

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the main focus of the analysis is the beasts' character and name divided into five classifications of beasts' category. The five classifications are as follows: (1) XXXXX – Known wizard killer / impossible to train or domesticate, (2) XXXX – Dangerous / requires specialist knowledge / skilled wizard may handle, (3) XXX – Competent wizard should cope, (4) XX – Harmless / may be domesticated, (5) X – Boring (Rowling, 2001, p.xxii). This classification helps the writer to simplify the analysis of the beasts' character using charactonym approach. It also shows that J. K. Rowling's purpose of using some magical names to characterize the proper name of the beasts' character.

This chapter is divided into two parts in accordance to the two problem formulations presented earlier in the introduction chapter. The first part is the distinctive traits of magical creatures found in J. K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* represented by their names, and the second part is the charactonym of the characters based on their traits.

4.1. The Distinctive Traits of Magical Creatures found in J. K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*

This part discusses the distinctive traits of the magical creatures in the book. The writer divides the discussion based on the class of the beasts to make the discussion easier to follow.

4.1.1. The distinctive traits of XXXX class beast

In this class, the beasts are described as dangerous. These beasts are suggested for the special knowledgeable person or skilled wizard who can handle these kinds of beasts. In *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book, the beasts grouped in XXXX class beasts are Demiguise, Occamy, The Erupment, and Graphorn. The beasts mentioned have their own traits as discussed below.

1. Demiguise

Demiguise is strangely portrayed as a very peaceful beast in the book (Rowling, 2016, p.161), but it is included in the XXXX class because they can give a nasty bite if provoked. Demiguise is described to look like an *orang-utan*. It has silvery-haired with a curious and wizened face.

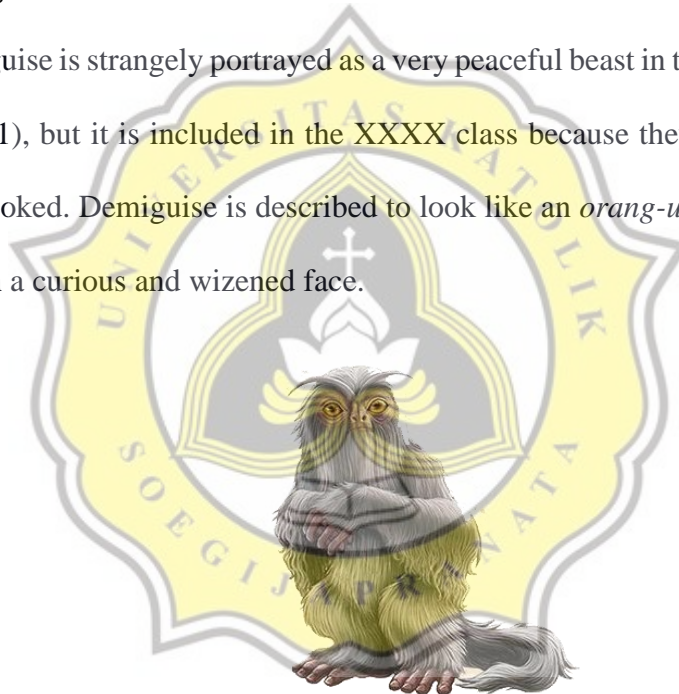


Figure 1. Demiguise (Torreño, 2019b)

Demiguise's uniqueness is its ability to be invisible. Its ability to be invisible is described in the book during Newt Scamander's visit to New York. Newt Scamander as mentioned earlier is the main character of this book. When he is in New York, Newt Scamander loses his Demiguise, whose Newt named Dougal. Newt tells Tina that he still loses one of the beasts, his Demiguise, and it is hard for Newt to find Dougal because it is invisible.

To find the Demiguise, Newt is assisted by Tina Goldstein. As described in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book (2016), Tina is an inactive Auror, a witch who is a law enforcement officer in the Magical Congress of the United States of America (MACUSA). Newt and Tina go into the Department Store, then Newt looks up towards the ceiling but still could not find it. He chases the beast but to no avail because the beast went invisible. One night, when Newt, Tina, Jacob, and Queenie move into Attic Storeroom, they see Dougal, that goes visible, walks along the attic in a patch of moonlight and babysits an Occamy, the other kind of beast (Rowling, 2016, p.163).

