

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay is one of the books written by J.K. Rowling. This book is J.K. Rowling's first screenplay that was designed by MinaLima. The cover and illustrations in this book were based on creatures in the story and inspired by 1920s decorative style (Rowling, 2001). The *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* is adapted from a movie entitled *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, that stated by Brayson (2016), unlike the Harry Potter films, the film's screenplay was written by Rowling itself, and is an original work not based off of a book. The movie focuses on the Newt's trip to the New York City in 1926 with several beasts in tow, some of whom escape, which leads him to discover an even bigger problem. But, the book has the details of how Newt treated the beasts and found them out.

Besides adapted from movie, this book also has an earlier series before the screenplay, called *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* that focuses about the main character, Newton Scamander, or usually called as Newt Scamander, an alumnus of Hufflepuff, which has a big enthusiasm in beast, a big hairy thing with too many legs that is one of three types of Magical Creatures (Rowling, 2001, p.x). Rowling (2001) writes that after Scamander graduated from Hogwarts, he works in the Ministry of Magic in Department for the Regulation

and Control of Magical Creatures. Newt was transferred into the Beast Division, where his prodigious knowledge of bizarre magical animals, after two years working at the Officer for House-Elf Relocation (Rowling, 2001, p.vi).

For his research of beasts, Scamander collects the information by visiting many places to arrange this book. According to Rowling (2001), Scamander is told to take many years to do the research and found many things. He has some journeys from darkest jungle to brightest desert, from mountain peak to marshy bog, that grubby Horklump-encrusted boy would track, as he grew up, the beasts describe below (Rowling, 2001, p.ix). Also, in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay* by Rowling (2016), Newt has a new beast in his trip in New York, from an egg in his suitcase; it is a small blue, snake-like bird named Occamy. Rowling (2001, p.31) describes Occamy as a plumed which has a two-legged winged creature with a serpentine body that may reach a length of fifteen feet. The Occamy is aggressive to all who approaches it, particularly in defense of its eggs, whose shells are made of the purest, softest silver.

Rowling's book presents many beasts that are classified in five classes by the so-called The Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures (Rowling, 2001, p.xxii). These offer an at-a-glance guide to the perceived dangerousness of a creature. The five categories of the beasts are written by Rowling as follows:

XXXXX is known as wizard killer / impossible to train or domesticate,
XXXX known as dangerous / requires specialist knowledge / skilled wizard may handle,
XXX classified as a competent wizard should cope,

XX classified as harmless / may be domesticated, and the last one is **X** that is classified as boring. (Rowling, 2001, p.xxii)

In some cases, the classification of a particular beast is necessary and have added footnotes accordingly (Rowling, 2001) because they are too many and each of them has their specialization.

Not only giving a category for each beast but also, they have their name which is unusual and interesting to learn because of the names given to each beast based on their characteristics and abilities. These beasts belong to Newt Scamander, based on the book, accompanying Newt's journey in New York looking for a present. The beast is saved in Newt's suitcase, but Newt's suitcase was accidentally swapped with Jacob's suitcase, the bread man, made almost all Newt's beats were free and Newt's needed some time to find and domesticate them (Rowling, 2016). The writer wants to show about their unique appearance, the way to treat them, the way to make them domesticated. The writer also uses the beast's proper names to identify a person, to characterize their function, and to picture the beast that the bearer has. This called "charactonym". The naming of certain things according to their character is called as charactonym. Kalashnikov (2006) defined charactonym simply as names performing a characterizing function of the bearer. Charactonym is also a "trait name," that is, a name somehow appropriate to a character. Algeo (1982) stated that there have been many studies that focus on charactonym in various literature but those studies have not received much attention from people. Theory on charactonym has been neglected for some time and people interested in this field are unable to find the data. There have been studies by Gerus-Tarn'lwecky,

Nicolaisen, and Rudnycky, among others (Algeo, 1982, p.59). Based on Algeo's opinion, the writer is enthusiastic to contribute to this certain field of literature analysis by taking charactonym of beast characters in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* as her study.

