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Harry Potter and the Words' Mystery

English word-formation, an analysis in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*

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ABSTRACT

All languages are partially created through some word-formation processes and the English language is included in them. These processes can act alone or combined between them, and they get the creation of new words which begin to belong to the lexicon. This essay is focused on these processes, it organizes them according to their morphological function and it shows a brief description about them. In addition, this essay is primarily based on an analysis elaborated through a strict search of all invented words found in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). These new terms will follow some of the processes or even they will have a combination between some of them. This analysis will demonstrate the capacity of the English language to create a new lexicon.

Language evolution, Harry Potter, English, word-formation, morphology.

Todo lenguaje está constituido en parte por procesos de formación de palabras y la lengua inglesa también está incluida en ellos. Estos, actuando solos o combinados entre sí, dan lugar a la creación de nuevas palabras que comienzan a formar parte del léxico utilizado. Este trabajo se centra en dichos procesos, organizándolos según sus funciones morfológicas y haciendo una breve descripción de cada uno de ellos. Además, se basa mayoritariamente en un análisis elaborado a través de una estricta investigación de todas las palabras inventadas que se han podido encontrar en la versión inglesa de *Harry Potter y la Piedra Filosofal* (Rowling, 2004). Los nuevos términos encontrados seguirán algunos de los procesos o incluso serán una combinación de algunos de ellos, que nos demostrará la capacidad de la lengua inglesa para crear un nuevo léxico.

Lenguaje, evolución, Harry Potter, inglés, formación de palabras, morfología.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This dissertation aims at describing the different categories that we can find in English word formation. These categories follow the patterns that have been chosen from Laurie Bauer's (1983) book *English Word Formation* in order to classify them according to their morphological features. This classification has been taken as the point of departure to analyze the words that are invented by J.K. Rowling in her book *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). Bauer's classification has been complemented by Philiph Durkin's (2014) proposal as found in his book *Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English*.

This topic has been chosen after the reading of some articles and chapters about English word formation, such as "On Firebolts and Portkeys: la enseñanza de la morfología a través de la literatura" (Filardo and Gutiérrez, 2005a) and "Lexical Creativity in English: Minor Methods of Word Formation" (Filardo and Gutiérrez, 2005b). These articles relate the word formation learning with an enjoyable way to learn, and one of them uses some of the words from Harry Potter books. From this point of departure, the importance of a better learning makes that the aim of this essay will be to bring the readers in this learning related with the fashionable and enjoying books.

Moreover, this essay is related to some subjects that have been studied in the Degree in English Studies. These subjects have been helpful in order to organize and learn more things for this essay. The subjects that are related have been Grammar which has been imparted along the degree, and History of the English Language, which gives the basis of the evolution of the English language through history.

To start with, we have in this essay some sections organized in four main parts: previous studies, methodology, analysis and conclusion. The first section deals with the introduction to each author who has been part of the bases of this project, and the ideas that have been selected from them for the knowledge uses in this work. In this section four

authors are included and their work and how they have been part of the development of this work is explained.

The second section, methodology, includes the description of English word-formation processes which are organized following the pattern used by Bauer. It deals with the English word-formation taking into account the morphology of the words created. Also, in this section we will find primarily a subsection that is not included in Bauer's work (1983) because it does not deal with morphology; it deals with the words borrowed from another language, known as "borrowings". In addition, in the methodology section the organization is almost similar to Bauer's one because the structure helps the explanation of each processes. Nevertheless, this structure changes in some sections by cause of the new process included and also the better coherence between processes.

The third section contains the analysis. It deals with a strict search done in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). The analysis is based on the organization of the invented words that J.K. Rowling included in her first book. Invented words in this book are classified and organized according to the formation processes that have been explained in the previous section. Also, the essay has been completed by a search on interviews to the author and in some online pages experienced on Harry Potter books. These interviews have been selected in order to interpret the meanings that J.K. Rowling wanted to give to her invented words and they contributed to this work with some clues for these interpretations through her explanations.

To conclude, this essay presents a mixture between theory about the word-formation in English and the practice which reflects how the language works through the processes of word-formation, and also how it is shown in J. K. Rowling book *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). In addition, the essay helps the reader through the use of English language to acquire a capacity that permits him/her to create and coordinate a new lexicon. This is possible because we have both the theoretical part of the language word-formation and also the practical description with the invented words. The introduction

through Harry Potter into the English word-formation gives the possibility to understand the theory of word-formation with an easy way as the book's analysis is.

2. PREVIOUS STUDIES

As we have explained in the introduction, this section deals with the review of the authors that have contributed to the development of this work, which have been an important part of the foundations of this work.

The idea of the creation of this essay took the bases from two important works from Laura Filardo and Marta Mª Guitierrez: "On Firebolts and Portkeys: la enseñanza de la morfología a través de la literatura" (Filardo and Gutiérrez, 2005a) and "Lexical Creativity in English: Minor Methods of Word Formation" (Filardo and Gutiérrez, 2005b). They deal with the learning of the morphology through the literature and it makes the introduction of the lecture as a method of morphology learning. The authors explain in their works the possibility and the facility of the learning of English morphology through an easy and enjoyable form. In the case of the second work, they explain some word formation processes which are examples of the English word formation to create new words.

These works shows some authors and their work and this essay takes into account the authors mentioned in those works to contrast and base the ideas of the essay. The work which had the most similarity to the bases that this essay wanted to have was finally Laurie Bauer's book *English Word-Formation* (Bauer, 1983).

This book contributes in an overwhelming way to this work with the bases that we needed as a point of departure. It includes different divisions of the morphological word-formations which are differentiated in five classes: compounds, affixation, back formation, conversion and unpredictable formations. All of them will be explained in the following section, methodology where is included the methods used in the process of the creation of this work.

Nevertheless, there is included another author which is not related with the previous authors, but he is also in part a base for this essay, Philip Durkin. His book *Borrowings*

(2014) changes the view of the morphologic organization turning it into a new vision of English word-formation.

The essay includes also an analysis about a well-known book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2014). This book has been chosen in order to analyse the words produced and invented by her writer, J.K Rowling. The idea of the relation between the evolution of English language and *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2014) has been given by the book chapter written by Laura Filardo and Marta Mª Gutiérrez (2005a), as we explain previously, called "On Firebolts and Portkeys: la enseñanza de la morfología a través de la literatura". In this work, the authors choose the Harry Potter saga to exemplify the relation between morphology learning with an enjoyable book, and they provide some examples of J.K. Rowling's invented vocabulary.

Finally, the article takes bases from all the authors that have been mentioned. Each one has their input in this work in terms of construct the main idea of it. The understanding of English word-formation in an enjoyable book as Harry Potter's first book is.

3. METHODOLOGY

This section includes the method that it is used in the following section, analysis. It deals with the explanation of the word formation classification following the patterns explained in the previous section which includes the sections which Laurie Bauer uses in her work *English Word-Formation* (Bauer, 1983) and adding the new category, "borrowings", which has been conceived as necessary in the evolution of English word-formation. It includes a brief explanation of all categories of processes followed to create words.