Being invisible is not the only Demiguise's ability. Its other trait is its ability to predict the future, which is always half-concealed and varying based on certain conditions (Tara, 2017). In one of the conversations, Newt said that "Its sight operates on probability, so it can foresee the most likely immediate future (Rowling, 2016, p.162)." In this sentence, Newt explains that the Demiguise could see the future. It can be seen that Demiguise could see the future when Newt found it in the Attic Storeroom. Dougal, the Demiguise, makes a sign with its eyes flash a brilliant blues means a sign that it has a premonition, and when it has done, the eyes will turn back into brown color. It starts when Dougal sees Occamy panicking because a Christmas bauble rolls across the floor. It is suddenly on Jacob's back (Rowling, 2016). Jacob is a No-Maj, non-magical person that does not have any magical ability that meets Newt in a bank.

In short, the traits of a Demiguise are a gentle yet fierce creature that can go invisible when it feels unsafe and can foresee the future.

2. Occamy

Occamy is shown as Jacob's baby since he is asked by Newt to take care of its egg until it becomes a baby, and it is described as a small blue snake-like.



Figure 2. Occamy (Torreño, 2019e)

The Occamy moves to nip Jacob when he tries to gently hold the newborn Occamy (Rowling, 2016, p.87), which shows Occamy is so aggressive to anyone who approaches it.

Occamy's unique ability is to defend themselves from any strange things, as Newt described to Jacob that “They learn to defend themselves early, See, their shells are made of silver so they're incredibly valuable (Rowling, 2016, p.87)”. It is also told when Newt tries to find Dougal, the Demiguise, in the Attic Storeroom. There is a big Occamy that is babysat by Dougal and suddenly becomes aggressive by rearing up and screeching when it hears a jingle from a tiny glass bauble on the floor accidentally kicked by Queenie, Tina’s sister (Rowling, 2016, p.164). The Occamy can be calmed down when it sees an insect.

Occamy also has another ability to coil around and round itself to fill the entire attic roof-space, as said by Newt, “Occamies are chorantyxic. So they – grow – to fill – available – space (Rowling, 2016, p.163)”, means that Occamy can place

itself in every place it lives like a small nest, or even in the teapot. It is proved when Newt successfully catches Occamy in the Attic Storeroom. They try to catch Occamy by placing a cockroach in a small teapot. When the Occamy looks the cockroach is falling down in a small teapot, the Occamy rears up, shrinking rapidly as it rises, before diving down head first. Tina gets ready to lower her head to catch Occamy. Finally, the Occamy races down towards the teapot and glides seamlessly inside, then Newt helps to close the top of the teapot with a lid. Now the tiny Occamy gobbling down its cockroach. Newt and Tina feel relief, as Newt says, “Choranaptyxic. They also shrink to fit the available space.” (Rowling, 2016, p.166)

All of all, the ability of Occamy are; to do the defense when they feel not safe, they will become bigger to scare the enemy, and they are choranaptyxic that could fit themselves into the available space.

3. Erumpent

Erumpent looks like a hippo but it is a very large, rotund, rhino-like creature with a massive horn protruding from her forehead (Rowling, 2016, p.105). The Erumpent is one of the magical creatures that escapes from Newt’s suitcase. The Erumpent has a unique ability to produce a light from its body. When the escaped Erumpent goes to the Central Park and there is a large frozen pond. When some children do ice skating, a light becomes visible underneath the ice and a deep rumbling sound echoes that makes the children stare on it and the light comes from the Erumpent’s body (Rowling, 2016, p.96).



Figure 3. Erumpent (Isla, 2017)

To catch the Erumpent, Newt and Jacob run up to the now half-empty zoo at night to find the other beasts. Suddenly, another bellowing roar echoes around the brick building. Jacob and Newt stands at the entrance zoo and a loud snort came from somewhere (Rowling, 2016, p.105). Newt has a feeling that he will find the Erumpent there, so he asks Jacob to use a body protector because it will be fatal if the Erumpent is provoked and becomes angry. It happens when Newt tries to make the Erumpent back into his suitcase by performing ‘mating ritual’ to gain the Erumpent’s attention, the Erumpent charges towards the source of the smell, the powerful aroma from Jacob, bellowing madly (Rowling, 2016, p.106) that shows the Erumpent includes in XXXX class because it of the danger but still could be handled, because in the end, Newt opens his case then the Erumpent is mere feet from Jacob when the case swallows her and it could be back to the case (Rowling, 2016, p.108).

To summarize, it can be said that Erumpent has a good defence when it feels in an unsafe situation. Its horn glows when it detects something strange.

