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## Charactonym Analysis on First Name Characters in Rowling's Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone Novel



**Abstract:** - Charactonym is proper name that is used to name the characters in literary work. Characteristics of literary characters in a story leads to their identity role and personality trait. Related to this case, this research is aimed to discover charactonym contribution to the character information based on the first name meaning regarding with the name function. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data used in this research are collected by document analysis method. This research applies the content analysis to analyze the data. The result of data analysis discovers 39 data analyzed in this research. The 17 names function as individualization, 10 names as identification, and 12 names as establishment. It can be concluded that J.K. Rowling's mastering of some languages, French, German, Classics with Greek and Roman studies influence her unique character's names. She considers the name for her characters to convey a message to the reader. J.K. Rowling tends to give the key of what her character is like and how her characters treat themselves and others. There are 56% names that reveal the character information, and 44% names are a label so far. The name function depends on what important role of each character has in the story.

**Keywords:** Charactonym, First Name, Character, Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone Novel

### I. INTRODUCTION

Naming is one of the powerful emblems of social behavior. In real life, people name places, things, and humans. A baby born must be given a name to create an identity that differs from other babies as individualization (Widyastuti, et. al., 2019). In fictional world, it is worked by the authors who name their fictional characters. In literature, character's name is defined as charactonym (Fowler, 2012).

Charactonym is proper name attached to fictional characters that represents the character traits including characteristics, attitude, behavior, physical appearance, lifestyle, etc. Judickaitė-Pašvenskienė (2014) categorize charactonym as the semantically meaningful anthroponym. In addition, charactonym is preferred also simply, the general one, that is proper noun/name, which includes name of people, animals, places, institutions, and even fictional characters, etc (Balteiro, 2013)

Proper names in the fictional world are created not only to refer to the characters but also those are as symbolic element chosen with a certain purpose to reveal ideas that the authors try to convey (Manova-Georgieva, 2020). In a specific purpose, naming character is crucial as it is used to political purpose such spreading the doctrine, hatred, or disinformation about a certain community through the fictional literature (Nick, 2022).

Balteiro (2013) defines proper names for characters either undergo or are the result of a careful creative process by the author or scriptwriter, which tends to produce structurally complex and semantically loaded charactonyms. Proper name in fiction also called as fictional proper names. In general, a name provides not merely the characteristics of one person. Those names given by the author are intentionally to create a motivated relationship between the name and the characterization owned by the character (Balteiro, 2013).

Every character is created with characterization which differs from one to another. Characterization is the presence of characters in fiction or drama stories directly or indirectly and invites the reader to interpret the quality of

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characters through words and actions (Nurgiyantoro, 2020). In the term of charactonym, character's name that has some linguistics feature including coined phonology, morphology, and syntactic structures interpret the character's attribution (Manova-Georgieva, 2020). Through semantic framework, names of characters can be evaluated through some references in real life associated with places and objects where semantics denotation is used to understand the name identity and purpose (Widyastuti et al., 2019).

Coates (2015) writes that to achieve the character names, most authors use or used semantically transparent names like Fielding's Squire Allworthy, Dickens's Mr and Miss Murdstone, Trollope's Mrs Proudie, Bishop Proudie's dominating wife, or Henry James's Mrs Newsome. The "meaning" of these names is immediately understood by everybody, but often only the linguistically informed reader has access to the hidden meaning by exploring the etymology of the name (Kohlheim, 2018). Therefore, to discover the characteristics of the character that is hidden by the author through the name, it can be started from exploring the etymology of the name.

Through semantics study, the name meaning which reflects the character's personality in the story would be more realistic as it will help to form the reader's perception of the personality trait and role of certain character in the story when the meaning has been discovered (Coates, 2015). Perhaps it would be more realistic from the reader's perspective to say that such a semantic value is available at least on the reader's first encounter with the name, where it will help form the reader's perception of the individual's personality and role in the narrative when the first time the reader to encounter the name.

Naming analysis of fictional characters is often linked to the process of translation from the source language to the target language - methods and techniques of translating names conducted by Widyastuti et al (2019), Sari & Saptaningsih (2023), Manova-Georgieva (2020), and Kalashnikov (2016). Analysis on naming that proves that character names can represent identity in linguistic, cultural, and historical aspects have been conducted by Akinyemi (2016) and Manova-Georgieva & Andonova-Kalapsazova (2022). The current research examines the naming of fictional characters in the Harry Potter and The Philosopher's novel by investigating the meaning based on etymology and linking it to the character's role type, charactonym types, and naming function. The correlation between naming, role types, and naming function will be investigated in this paper. As stated, a name is something that is designed with creativity and hidden meaning. (Widyastuti et al., 2019).