Laurie Bauer inputs with a guide about how she organizes the morphological categories taking into account the processes that words follow in their formation. As a result, patterns used by Bauer have been chosen as basis of this essay.

The processes are strictly related to morphological formation, and they are divided in five main categories: compounding, affixation, conversion, back formation, and unpredictable formations. However, there is included the sixth category which does not form part of Bauer's categories and it is named "borrowings".

Although in Bauer's classification, borrowings are not included, in this essay they are considered an important part of the word formation of English words because borrowings are an important part of the language evolution (Durkin, 2014: 3). So they are the first in the explanation of the methodology section:

Borrowings are also called "loan words", and they "describe the process in which one language replicates a linguistic feature from another language, either wholly or partly" (Durkin, 2014: 3). Although there are different types of borrowings depending on the format borrowed (borrowings not only can be borrowed by their written form together with the meaning, they can also be borrowed by the written form separately from the meaning), in this essay we are not going to distinguish between them, all of them are called borrowings, regardless of their borrowed part. In English, there exists an important

influence of borrowing words taken from mostly Latin and French (Latin: "circul" to circle or French: "garage" to garage).

Compounding, as its name indicates, deals with those terms that are composed by two or more words without any variation in their form. It means that this category of words has as a result another new word. According to Bauer, there are different classifications of compounds performed in different ways (Bauer, 1983: 201). But in this essay we are not going to analyse these different types of compounds, they are going to be categorized together with the name "compounds".

In this following category we must have into account that prefixation and suffixation are differentiated by affixes' position in the word, prefixation deals with the addition of an affix before the word, in contrast, suffixation deals with the addition of an affix at the end of the word. Although Bauer (1983) in her classification divided affixes in these two groups taking into account the word formation by a suffix or a prefix, in this case, both processes can be grouped in one main category called **affixation**. Affixes, which are not included as such in Bauer's work, are defined by Milkova and Stockwell (2009: 7) as the process that "consists in making up new words by adding affixes or endings to more basics forms of the word". Hence, in affixation we will include those words which are formed by adding suffixes and prefixes to the lexeme which have a different morphological category as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and also adverbs.

Another category that we will analyse is named **back formation**, and it shares a few characteristics with the previous category, affixation. There is a process of word-formation with the addition of suffixes but with the difference that there is a possible reversion in the process. It means that the affix added to a lexeme permits the reversion of the word formation process and when this affix is removed, the lexeme does not change their form and meaning. These formations normally include verbs as Bauer says in her book (Bauer, 1983: 230). The formula that clarifies the process is the following one, and an example is added to explain the complete process (Bauer, 1983: 231):

X + A → Y	*Exhibit + or→ exhibitor*
Y - A → X	*Exhibitor - or→ exhibit*

The word "exhibit" (X) together with the suffix "or" (A), leads to a new word "exhibitor" (Y). If we reverse this formula, we get that the resulting factor "exhibitor" (Y) without the suffix "or" (A), which leads to the first word "exhibit" (X). In addition, it is explained the process easier with a definition given by Huddleston and Pollum (2005), saying that "[w]e get a derived word that is formed by SUBTRACTING an affix from a base rather than adding one." (Huddleston and Pullum, 2005: 285)

So, now we are going to introduce a simpler process of word-formation called **conversion**. This category leads on to a change of the grammatical category of a word into another one, but this process does not include a change in the physical or written form of the word.

To clarify this process, it could be useful to give an example showing the process of conversion as "noun > verb, verb > noun, adjective > noun and adjective > verb" (Bauer, 1983: 229) which are the most common processes that we can observe in words. This is, for example, the case of the word *sign* [noun]*> to sign* [verb] or also *to signal* [verb] *> a signal* [noun]" (Bauer, 1983: 227).

To end up, we have the next category, **unpredictable formations**. As the name implies, this category is based on those formations of words which do not follow a pattern and which have an unexpected formation. Moreover, all the subcategories of unpredictable formation share one characteristic: the modification of the orthography. These subcategories are five and they are divided depending on their formation: clipping, blending, acronyms, manufactured words, and mixed formation.

We start with the first subcategory, clipping. Clipping is based on the evolution of language in history which makes a word be shortened. This is an unpredictable formation

because there is no pattern where the word is shortened, so it is not possible to predict how the resulting word is going to be. The most common clipping examples are maintaining the first part of the lexeme, such as the words *bro* from *brother* or *bi* from *bisexual* (Bauer, 1983: 233). But there are more patterns inside this subcategory, such as those which maintain only the last part of the lexeme like the word *'Fro* from *Afro* (Bauer, 1983: 233), which at the same time is a clipping of Afro-American. There are also other rare subcategories as those words that only maintain the middle part of the lexeme like the word *jam* from *pijama* (Bauer, 1983: 233) or those which are compound words and have undergone this process too, as an example, the word *Org-man* from *Organization man* (Bauer, 1983: 233).

The second subcategory of unpredictable formations is <u>blending</u> category. Bauer explain it as "a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way that there is no transparent analysis into morphs" (Bauer, 1983: 234). Some examples such as *ballute* (*balloon+parachute*) or *shoat* (*sheep+goat*) can be found in Bauer's book (1983: 234). In addition, there are also more complex blending formations that are difficult to differentiate from compounds and also from clipping such as the words *mocamp* (*motor+camp*) and *frontlash* (*front+backlash*) (Bauer, 1983: 236). So, as we have observed, blendings are also a mixture between compounds, that use more than one word to form another new one, and clippings which shorts the words.

<u>Acronym</u> "is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word" (Bauer 1983: 237). This means that some terms composed by more than one word can be turned into a short word formed with the initial letters of those words which form the term. The final result is a shorter one that has the same meaning as the long term which it is derived from. To clarify the explanation we have some common examples as *REM* (*Rapid Eye Movement*) or *WASP* (*White Anglo-Saxon Protestant*) (Bauer, 1983: 237). Nevertheless, there are not only acronyms formed by the first letter of the words, we can also find words like *GHOST* (*Global HOrizontal Sounding Technique*) (Bauer, 1983: 238) that uses more than the first letter from one of their words. These cases are normally done to differentiate some acronyms from others. To conclude

this subcategory, we must remark that some of these acronyms are made to shorten the long terms, but also in some cases they change to facilitate the pronunciation of the term in order to be accessible to human pronunciation capability. This can be the case of the previous term *GHOST*, in which the letter *O* could have been chosen for a better pronunciation and better word's memorization; even if this is not what happens in all the cases.

The following subcategory from unpredictable formations is <u>manufacture word</u> formations. This subcategory has some different characteristics in its creation and usage because these words are totally invented, normally by a computer program that creates new words, adding to the end of the word some suffixes that make them more credible as if they had an etymology. Some of these words, such as *Teflon* (Bauer, 1983: 239), which are scientific terms, are common in this subcategory. Some scientific terms are formed by manufactured words but with the pattern of subtracting some letters from the longest original word where they come from. To clarify this explanation with an example, *Picloran* comes from the long scientific word *aminotrichloropicolinic acid* (Bauer, 1983: 239), some parts are deleted and the order of morphemes is changed. In manufacture formations there is also a selection of some morphemes to represent each part of the composition.