4. Graphorn

The Graphorn describes as a built like a sabre-toothed tiger, but slimy tentacles at its mouth (Rowling, 2016, p.84) and also has an extremely aggressive nature (Rowling, 2001, p.46) makes the Graphorn identified in XXXX class.

In the book of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, there can be found beasts that are almost extinct. It happens when Newt asks Jacob to join giving food for beasts in his suitcase then a large creature comes charging into sight. It has strange slimy tentacles makes Jacob scream and try to back off. Newt calls it The Graphorn as Newt says to Jacob, “Ah – here they come. The Graphorn. (Rowling, 2016, p.83)”.



Figure 4. Graphorn (Weasley, 2017)

The speciality of the Graphorn could be found in its ability on its horn that described as, “Powdered Graphorn horn is used in many potions, though it is immensely expensive owing to the difficulty in collecting it. (Rowling, 2001, p.46).”, makes the Graphorn should still exist because the fact is the Newt’s Graphorn is the last one, and that’s why he should protect it carefully like what he says, “So, they’re the last breeding pair in existence. If I hadn’t managed to rescue them, that could have been the end of Graphorns – for ever. (Rowling, 2016, p.84)”.

The ability of Graphorn is located in its horn, the powdered Graphorn horn can help to produce many potions.

4.1.2 The distinctive traits of XXX class beasts

This is the XXX class beasts that only the competence wizard should cope. In *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book, the beasts

grouped in XXX class beasts are Niffler, Billywig, and The Murtlap. The beasts mentioned have their own traits as discussed below.

1. Niffler

Niffler is the almost-main-character in this book because it is shown in almost every part. It is a small beast and likes something shiny. It is The Niffler, the fluffy, black, and long-snouted beast, and has a predilection for anything glittery (Rowling, 2016, p.56) that also states by Newt when he talks with Tina, “He's incorrigible, you see, anything shiny, he's all over the place. (Rowling, 2016, p.31)” means that the Niffler is a tiny beast, looks like a platypus, and adores shiny things. As mentioned before, in the XXX class, only the competence wizard should cope, and it was proved by Newt, the one who can handle it.

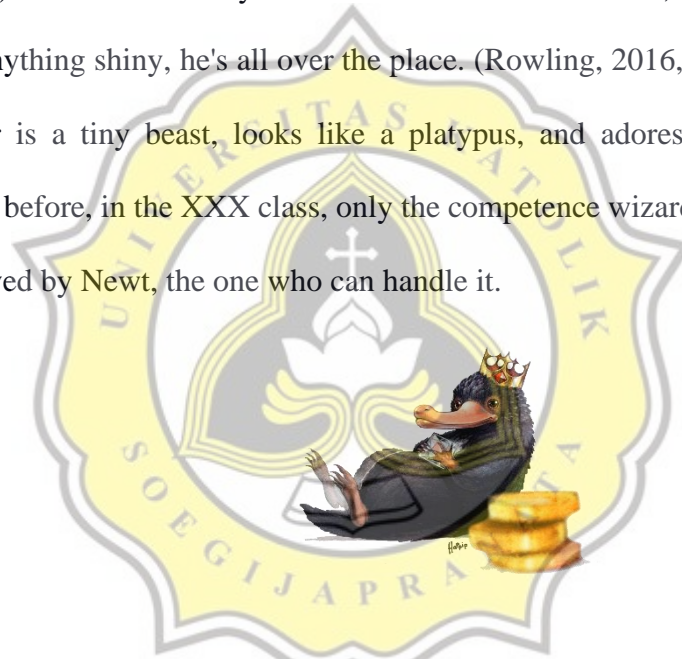


Figure 5. Niffler (Blanco, 2016)

As Newt arrives in the bank and looks up toward Mary Lou, a woman in front of the bank, something is seen for Newt's attention. Newt sees the Niffler sit on the bank's steps by carrying the beggar's hat full of coins and putting it in its belly. While the Niffler notices that Newt is looking at him, he hurriedly gathers the rest of the coins then runs fast into the bank (Rowling, 2016, p.20). It makes Newt almost desperately find the Niffler. Suddenly, Newt spots the Niffler stealing again at someone's bag after Newt has a small talk with Jacob. Newt tries to catch it, and

the Niffler goes again and again, and it ends in the vault, where Newt finds the Niffler inside of the locked doors and lying among hundreds of opened deposit boxes and still trying to let the amounts of cash be in his pocket (Rowling, 2016, p.28). Newt gently grasps the Niffler tightly, shaking and turning it upside down to make all of the things inside its pocket fall out. In the book that Newt is fond of the Niffler, “Despite their altercation, Newt is fond of the Niffler. He grins as he tickles its stomach, causing more treasure to pour out. (Rowling, 2016, p.29)”.