Previous researchers who have analyzed the names of characters in books are described as follows. Evans (1982) wrote about personal names that mirror the characters of the literary figures in George Washington Cable's '*The Grandissimes: A Story of Creole Life*'. Evans explains that Cable's charactonyms of a more traditional sort may involve a given name, a surname, or a complete name in each character that was different from another. In Evan's research, he discusses his involvement with Cable's charactonyms of the character named Felix Lazarus. The name of Lazarus suggests that Cable's charactonyms tend to be immediately obvious like Everyman or Christian, but at the same time, it sounds exotic (Evans, 1982, p.184).

Other research has been done by Balteiro (2010) and according to him, charactonyms express some quality or feature of their bearer, either through their complete form (e.g. "Wasp") or part of their signifier (e.g. "Jack the Ripper", where the motivated part is the second one), and may apply to the Christian name (Galdós's "Fortunata" in *Fortunata y Jacinta*), the surname (Süskind's "Jean Baptiste Grenouille" in *Das Parfum*), to a combination of both ("Harley Quinn –Arlequin"– in *Batman*), or, of course, to the nickname, as in *Bluebeard* (Balteiro, 2010, p.34).

According to some theories and examples that found, the writer would like to analyze the charactonym given to all the beast's characters in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* based on their traits, classes, abilities, and also their appearance.

1.2 Field of the Study

This research is related to the field of literature, with the focus on charactonym, especially for the beast's character in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the naming and the characterization of each beast's character with the presence of a common stem of charactonym using motivators in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* by J. K. Rowling.

1.4 Problem Formulation

The writer formulates two problems related to the charactonym in this book, there are:

1. What are the distinctive traits of magical creatures found in J. K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* represented by their names?
2. What are the charactonym of the characters based on their traits?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1. To achieve the aim of the study which is to identify the distinctive traits of the magical creatures found in J. K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* that are represented by their names.

2. To show the charactonym of the magical creatures' name in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* by J. K. Rowling.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to open the readers' mind on the idea of charactonym and its significance to point out characters' traits in a story. This study is also expected to raise the readers' awareness to find out the meaning behind each character's name.

1.7 Definition of Term

1. Charactonym

Charactonym defined as a name expressing the characteristics of the bearer. Partial or complete similarity of the common stem of the name to the bearer will be referred to as significance. The common stem is a name or its part which resembles in its form an "ordinary" word, e.g. Blockhead (common stem "blockhead"), Halfkin (common stem "half") (Kalashnikov, 2006).

2. Motivators

According to Kalashnikov (2006) motivator is a part of the text, expressing by means of synonyms, homonyms, confusable, a semantic similarity with the meanings of a morpheme or morphemes of the proper name and attaching the name its characterizing function. The main purpose of the motivator is to affirm the presence of the characteristics in the stem of the proper name; therefore it must convey information about the bearer. (Kalashnikov, 2006)

3. Magical Creatures

Magical creatures are an important aspect of the fictional wizarding world, especially in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, as a guide to the magical beasts found here. According to Matthews (2005), here are animals we think we know, but whose natures are magical; creatures who have strange characteristics such as faces in the middle of their bodies, animal heads, forelegs and back legs of different species. All are the products – in one form or another – of human imagination, from a time before thought was organized into word and word into text.

4. Beast

According to Rowling (2001, p.x), the definition of a ‘beast’ has caused controversy for centuries, and also stated that the centaurs’ habits are not humanlike; they live in the wild, refuse to clothe, prefer to live apart from wizards and Muggles alike, and yet have intelligence equal to theirs. The meaning of beast also found in *Merriam Webster Dictionary*, beast defined as a four-footed mammal as distinguished from a human being, a lower vertebrate, and an invertebrate with a big hairy thing with too many legs and a lower animal as distinguished from a human being (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-a).

5. Magizoology

J. K. Rowling as the author in Human-Animal Studies (HAS) Association managed to incorporate some thoughts on non-human animals, mainly using legendary and mythological figures (Mik, 2007). These figures’ behavior and interactions with the series’ characters show not only how Rowling perceives

real so-called “animals”, but also how they see each other. It also found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* by Rowling (2001), Scamander adheres to “magizoology,” the aim of which is to educate the children of the wizarding world about the various classifications of beasts, to ensure that future generations of witches and wizards enjoy their strange beauty and powers.