The last subcategory in unpredictable formations is called <u>mixed formation</u>. This evolves those words that are composed by a mixture of two or more of the previous unpredictable formations. This subcategory is more difficult to find in English and it is normally confused with the previous subcategory, word manufactured formation. Mixed formations are complex to identify, but there are some examples that we can observe such as the word *molechism* which is composed by *molecule + chemical + organism* (Bauer, 1983: 240). In this formation process there is a mixture between blending and clipping. However, there is a selection of the parts of the different words to conserve a similitude with the long term, it includes the suffix used in the last word of the term -ism, as we saw in manufacture formations.

Nevertheless, the methodology of this essay uses the previous theory to apply it in the analysis which is the following section and it has been used for the selection and

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organization of invented words from *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). In this process there is a reading of Rowling's book together with the selection of those invented words that the author creates for the book.

After the search in the book looking for the invented words, those words were organized in a table divided by the sections previously explained. There were some words which had not a concrete section because they were formed by more than one, so in this case there is included new one named "Special Words".

It was no easy in some cases to differentiate the sections of each word and classify them. So, the method used to investigate the possible section that they belong, was a strict search through the lexemes of the words, the meaning that they have in the context of the book and also their morphologic construction. To decide the final section for the words of those which were in doubt, there was necessary to separate and analyse them creating the pattern that they followed. When there was a pattern which has in common more than one word, finally it was created a new section which includes those words that were in doubt.

Finally, in some words it was necessary the documentation from specialized internet pages on Harry Potter that give the essay a "shove" to continue with the searching and organization of the analysis section.

4. ANALYSIS IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.*

After a search in the book *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004), it has been found a quantity of invented words by Rowling. All of these terms have been considered a good example for the analysis and they have been selected. The search was done after a lot of readings of the book to have an idea of the invented words together with the meaning that they have. Then, there was a detailed analysis to search those words and also they were organized in a table which classifies the words following the categories explained in the methodology section. The final result after the classification and organization is explained word by word in this section.

To begin with the analysis, it is necessary to explain the pattern we will follow for the presentation of the words in the book. The pattern continues with the same structure of the methodology section, and words inside each of the categories mentioned above are organized for a better understanding and coherence of the terms. Also, these words are organized in subsections which depend on the function that the term has in the book. These subsections are: "characters", "places–locations" and "objects, incantations and other themes". These subcategories are not included in every section because not all the sections have words which belong to these subsections.

In addition, the analysis also includes some words that we are going to call "special words" which going to be included in a different section. They are called "special" because of their formation, which is a combination of the different category processes explained in methodology section. These words have more than one process in their formation, so they are different from the other ones.

4.1. Borrowings.

Borrowings include those words that are taken from other languages. In this category are included all types of borrowings found in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's*

Stone (Rowling, 2004) and the words are ordered depending on the languages these words come from.

4.1.1 Ancient languages: borrowing from Latin and Greek

<u>**Characters:**</u>

The first borrowing found in the book is the caretaker of Hogwarts, Argus Filch. The name **Argus** comes from Latin ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008) and it is also a Latin name derived from the Greek name Argos. J. K. Rowling borrowed it from the Greek mythology although with the Latin name. We can see a summary about what is interesting for this term about Argos/Argus in Greek mythology:

> Argus was a giant with 100 eyes. Some accounts say the eyes were all in his head; others say they were all over his body. Known as Papnotes or "all seeing" because some of his eyes always remained open while the others slept, Argus was very powerful. (Myths Encyclopedia).

After the meaning of this name, it is possible that J.K. Rowling chose this name for the caretaker of Hogwarts School in order to give some sense of control and efficiency in his work.

The next borrowing is in the name of **Dedalus** Diggle. Dedalus is a wizard who has not a lot of appearance in this book. However, the word Dedalus is a Latin borrowing from "Daedalus" coming originally from Greek mythology:

> was a skilled craftsman and inventor who designed and built the Labyrinth on Crete, where the Minotaur was kept. Daedalus also made the wings that he and his son Icarus used to escape from Crete. The name *Daedalus* means "ingenious" or "clever." (Myths Encyclopedia).

We can find a reference in the book that relates the name with the character:

"I heard it. Flocks of owls... shooting stars.... Well, they're not completely stupid.
They were bound to notice something. Shooting stars down in Kent -- I'll bet that was
Dedalus Diggle. He never had much sense." (Rowling, 2004: 7)

Dedalus in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004) is related with the sky, flights, and also with the stars. As we can see in the myth, Dedalus created wings to fly and escape with his son, and these wings are in part a "folly" because they are made by wax and flying near the sun was very dangerous. So, the relation with the myth includes that type of craziness or not much sense as we have seen in cites above and also with the flying artefacts that Dedalus uses in both stories.

The next character is a main character in Harry Potter's books, **Draco** Malfoy. Draco means "dragon" (Cawley, 2014) and it is similar to great serpent ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). This is closely related to the dark side, and also to the school house where he is, Slytherin, whose blazon is formed by a snake. This house was the house of the most evil wizards and witches in Harry Potter books. In addition, snakes have a symbolism of sin, evil, and also poisonous through all the Christian history.

There is another important figure in this story called **Rubeus** Hagrid. He presents himself in the book to Harry with this sentence: "'True, I haven't introduced meself. Rubeus Hagrid, Keeper of Keys and Grounds at Hogwarts'" (Rowling, 2004: 36). Hagrid is a good friend of Harry and the other best friends of Harry, Hermione and Ron. He is very big and a little rude. His name Rubeus, is a borrowing from Latin and it means red, ruddy, and it is related with the red cheeks that appear when Hagrid drinks alcohol ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008).

To finalize with people who have Latin borrowings as their names we have two other names. The first one is a professor who is an important part of the story, Professor **Severus** Snape. The name Severus comes from Latin and means "sever", "serious", "strict", as a Latin adjective as his personality is in this book.

The last character who has a Latin borrowing as a name is **Sirius** Black. Sirius is a Latin borrowing which comes from the Latin name of the Sirius star: "Fixed star Sirius is a brilliant white and yellow star, the brightest star in the sky. It is positioned in the neck of Canis Major, the Greater Dog." (Partridge, 2014). There is a contrast between this name and the second one, Black because Sirius is "the brightest star in the sky". This character only appears mentioned in the book and we cannot explain the relation between the name meaning and the person itself, although it becomes very important in the following books.

Objects, incantations and other themes:

In this part we find an incantation inside this book. The name of the incantation is Locomotor Mortis and it is compounded by two Latin borrowings. The first word, **Locomotor**, has the same meaning in English and it is referred to the body and the locomotor system. The second borrowing, **Mortis**, means "death". Together they mean "locomotor system death".

Within this section, we find a broomstick that, at that moment, was one of the most quickly broomsticks. It is called **Nimbus** Two Thousand, whose name, Nimbus, is a borrowing from Latin. It means "cloud" and it is reasonable because these broomsticks fly quickly and get to great heights.