The same thing happens again when Newt's suitcase is accidentally swapped with Jacob's suitcase, and Tina asks Newt, “That crazy Niffler thing's on the loose again?” but Newt is not sure and replies, “Er – it might be –” (Rowling, 2016, p.52) and the Niffler is indeed gone again making Newt has another journey to find it.

As described above, the Niffler's ability is to snatch or steal glittery things without being caught since it is very agile. It stores its treasures in the pouch in its belly.

2. Billywig

Billywig is a magical insect that looks like a big bee with a long sting and Newt sees it when he is still in Tina's house and they prepare themselves to have a dinner. Newt looks out the window and sees a Billywig fly past (Rowling, 2016, p.67). The Billywig is described as a small blue with helicopter, like wings on its head, that likes to fly high above (Rowling, 2016, p.49) and those who have been stung by a Billywig suffer giddiness followed by levitation (Rowling, 2001, p.30) because the Billywig's bottom part of body is a long thin stings.



Figure 6. Billywig (Diver4d, 2016)

In this book, *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay*, the Billywig is just shown as a sign to Newt that all of his beasts out from his suitcase, but if someone does not be careful with the Billywig, they will be stung by it and will have dizzy and feel like flying.

Even though there is not mentioned the details of Billywig, it has an ability to make someone get high when the Billywig stings the person.

3. The Murtlap

There is the Murtlap, a look like giant rat but has a spine in its back, that has been spotted when Newt has arrived in Jacob's house, he finds that the bedroom is broken, and a beast bites Jacob. It is described as a rat-like creature with an anemone-style growth on its back (Rowling, 2016, p.46).



Figure 7. The Murtlap (Torreño, 2019d)

Tina is surprised and screams slowly as the Murtlap comes out from under a cabinet, then Newt is catching the beast by the tail and moving it into the case. Tina asked Newt, "Mercy Lewis, what is that?" and Newt replies, "Nothing to worry

about. That is a Murtlap.” (Rowling, 2016, p.53). The Murtlap is a kind of beast that likes to bite but will not hurt so much, but sometimes it could have severe reaction, as Newt said, “He’ll be fine. Murtlap bites aren’t serious. I admit that is a slightly more severe reaction than I’ve seen, but if it was really serious – he’d have Well, the first symptom would be flames out of his anus –.” (Rowling, 2016, p.54). The only thing that could reduce its poison is with a special potion called poultice, made from plants and the contents of the various bottles (Rowling, 2016, p.80).

So, the ability of the Murtlap is located in its bite. When the Murtlap bite someone, it will cause a light headache and diarrhea but it does not really serious and can be treated well.

4.1.3 The distinctive traits of XX class beasts

This class is for harmless beasts that also may be domesticated. These beasts are not as dangerous as the other beast or could be not dangerous at all. In *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book, the beasts grouped in XX class beasts are Bowtruckle and The Mooncalf. The beasts mentioned have their traits, as discussed below.

1. Bowtruckle

The Bowtruckle seems like a shy beast when it already feels comfortable with its master like Newt has. It is a small creature that looks like Phasmatodea or known as stick insects and has leaves and roots, more like a small living branch. It also likes to poke its head out of Newt’s breast pocket sometimes (Rowling, 2016, p.27). It is Pickett, a Bowtruckle.



Figure 8. Bowtruckle (Torreño, 2019a)

When Newt tries to make a deal with Gnarlak, Pickett, the Bowtruckle, is peeking its head out of Newt's breast pocket makes Gnarlak suddenly spots Pickett. Gnarlak was Tina's informant when she was an Auror and he has a big interest in anything he can sell (Rowling, 2016, p.143). Gnarlak is having an interested with Pickett because of its ability to pick locks, as he says, "Ah, come on, that's a Bowtruckle – they pick locks – am I right? (Rowling, 2016, p.152).", then Newt plays a trick to makes Pickett assigned to Gnarlak, but of course, Newt will not let Gnarlak for having his Pickett because he is fond it and Pickett is one of the beasts that hard to move places. Pickett is saved from Gnarlak because suddenly MACUSA are coming to the place and Pickett runs away from Gnarlak and gets back to Newt.