The Harry Potter and The Philosopher's novel is a popular novel for many years. It is well known as the best children fantasy after many awards. As fantasy novel genre, J.K. Rowling creates a wizarding world with many unique elements including characters, plot, and naming process that are connected with the supernatural serves (Manova-Georgieva, 2020). Exploring the background study of J.K. Rowling, the name chosen for characters are well considered. Thus, working on the naming character in fantasy novel will be interesting, challenging, and fruitful in literary work.

Charactonym is an estimable value to analyze as it comes from creativity. In addition, charactonym is created to have some particular functions such as, individualization, identification, and establishment (Kohlheim, 2018). This research focuses on analyzing the naming character in the term of charactonym including character's role, charactonym type and naming function – how the name chosen function to describe the character's role in the story.

This research targets the first name of the character found in the novel rather than uses the last name or full name. McNabb (2010) says in English, the name is usually ordered by the format *first name* or *given name* – *last name* or *family name*, or *surname*, for example John O'Reilly and Bill Gates. There are some examples of English name order applied In *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* novel such as Harry Potter, Hermione Granger, and Ronald Weasley.

## II. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach in which doesn't only present the data, but also describe and

interpret the correlation between the categories to obtain conceptual patterns of a cultural phenomenon (Strauss & Corbin, 2003). In addition, Creswell (2012) argues that descriptive method is applied to interpret the data collected and to gain a broad understanding related to the issues focused in this research. This research method is adopted to identify and analyze the naming process of characters through determining the character's role, charactonym types, and naming function. This research adopts semantic approach to determine the denotative and connotative meaning embedded to a name.

The purposive sampling is applied as this technique is appropriated to be used to focus on particular data population which are required and relevant to the research question (Rai & Thapa, 2015). *Harry Potter and The Philosophers' Stone* novel is used as the primary data source. The choice of a novel rather than a movie or game is not considered as novels have the potential to portray characters as a whole. Definitely, visual displays have scene and time limitations.

Through content analysis, the data in the form of first names of human characters are collected. The content analysis technique is used to identify the characteristics naming process of human character's name in the Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone novel through the objective way. In qualitative research, this technique is used to draw conclusions by finding the characteristics of messages objectively and systematically (Moleong, 2007; Guba and Lincoln, 1981; Holsti, 1969).

By using two dictionaries, *behindthename* and *theninemuses* which is created by Spencer specifically for terms in J. K. Rowling's Wizarding World, the meaning of names in etymology can be identified. The data analysis stage is divided into 4 stages based on Spradley's (1979) analysis method. The stages of analysis are started from analyzing domain, taxonomy, and component, followed finding cultural values by identifying the correlation between domains, and how they relate to the whole, and then expressed in themes or research titles (Santosa, 2017).

In the domain analysis, the first names of human characters are collected through reading the whole novel to get the complete character lists. The data are followed by each of the name meaning translated by the two sorted name dictionaries. The non-human characters are not included in this research.

In the taxonomy analysis, the data are classified into three main categories including, character's role (Haven, 2014), charactonym type (Manini, 1996), and naming function (Kohlheim, 2018).

The next is discovering the relation between the domains categorized and performed in the taxonomy analysis. How character's role impacts the charactonym types and naming functions will be investigated. The following step is that the pattern found in the componential analysis stage will be correlated with the characteristics of data studied in this research. This is conducted to discover cultural themes without any generalization.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Result

There are 39 first names identified in the novel. The human characters sorted to be investigated come from wizard, witch, and *muggle* - someone who is exceptional skill. In the term of character's role category in literary work, there are nine types introduced by Haven (2014) such as main character, supporters, authority characters, deputies, antagonist, minions, climax character, neutrals, and viewpoint character or narrator.

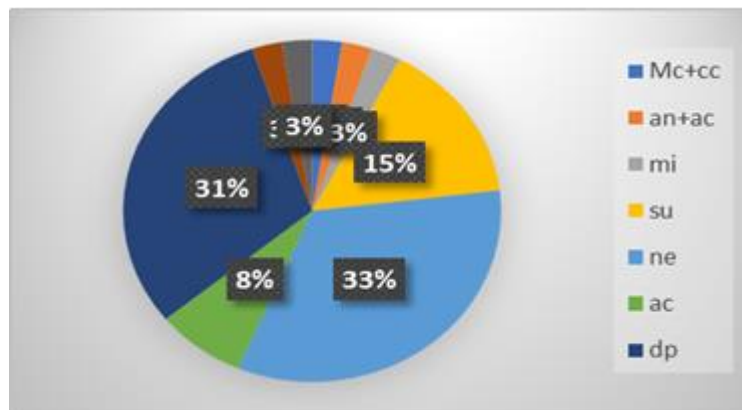
**Figure 1** The character's role categorization

