



**AN INVESTIGATION OF TECHNICAL WORDS USED IN
HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS NOVEL**

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บทคัดย่อ

ภาคนิพนธ์นี้วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาคำศัพท์เฉพาะในนวนิยายเรื่อง แฮร์รี่ พอตเตอร์ กับ เครื่องรางยมทูต ประพันธ์โดย เจ เค โรว์ลิง ซึ่งเนื้อหาทั้งหมด 36 บท แต่การศึกษาครั้งนี้ครอบคลุมเนื้อหาเฉพาะบทที่ 2 และบทที่ 18 ผู้วิจัยได้ใช้ทฤษฎีของ ชุง กับ เนชั่น ในปี 2003 เป็นแนวทางในการศึกษา ในทฤษฎีของ ชุง กับ เนชั่น นั้นได้แบ่งคำศัพท์เฉพาะออกเป็น 5 ลักษณะ คือ คำศัพท์ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยตัวพิมพ์ใหญ่ คำศัพท์ที่มาจากภาษาลาติน คำศัพท์ที่มาจากภาษากรีก คำศัพท์ที่เป็นตัวหนา และคำศัพท์ที่เป็นตัวเอียง ขั้นตอนการศึกษาผู้วิจัยได้อ่านเนื้อหาทั้งหมดของบทที่ 2 และบทที่ 18 เพื่อสำรวจคำศัพท์เฉพาะ จากนั้นก็นำคำศัพท์เฉพาะที่ปรากฏในเนื้อหาเรียงตามลำดับตัวอักษร และศึกษาความหมายของคำศัพท์เหล่านั้น สุดท้ายผู้วิจัยหาคำร้อยละและหาค่าความถี่ของคำศัพท์ทั้งหมดที่การปรากฏในเนื้อหา คำศัพท์เฉพาะที่มีความถี่สูงถูกใช้ในการออกแบบทดสอบคำศัพท์เฉพาะ

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า มีคำศัพท์รวมทั้งสิ้น 7,561 คำ แต่มีคำศัพท์เฉพาะเพียง 45 คำเท่านั้น และปรากฏทั้งหมด 95 ครั้ง คิดเป็นร้อยละ 1.24 คำศัพท์เฉพาะที่ปรากฏส่วนใหญ่เป็นตัวพิมพ์ใหญ่มีทั้งหมด 40 คำ (52.62%) ตามด้วยคำศัพท์ที่มาจากภาษาลาตินมีทั้งหมด 22 คำ (28.95%) ในส่วนของคำศัพท์ที่มาจากภาษากรีกและคำศัพท์ที่เป็นตัวเอียงมีจำนวนคำที่เท่ากันคือ 7 คำ (9.21%) และคำศัพท์ที่เป็นตัวหนาไม่ปรากฏในทั้งสองบท

การศึกษานี้สรุปได้ว่าคำศัพท์เฉพาะทางอาจเป็นประโยชน์สำหรับผู้ที่ชอบอ่าน นิยายเรื่อง แฮร์รี่ พอตเตอร์ กับเครื่องรางมृत เนื่องจากการศึกษานี้ได้ระบุความหมายของคำศัพท์ทางเทคนิคใน บทที่ 2 และบทที่ 18 แม้ว่าการรู้คำศัพท์ทางเทคนิคของทั้งสองบทอาจไม่ส่งผลให้ผู้อ่านเข้าใจในบท อื่นๆ แต่อาจช่วยให้ผู้อ่านเข้าใจเนื้อหาในบทที่ 2 และบทที่ 18 ได้ดีขึ้น

PROJECT TITLE AN INVESTIGATION OF TECHNICAL WORDS USED IN
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NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at investigating the technical words in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel in Chapter 2: In Memoriam and Chapter 18: Life and Lies of Albus Dumbledore. The fantasy novel was written by J.K. Rowling. The theory of Chung and Nation (2003) was used to study the technical words which consisted of 5 clues: Capital letter, Latin, Greek, Bold and Italic. Technical words were classified in alphabetical order. The meanings of the words and all of technical words were calculated to find percentage and frequency of occurrence. The words with high-frequency were used to design exercises.