It also can be seen for Bowtruckle's other ability when once Newt is in his suitcase with Jacob, Newt tries to move Pickett towards a small tree to be bathed in sunlight to get some warmth. According to Rowling (2016), at their approach, a clan of Bowtruckles chatters and rushes out of the leaves. Newt tries hard to persuade Pickett to join into the tree though Pickett steadfastly refuses to leave Newt's arm when he sees the other Bowtruckles clack noisily. Newt tries to persuade Pickett again, "Now come on, Pickett. Pickett. No, they're not going to

bully you... now, come on. Pickett!” (Rowling, 2016, p.85), still, Pickett refuses him again and again. Finally, Newt gives up and puts Pickett onto his shoulder, but he feels proud, “All right. But that is exactly why they accuse me of favouritism... (Rowling, 2016, p.86)”.

Hence, once the Bowtruckle finds a safe and comfortable place, it will not move to the other and the Bowtruckle is a really helpful beast with its ability to help someone to open something without any keys.

2. The Mooncalf

The Mooncalves are going to have food, pellets, from Jacob. Jacob is wondering what he does since he never imagines being in a small suitcase with all of the beasts. At the top of the rock, Jacob finally finds a sizable moonlit rock face populated by little Mooncalves.



Figure 9. Mooncalf (Torreño, 2019c)

They are described as shy beasts with huge eyes filling their whole faces (Rowling, 2016, p.89). The Mooncalves perform complicated dances on their hind legs in isolated areas in the moonlight (Rowling, 2001, p.29), and it is fascinating to see Mooncalves dance. They also look friendly with hopeful faces when Jacob

tries to feed them, makes Jacob adore them, “There you go, cutie. Ah, there it is. (Rowling, 2016, p.89)”.

All in all, the ability of the Mooncalf is having a shy face and dancing nicely in the moonlight.

4.1.4 The distinctive traits of beasts which do not include in any classes

There are also other beasts found in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book, but they do not have any classes to be classified but have their abilities. Those beasts are Thunderbird and Swooping Evil, and their traits will be discussed below.

1. Swooping Evil

The Swooping Evil is held by Newt and Jacob asks what kind of creature it is. It is a Swooping Evil, the one that looks like a colorful bat, spikey with a wolf-like face and it usually turns into a spiny cocoon and could produce a venom that has a magical use to wipe human's memory, terrible memory as well of magic, as stated by Newt, “I’ve been studying him. And I am pretty sure his venom could be quite useful if properly diluted. Just to remove bad memories, you know. (Rowling, 2016, p.81)”.

In this book, Swooping Venom helps Jacob to wipe his bad memory about his experience of being hit by The Murtlap. The Swooping Evil also likes to eat the human's brain (Rowling, 2016, p.136). The Swooping Evil helps Newt a lot in the Death Cell Room.



Figure 10. Swooping Evil (Achtenhagen, 2019)

The Swooping Evil becomes a gigantic, spooky, but weirdly beautiful butterfly with skeletal wings, then it continues to fly around the pool to help Tina conscious. Also, The Swooping Evil's venom is being used to wipe the entire people in New York with Thunderbird's help spreading it through the air (Rowling, 2016, p.197).

So that, the Swooping Evil has an ability to produce the venom to wipe out bad memories from anybody.

2. Thunderbird

The Thunderbird appearance looks like a huge eagle with a very long tail and it is placed in a slice of Arizona desert area fills with thunder, lightning, and a torrential downpour in Newt's suitcase. This area is a place where Frank, a magnificent Thunderbird, lives. Frank looks like a large albatross with his glorious wings shimmering with cloud and sun-like patterns, and one of his legs is rubbed raw and bloody (Rowling, 2016, p.82) more like a huge magical eagle. Frank seems like need special treatment to become gentle, Newt slowly makes him calm while calling, "Come on... come on... down you come... come on. (Rowling, 2016, p.82)". Then Frank is lowering down to stand on a large rock in front of Newt and the rain dies down and is replaced by hot sunshine, what a good situation. Frank is

one of Newt's reasons to visit America, to bring Frank home, "You see, he's the real reason I came to America. To bring Frank home. (Rowling, 2016, p.82)."



Figure 11. Thunderbird (Garvey, 2017)

Frank is a dangerous beast that can be seen when Jacob is still staring and steps slowly forwards. Frank starts to flap his wings, which means that he feels not sufficiently to meet a new person and it is agreed by Newt, "No, sorry – stay there – he's a wee bit sensitive to strangers. He was trafficked, you see. (Rowling, 2016, p.83)". Frank was found in Egypt and he could not leave him there and had to bring him back to the place where he belongs, "I found him in Egypt, he was all chained up. Couldn't leave him there, had to bring him back. I'm going to put you back where you belong, aren't I, Frank. To the wilds of Arizona. (Rowling, 2016, p.83)". Newt has a big hope and expectation with love and pride for his majestic and awesome Thunderbird.

