin or Latin in correct grammar is less magical. The background of the writer also

becomes an important role in writing a novel, for example Rowling have a comprehension about Latin and she also speaks Latin in her daily conversation therefore mostly magic spells in the movie are borrowed from Latin then J.K Rowling alternates the original word of the spells arbitrarily to attract the reader of the novel. From this occurrence can be concluded the reason why most of the magic spells in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is undergone process of borrowing from Latin.

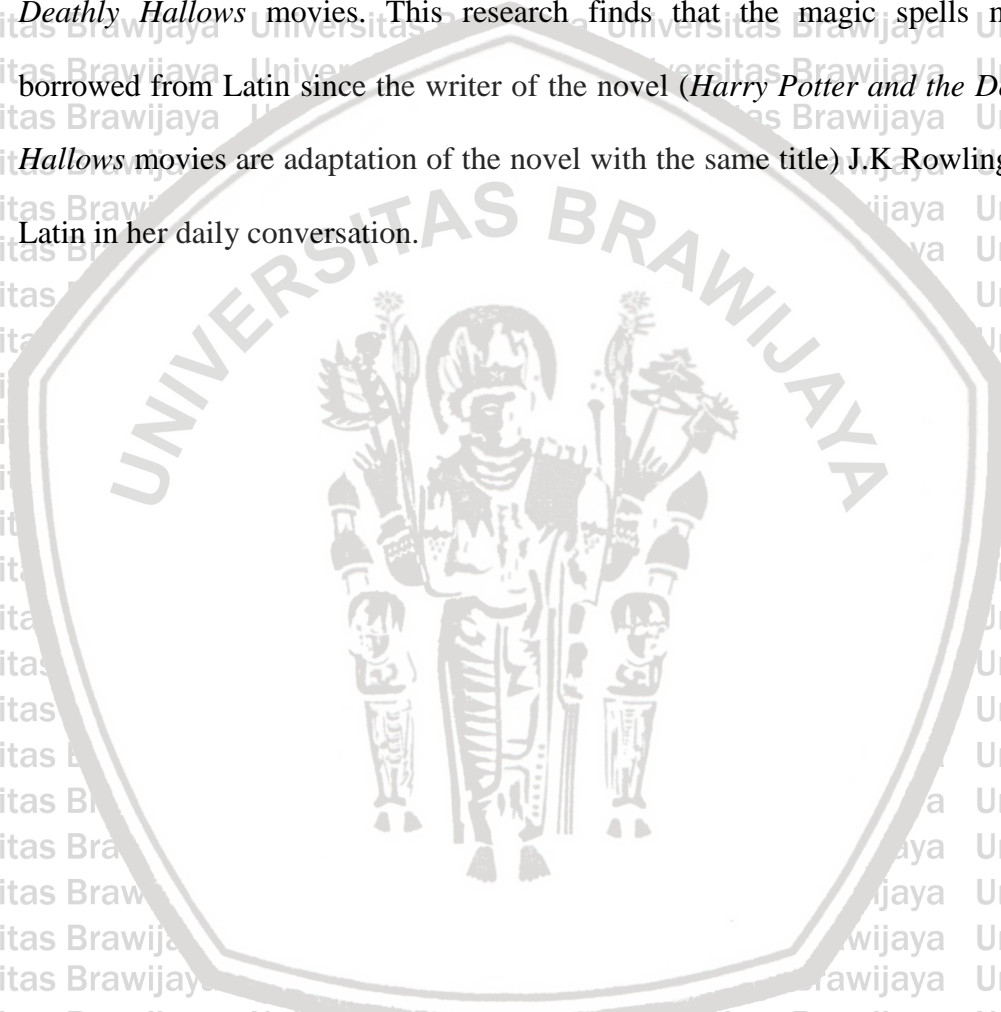
Meaning of the spells that J.K Rowling takes from Latin and other languages in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movie are same to the use of the spell for example spell *accio* that is taken from Latin *accio* means “to call” or “to summon”, it is the same with the use of the spell since this spell will summon an object to the caster or user of the spell. This is proven in the movie; Harry uses this spell to summon a potion to heal Ron. Another example is the magic spell *imperio* that is borrowed from Latin *impero*, which means “to command”. It is the same with the use of the spell since this spell makes the target of the spell hypnotized, in which he or she is under control and will do what the caster says. It is proven in the movie, Harry uses this spell on a goblin to direct him to the location of fourth Horcrux (a powerful object in which Voldemort puts his soul within for the purpose of gaining immortality)

The result of this research has some differences from the study of the similar field Word Formation Processes. This research finds out the spells in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* are mostly borrowed from Latin. In the Sari’s research, she studied about jargon that emerge in *Bola* tabloid published in April 8 2010 are mostly borrowed from English. In Utami’s research entitled

Word Formation Analysis on Country music lyrics of Shania Twain music album

“*Greatest Hits*” are found many slang words that mostly uses processes of suffixes (dominant part), compounding, conversion, antonomasia and acronym.

But here the writer studies about magic spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies. This research finds that the magic spells mostly borrowed from Latin since the writer of the novel (*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies are adaptation of the novel with the same title) J.K Rowling uses Latin in her daily conversation.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first is conclusion of the study and the second is the suggestion concerning things required to be investigated in future research.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted to find word formation processes of magic spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies. The writer finds that there are 28 magic spells from the movies, then the writer also interprets the lexical meaning of the magic spells. During analyzing the object of the study, the writer finds that all magic spells found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies are formed by the processes of word formation. Furthermore the writer finds that there are 28 magic spells. 27 magic spells identified as the result of borrowing process, 19 magic spells identified as the result of alternation process, 4 magic spells identified as the result of compounding process, 1 magic spell identified as the result of coinage process. So there are 49 identified processes regardless in single process or multiple processes.