The total amount of words in the two chapters was 7,561 words. There were 45 technical words and the occurrence was 94 times. The percentage of occurrence was 1.24%. The highest clue of the technical words was Capital Letter with 40 words (52.63%). The second was Latin with 22 words (28.95%). Greek and Italic clue were found with the same amount with 7 words (9.21%). On the other hand, bold clue could not be detected in both chapters.

This study concluded that it might be useful for readers who liked to read Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows because this study guided readers about the meanings of technical words in chapter 2 and chapter 18. Although knowing technical words in both chapters may not help readers to understand in other chapters, it may help readers to understand in that particular chapter.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction of the study as studied in the second and eighteenth chapters of the famous contemporary English novel “Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.” It is divided into six sections: rationale and background of the study; research objectives; research questions; scope of the study; definition of terms; and significance of the study.

Rationale and background of the study

Vocabulary plays important role in language learning. It is also an essential element for learning listening, speaking, reading and writing. In reading, people without sufficient vocabulary knowledge may find it difficult to understand the text (Alqahtani, 2015). They may feel discouraged in reading because they do not know vocabulary, especially technical words, that is one type of vocabulary. Technical words are a little word group, but they have important role in language usage because they convey imagination and show level of the writer’s language knowledge. Technical words are specialized words of any fields and some words are from the writer’s fantasy. They can be found in any publications, but they can only be found 5 per cent in the texts. Readers have to use their reading experience and general knowledge to understand their meanings. Readers who have not enough reading experience may find it difficult to understand technical words. It results them to not understand the writer’s purpose (Ragini, 1996; Nation, 2001; Williams, 1995). So, knowing about technical words is an aspect that any language learners should know.

From the above reasons, it shows that not knowing sufficient technical words is prone to be problems of language learners. Studying technical words and more reading may be a way to reduce these problems. It may help readers to understand and remember the text or story better (Ragini, 2000). Moreover, reading can help readers to use imagination and feel relaxed. So, solving problems of not knowing sufficient technical words by reading may be one of the best ways.

The researchers are interested in studying about technical words in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows in Chapter 2 and Chapter 18. It has been chosen to study because Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows is the last episode of Harry Potter and it is the top five best-selling books of the century (Alessandra, 2017). This study is expected to guide readers about meanings of technical words in the novel as well as improve vocabulary knowledge of readers especially those who read Harry Potter.

1.2 Research objectives

1.2.1 To investigate technical words that are found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows in chapter 2 and chapter 18

1.2.2 To find out meanings of the technical words in both chapters

1.3 Research questions

1.3.1 What are the technical words that are found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows in chapter 2 and chapter 18?

1.3.2 What are the meanings of the technical words that are found in both chapters?

1.4 Scope of the study

This study focuses on technical words in chapter 2 and chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows book.

1.5 Definition of terms

1.5.1 Technical words refer to one type of vocabulary. They are specialized words of any fields. Many words are from the writer's fantasy and some words are derived from Greek and Latin. In this study, technical words are wizarding words that are created from Greek and Latin or words that are written in capital letter, bold, and italic.

1.5.2 Novel is the story from imagination and realistic more than the tales. Sometimes it refers to real events and conversations that describe the events.

1.5.3 Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is a fantasy novel written by a British writer, J. K. Rowling. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is the final episode of the Harry Potter novel. The book was released on 21 July 2007.

1.6 Significance of the study

This study points to an importance of learning technical words in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows that may contribute to the success in learning English, especially in reading.

This study encourages the readers to learn more about technical words. It also guides readers about technical words and their meanings in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. For students, learning technical words in advance may lighten the problem about technical words to some extent. It also increases the background knowledge in the articles, thus making comprehension easier. So, they may not get bored when they read the story. For teachers, they can use technical words to test learners' vocabulary level. Moreover, this study can help researchers and other

individuals to learn more technical words and enjoy reading Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. The readers may also enjoy testing themselves on how much they know about technical words from the exercises that the researchers design.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

To investigate technical words used in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, a review of literature review is conducted. It includes concepts of reading novels, learning vocabulary, and previous studies.

2.1 Concepts of reading novels

Reading is one of the most important skills in English. If students are good at reading, they will be good at other language skills such as writing, speaking, and listening (Clark & Rumbold, 2006). In addition, reading novels is another option to practice language skills. It can make readers enjoy and have more imagination. Sometimes novels can make readers like to read more. So, this study focuses on reading a novel.