At the end of the book, all of No-Maj in New York know about the magical creatures, makes Newt think something great. Newt places his suitcase wide open underneath the huge hole in the subway roof and opens it. Suddenly, an extremely beautiful magical creatures, mesmerizing, but scary as it flaps his mighty wings

and hovers above, which is Frank. Newt looks at Frank with full pride and thinks that it is an excellent time to give it back into Arizona, “I was intending to wait until we got to Arizona, but it seems like now you are our only hope, Frank. (Rowling, 2016, p.196)”. Newt reaches out his arm tightly with full of love, then he gives Frank the flask of Swooping Evil venom from his pocket to throw it in town. Frank takes it and rises higher and higher into the air. As his wings flap harder, faster, storm clouds congregate then Frank twists and turns, leaving New York (Rowling, 2016, p.197).

To sum up, the Thunderbird’s ability is to make a thunder by flapping its wings.

It is important to note that there are actually more dangerous beasts classified as XXXXX (quintuplet X) class. This class consists of beasts that are known as wizard killer and almost impossible to train. They can be harmful but if someone takes care of them, they will be easily domesticated. There are also less dangerous beasts classified in X class that consist of beasts that are boring and surely not as dangerous as the other beasts. However, the XXXXX (quintuplet X) and X class will not be discussed since the beast in these classes cannot be found in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* book.

4.2. The charactonym of the beast's characters based on their traits

4.2.1. The charactonym of the beasts in XXXX class

1. Demiguise

Demiguise is indeed a charactonym. According to Tara (2017), in *The Word Explorer Website*, Demiguise contains the Latin root *demi-*, meaning *half*. It also contains the word *guise*, which *conceals the true nature of something*. It is named Demiguise since it was taken from its action. The word *guise* means the true nature of something described Demiguise as a beast that can hide away by becoming invisible. With the ability to be invisible, Newt has a hard time catching the Demiguise. However, he is able to catch it when the Demiguise reveals itself while babysitting another beast, Occamy, in the attic (Rowling, 2016, p.163).

Based on the theory of Kalashnikov (2006), Demiguise belongs to the charactonym with the type of expressive-and-characteristic names. The name of Demiguise has a correct meaning with its actions; also, the motivators can be seen easily as an explicit motivator since expressed with a word combination of the name itself and the way of the Demiguise's trait is an implicit motivator. The proper name of Demiguise contains a particular meaning that clearly describes Demiguise and is derived from the common stem that already contains the idea of its ability.

2. Occamy

As stated in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay* (2016), Occamy is one of the beast that could defend themselves from any strange things and can be controlled when it is lured by an insect that is directed to a small things and the Occamy will adjust its body there. The naming of Occamy is rarely

heard, it does not represent from its ability before, but it is adapted from the name of English philosopher, as told in *Harry Potter Wiki* that the word "Occamy" is derived from the name of the English philosopher William of Occam, who invented the methodological principle "Occam's Razor" (Cornet et al., 2019a). William of Occam identified Occam's Razor as a scientific and philosophical rule that the simplest of competing theories be preferred to the more complex of unknown quantities (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-c). Thus, the simplicity in Occam's Razor is also seen in Occamy's ability that can fill in an available space calls choranaptyxic (Rowling, 2016, p.163).

Occamy's name is seen differently from Demiguise, since Occamy does not have any certain meaning since according to the *Harry Potter Wiki*, "the naming of this creature as an "Occamy" is a joke on the part of J. K. Rowling, since the existence of the Occamy itself has no reason to exist and came into being solely for the sake of fleshing out the aforementioned book. (Cornet et al., 2019a)", but the naming is given from the other name that the meaning is same with Occamy's ability.

According to Kalashnikov (2006), these expressive names do not reflect the traits of a character but cause association with an expressive subject or notion. Mainly nicknames and proper names containing in the stems expressive words have this kind of significance (Kalashnikov, 2006). The naming of Occamy only has common stem to fulfill the expressive functions, especially for its ability and traits. It is agreed by Kalashnikov (2006) that such stems used to create names make a reader find an explanation to the choice of the stem for a name, and its

communicative relevance. This makes the naming of Occamy include a charactonym with a type of expressive names.