Based on the finding and analysis the process of borrowing is the dominant part and most frequently used in the word formation process to construct the magic spells found in the *Harry potter and the deathly hallows* movies. Latin is mostly constructed the magic spells in the movies. It is supported

by J.K Rowling as the author of the novel *Harry potter and the deathly hallows*, in the Edinburgh book festival who states that she speaks Latin in her daily conversation. Therefore, Latin strongly possible influences her in creating the magic spells in *Harry potter and the deathly hallows*. She also admits that most of the magic spells that are composed from Latin are not grammatically correct Latin because in her opinion Latin in correct grammar or perfect Latin is less magical.

The writer also tries to observe that some of the magic spells in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* are alternating from the origin of language, Latin.

There are some limitations during the research. Data of the study in this case magic spells found in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* movies are mostly taken from Latin and they are also product of J.K Rowling's creativity.

Therefore it is hard to find the perfect interpretation and analysis of the magic spells considering that the writer does not have adequate comprehension about Latin but in here the writer uses Latin dictionary by Lewis and Short 1958 to assist him in determining word formation and meaning of the magic spells.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer suggests the next researchers to conduct more detailed research about word formation processes with new complete references and different object of study by using other relevant theories. It is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area to take another previous series of the Harry Potter movie as object of the study. The writer also suggests for the collecting data can be taken from printed media such as book or novel. Besides, using semiotic study to this movie may be an

interesting topic and can also be an alternative to enrich the analysis in future research since many symbols are provided in Harry potter and the deathly hallows.



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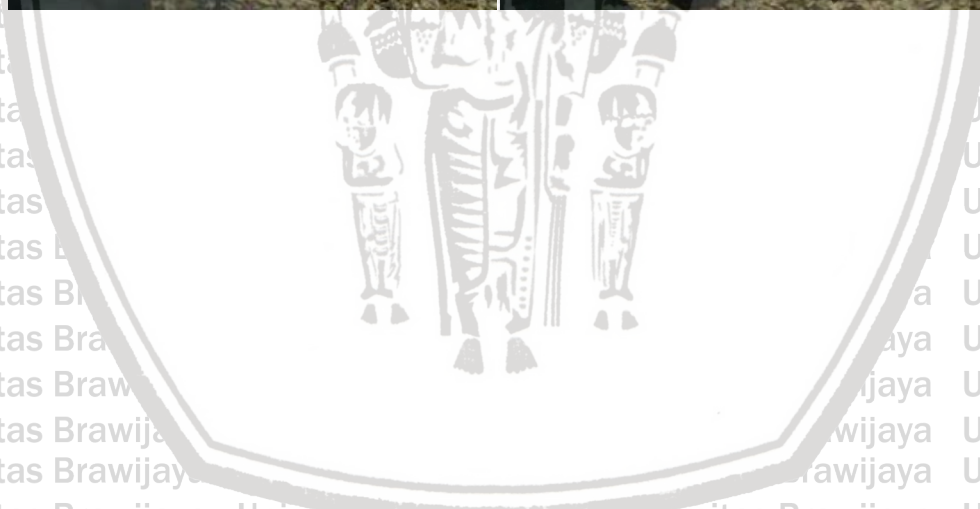
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APPENDICES



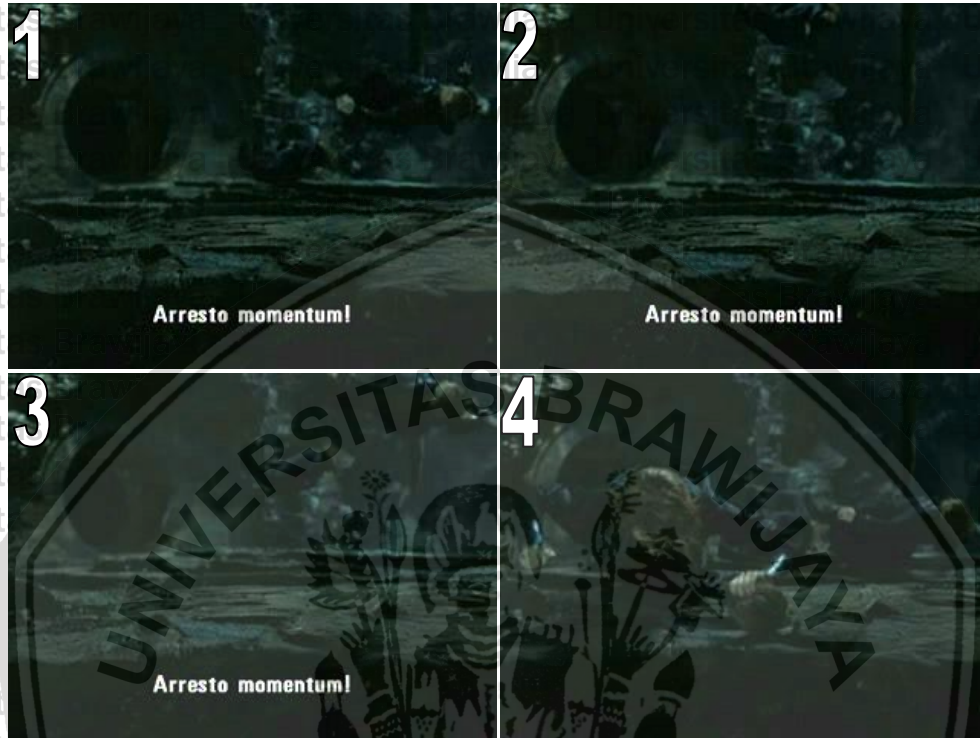
APPENDIX 1: Pictures of magic spell *accio*

Harry summons a potion called dittany to heal Ron with using spell *accio*.