The last Latin borrowing that we can find is a password for the Gryffindor common room and bedrooms. The name of this password has not a related meaning as the rest of the previous borrowings, for this reason, it is included at the end of the borrowings section. The painting of a fat woman in the door asks for this password to those people who want to enter the Gryffindor's room. The magical word is **Caput Draconis**: ""Password?" she said. "Caput Draconis," said Percy, and the portrait swung forward to reveal a round hole in the wall." (Rowling, 2004: 105). This password is composed by two Latin borrowings, the first one "Caput" means "head" and "Draconis" means "dragon", and the complete meaning is "dragon head". It could be relation with the decapitation or to "behead" the rival house, Slytherin. As we said, Slytherin has a snake, and draco/draconis means also snake.

4.1.2. French borrowings

<u>Characters</u>:

Unlike Latin Borrowings, French borrowings found in the book are mostly combined with other processes, so they are placed in the special words section. Consequently, there is only one French borrowing, **Pince,** which comes from the charater Madam Pince, the librarian in Hogwarts School. Pince comes from French and means "pliers" or "tenailles" in English, but also it means to "catch" or "nab" (Collins Dictionary), and this is related to how she controls all people in the library:

> Harry wandered over to the Restricted Section […]. Unfortunately, you needed a specially signed note from one of the teachers to look in any of the restricted books, and he knew he'd never get one. These were the books containing powerful Dark Magic never taught at Hogwarts, and only read by older students studying advanced Defense Against the Dark Arts.
> "What are you looking for, boy?"
> "Nothing," said Harry.
> Madam Pince the librarian brandished a feather duster at him.
> "You'd better get out, then. Go on -- out!" (Rowling, 2004: 158)

4.2. Compounds

<u>Characters</u>:

The first compound word is Professor **Flitwick**. This name is compounded by flit (or flutter) + wick, and in the book we can see that this teacher can make a feather fly which is related with "flit", but with a wrong pronunciation of the incantation which he teach in the book, as we are going to see in the next cite, the objects can be burnt.

> It was very difficult. Harry and Seamus swished and flicked, but the feather they were supposed to be sending skywards just lay on the desktop. Seamus got so impatient that he prodded it with his wand and set fire to it – Harry had to put it out with his hat. (Rowling, 2004: 126)

Also, Professor "'Flitwick' sounds a lot like his wand-waving advice 'Swish and Flick'." (The Harry Potter Lexicon):

> "Now, don't forget that nice wrist movement we've been practicing!" squeaked Professor
> Flitwick, perched on top of his pile of books as usual. "Swish and flick, remember, swish
> and flick. (Rowling, 2004: 136)

Another compound is the name of one of the goblins that are working at Gringotts. The name of the goblin is **Griphook**, a name formed by grip + hook. The book presents him in this way: "Griphook was yet another goblin. Once Hagrid had crammed all the dog biscuits back inside his pockets, he and Harry followed Griphook toward one of the doors leading off the hall." (Rowling, 2004: 57). Although in this first book this name lacks the meaning, it is given in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (Rowling, 2013).

If we continue with compounds, we find another important character in the Harry Potter saga. This character is named Neville **Longbottom**, and he is a friend of Harry Potter and his friends. He is presented as "the boy who kept losing his toad" (Rowling, 2004: 96) who is a little bit fearful. His surname is a compound formed by long + bottom and "'Longbottom' is a comical name all on its own, but could also indicate someone with "bottom," an old word for staying power" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). This character is very comical himself, his fearful and in general his attitude of shyness creates funny situations along the book.

The last term within the characters is one of the names of the headmaster of Hogwarts. The name of Albus Percival **Wulfric** Brian Dumbledore has more than one word which is composed by word formation processes. In the case of compounds we have Wulfric, as a compounded word which is formed by wulf + ric. These words are not common at first view, but these words were used in Old English. The first one means 'wolf', and the second one means 'power'. Together they have the meaning of 'wolf power' or 'wolf ruler.' Also, it is a "12th Century British hermit saint known for his miracles and prophecies" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). This name gives the sense of

powerfulness and it can be seen in the description made by a collection card that Harry Potter had:

> Considered by many the greatest wizard of modern times, Dumbledore is particularly famous for his defeat of the dark wizard Grindelwald in 1945, for the discovery of the twelve uses of dragon's blood, and his work on alchemy with his partner, Nicolas Flamel. Professor Dumbledore enjoys chamber music and tenpin bowling. (Rowling, 2004: 81)

Places - Locations:

Continuing with more compounds we have a little special compound that we are going to maintain in this group instead of in the special words group because it is composed by an Old English borrowing but is from English, so it is not consider exactly a borrowing. The term is **Godric**'s Hollow, a street where "Voldemort turned up [...]. He went to find the Potters. The rumour is that Lily and James Potter are -- are -- that they're -- dead" (Rowling, 2004: 9). The term Godric is a compound word but it is different in the sense of it comes from Old English too, so it is not really a borrowing; it is an "old word formation". If we consider 'ric' as part of English language, this term is formed by god + ric, the meaning of god is not different, but ric means in Old English "power", so the complete word means "god's power" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). The name of this street has two possible ways to understand depending on the meaning that "hollow" could have. If the term 'Godric's Hollow' is referred as a hole where God power is not, it makes sense because Voldemort killed the Potters without piety and God was not there: "Lily and James... I can't believe it... I didn't want to believe it… Oh, Albus..." [...] "That's not all. They're saying he tried to kill the Potter's son, Harry." (Rowling, 2004: 9). In contrast, we have the boy who lived in the confrontation with Voldemort, Harry, and the meaning of this term could mean the hollow, as a ground, with god power, the salvation of Harry, as a miracle:

> "It's -- it's true?" faltered Professor McGonagall. "After all he's done... all the people he's killed... he couldn't kill a little boy? It's just astounding... of all the things to stop him... but how in the name of heaven did Harry survive?" (Rowling, 2004: 9)

The next compound is one of the most important words in Harry Potter books, **Hogwarts**. Hogwarts is the school of witchcraft and wizardry, one of the best schools of magic: "Hogwarts Castle is a wondrous, magical building with many towers and turrets. It is home to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry." ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008)

Turning into the compound word, it is formed by hog + warts. Although "[t]he name "Hogwarts" is actually the name of a flower, J. K. Rowling said that: "Ideas come from all sorts of places and sometimes I don't realise where I got them from" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon" 2008). Although the flower is not called Hogwarts it is called "hogworts" or "hogweed".