Figure 1 is the result of categorizing each of character found through the story line provided by the author in the story. The neutral characters (neu) have the dominant number among the other characters. **Neutrals (ne)** have no any material contribution to the story events and exist as the complement of the plot setting. They are indicated to have no any association with any major character such the main character, the antagonist, or the system of authority. They exist as the background and as “local color” for the story (Haven, 2014).

There are 13 characters are existed to be local color – to depict the custom identity and environmental belief of the characters related to the genre. Most of the neutrals come from wizard such as *Dedalus* and *Doris* as the two of Harry’s admirer; *Lee* and *Percy* are known as Harry’s senior at Hogwarts school; *Parvati*, and *Dean*, as the Harry’s friends at the Hogwarts School; *Garrick* as the wand seller in the Diagon Alley. It is related with the wizarding world created and emphasize by the author. The name *Arabella* is a neutral character from *muggle*. This character is depicted the story interlude of the environment of the Dursley family’s neighborhood.

The second position is the deputy characters which are almost attached to Hogwarts’ teachers. 12 characters are indicated as deputies. **Deputies (dp)** are the characters that assists and serve the authority character as part of the system itself such as *Argus* as the Hogwarts’ keeper; *Poppy*, *Rolanda*, *Rubeus*, *Minerva*, *Irma*, and *Pomona* as the characters who teach and serve in the Hogwarts school.

The third is supporters that exist to contribute to help the main character. **Supporters (su)** are the minor characters connected to the main character that exist to aid, support, or advice the main character in any mission to reach the goal. There six characters included this role type such as *Albus* that us created to have special relation with the main character. This character relates with the Harry Potter’s adventure started from the beginning of Harry’s life as an orphan. *Hermione* and *Ronald* are Harry’s best friends. Their existence is much involved in Harry’s adventure to solve the problem and against toward the villain.

The fourth is the authority character that have the power to force other character follow their rules. **Authority characters (ac)** has to represent the authority of that system and wield the system’s authority, responsibility, and power (Haven, 2014). In this character’s type, *Draco*, *Petunia*, and *Vernon* are indicated. *Draco* is a dominant character among *Crabbe* and *Goyle* in any condition. *Petunia* and *Vernon* as Harry’s aunt and uncle are shown and the cruel foster parents after Harry’s parents that takes rule and order toward Harry’s young life.

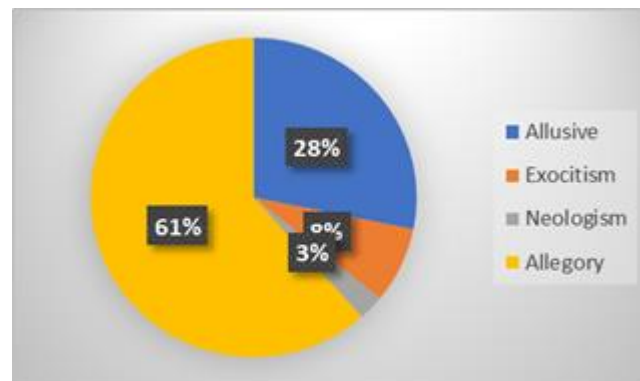
The other types of character have the same frequency, such as the main character, antagonist, minion, authority associated with supporter, and deputy associated with supporter. Haven (2014) introduces only a character that takes the position of main character and antagonist. Thus, only one character plays role as the main character and one character as the antagonist.

**Main character (mc)** is the focus of the story who against the antagonist, the biggest obstacle for him/her way to reach the goal such *Harry*. *Voldemort* is categorized as the villain or the antagonist. **Antagonist (an)** is also known as villain that plays as a source of conflict in the story and as the single greatest obstacle for the main character. *Quirinius* is shows as the assistant of *Voldemort* to kill *Harry* is categorized as minion.

**Minions (mi)** are the characters that exist to assist, aid and serve the antagonist in blocking the main character's way to reach the story goal. In this first novel series, the minion indicated is not as many as the other series which has more complex story plots and conflicts. The main character is associated with the role of a climax character. **Climax character (cc)** exists to create the final outcome of that climax and define how the story will resolve in which often goes to the main character, sometimes the antagonist.