3. The Erumpent

The Erumpent looks like a usual animal in the real world, a hippopotamus. However, in the *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: Original Screenplay*, the Erumpent describes a huge hippo, rotund, and a rhino-like creature with a massive horn protruding from her forehead (Rowling, 2016, p.105). Meanwhile, the Erumpent word sounds like something related to 'serum' in the way to say 'serum' and vaguely like 'elephant' as stated in the website of *Fantastic Beasts Name Origins* by MuggleNet, "The name sounds vaguely like "Elephant". It could be a combination of 'serum' and 'elephant'. (*Fantastic Beasts Name Origins*, n.d.)". In fact, it is not described as elephant at all, it seems more like a rhinoceros or can be a hippopotamus with a glowing horn and also is not mentioned that could produce any serum from its body, but the Erumpent can produce and groan sound like an elephant's sound when it does not feel safe. So, Erumpent's naming includes explicit charactonym, which are expressed either with a word or a word combination, which also includes in the expressive-and-characteristic charactonym.

4. Graphorn

Graphorn, one of the beasts that is almost extinct. It is described as a beast that look like a sabre-toothed tiger but slimy tentacles at its mouth (Rowling, 2016, p.84) and also has an extremely aggressive nature (Rowling, 2001, p.46). Its name might be used the combination of 'graph' and 'horn' to describe it. The naming of

Graphorn is a little bit hard to be found by the writer, but when hears it, the name sounds like an animal which has horn in its body. The definition of ‘graph’ does not represent the meaning of its name and also its ability, while the definition of ‘horn’, also found in *Merriam Webster Dictionary*, could be identified as a permanent solid horn of keratin that is attached to the nasal bone of a rhinoceros (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-b). The meaning of horn represents the body looks of the Graphorn and also the ability of its horn to produce poison. It means that the word ‘horn’ becomes the common stem of its name which includes in intersemantizing charactonym with an implicit motivator since the expression is caused by the last name in Graphorn.

4.2.2. The charactonym of the beasts in XXX class

1. Niffler

One of the members in the *Harry Potter Animo*, MarauderLupin, stated that the word Niffler might derive from the provincial verb “Niffle” which means ‘to pilfer’ (MarauderLupin, n.d.). The word ‘pilfer’ also has a synonym with ‘rob’ or ‘steal’ which is the same with the ability of Niffler, who likes to steal something shiny and luxurious. It can be found when Newt sees the Niffler sitting on the steps of the bank by carrying the beggar’s hat that is full of coins and trying to put it in its belly. While the Niffler notices that Newt is looking at him, he hurriedly gathers the rest of the coins then runs fast into the bank (Rowling, 2016, p.20). Despite its ability to steal something shiny, it has a cute appearance that makes Newt does not want to get angry. The common stem of ‘niffle’ is followed by the suffix -er to make

its name proportional. Also, it includes in the charactonym with expressive names motivators since its name has a natural coloring of its appearance and ability.

2. Billywig

The Billywig is described as a small blue insect with wings, like a helicopter's wing, on its head and likes to fly high above (Rowling, 2016, p.49). There is a suffix -wig in Billywig's name that can be represented as a helicopter's sound. Even though Billywig's ability, making someone feels giddy, does not represent the charactonym for its name. It can be seen that Billywig's name includes charactonym. The naming of Billywig is not a significant name with motivators, but it is expressive names. It does not reflect the traits of a character but causes an association with an expressive subject or notion.

3. The Murtlap

The Murtlap does not have any specific ability, but it has good defense when it feels threatened that it makes it hard to find the meaning of The Murtlap's name. As the Murtlap is also a fictional character like the other beasts, it does not mean that it has a brief etymology. However, the ability of the Murtlap is powerfully described to show the way it looks like to do and to trait it. The way of the Murtlap bites Jacob's neck makes it easily to be known as a little bit dangerous beast because the No-Maj could not handle it, even Tina also cannot handle it, so that only Newt as a professional who can only handle it. The common stem of 'Murtlap' makes it has an explicit motivator as its ability is described clearly and expressed by Murtlap.

So that, the naming of Murtlap includes in expressive-and-characteristic names charactonym.