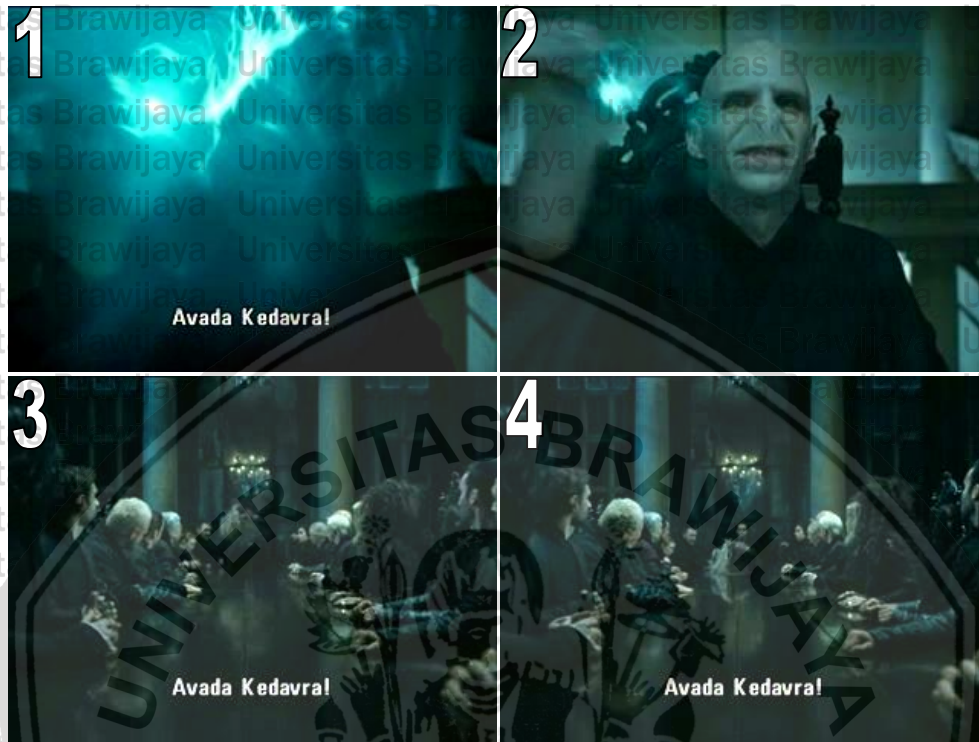


APPENDIX 2: Pictures of magic spell *arresto momentum*

Harry, Hermionie and Ron are falling from the train, then Hermionie uses spell *arresto momentum* to halt them before they hit the ground.



APPENDIX 3: Pictures of magic spell *avada kedavra*
Voldemort is using spell *avada kedavra* to kill his enemy.



APPENDIX 4: Pictures of magic spell *confringo*

Hermione is using spell *confringo* to hit Nagini(Voldemort's snake) before it attacks her.



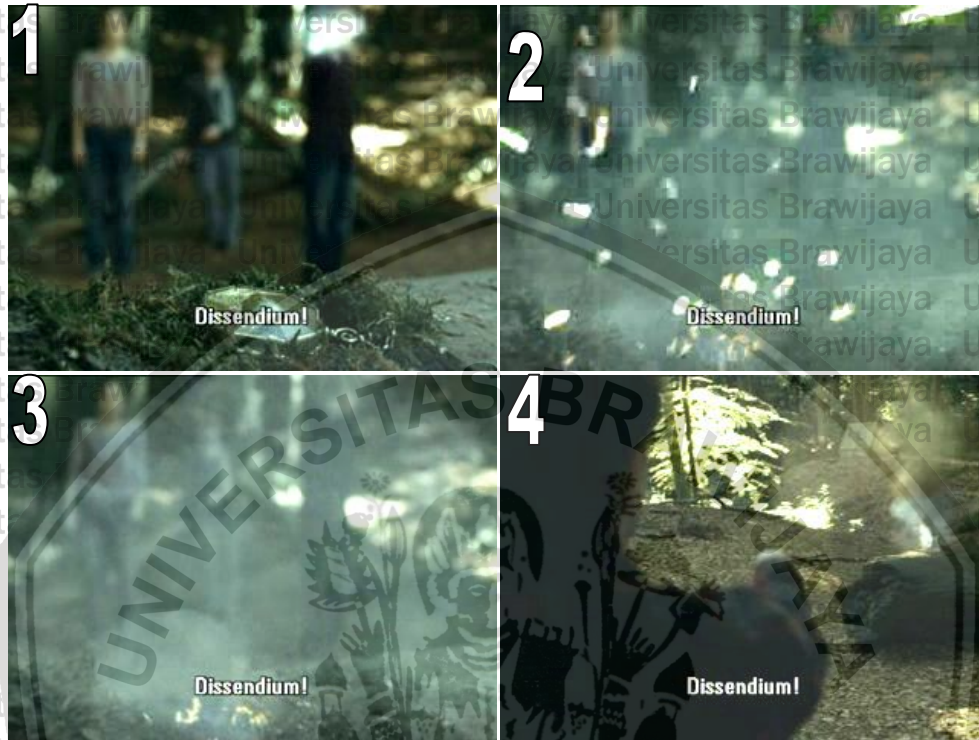
APPENDIX 5: Pictures of magic spell *diffindo*

Harry uses spell *diffindo* to crack an ice floor in order to seek a Horcrux (an item where Voldemort's soul lies within, to kill Voldemort this item must be destroyed).