This paper finds that there is double role played by some characters such as antagonist associated with authority character. This happens because *Voldemort* is well known as the Dark Lord that has many followers. The other double roles are authority + supporter character such *Albus* and deputy + supporter character such *Hagrid*. The last is **viewpoint character** or **narrator (vc)** which is defined as the character known as narrator that tells the key of the other characters and the events. This novel does not have narrator as the story is written in the author's point of view or third person omniscient. J.K. Rowling is assumed to follow the traditional book writing "There is no style in writing" where she thought "you can write what you want as long as your reader clear about it". Rowling manages her POV character to not focused on one character's point of view. She intends to let the reader explore various scene presented in the novel and take a break from boring and single character point of view.

**Figure 2** The Charactonym Types Categorization



**Figure 2** shows the categorization of charactonym types of each first name by referring to Manini (1996). There are four type of naming type in the term of charactonym: *Allusive*, *Allegory*, *Exoticism*, and *Neologism*. Claessen (2007) argues that names in literature have prominent role which are bounded with semantics that later describes the quality of a narrative element. Therefore, the different gradation used to classify the way of character naming in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* correlated with the etymology of each word. **Figure 2** shows that the dominant data *allegory* name.

**Allegory charactonym** is the naming way which is indicated that the names of character in literary works are used to metaphoric purpose. According to Crisp (2005), allegory is an external involvement and arbitrary mechanical in relationship between the form and meaning. In addition, Allegory in all its forms was thus understood as part of the general continuum of metaphorical and figurative language (Crisp, 2005). There are 24 first names are indicated as allegory names such *Albus*, *Rubeus*, *Draco*, etc.

Based on *behindthename.com*, the name *Albus* means "white and bright" in Latin. It also means "wisdom" (Spencer, 2000). Stewart (1998) states that in Christian meaning, white is the symbol of purity. "In Christianity, white- by natural observation the symbolic colour of death in many cultures, came to symbolize light, purity, and

joy in opposition to black of evil...” (Tressider, 2011).

It could be understood that “white” denotes the light so that it symbolizes purity. It is categorized as allegory. allegory charactonym is the extent of charactonym which probably used to convey the hidden message of the character personality through the meaning of the name. The name “Albus” has the meaning based on the dictionary which can be interpreted to reveal the personality whether it is representative or not.

The name *Rubeus* has metaphoric meaning from the meaning served by *behindthename.com*. William Stewart in Dictionary of Images and Symbols in Counselling (1998) introduces his four colors that function of personality represented as thinking: blue, feeling: red, Intuiting: yellow, sensing: green. Thus, the name “Rubeus” is categorized as charactonym allegory.

The name “Draco” means “dragon, serpent”. In *theninemuses.net*, the name “Draco” also means “dragon”. The name “Draco” is categorized as allegory as the name could convey the hidden message from the author related with character’s personality which reflects the purpose of allegorical names. In other words, allegorical names have a symbolic meaning that can represent the depiction of the character.

The second position is allusive followed by **exoticism** and **neologism** takes the fourth position. **Allusive charactonym** is defined as the literary names which are indicated coming from history, mythology, the bible or other literary 83 works. It pertains intertextuality and can range from vaguely allusive to obvious (Manini, 1996). (Nilsen & Nilsen (2007) call it as allusions to Latin and Greek Myths method. Alluding to names of well-known people or items is an efficient way to make allusions (Nilsen and Nilsen, 2007). 11 first names are included in this type of naming way such as *Argus*, *Hermione*, *Harry*, *Pomona*, etc.

The name *Argus* points to a mythological character. The name *Argus* is borrowed from Greek mythology. Based on *behindthename.com*, *Argus* refers to the man who has a hundred eyes. It also refers to a hundred-eyed-giant (also called Panoptes, Greek for “the all-seeing) (Spencer, 2000). *Argus* as the all-seeing man from Greek mythology deals with the role of *Argus* as the caretaker in which he must patrolling the whole hallways and corridors to keep the Hogwarts neat and tidy and to find students who break the rules. This name is considered based on the character’s role.

Other mythological names come from Greek and Roman. The name “Hermione” is noted as the form of “Hermes”, the god of messenger, science, and communication. Based on *behindthename.com*, the name *Hermione* is also from the female character in Shakespeare’s *The Winter’s Tale*, who is the wife of Leontes, the king of Sicilia. J.K. Rowling confirmed that the name *Hermione* is influenced by the female character in *The Winter’s Tales* of Shakespeare (Spencer, 2000). The name “Hermione is categorized into allusive as it pertains intertextuality. The character “Hermione” is related with the god of messenger, science and communication in Greek mythology, Hermes.