4.2.3 The charactonym of the beasts in XX class

1. Bowtruckle

The naming of Bowtruckle is taken from the words ‘bow’ and ‘truckle’ which has different meaning in each. Bowtruckle is a beast that very close to Newt. It can lick locks (Rowling, 2016, p.152), and the Bowtruckle includes in a clan of chatters and rushes out of the leaves. According to *Harry Potter Wiki*, the word ‘bow’ was an old Scottish dialect that means ‘dwelling’, and ‘truckle’ means ‘limb of tree’ in old English dialect. It means ‘to take a subordinate position.’ (Cornet et al., n.d.-a). Nowadays, the word ‘dwelling’ also has a synonym with ‘stay’ that can be referred to as Bowtruckle is a beast from a limb or branch of a tree. The Bowtruckle likes to stay in a place. The Bowtruckle could also be interpreted as a creature that likes to be noticed by its owner.

In this case, the naming of Bowtruckle produces two stems, ‘bow’ and ‘truckle,’ could be intending to use to describe the character by its ability that relates to its appearance; also, the last stem describes gently to show about how its body looks. Thus, Bowtruckle includes as a charactonym with anthroponyms with common stems as the motivators.

2. The Mooncalf

The Mooncalf is described as a small and cute creature with a pure face, and it also has a modern terminology to find out its naming gently. The Mooncalves also have substantial, hopeful eyes filling their whole faces (Rowling, 2016, p.89) and

will have a complicated dance when there is a moonlight (Rowling, 2001, p.29). As states in *Harry Potter Wiki*, the word ‘mooncalf’ means a foolish person. The term originally meant a deformed calf born under the malign influence of the full moon. In the 17th century, it came to mean a deformed baby, and later, a hideously deformed individual; as in Shakespeare’s *Tempest*, when Stephano calls Caliban a “mooncalf” (Cornet et al., n.d.-b), but it seems like the etymology does not have any correlation with its ability and traits.

Even though Mooncalf’s name’s etymology does not have any correlation with its ability and traits, it still includes in charactonym. Mooncalf’s naming is an expressive name charactonym that does not reflect the traits of Mooncalf’s character.

4.2.4 The charactonym of the beasts which do not include in any classes

1. Swooping Evil

The Swooping Evil is a beast that looks like a colorful bat with a wolf-like face and it usually turns into a spiny cocoon and could produce a venom that has a magical use to wipe human's memory, terrible memory as well of magic. The name of this beast is Swooping Evil. It is advantageous to help remove bad memories for someone and it is stated by Newt, “I’ve been studying him. And I am pretty sure his venom could be quite useful if properly diluted. Just to remove bad memories, you know. (Rowling, 2016, p.81)”. By its name, the Swooping Evil could be easily heard as a beast that can rush through the air and quite wicked, especially with strangers, but it has a unique and beneficial ability to reduce people's bad memories. The naming of Swooping Evil describes the creatures itself. It has an evil

appearance with a wolf-like face and teeth but colorful. Also, it can glide and move swiftly in the air when it is out from its cocoon. The ability of the Swooping Evil can be interpreted as an expressive-and-characteristic motivator because there is a good correlation between its name and its ability. As discussed before, the Swooping Evil has a charactonym in its name.

2. Thunderbird

Thunderbird is one of the beasts that has a big role. The naming of Thunderbird does not sound strangely and ear-catching. It helps Newt to spread the good poison in a town to help the All-no-Maj people forget about the magical things. Newt reaches out the Thunderbird's arm tightly with full of love, then he gives the Thunderbird the flask of Swooping Evil venom from his pocket to throw it in town. The Thunderbird takes it and rises higher and higher into the air. As his wings flap harder, faster, storm clouds congregate then the Thunderbird twists and turns, leaving New York (Rowling, 2016, p.197). There is no etymology for its name but it could be derived from word 'thunder' and 'bird', which 'thunder' has a meaning, in *Merriam Webster Dictionary*, as the sound that follows a flash of lightning and is caused by sudden expansion of the air in the path of the electrical discharge (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-d), and 'bird' means like a usual bird. Since the Thunderbird has an ability to produce a storm and described as a very strong beast, as stated by Newt, "No, sorry – stay there – he's a wee bit sensitive to strangers. He was trafficked, you see. (Rowling, 2016, p.83)," the naming of Thunderbird could have an expressive-and-characteristic motivator due to it has the meaningful naming. Thus, this data has charactonym.

In this sub-chapter, the charactonym of every beast could be identified from any kind of aspects. It can be seen from each name includes; expressive names, expressive-and-characteristic names, anthroponyms with common stem, and intersemantizing names. The charactonym on each naming also includes either implicit or explicit motivators that help the naming is more alive.