According to Garro (2014), there are many benefits that derive from reading novels. It helps readers feel relaxed and have more fun. Readers are able to escape from their own reality for a while. They are able to travel virtually to other places and experience the situations of others. People who read fictions are able to comprehend more difficult texts so they have better vocabulary and are able to read fluently. Reading novels can help readers develop critical thinking and writing skills, which are very important skills in language learning. It also shows positive effects in the brain by strengthening language processing and improving long-term memory.

When talking about reading novels, there are very few people who do not know about a classical novel entitled “Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.”

According to Allsobrook (2003), Harry Potter is a series of fantasy novels written by a British author, J. K. Rowling. The novels chronicle the lives of a young wizard, Harry Potter, and his friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main story concerns Harry's struggle against Lord Voldemort, a dark wizard who intends to become immortal, overthrow the wizard governing body known as the Ministry of Magic, and subjugate all wizards and Muggles (non-magical people). Harry Potter novel has seven episodes Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

In this study, the researchers study episode 7 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows because this episode is the end of novel and it is the top 5 of bestselling books of the century (Alessandra, 2017). It contains many interesting vocabularies. Rowling made it easy for readers to memoir the words where she created wizarding terms in the content and she researched and carefully constructed

new words from relevant linguistic roots. So, it is interesting to read and study words that are used in this novel episode.

However, reading novel is not always easy. It requires you to put effort into the novel; otherwise, the readers may get bored and confused. The readers have to know about vocabulary in the text because vocabulary helps reader understand the story better. If the readers do not know the meanings of words, they may not be able to make sense of what they read. Thus, it is critical to know important vocabulary in this novel, particularly the technical words.

2.2 Learning vocabulary

Learning vocabulary is a key element to understand the text. To learn vocabulary, it is important to know types of vocabulary so that readers may acquire and learn vocabulary in a meaningful way.

According to Nation (2001), vocabulary can be classified into four types.

1. High Frequency Words are quite simply those words which occur most frequently in written material, for example, "and", "the", "as" and "it". They are often words that have little meaning on their own, but they do contribute a great deal to the meaning of a sentence.

2. Academic Words are words to refer or describe about academic knowledge: policy, phase, adjusted, sustained.

3. Technical Words are words with specific meanings in the fields and are not likely to be known in general language. These words have clear restrictions of usage depending on the subject field and most of technical words written in bold or italic.

4. Low Frequency Words are words uncommonly occur in a language. They include all the words that are not high-frequency words and academic words. As the same time it can be technical words of any fields, but it needs to be the technical words that rarely occur in the text such as "aposematic," "diaphoretic," and "rebarbative", and words that we rarely meet in our use of the language.

In this study, the researchers aim to study on technical words because they are specific field words. They are words that make readers get most confused. Readers have to use general knowledge or use technical dictionaries to study to understand their meanings (Nation, 2001).

2.2.1 Technical words

According to Ragini (2003), technical vocabulary is the specialized vocabulary of any field which evolves due to the need for experts in a field to communicate with clarity, precision, relevance and brevity. Prior to developing technical vocabulary, improving general vocabulary in English is very essential. The thirst to learn new words should be a continuous process; whenever one learns new words, one tries their best to use them while one communicates so that the words register in their mind. There are different strategies to learn technical words: learning by general knowledge and learning with technical dictionary. Sometimes one infers the meaning of a word from the context, but the meaning may not be exact. Only the dictionary would provide with the exact meaning.

According to Chung and Nation (2003), technical word is a specialized word of any fields and some words are from the writer's fantasy. Technical words can be found in any publications, but they can only be found about 5 per cent in the text. The most obvious technical words are those which have Greek or Latin base forms. It includes the word being defined in the text (lexical familiarisation), the word being written in capital letter, bold, italic, and the word appearing as a label in a diagram. Readers need to be familiar with these clues. So, in this study the researchers use Chung and Nation (2003) as a framework.

It has been known that the most obvious technical words are those which have Greek or Latin base forms. So, before identifying technical words, it is important to know the nature of Latin words and Greek words.

2.2.2 The nature of Latin words

Latin is an old language in the Indo-European. English has received a lot of Latin words into English language because England had been covered by the influence of the Anglo-Norman. In addition, all of Science and medical words, including History and literary words are Latin words or created from Latin. The table below illustrates the most common Latin roots.