Mythological Roman name goes to *Pomona*. The name *Pomona* is noted as the name of the Goddess of fruit trees in Roman Mythology. The name “Pomona” is also found as the name of Goddess of fruit trees in Roman mythology (Spencer, 2000). Nilsen and Nilsen states that this name is the allusion in Latin to Greek mythology. Thus, the name “Pomona” is categorized as charactonym allusive.

The name *Harry* means “home ruler” from medieval English. It is also commonly used for the seven kings of German from 10th century, the four kings of French and eight kings of Normans in England. Based on Spencer (2000), the name *Harry* is confirmed that the most favorite name of J.K Rowling for naming a boy. She even said that if she has a son, she will name him “Harry”. In addition, it is noted that J.K Rowling said that it is natural to choose the name for the main character. Rowling doesn’t need to choose the descriptive name for Harry potter in order to make reader remember this character (Nilsen & Nilsen, 2007). The name is decided that comes from the historical figure.

The following categorization is *exoticism*. **Exoticism charactonym** type is attached to the names that indicates the foreignness of the character or remote place. Foreignness means something is not same as other. This research indicates that three names such *Goyle*, *Neville*, and *Vernon* as *exoticism* names as those data are indicated coming from names of place. It is different with the other name which mostly comes from myth, historical figures, bible, popular actors, or new form of words.

Based on (Spencer, 2000), the name *Goyle* means “Sounds like *Greg Goyle* which are ferocious-looking stone of guardians of castle and cathedrals”. The “Goyle” name is noticed probably coming from the guardian stone. It is indicated that the character is named after the stone name.

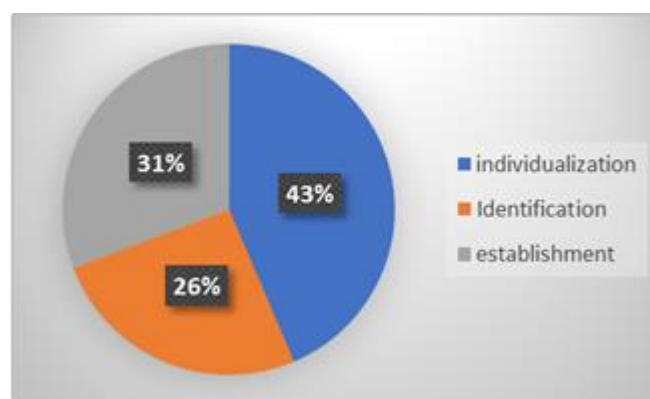
The name of place goes to *Neville* and *Vernon*. Based on *behindthename.com*, the name *Neville* is derived originally from a place name which means “new town” in Norman French. The researcher indicates that the name is taken from the name of place and it is identified as the foreignness of the character which is named after the name of places.

The other naming way after name place is *Vernon* which comes from a French place name, which is ultimately derived from the *Gaulish* word *vern* which means "alder". From the Etymology, the character “Vernon” is named after a place name. This name is taken from the place name which is not included in allegory, allusive, or neologism.

The last category is *neologism*. **Neologism charactonym** is defined as the name coming from a new form of words. Manini (1996) neologism is pertained by morphological structure which deals with the way a word is built up. Nilsen and Nilsen (2007) call it by playing with morphemes method. Morphemes are the smallest parts of language that carry meaning. In addition, they said that Rowling creates all kinds of interesting names by clipping morphemes from words and combining them with other morphemes.

This research indicates that the name *Voldemort*, the antagonist character is named by neologism way. Based on *behindthename.com*, the name *Voldemort* is formed from French *vol de mort*, meaning "flight of death" or "flight from death". It is also the hint for the meaning of “theft of death” (Spencer, 2000). This name is categorized as morphology as it is formed by combining three morpheme *vol*, *de*, and *mort*.

**Figure 3** The Naming Function Identification



The research identifies the function of each character’s name toward the personality trait of the character in the story. Kohlheim (2018) argues that name function is not only identification and individualization but also establishment. In addition, proper names in literary works designate or establish the individual entities that constitute the furniture of the story world (Kohlheim, 2018).

This function is the reflection of the etymology. If the etymology of the name doesn’t fulfil the personality trait of

the character, it is identified as individualizing function. The analysis here is followed by some evidences taken from the novel to support the research identification toward naming function attached to the character's attributes such as physical appearances and personality traits.