Inside this school, there are four houses which "are called Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw, and Slytherin. Each house has its own noble history and each has produced outstanding witches and wizards." (Rowling, 2004: 90). The following compound is the name of one of the houses of Hogwarts. **Hufflepuff** is formed by huffle, an urban word to define the action "to blow in gusts" (Merriam Webster Dictionary). Also it comes from the word huff, which means "to emit puffs (as of breath or steam)" and "to react or behave indignantly" (Merriam Webster Dictionary). This word together with "puff", which is "[a] short, explosive burst of breath or wind" (Oxford Dictionary), has a lot of relation with the house because the animal of the house is a badger. Some types of badgers can expel the same smelly liquid that skunks have. For this reason, it can be named Hufflepuff, because these liquids blowout is similar to a blow of "breath". Hufflepuff school members have the characteristics that badgers have:

> You might belong in Hufflepuff,
> Where they are just and loyal,
> Those patient Hufflepuffis are true
> And unafraid of toil; (Rowling, 2004: 94)

All the houses have an animal blazon. Previously, we have seen the house of Hufflepuff, and now we have another house to analyze, **Ravenclaw**. This name, also

invented by J.K. Rowling, is formed by two words, Raven + claw, and the animal blazon is not exactly a raven, but an eagle. The reason of this change is that "[i]n legend, ravens are known to be smart birds and quick learners" (Harry Potter Wiki), then the ravens become to be an evil bird and they were a bad signal, so the blazon turns into an eagle. Those students which are in this house have the characteristics of an eagle and the notions of ravens in the past:

> Or yet in wise old Ravenclaw,
> if you've a ready mind,
> Where those of wit and learning,
> Will always find their kind; (Rowling, 2004: 94)

The story of Harry starts in a family composed by his uncle, his aunt and his cousin. They do not have much affection for Harry and they wanted to send him to a worse and public school before they knew about magic and Hogwarts. They wanted to send him to a school called **Stonewall** High. This school is not described in the book, but the name gives a feeling of a prison. This name is a compound name by stone + wall, we have an image about this school as a jail school:

> "I'm dyeing some of Dudley's old things grey for you. It'll look just like everyone else's when I've finished."
> Harry seriously doubted this, but thought it best not to argue. He sat down at the table and tried not to think about how he was going to look on his first day at Stonewall High - - like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin, probably. (Rowling, 2004: 24)

Objects, incantations and other themes:

The following compound is another kind of broomstick, **Cleansweep** Seven. The name Cleansweep is compounded by two words: clean + sweep, there is a relation between the object and the name because it is a broomstick and what that does is to clean and sweep. There is also a possible hidden compound which is cleans + weep, because "cleans" is the third person tense, addressing to the broomstick, and weep which means tears. This could be addressed to those that have this broomstick who are never going to cry because it is fast:

> "He's just the build for a Seeker, too," said Wood, now walking around Harry and staring
> at him. "Light -- speedy -- we'll have to get him a decent broom, Professor -- a Nimbus
> Two Thousand or a Cleansweep Seven, I'd say." (Rowling, 2004: 120)

The following word in this compound group is a game, **Quidditch**. This name is formed by two Old English words which are adapted phonetically. "Queer" is the first part of the word as "quid" which means "strange", and "ditch" comes from dike and the word means "strange dike", something difficult to avoid, an obstacle:

> Queer came into English in 1508 with its first meaning of strange or odd. And ditch
> was "dic", a variant of dike, back then in Old English. (Language Realm).

To end up the compound section, we cannot omit the little dragon of Rubeus Hagrid, whose name is Norbert. This dragon belongs to a kind of dragons which comes from Norway: Norwegian **Ridgeback**. This breed, Ridgeback, is a compound noun invented by J.K. Rowling which is composed by ridge + back, to differentiate the breed because it has a ridge in its back:

> Norwegian Ridgeback
> native to: Norway
> habitat: mountains
> appearance: black scales, bronze horns, black ridges on its back
> fangs: venomous [...]
> food: any large mammals, including water animals
> eggs: black ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008)

Although there are some other compounds, they are placed in the special words section because they have a combination of more than this one formation process.

4.3. Affixes

This section is formed by prefixes and suffixes. Nevertheless, the words and terms found are only suffixed words which are based on a lexeme and a suffix. This category adds a new subcategory which is formed by words with invented suffixes.

4.3.1. Suffixes

The first suffix is the word **Bludger** which is one of the types of balls that are used in Quidditch, the sport explained yet. The name Bludger comes from the lexeme bludge, which is an informal word to indicate "avoiding work or responsibility" (Merriam Webster Dictionary), and it is a word which is used in Australian and New Zealand English. Bludger is composed by "bludge" as lexeme and the suffix -er. The suffix -er gives the meaning of one who does the action, in this case the one who bludges. There is a strict relation between the meaning of this word and the object itself, as a bludger is a ball which tries to knock players and prevents them from playing:

> He showed Harry two identical balls, jet black and slightly smaller than the red Quaffle. Harry noticed that they seemed to be straining to escape the straps holding them inside the box.
> "Stand back," Wood warned Harry. He bent down and freed one of the Bludgers.
> At once, the black ball rose high in the air and then pelted straight at Harry's face. Harry swung at it with the bat to stop it from breaking his nose, and sent it zigzagging away into the air -- it zoomed around their heads and then shot at Wood, who dived on top of it and managed to pin it to the ground. (Rowling, 2004: 134)

4.3.2. Invented suffixes

This section is based on those words that are composed by an English lexeme and an invented suffix. These invented suffixes give the appearance of real names.

Characters:

Here we have words as the name of one of the inseparable friends of Draco Malfoy. The name of this friend is **Crabbe**, and it is a suffixed word, with "crab" as a lexeme and the double consonant and the -e as the invented suffix. Although it can be considered a kind of suffix, it could also be a variation in the spelling or a derivation of the word "crabby" which means "to be bad-tempered and combative or to complain irritably" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). Crabbe is a big friend of Draco Malfoy together with Goyle and they seem to be the bodyguards of Draco and they are always disgusting all the people.

The following word is the surname of one character described before, Dedalus **Diggle**. The surname Diggle is based on the lexeme "dig" and as in the previous example a double consonant is added, but here we also have the -le as a final suffix. So, the final word is constituted by the lexeme dig + double consonant (g) + -le. The word could also proceed from the colloquial word "diggle" which means "steal", but its use is from U.S not from U.K (The Online Slang Dictionary). Diggle has a similar ending to the one in "struggle", that has a double consonant (g) and -le. The meaning of this word is not highly related with the character, because in this book there is no relation between the acts or the character and the word.

Objects, incantations and other themes:

There are more words that follow the pattern of the double consonant + -le as suffix. These words are, firstly, a well known word in the world of Harry Potter, the word **muggle**. This word is used to appoint "nonmagic folk" (Rowling, 2004: 40), i.e. those people who are normal people and do not have magical powers. There is a relation between the word and the noun because "mug" is like "ignorant", and these people are ignorant because they know nothing about the magic world that surrounds them:

> "[a] Muggle," said Hagrid, "it's what we call nonmagic folk like thern. An' it's your bad
> luck you grew up in a family o' the biggest Muggles I ever laid eyes on." (Rowling, 2004:
> 40)

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The last word that we include in this section is **Quaffle**, another kind of ball that is used in Quidditch. "The Chasers throw the Quaffle to each other and try and get it through one of the hoops to score a goal. Ten points every time the Quaffle goes through one of the hoops" (Rowling, 2004: 133). This word is also composed by the lexeme quaff + -le. The relation between the meaning and the name is explained in Language Realm, which says that a quaffle proceeds from "quaff" which means "to drink heavily". This is related to the chasers who try to "force the quaffle through the rings, similar to a throat" (Language Realm).