Latin Root	Example words	Basic meaning
ambi	ambiguous, ambidextrous	Both
aqua	aquarium, aquamarine	Water
aud	audience, audition	to hear
bene	benefactor, benevolent	good
cent	century, percent	one hundred

Latin Root	Example words	Basic meaning
contra/counter	contradict, encounter	against
dict	dictation, dictator	to say
duc/duct	conduct, induce	to lead
fac	factory, manufacture	to do; to make
form	conform, reform	shape
fort	fortitude, fortress	strength
fract	fracture, fraction	to break
ject	projection, rejection	throw
jud	judicial, prejudice	judge
mal	malevolent, malefactor	bad
mater	material, maternity	mother
mit	transmit, admit	to send
mort	mortal, mortician	death
multi	multimedia, multiple	many
pater	paternal, paternity	father
port	portable, transportation	to carry
rupt	bankrupt, disruption	to break
scrib/scribe	inscription, prescribe	to write
sect/sec	bisect, section	to cut
sent	consent, resent	to feel; to send
spect	inspection, spectator	to look
struct	destruction, restructure	to build
vid/vis	video, televise	to see
voc	vocalize, advocate	voice; to call

Prefixes with in- or im-, ex- or e-, de-, a- or ad-, ab-, ob- (some of these Latin elements are used for making new entirely English words). The following table shows Latin prefixes that can be found in many English words.

Latin prefix	Example words	Basic meaning
ab-, a-, abs-	abnormal, abrasion, absent, abstain, abstract, aversion	away from
ac-	acupuncture	sharp or pointed
ad-, a-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, ap-, ar-, as-, at	accept, adapt, affect, approximate, ascend	movement to or toward; in addition to
ex-, e-, ef-	exclude, extend, extrude	from, out
em-, empt-	exemption, preempt, redeem	buy
dent-	dental, dentifrice, dentures	tooth
in- (1), im-	import, incur, intend, invite	in, on
in- (2), il-, im-, ir-	illicit, impossible, inimical, irrational	not, un- (negation)
ob-, o-, oc-, of-, og-, op-, os	obstinate, obstreperous, occur, offend, omit, oppose, ostentatious	against
ocul-	ocular, oculus, ullage	eye
oper-	inoperable, opera	work
or-	oral, orator	mouth
pati-, pass-	passive, patience	suffer, feel, endure, permit
quer-, -quir-, quesit-, -quisit-	Inquisition, query	search, seek
sali-, -sili-, salt-	salient, resilient, saltus	jump
un-	unary, unicorn, union	One
fl-	flatulence, inflation, insufflation	blow

Latin prefix	Example words	Basic meaning
hab-, -hib-, habit-, -hibit	habit, prohibition	have
mic-	micelle	grain

Suffixes in -ate, -ous, -or, -us, -um, -ude, -ine, -ia, -ic, -ile containing the clusters -ips-, -ct-, -mps-. The following table shows Latin suffixes that can be found in many English words today.

Latin suffix	Example words	Basic meaning
-er, -or	baker, boxer, conductor	one who/ that which
-able , -ible	enjoyable, sensible, likable	can be done
-ian, -an	electrician, magician, American, suburban	one having a certain skill/ relating to/ belonging to
-ity	prosperity, equality	state of/ quality of
-al, -ial	colonial, biennial, dental, betrayal	related to/ characterized by
-ent, -ant	student, contestant, immigrant	an action/ condition
-ent, -ant	obedient, absorbent, abundant, elegant	causing a specific action
-ous, -ious , -eous	adventurous, nervous, mysterious, courteous	full of/ characterized by
-ic	energetic, historic	relating to/characterized by
-age	manage, drainage, acreage	result of an action/ collection
-ary	dictionary, infirmary cautionary, dietary, missionary	relating to/place where/ one who

(Elaine, 2013)

2.2.3 The nature of Greek words

Greek is the language used to write Greek literature. It is the language of the poet Homer. Greek is a language that full of culture, the use of high-level languages in philosophy, literature, science, academics, medicine and mathematics. Greek is a borrowed word used in Latin and English. The table below defines and illustrates 25 of the most common Greek roots.