Mostly, the author creates names for individualization. **Individualization** is to distinguish one character from another. It is merely for a label. 17 first names of characters function to merely a label. These functions tend to come from neutral and deputy characters such *Doris, Lee, Irma*, etc.

The character *Doris* is appeared once in a brief event in the story. This character is presented as someone who has the big enthusiastic toward Harry Potter.

#### **Evidence 1**

*Harry shook hands again and again – Doris Crockford kept coming back for more (P. 54).*

#### **Evidence 2**

*Doris Crockford shook Harry's hand one last time (P. 55).*

The evidences are found when Harry passes Leaky Cauldron before reaches the entrance of Diagon Alley. in Leaky Cauldron, Harry meets some wizards and witches including Doris. The evidences indicate that she is enthusiastic in meeting Harry for the first time as she admires on Harry's popularity. The thing similar with the name etymology is that the author used the name *Doris* for female 100 character, it could be related with Doris as a sea nymph in Greek mythology. There is no evidence which indicates the meaning reveals both the physical appearance nor the personality trait of this character.

The name *Lee* which means 'clearing' or refers to commander during the American Civil War has no relation with any attribute belongs to the character found in the story. This character loves to make joke as his best friend, the twins of Weasley. It is indicated from the Quidditch match between Gryffindor and Slytherin when Lee becomes a commentary. Lee comments about Angelina Johnson, an excellent chaser of Gryffindor. The researcher assumes that he performs such a joke during he is doing his duty, and it is not a professional commentary should do according to Professor McGonagall and causes her warns him.

#### **Evidence 3**

*'And the Quaf le is taken immediately by Angelina Johnson of Gryf indor – what an excellent Chaser that girl is, and rather attractive, too – 'JORDAN!' 'Sorry, Professor.'* (P. 137)

The next evidence shows that the character *Lee* is a rule breaker student and senior as it is known that he is the close friend of the Weasley's twin. The evidence 4 comes from Weasley's twin's dialogue.

#### **Evidence 4**

*'Anyway, we've got to go, Lee Jordan reckons he's found a new secret passageway out of the school.'* (P. 114).

The next data is the character *Irma* which is mostly called "Madam Pince" by the students is a librarian who works to keep and protect the book collection of Hogwarts. As the librarian, this character is indicated as the protective and strict librarian as her responsibility to take care of the books and to ensure that students obey the rule in the library.

#### **Evidence 5**

*'What are you looking for, boy?' 'Nothing,' said Harry. 102 Madam Pince the librarian brandished a feather duster at him. 'You'd better get out, then. Go on – out!' (P. 146).*

The other evidences come from the author narration which explain that Harry and friends must be careful of the librarian when they are looking for the information about Nicholas Flamel. They know the librarian is strict and protective and they will not take the risk of anything such somebody else will know what they tried to discover.

#### **Evidence 6**

*...but as they only had odd moments between lessons it wasn't surprising they'd found nothing. What they really needed was a nice long search without Madam Pince breathing down their necks. (P. 146)*

However, the meaning of “Irma” which refers “whole”, “universal” is not deal with the personality trait indicated.

The next function is the name meaning represents the role the character plays in the story, for the example, the role as the professor, the wandmaker, the matron, the caretaker, etc. It is called **identification**. There are 10 names shows identification function such as *Argus, Harry, Pomona*, etc.

The name Argus refers to a Man with a hundred eyes in Greek mythology, or the all-seeing giant with a hundred of his eyes. *Argus* as the all-seeing man from Greek mythology deals with the role of *Argus* as the caretaker in which he must do patrolling the whole hallways and corridors to keep the hogwarts neat and tidy and to find students who break the rules. Evidence 7 presents that Albus Dumbledore says in front of the first-year student that Mr. Argus Flich is the caretaker of Hogwarts School.

#### **Evidence 7**

*Dumbledore's twinkling eyes flashed in the direction of the Weasley twins. 'I have also been asked by Mr Filch, the caretaker, to remind you all that no magic should be used between classes in the corridors (P. 102).*

he popularity of the character “Harry” is possibly reflected from the using of this name for many kings. Harry is the central attention among other characters especially the witches and wizards. The researcher links the fame of Harry to the existence of many kings which must be the central of public attention. It is shown in evidence 8 found in Leaky Cauldron. The reaction of Doris Crockford, Dedalus Diggle and Quirrell show that how this character has been known by others.

#### **Evidence 8**

*Then there was a great scraping of chairs and, next moment, Harry found himself shaking hands with everyone in the Leaky Cauldron (P. 54).*

In Hogwarts, Professor Snape and Professor Flitwick always stop reading the student's name lists when they reach Harry's name. Both of evidence 9 and 10 describes the reaction of two professor of Hogwarts which indicates that Harry Potter is famous.