4.4. Conversion

Conversion normally deals with the process that changes the morphological function of a word into another one, but this process does not include a change in the physical or written form of the word. Moreover, the conversion process is applied normally to one word, instead of to more than one word although this is possible too. The following conversion processes act with more than one word; a sentence is turned into one term.

<u>Characters</u>:
The first term of conversion is dedicated to the evil wizard whose name everyone fears to say. For this reason, people turn it in a new name: **He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named**. This is the name used to refer to Voldemort, but without mentioning his real name.

However, this is not the only case of this type of conversion, the following word has the same process, and also it is dedicated to the same person, Voldemort. **You-Know-who** which comes from a sentence and it turns into a noun and it is used with the same goal.

4.5. Unpredictable formations

In the book there are a lot of words with this process of formation. Nevertheless, there are some words that are unpredictable formation but they are also combined with other word formation processes, so they are placed in special word section.

<u>**Characters:**</u>

Unpredictable formation begins with the headmaster of Hogwarts, Albus Percival Wulfric Brian **Dumbledore**. The last surname is an invented which has undergone an unpredictable formation process. In Dumbledore we have a <u>manufacture word</u>, which is the changing of the word 'bumblebee.' "Rowling says she wanted to associate his name with bees because she imagined him wandering around the castle humming to himself" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). This means that this formation follows the onomatopoeia of the bee and also it is a type of bee. Nevertheless, this word includes another word: "dumb", which means no sound, and together with the other word they make an opposition between the sound and the lack of sound. Also, we can say that if Rowling "imagined him wandering around the castle humming to himself" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008) and guarding it, without any sound as a silent eye.

The following word, **Goyle**, is the name of Draco Malfoy and Crabbe's friend. The name Goyle is a <u>clipping</u> which comes from the word gargoyle: "Goyle = from "gargoyle" stone demons carved into the exterior of Gothic buildings as rain spouts" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). Here the clipping acts eliminating the first part of the word, gar-, and leaving the rest of the word goyle. The relation between the meaning and the person is the wickedness, the same as Draco and Crabbe. They are always trying to hurt Harry, Ron and Hermione.

<u>**Places - Locations**</u>**:**

The first place is a name formed by a <u>clipping</u> process, the name of the magical street in London, **Diagon Alley**. "Diagon" is a clipping because it comes from the word "diagonal", thus indicating the shape of this alley. The process functions with the elimination of the last part of the word -al, and it forms a new word that has the meaning of diagonal but simplifying the name. However, it is possible to separate Diagon Alley in "diagonal ley", where "ley" could come from "ley line", "an imaginary line between some important places such as hills, believed to be where there were very old paths. Ley lines are sometimes thought to have special powers" (Cambridge Dictionaries Online)

In addition, we have also a blending process inside the name of one of the four houses of Hogwarts. **Slytherin** is the house the fearsome Voldemort and Draco Malfoy and his friends belong to. The animal blazon of this house is a snake, and the word "Slytherin" is a combination of words using <u>blending</u> formation. These words are sly + slithering although it can be sly + slither + in. In this term we have the relation between the two meanings of the words which form the complete term. The word "sly", which means "clever" or "devious", is complemented by the word "slithering" or "slither in", which is what snakes do. So this word is related with the house and also with Voldemort as the following passage shows:

> It was chalk white with glaring red eyes and slits for nostrils, like a snake.
> "Harry Potter..." it whispered.
> Harry tried to take a step backward but his legs wouldn't move.
> [...] Harry sprang toward the flame door, but Voldemort screamed "SEIZE HIM!"
> (Rowling, 2004: 236-237)

<u>**Objects, incantations and other themes**</u>**:**

Inside unpredictable formations we have the name of a magic mirror called **The Mirror of Erised**. This name is a <u>manufactured word</u> because this process does not follow a pattern to create words as we saw previously. However, its formation is based on the word desire, but it is written inversely. Erised = desire. The real name of this mirror is The

Mirror of Desire, but J.K. Rowling hides the meaning by using the reversed word. Dumbledore explains it to Harry:

> It shows us nothing more or less than the deepest, most desperate desire of our hearts. You, who have never known your family, see them standing around you. Ronald Weasley, who has always been overshadowed by his brothers, sees himself standing alone, the best of all of them. However, this mirror will give us neither knowledge or truth. Men have wasted away before it, entranced by what they have seen, or been driven mad, not knowing if what it shows is real or even possible. (Rowling, 2004: 171)

The last word of unpredictable formations is a term which has been formed by a blending process. **Remembrall**, a "glass ball the size of a large marble, which seemed to be full of white smoke [...] this tells you if there's something you've forgotten to do" (Rowling, 2004: 114-115). The word Remembrall is based on three different words mixed by a blending process. These words are "remember" + "all" + "ball". The process of blending combines the three words using the first part of the word "remember" eliminating the letter "e" and adding "all" but using the "b" from the word "remember" to give the similar spelling for ball, the ball which remembers you all the things.

4.6. Special words

Characters:

The first word of special words is the name **Albus**. This word comes from the complete name of Albus Percival Wulfric Brian Dumbledore, better known as Albus Dumbledore or Professor Dumbledore. He is the headmaster of Hogwarts and he is an important person characterized by his wisdom and his old age.

Albus is a borrowing from the Latin language ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008), and it usually means "white, dead white; hence pale or bright". However, in some cases it means "making bright; fortunate" (Cawley, 2014). With the meaning of what "albus"

means, we can check that there is a relation between the meaning and the person whose "blue eyes were light, bright, and sparkling" (Rowling, 2004: 7), and as it is said, the eyes are windows on the soul. He is the light, the good part of the story and following the descriptions that we have in the book, we realise that Albus means "light" and also means "wisdom", as previous description shows. In Latin the term Albus is an adjective but in this case the author turns it into a name, so there is also a conversion process.

The second character is Draco **Malfoy** and this surname is a special word because Malfoy has been created through more than one formation process. Malfoy is a compound word, and it is composed by borrowings. This word is based on two French borrowings, mal + foi ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008), and the last -i of "foi" is changed into a -y whose spelling is similar. In addition, English words are commonly ended in -y as adjectives and also verbs, this change proceeds from the Early Modern English when French Language was very used and the final -i from the French words turns into -y (Görlach, 1991: 175). "Mal" has the meaning of "bad", and "foi" means "faith":

> We've all met him - he is a bully of the most refined type in that, unlike Dudley, Harry's cousin, who's a physical bully, but really not - not bright enough to access all your weak points, Draco is a - he is a snob, he's a bigot and he is a bully, and as I said, in the most refined sense - he knows exactly what will hurt people. ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008)

The name of Madam **Pomfrey** is also an invented word which is formed by two processes, compounding and clipping together with a borrowing. Pomfrey comes from "pomme" + "frey", where pomme is a French borrowing with a clipping process which converts it in "pom" and means apple, and also "frey" which is a Norse borrowing from a mythological figure called also Freyr:

> [the] well-being and prosperity depended on his benevolence, which particularly manifested itself in sexual and ecological fertility, bountiful harvests, wealth, and peace. (Norse Mythology for Smart People)

Both of the processes of formation of this word are related to the character. Madam Pomfrey is "[t]he Hogwarts school matron [...] who is very adept with curing spells, potions, herbs, and other remedies." So in this name we have the options of the first process which is pom + frey, which is apple and frey. We can deduce that apple could come from the proverb "an apple a day keeps the doctor away", also the second part, "frey", is the god of "wealth and peace" but it is not ascertained. If we take the second option of the meaning of this name, it is related to the potions that Madam Pomfrey uses.