Root	Examples words	Meaning
anti	antibacterial, antidote, antithesis	against
ast(er)	asteroid, astronomy, astronaut	star
aqu	aquarium, aquatic, aqualung	water
auto	automatic, automate, autobiograph	self
biblio	bibliography, bibliophile	book
bio	biography, biology, biodegradable	life
chrome	monochromatic, phytochrome	color
chrono	chronic, synchronize, chronicle	time
doc	document, docile, doctrinal	teach
dyna	dynasty, dynamic, dynamite	power
geo	geography, geology, geometry	earth
gno	agnostic, acknowledge	to know
graph	autograph, graphic, demographic	write
hydr	dehydrate, hydrant, hydropower	water
kinesis	kinetic, photokinesis	movement
logos	astrology, biology, theologian	word, study
narc	narcotic, narcolepsy	sleep
path	empathy, pathetic, apathy	feel

Root	Examples words	Meaning
phil	philosophy, bibliophile, philanthropy	love
phon	microphone, phonograph, telephone	sound
photo	photograph, photocopy, photon	light
schem	scheme, schematic	plan
syn	synthetic, photosynthesis	together, with
tele	telescope, telepathy, television	far
tropos	heliotrope, tropical	turning

The following table gives a list of Greek prefixes and their basic meanings.

Greek prefix	Example words	Basic meaning
a-, an-	achromatic, amoral, atypical, anaerobic	without
anti-, ant-	anticrime, antipollution, antacid	opposite; opposing
auto-	autobiography, automatic, autopilot	self, same
bio-, bi-	biology, biophysics, biotechnology, biopsy	life, living organism
geo-	geography, geomagnetism, geophysics, geopolitics	Earth; geography
hyper-	hyperactive, hypercritical, hypersensitive	excessive, excessively
mono-	monochrome, monosyllable, monoxide	one, single, alone
neo-	neonatal, neophyte, neoconservatism, neofascism, neodymium	new, recent

Greek prefix	Example words	Basic meaning
pan-	panorama, panchromatic, pandemic, pantheism	all
thermo-, therm-	thermal, thermometer, thermostat	heat

Words and word roots may also combine with suffixes. The following table shows examples of some important English suffixes that come from Greek.

Greek suffix	Example words	Basic meaning
-ism	criticism, optimism, capitalism	forms nouns and means “the act, state, or theory of”
-ist	conformist, copyist, cyclist	forms agent nouns from verbs ending in -ize or nouns ending in -ism and is used like -er
-ize	formalize, jeopardize, legalize, modernize, emphasize, hospitalize, industrialize, computerize	forms verbs from nouns and adjectives
-gram	cardiogram, telegram	something written or drawn, a record
-graph	monograph, phonograph, seismograph	something written or drawn; an instrument for writing, drawing, or recording
-logue, -log	monologue, dialogue, travelogue	speech, discourse; to speak
-logy	phraseology, biology, dermatology	discourse, expression; science, theory, study

Greek suffix	Example words	Basic meaning
-meter, -metry	spectrometer, geometry, kilometer, parameter, perimeter	measuring device; measure
-oid	humanoid, spheroid, trapezoid	forms adjectives and nouns and means “like, resembling” or “shape, form”
-phile	audiophile, Francophile	one that loves or has a strong affinity for; loving
-phobe, - phobia	agoraphobe, agoraphobia, xenophobe, xenophobia	one that fears a specified thing; an intense fear of a specified thing
-phone	homophone, geophone, telephone, Francophone	sound; device that receives or emits sound; speaker of a language

(Maia, 2011)

Even if English has many words that are derived from Latin and Greek, in this study the researchers focus on wizarding words that are in capital letter, bold, italic, or wizarding words that the writer created from Latin and Greek.

2.3 Previous Studies

There are four previous studies related to this study, which is discussed below.

Hishamuddin (2016) studied adjectives used in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. He found that one of the strategies used by the author to make the protagonists so lively was through the use of adjectives. The result of his study showed the very recurring adjectives to explain protagonists' character. Moreover, he referred that the fantasy novel "Harry Potter" as a good tool to study vocabulary and language structure because the novel had many types of vocabulary and used interesting language. Therefore, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows was used as a sample in this study.

The fantasy novel "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" was used as a tool in many studies. Neeranuch (2011) used Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows to study borrowed words from French. She found that in the first chapter, there were 112 words that borrowed from French. In addition, most of borrowed words were nouns and verbs.