APPENDIX 6: Pictures of magic spell *dissendium*

Harry tries magic spell *dissendium* to destroy a Horcrux, but it is failed because a Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using magic spell.



APPENDIX 7: Pictures of magic spell *engorgio*

Harry tries his new magic wand by using spell *engorgio* that makes the fire larger.



APPENDIX 8: Pictures of magic spell *expelliarmus*

Harry, Ron and Hermione are chased by Voldemort follower in order to disarm his enemy Ron uses spell *expelliarmus*.



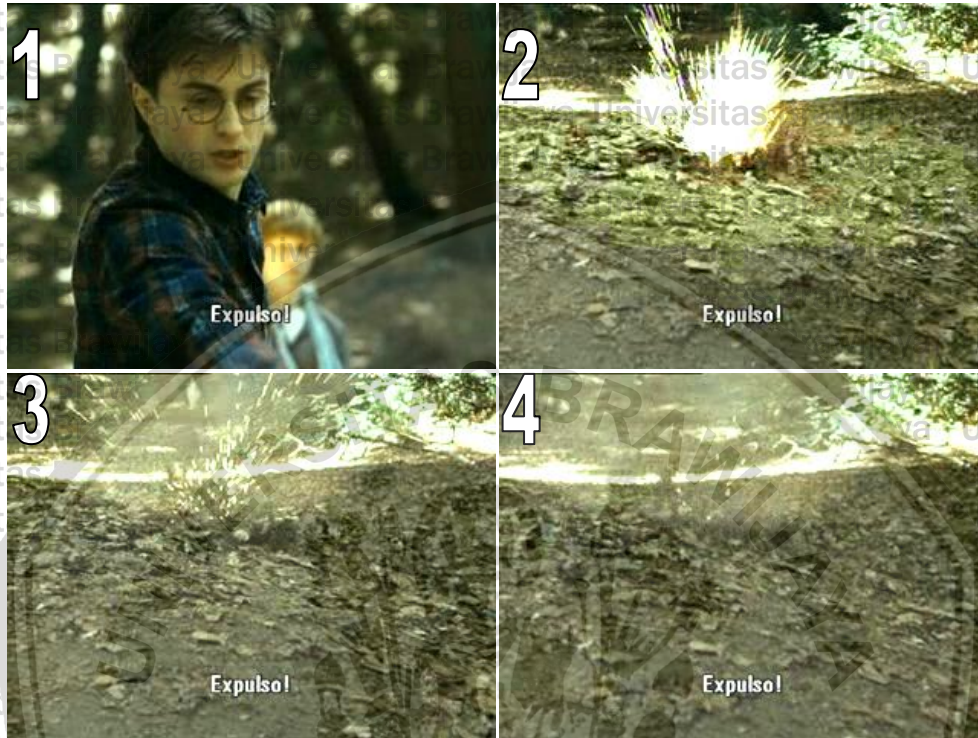
APPENDIX 9: Pictures of magic spell *expecto patronum*

Harry is chased by Dementors(creature who feed human happiness), in order to drive out them Harry uses spell *expecto patronum*.



APPENDIX 10: Pictures of magic spell *expulso*

In attempt to destroy a Horcrux Harry uses spell *expulso*, but again it is failed because Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using magic spell.



APPENDIX 11: Pictures of magic spell *fianto duri*

Some professor of Hogwarts School using spell *fianto duri* to create magical barrier in order to protect Hogwarts from the invasion of Voldemort and his followers.



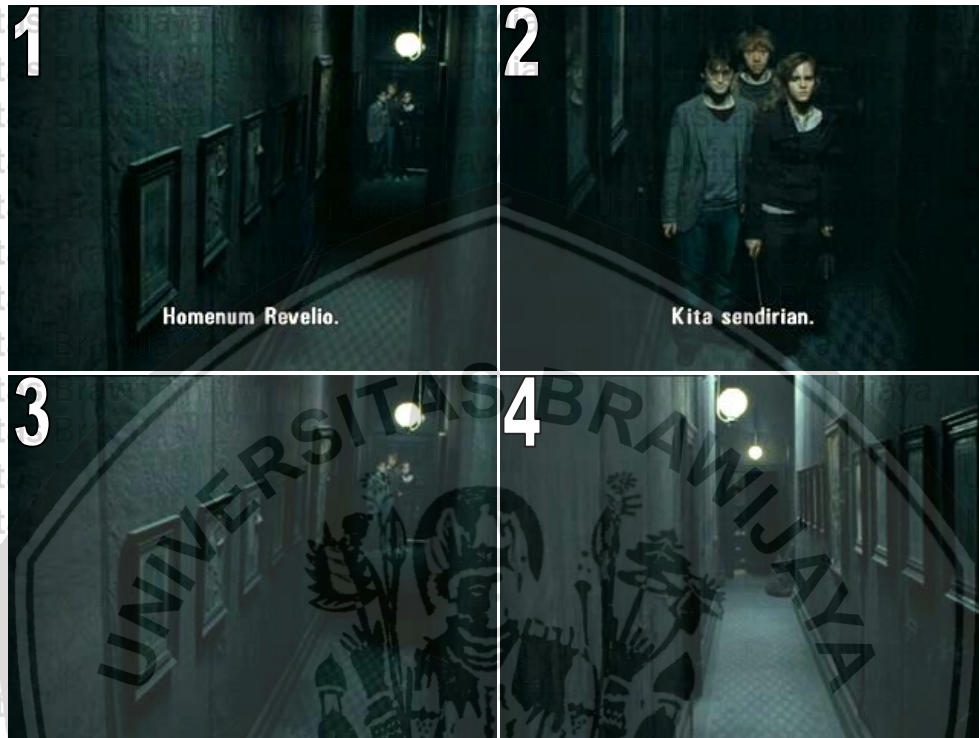
APPENDIX 12: Pictures of magic spell *Finite Incantatem*