#### **Evidence 9**

*At the start of their first lesson he took the register, and when he reached Harry's name he gave an excited squeak and toppled out of sight. (P. 101).*

#### **Evidence 10**

*Snape, like Flitwick, started the class by taking the register, and like Flitwick, he paused at Harry's name. 'Ah, yes,' he said softly, 'Harry Potter. Our new – celebrity.'* (P. 102)

Overall, the evidences indicating that the character *Harry* is the one who is popular to all of wizards and witches is the reflection of the popularity of kings in a country but not the character's personality traits in the story.

The name character *Pomona* which comes from Roman mythology deals with the role which this character plays as the professor of Herbology. In the story, this character is the professor of Hogwarts who teaches something related with strange plants and fungi and what they are used for. It is indicated from evidence 11 in which the author explains some classes that the new students should have in their first year.

### **Evidence 11**

*Three times a week they went out to the greenhouses behind the castle to study Herbology, with a dumpy little witch called Professor Sprout, where they learnt how to take care of all the strange plants and fungi and found out what they were used for.* (P. 99).

Therefore, this character is identified as identification as no data is found in the story that indicates the personality trait of this character as the appearances of character *Pomona* doesn't provide the clue of her personality in the story.

The last function is called as **establishment**. This function is attached to the name which its etymology represents the personality trait of the character, for example, the character is known as someone intelligent, stern, brave, humorous, etc. The personality traits indicated from each character are including the author's direct description through the narration, the other character's description about certain character focused on, or the character's thoughts, action, reaction, and speeches shown in the narration.

This research finds out that 12 names such as *Hermione, Voldemort, Rubeus*, etc. that function as establishment by investigating the name meaning and the character description in the novel. The character *Hermione* is related with the god of messenger, science and communication in Greek mythology, Hermes. Hermione knows anything better among his male best friends and other students. She is intelligence. It is known that Professor McGonagall and Professor Filius Flitwick like her so much as she is diligent and intelligent student in their class. The character *Hermione* is told as the character who always yearns of books and knowledge. She is a book addicted student.

### **Evidence 12**

*No one was talking much except Hermione Granger, who was whispering very fast about all the spells she'd learnt and wondering which one she'd need.* (P. 86).

Hermione expects the selection to decide what house she will stay is about academical test. Hermione really prepares everything to be a student of Hogwarts witchcraft and wizardry school. The following evidence comes from Ronald's saying about preparation for final exam of the first year who admits that Hermione always know more than anyone.

### **Evidence 13**

*'But we're not six hundred years old,' Ron reminded her. 'Anyway, what are you revising for, you already know it all.'* (P. 167).

The name *Voldemort* describes what *Voldemort* is in the story. *Voldemort* does mean everything to avoid the death. *Voldemort* that is rumored that he is dead and some says he is just weak, hide in Quirrell's turban like a parasite that

needs a body. The novel describes his efforts to flee from the death. He wants live eternally to master the power of the whole universe and rule the world. It is indicated from his principle that he shares to Quirrell that “..there is no good and evil, there is only power...” (Rowling, 1997).

The name *Rubeus* means *Emotional - Drunker - Full of love and affection*. It refers to someone emotional. Evidence 14 is found when Albus Dumbledore decides to bring Harry to the Dursley family. It is noticed that this character is emotionally falling tears like a mother who is difficult to let her children stay far from her.

His emotional feeling brings him into someone who is full of love and affection. Evidence 15 indicates that Hagrid gives Harry his parent’s photos which could move as they are alive for Harry’s holiday gift. It makes Harry speechless of Hagrid’s kindness.

#### **Evidence 14**

*Hagrid suddenly pulled out a very dirty, spotted handkerchief and blew his nose with a sound like a foghorn. ‘Sorry,’ he said. ‘But it’s that sad – knew yer mum an’ dad, an’ nicer people yeh couldn’t find – anyway – (P. 45).*

#### **Evidence 15**

*‘Sent owls of ter all yer parents’ old school friends, askin’ fer photos ... Knew yeh didn’ have any ... D’yeh like it?’ Harry couldn’t speak, but Hagrid understood. (P. 220).*

Both data emphasize the personality trait of Hagrid as someone who takes care of Harry. Rowling notes the relation of Rubeus Hagrid, Albus Dumbledore, and Harry Potter, “These two men, both hugely important to Harry, seem to me to represent two sides of the ideal father figure he seeks; the former is warm, practical, and wild, the latter impressive, intellectual, and somewhat detached” (Rowling, 2015).