Even though we have talked about Rubeus **Hagrid**, his last name has not been explained. The word Hagrid is also a special word formed by two words as a <u>compound</u> and one of them has a <u>clipping</u> process. Hagrid is based on:

> **hag-ridden** = from hag + ride. Ridden by a hag or witch; hence, afflicted with nightmare. An old term for sleep paralysis, the sensation of being held immobile in bed, often by a heavy weight, and accompanied by a sense of alien presence. A holed stone hung over the bed was said to prevent it. ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008)

The relation of the name and the meaning is given by J.K. Rowling in an interview recorded in "The Harry Potter Lexicon", explaining this meaning:

> Hagrid is also […] another Old English word, meaning - if you were hagrid - it's a dialect word - you'd had a bad night. Hagrid is a big drinker - he has a lot of bad nights. ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008)

There are more special words like the character name of **Neville** Longbottom, where Neville is a <u>compound</u> word made by one <u>clipping</u> and a <u>borrowing</u> process in the first word. Neville is based on "new" + "ville", "new" has a clipping process that eliminates the last -w. In addition, the word "ville" is a French borrowing which means "town" or "land", and together they mean "new town" or "new land". Neville is "[a]n old-fashioned name" and together with his last name makes him as a comical figure but with brave heart.

If we continue with the special words, we have a name from an important character whose name is **Voldemort**. Voldemort is a <u>compound</u> word made by three French <u>borrowings</u>, "vol" + "de" + "mort", "vol" which means "flight", "de" which is "from", and "mort" which means "death". This word means the flight from death ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). Voldemort as we have already mentioned is the tireless enemy of Harry Potter, who must defeat him time after time. The fact that Voldemort comes from "death" gives sense to his name. However, not only the fact of resurrection, but its relation with the death that is around him because he does not matter to kill people neither from his dark side nor from the good side.

> "Well, Voldemort's going to try other ways of coming back, isn't he? I mean, he hasn't gone, has he?"
> "No, Harry, he has not. He is still out there somewhere, perhaps looking for another body to share... not being truly alive, he cannot be killed. He left Quirrell to die; he shows just as little mercy to his followers as his enemies. [...]" (Rowling, 2004: 240)

And the last word of the characters is the family name of one of Harry's best friends, Ron **Weasley**. The name Weasley comes from weasel + ly as a <u>suffix</u>, and there is a <u>clipping</u> between them which avoids "-el" from weasel. It is said that "weasel" is the person who has a bad reputation or is unfortunate and also coward people.

<u>Places - Locations:</u>

The next word is **Gringotts**, the bank of the magic people, "the safest bank in the world" (Rowling, 2004: 48). The name Gringotts is a special word because it is composed by a <u>compound</u> word with a <u>suffix</u>. The word is based on grin + got + double consonant (t) + -s (genitive). This is a word that comes from the goblin called Gringott who was the "[f]ounder of Gringotts Wizarding Bank" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). The word itself means "get smile" and it is related to the place because the expression "money cannot buy happiness, but it helps".

In the following word we have the last house to be presented in this essay, **Gryffindor**, the house of Harry Potter and his friends. This name is a special word

composed by <u>borrowings</u> and also <u>compounds</u>. Gryffindor is based on griffin + d'or. While "[t]he griffin has the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion" (Language Realm), the word "d'or" means "golden", so the complete word means "golden griffin". "Gryffindor's animal is a lion, and the house colors are gold and scarlet, lion-like colors, scarlet from the heart and gold from lion skin". (Language Realm). Those people who belong to this house have a brave personality as a lion represents: "You might belong in Gryffindor, where dwell the brave at heart, their daring, nerve, and chivalry Set Gryffindors apart" (Rowling, 2004: 94).

In addition, in Diagon Alley we have some shops, including the wands shop called **Ollivanders**. This shop is a special word, which contains a <u>compound</u> and a <u>suffixed</u> word at the same time. Ollivander is composed by "Olli/Olive" + "wand" + "-er" +-s (genitive). Those words together in a process of <u>blending</u> and using the suffix -er form the meaning of the person who makes or owns an olive wand ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008), and also the -s from the genitive of the shop owner.

<u>**Objects, incantations and other themes**</u>:
The first term of this section is one of the incantations that is used in a chapter of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004). **Alohomora** forms part of special words because it is composed by more than one formation process, exactly by two <u>borrowings</u>, aloha + mora, and it is a <u>compound</u> word. "Aloha" is a borrowing from Hawaiian language and means "bye", in contrast, "mora" is a Latin borrowing that means "obstacle" (Cawley, 2014) and together they mean "bye obstacle". This incantation is used by Hermione Granger to open a door:

> "Oh, move over," Hermione snarled. She grabbed Harry's wand, tapped the lock, and whispered, 'Alohomora!" The lock clicked and the door swung open (Rowling, 2004: 127).

Continuing with more special words, we have Harry Potter's pet, **Hedwig**, an owl. Hedwig is <u>composed</u> by two words and one of them has a <u>clipping</u> process. This word is

based on "head" + "wig" although "head" has a clipping process that eliminates the "a" from the word, and with this deletion the word also sounds similar to it. Nevertheless, there is another possible formation for this name which is formed by borrowings from the Ancient German together with the compound process:

> "derived from the Germanic elements *hadu* "battle, combat" and *wig* "war". This was the name of a 13th-century German saint, the wife of the Polish duke Henry the Bearded." ("Behind the Name")

Consequently, Hedwig can have the meaning of "fighter" but it only makes sense in the last book of Harry Potter, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (Rowling, 2013) when she fights against Voldemort to help Harry in his escape.