Harry, Hermione and Ron are masquerading by using someone's body, to protect them from their enemy Ron uses spell *Finite Incantatem*.



APPENDIX 13: Pictures of magic spell *homenum revelio*

Harry, Hermionie and Ron are entering a house, in order to check whether there is someone or not Hermionie uses spell *homenum revelio*.



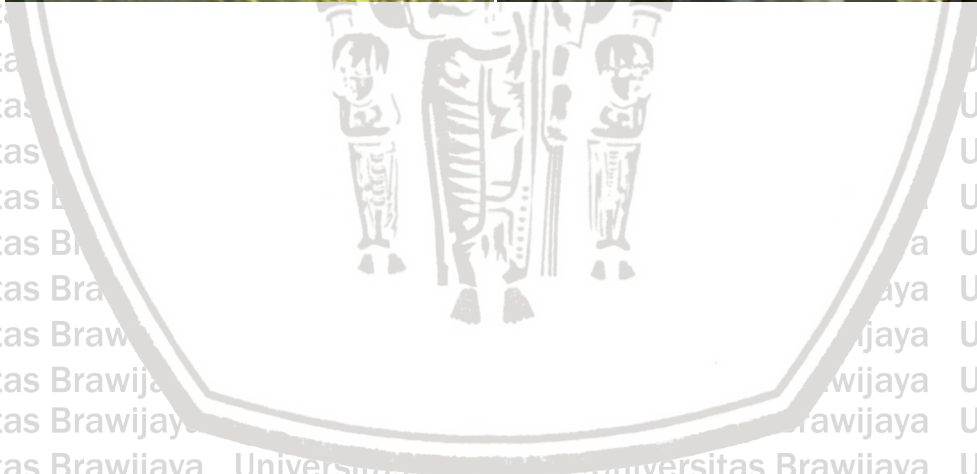
APPENDIX 14: Pictures of magic spell *imperio*

Harry is trying to enter a bank where a Horcrux is kept, in order to make the bank officer is obeying what Harry command, Harry uses magic spell *imperio*.



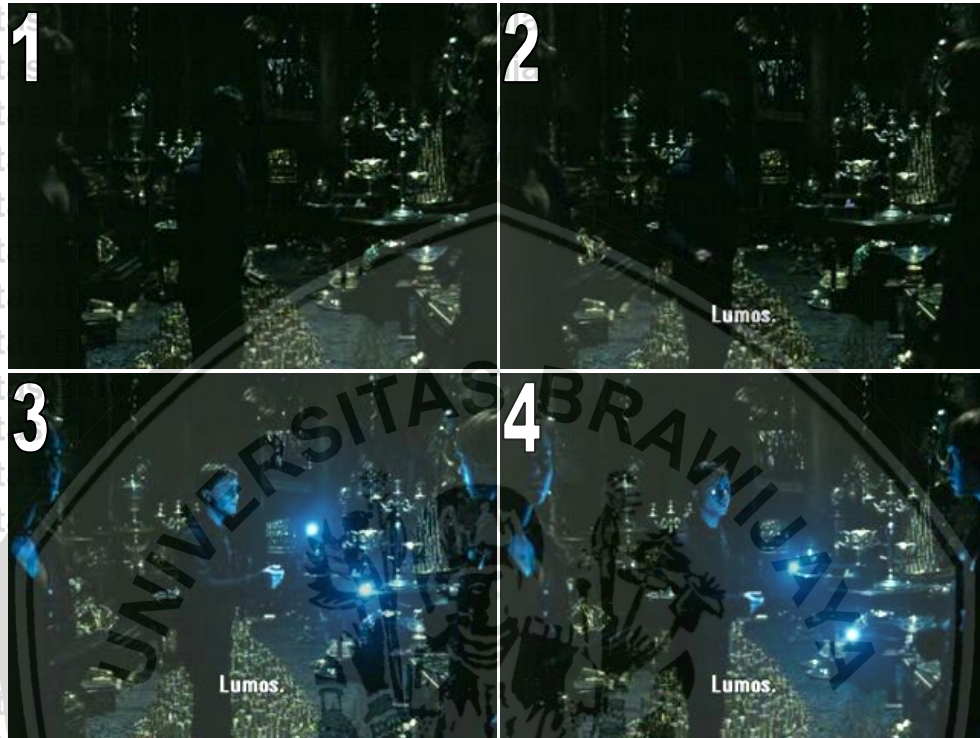
APPENDIX 15: Pictures of magic spell *incendio*

Hermione uses spell *incendio* in order to destroying Horcrux but it is failed because Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using magic spell.



APPENDIX 16: Pictures of magic spell *lumos*

Harry, Hermionie and Ron are in the dark room, Harry uses spell *lumos* to enlighten the room so they are able to see.