#### **B. Discussion**

The variety in the use of multiple names shows the author’s expertise in several languages and cultures. The author is a British who majored in French and German. J.K. Rowling also took the classes in classics studying Greek and Roman at Exeter University, London. “I arrived at Exeter enrolled for joint honours French and German, but it soon became apparent to me that what German and I needed was a clean break, with no empty promises about staying friends. It was then that I turned thoughtfully towards the Classics department” (Rowling, 1998).

The dominant usage which lies in the use of allegorical names relates with her background of study. 56.4% or 22 allegorical names indicate that J.K. Rowling chose names that the dictionary identified. This shows her knowledge of mastering vocabulary in various languages. In addition, it can also be noted that J.K. Rowling designed names that have literal meanings, so that readers can easily get them to recognize the characteristics of the characters.

In addition, Joanne Kathleen Rowling is an imaginative person. Dewi (2009) states that since her childhood, J. K. Rowling often shows how imaginative she is when she was playing in the backyard with her sister. In addition, Dewi (2009) also writes that little J.K Rowling is enjoyed to write fantasy stories that she would read to Dianne, her sister.

As a child, Rowling is a daydreamer to be a writer and likes to collect unique names for her characters. However, her parents do not support her dreams as it is not something realistic to do (Dewi, 2009). Her natural hobby and her majoring in languages are the possibility understanding that Rowling intends to show her wealth of character names and she considers a lot of every name for her character.

In relation, charactonym contribution found in first name of characters regarding to name function toward

personality trait are 31 %. The name function identified in the novel is closely linked to match the role of character rather than the charactonym type. It is indicated from 12 names or 31 % that function as establishment has only 1 neutral while 17 names or 44 % that function as individualization have 7 neutrals and 10 names or 25 % that function as identification have 4 neutrals.

J.K. Rowling put uncertain charactonym types to have a certain function. It indicates from allegorical names could function as individualization, identification, and establishment. It also works for allusive names which could have function as individualization, identification, and establishment. Although mostly allusive names functions as identification, it doesn't confirm that allusive names are designed for identification.

The close link between the role of character and the name function might reflects the plot presented by the author in the first novel series. Kenney divides the plot into three main parts, exposition (the beginning of the story which consist the certain information about the story), conflict, and resolution (Gunawan, 2007). Harry Potter novels, especially one to four are structured like typical detective fiction which keep back information and concern mystery (Fenske, 2008). Fenske argues the first beginning of the classic detective novel is the crime; either it has been, or it is about to be committed.

In the case of the theory, Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone novel is about the murderer of Harry's parents as the starting point of the crime in the whole story. It also concerns mystery of who Harry is and how he came to live with the Dursley family. Related to narrative plot construction in the novel series, Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone novel the beginning part of the plot construction which exposes the starting point and introduces the characters involved in the story. It also conforms the seed of conflict by discovering who are involved to a crime. In relation to the role character created in this first chapter is that the author might emphasize the setting of two worlds and its atmosphere which are hopefully understood by the reader about Harry Potter's identity and the starting point of the crime as the main cause of Harry's journey which hooked the other crimes presented in the next series

## CONCLUSION

J.K. Rowling tends to use allegorical names for first name of her character which lead to its correlation with denotative type of meaning in purpose to make it easier for readers to find out meaning of word that is dictionary identified. However, Allegory names are not all representative. Some of names included into allegory charactonym don't match with any information of either character's identity or personality trait. In other word, allegory names are also used only for a name that functions to distinguish it to other characters.

Mostly, allusive names used are designed to represent the identity of character such what this character is in the story to refer to a similarity between the referred and the character in the story. J.K. Rowling also designed some first names for certain characters in her novel to describe the personality trait of the character. Establishment is difficult to be attached to the neutral characters.

The role character whether it is major or minor character doesn't influence the decision of choosing name process by the author, but the character role could be an element to consider the function of name toward the character in the story. In other word, the character's role has a closer link to name function than the relation between the charactonym types and the name function. However, this is not proper to be a standard as the author is arbitrary to decide the character's names.

Besides, the author is naturally arbitrary in naming her characters. The uncertain system to name her characters shows that the author is arbitrary to decide the name for characters. It is just like parents who names their baby from any language origin and meaning they want. The author is decisive in character's roles, names, and why the certain character names that way. Second, the background of the author's study contributes her wealth in using various names for her characters. It is notified by the use of allusive names and allegorical names that come from various

language based on the etymology of each name.

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