Hogwarts also has some different subjects depending on the students' level of knowledge. Now, we have a curse name which is a compound word: the **Leg-Locker** Curse. This compound is not similar to the rest because it is separated by a hyphen. On the one hand, we have the word "leg", and on the other hand "locker" which is closer to the meaning of lock, and the person who locks is a "lock-er". Although this word does not exist, the suffix -er has the meaning of people who locks. So we have a combination of two processes, first a compound and secondly a suffixation. In the book it is explained this curse:

> At that moment Neville toppled into the common room. How he had managed to climb through the portrait hole was anyone's guess, because his legs had been stuck together with what they recognized at once as the Leg-Locker Curse. He must have had to bunny hop all the way up to Gryffindor tower. (Rowling, 2004: 174)

The next word is an instrument used in the first part of the book by Albus Dumbledore. The name is **Put-Outer**, a word formed by a compound and a suffix. This word comes from a phrasal verb "put out" and there is a combination which makes that phrasal turns into a new word together with a suffix. The words put + out with the addition of the suffix –er have the meaning of the action described below:

> It seemed to be a silver cigarette lighter. He flicked it open, held it up in the air, and clicked it. The nearest street lamp went out with a little pop. He clicked it again -- the next lamp flickered into darkness. (Rowling, 2004: 6)

To finish this section of special words we have an incantation to elevate things. This incantation is called **Wingardium Leviosa** and it is a complex word because it is formed by firstly, Wingardium, which is <u>compounded</u> by two words "wing" + "ardium" ("The Harry Potter Lexicon", 2008). "Wing" is an English word but "ardium" is a <u>borrowing</u> from Latin and formed by a suffix: "arduus" + "-ium", which means steep (Cawley, 2014). On the other hand, we have "Leviosa", which is a <u>borrowed</u> word from Latin "levitae/levo" (Cawley, 2014) + a suffix from Spanish language "-osa", which is related to "possession or characteristic" (Thomas, Zambrano and Pastor, 2002: 11). The incantation finally makes things fly:

> Ron pulled out his own wand -- not knowing what he was going to do he heard himself cry the first spell that came into his head: "Wingardium Leviosa!"
> The club flew suddenly out of the troll's hand, rose high, high up into the air, turned slowly over -- and dropped, with a sickening crack, onto its owner's head. The troll swayed on the spot and then fell flat on its face, with a thud that made the whole room tremble. (Rowling, 2004: 141)

After this classification of the words found, we can remark some important facts. This analysis has shown that all invented words in this book have one grammatical function: they are nouns. From this point of departure we can continue with the quantitative analysis of the most common processes in these invented words. After the recount of the processes analyzed, we can affirm that there are included the majority of the word-formation processes and the actuation of the processes have been both, single and combined between them. Nevertheless, there are some processes more used than other ones and the results are in the following table:

Borrowings	9- Ancient languages: Latin and Greek. 1- French borrowings.
Compounds	12- Compounds
Affixes	4- Invented Suffixes 1- Suffixes
Conversion	2- Conversion processes
Back formation	0- Back formation
Unpredictable formations	2- Manufacture words 2- Clipping 2- Blending 0- Acronyms 0- Mixed formations
Special words	6*- Borrowing + compound 3- Compound + suffix 2- Borrowing + compound + clipping 2*- Compound + clipping 1- Suffix + clipping 1- Compound + suffix + blending 1- Borrowing + conversion

<u>Table 1</u>

* Asterisk marks that there are one word which have two possible word-formation processes, so this word is included in each one although it is not defined its formation.

As we can observe in the table, we indentify which word-formation process has more uses and which has less. The table shows that the main process used alone are compounds with twelve examples, and it is followed by borrowings with ten examples. The other processes which have acted alone are less than five examples and there is one of them which has not any example, back formation process.

In contrast, the use of the combined processes, the group of special words, has more examples than the rest of the processes which act alone. The special words' group has in

total fifteen examples of combined word-formation processes. With the result of the special words formation, we are going to continue analysing the results given by the table.

The most used process from special words is compound formation with thirteen examples combined with other processes. The following one is borrowing formation with eight examples and nine if we count with the word which has two possible formations. If we compare this result with the alone processes, we can affirm that in both the most used is compound formation followed by borrowings. The rest of the processes combined are suffix process with five examples, clipping with four except if we consider the example which is not clear it will be five examples. Blending and conversion has only one example each one.

So, if we compare the examples from the single processes with the combined ones, we can determine that there is a similitude in the use of some processes, as compounds or borrowings, which are more frequent than others. There is also a clear use of some unpredictable formations although they are less frequent than the previous ones. If we observe them, the most used in both cases, single or combined, are clipping and blending processes.

With this analysis we finish this section which has included all those invented words and their complete analysis of their formation. The following section will include a conclusion through this work.

5. CONCLUSION

After all the work made previously, we have to remark some facts as a result of the analysis. It has given the opportunity to introduce us in the morphologic theme and it shows several things about the J.K. Rowling's invented words of her first book.

Firstly, and as we said in the previous section, all invented words in this book are nouns. This fact makes to wonder us the reason which is probably that the most quantity of new invented words in English language are nouns and also verbs. New nouns are necessary for name all the new inventions. So, humans are commonly in contact with the creation of new nouns and also new verbs. In this book we do not have any invented verb, nevertheless we have nouns.

If we look for the most abundant processes, we have firstly compounds. The use of this formation could be linked to the easy formation of these words. It is not needed any complex process, only the process of join words. Also, compound process is followed by borrowings formation which is a word from another language and they are not completely invented.

Another fact that we must have on account is the use of the processes in relation to the words' meanings. It is necessary to argue that not all the words have a direct relation with the process which forms it, but there are some conclusions in a few cases.

The first remarkable thing that we find is the relation in the words formed from Latin borrowings. All the character names included in Latin borrowings are first names, as Argus, Dedalus, Draco, etc. We have also another similar conclusion in compounds based in the same relation. Those compound words which are character's names are surnames or second names.

In addition, in the results we can observe that conversion process only has two words which are two names to name Voldemort, avoiding say it: He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named and You-Know-Who.

There are also two words in the group of special words which share similar characteristics. They are part of objects, incantations and other themes and they share the same processes and also the same shape. These words are Leg-Locker (Curse) and Put-Outer and as we see they share the hyphen which separates the two words. In addition they share the same suffix, -er which gives them the same aspect to each one although they are not completely similar in their grammatical function because "put out" is a phrasal verb and "leg lock" is a noun and a verb.

Now, we have to remark the capacity of the English language to produce new words, taking into account the quantity of processes that can be used in the creation of new words. Step by step, the majority of languages, and in particular English, are developing through those processes that we have contemplated in the previous sections. Also, the analysis in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (Rowling, 2004) gives an idea of J.K. Rowling's capacity to invent new words following some of the word-formation processes in English. And together with this conclusion we can argue what Chomsky said:

> The language provides finite means but infinite possibilities of expression constrained only by rules of concept formation and of sentence formation, these being in part particular and idiosyncratic but in part universal, a common human endowment. (Chomsky, 2009: 29)

Finally, it is necessary to make a brief commentary about the impact of Harry Potter's invented words in the readers. Rowling's book is an example of the language capability to reach readers who do not expect the contact with the new words' creation. It is also necessary to add how this book makes that people who read it uses, without a complete knowledge of the word formation, those words in their life as a new vocabulary (De Vera, 2011). This fact makes that the ancient languages come back to our new vocabulary

(Whited, 2004: 10), people use the character's names for newborns, and it is useful to learn word-formation processes (Filardo and Gutiérrez, 2005a).

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