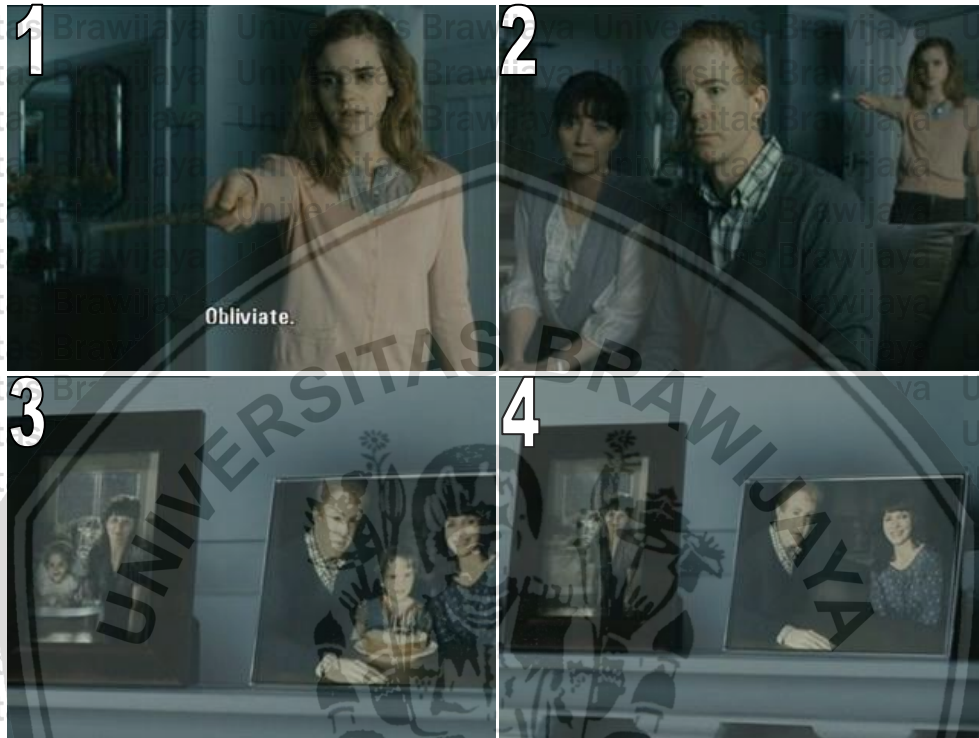
APPENDIX 17: Pictures of magic spell *muffliato*

Hermione uses spell *muffliato* to protect Ron and Harry from death eaters who is possible to attack.



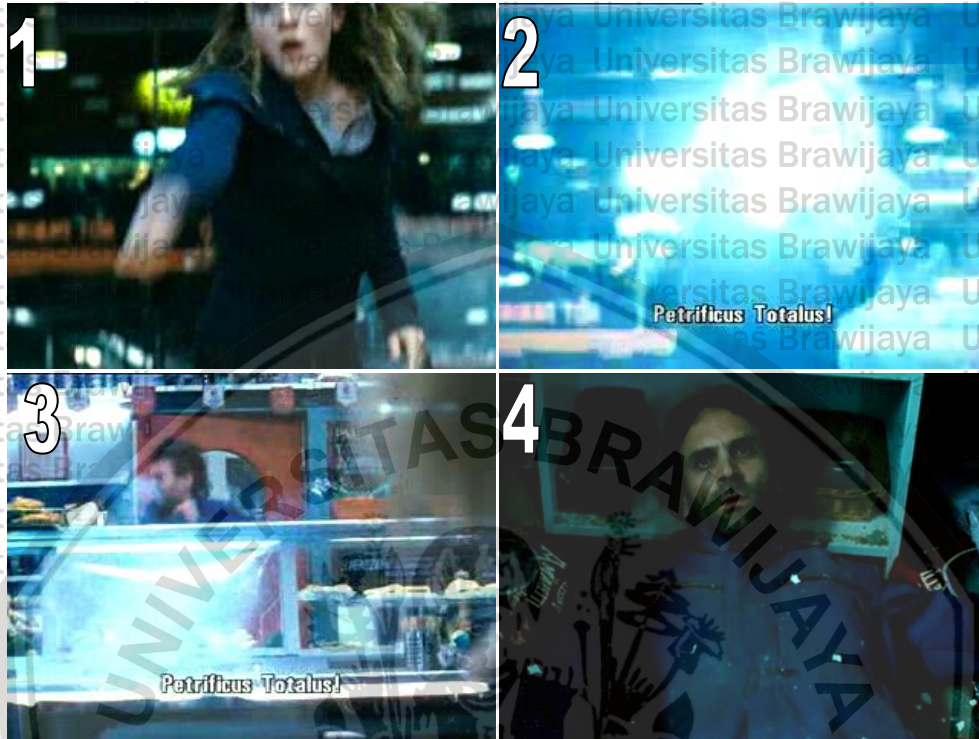
APPENDIX 18: Pictures of magic spell *obliviate*

Hermione erases her parents' memory by using spell *obliviate* to make them forget that they have a daughter because she wants to accompany Harry in seeking Horcrux and she is afraid that she would not come back to home in a while.



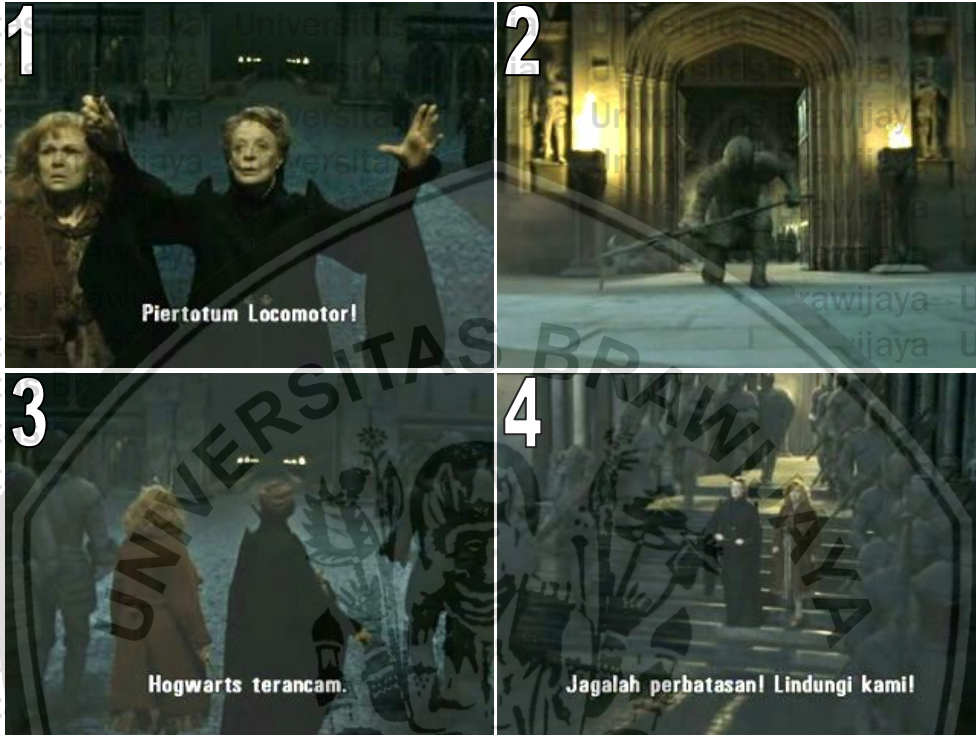
APPENDIX 19: Pictures of magic spell *petrificus totalus*

Hermione uses spell *petrificus totalus* to make a death eater unable to move.



APPENDIX 20: Pictures of magic spell *piertotum locomotor*

In order to protect Hogwarts School against Voldemort and his followers, professor Minerva uses spell *piertotum locomotor* to make knight statues in Hogwarts are able to move as professor Minerva command.



APPENDIX 21: Pictures of magic spell *protego maxima*

Some professors of Hogwarts School using spell *protego maxima* to create magical barrier in order to protect Hogwarts from the invasion of Voldemort and his followers.



APPENDIX 22: Pictures of magic spell *protego totalum*

Hermione uses spell *protego totalum* to protect Harry, Ron and herself from death eaters possible attack.



APPENDIX 23: Pictures of magic spell *reducio*

After Harry uses spell *engorgio* that make fire larger then Harry quickly make the fire come back to its proper size by using spell *reducio*.



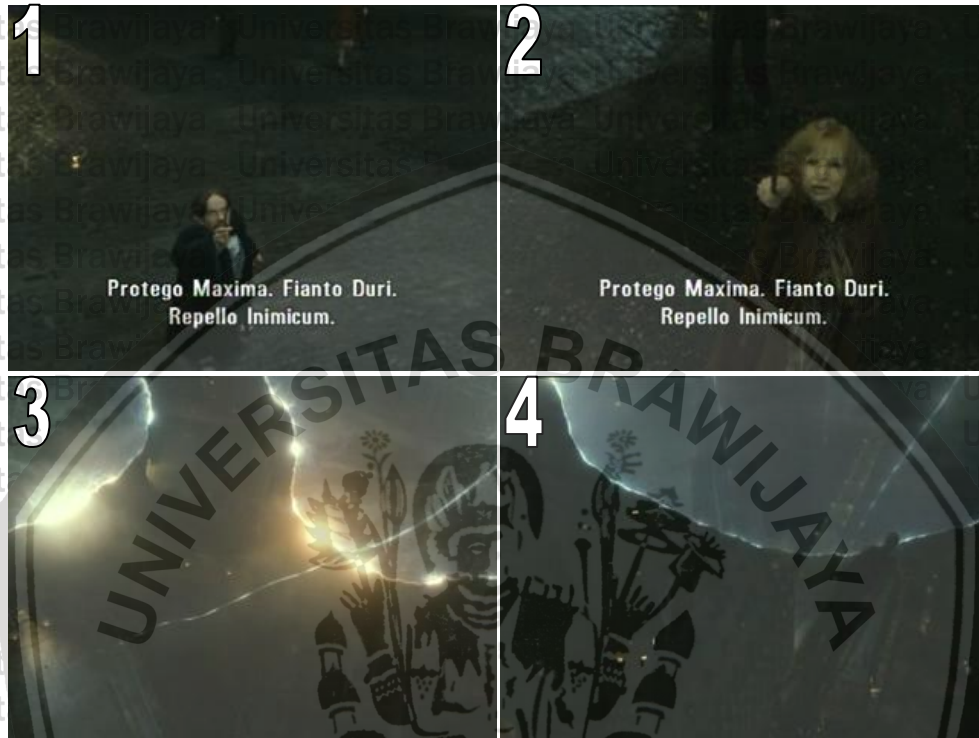
APPENDIX 24: Pictures of magic spell *reducto*

In order to destroying Horcrux Harry uses spell *reducto*, but it is failed because Horcrux cannot be destroyed by using magic spell.



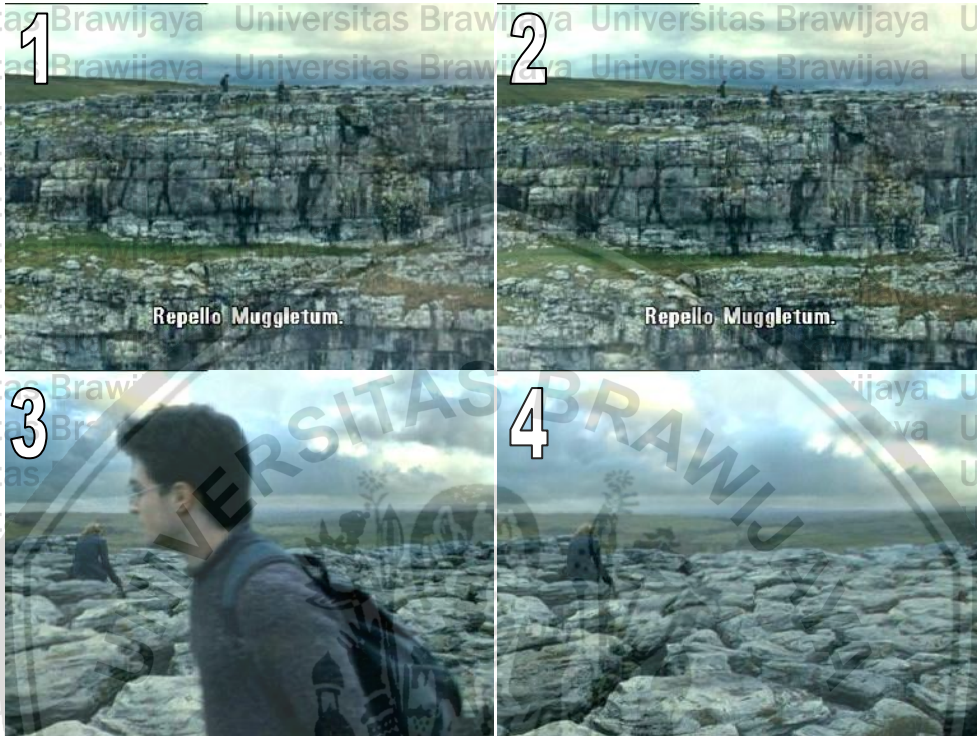
APPENDIX 25: Pictures of magic spell *repello inimicum*

Some professors of Hogwarts School using spell *repello inimicum* to create magical barrier in order to protect Hogwarts from the invasion of Voldemort and his followers.



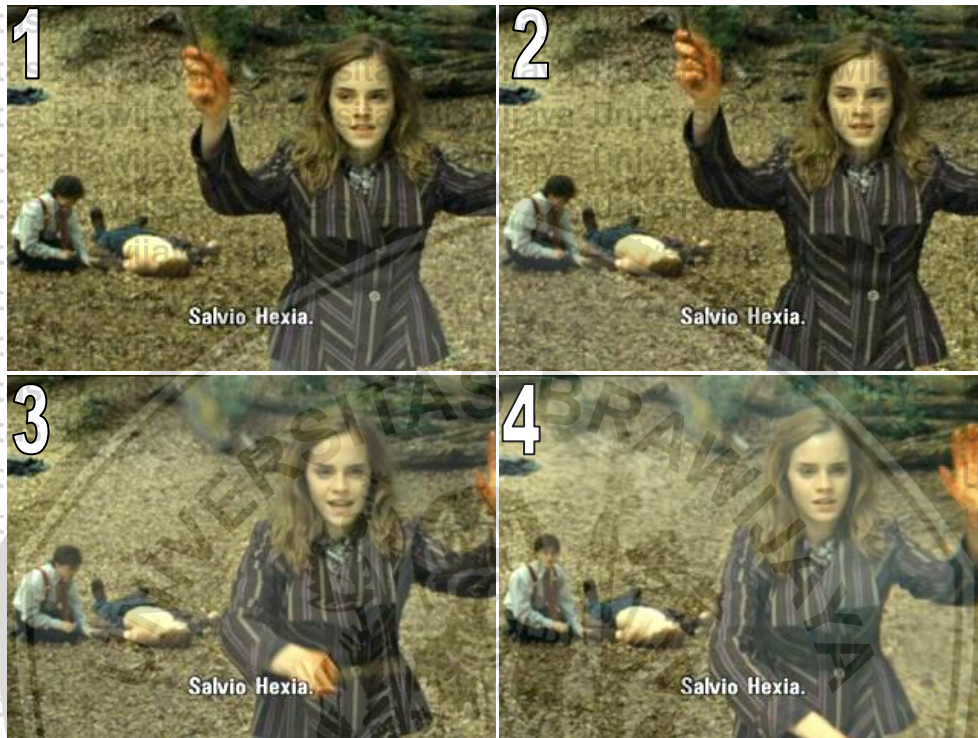
APPENDIX 26: Pictures of magic spell *repello mugletum*

Harry uses spell *repello mugletum* to prevent if Muggles (people who are not able to use magic) see him and Hermione because it will cause a problem.



APPENDIX 27: Pictures of magic spell *salveo hexia*

Hermione uses spell *salvio hexia* in order to protect Harry, Ron herself from a death eaters' possible attack.



APPENDIX 28: Pictures of magic spell *stupefy*

Harry uses spell *stupefy* to knock a death eater down before he capture

Harry.