There are many studies that have focused on identifying the technical vocabulary of Chung and Nation (2003) to apply to analyze the technical vocabulary in their text. Chung and Nation (2004) identified the proportion of technical vocabulary in specialized texts. In this study, they chose two subject areas: anatomy and applied linguistics. Technical vocabulary was found by rating the words in the texts on a four-step scale. They identified 4,270 technical words of anatomy which accounted for 37.6% of the total words in an anatomy text, and 835 technical words of applied linguistics which made up 16.3% of an applied linguistics text.

In addition, Zhu (2017) identified the technical vocabulary for The New York Times corpus as a whole and the technical vocabulary for seven newspaper sections. He referred to Chung and Nation's (2003) the four approaches to identify technical vocabulary: using a rating scale, using a technical dictionary, using clues provided in the text, using a computer-based or statistical approach. In his research, he used the statistical approach to identify the technical vocabulary of newspapers. It was found that there were 405 word families in the technical vocabulary of the newspaper as a whole, which accounted for 9.76% of the running words in the NYT corpus. The results showed that the coverage of technical vocabulary of the NYT as a whole was relatively small. The results also indicated that almost half of the technical words of newspapers were mid and low frequency words that most EFL learners to be unknown.

From the previous studies above, they provide knowledge about technical words in our study and approaches to identify technical words of Chung and Nation (2003) that could also be applied to analyze technical words in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology. It covers sample of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Sample of the study

The sample in this study was the content of Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows book focusing only on chapter 2 and chapter 18.

3.2 Data collection

The researchers collected technical words from Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows book. There were 36 chapters in this novel. The Researchers used simple random sampling method to select the sample using the Pretty Random Application to do so. The sample of this study included chapter 2 and chapter 18. Then, the researchers used Google Translate to scan the text to count the number of words. Finally, the researcher read the text to find out the technical words.

3.3 Data analysis

The researchers aimed to answer the research questions by classifying the technical words from the text using Chung and Nation's framework (2003). After that, the researchers classified the words in alphabetical order. All of the technical words were calculated to find percentage and frequency of occurrence. The researchers then studied definition of each word and presented them in order. Finally, the researcher designed vocabulary exercises.

This study adopted the content analysis method to analyze the data. It aimed at finding out the amount of words that were found in the text together with the percentage of those words. The following is the formulas of how to find percentage of the words.

$$\frac{X \times 100}{Y}$$

X = the total number of technical words that were found in the two chapters

Y = the total number of all words in the two chapters

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the study. It aims to answer the following research questions.

1. What are the technical words that are found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows in chapter 2 and chapter 18?

2. What are the meanings of the technical words that are found in both chapters?

4.1 What are the technical words that are found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows in chapter 2 and chapter 18?

There were 4,113 words in chapter 2 and 3,448 words in chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book. There were 46 technical words (48.94%) that occurred in chapter 2 and 48 words (51.06%) in chapter 18. Technical words in Capital Letter were mostly found with 40 words (52.63%). The second was Latin with 22 words (28.95%). Greek and Italic clues were found with the same number of 7 words (9.21%), whereas Bold could not be found in both chapters. All of the technical words in both chapters that were found can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Technical words in chapter 2 and chapter 18.

No.	Technical Words	Clues					Frequency	
		Greek	Latin	Italic	Bold	Capital letter	Chapter 2	Chapter 18
1	Acid pops		/			/		1
2	Azkaban					/	1	
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	/				/	1	
4	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot					/	1	
5	Challenges in Charming			/		/	1	

No.	Technical Words	Clues					Frequency	
		Greek	Latin	Italic	Bold	Capital letter	Chaper2	Chapter 18
6	Charm		/					2
7	Chimaera	/				/	1	
8	Chocolate Frog Cards					/	1	
9	Daily Prophet	/		/		/	5	
10	Dogbreath Potion			/		/		1
11	Dragon		/	/			1	
12	Dragon's blood		/			/	1	
13	Dragon Pox		/				3	
14	Dungbomb		/			/	1	
15	Durmstrang					/		3
16	Galleons					/	1	
17	Godric's Hollow					/		7
18	Golden Snitch					/		1
19	Hippogriff	/				/	1	
20	Hogwarts					/		7
21	Invisibility cloak		/			/	1	
22	Leaky Cauldron					/		1
23	Marauder's Map		/			/	1	
24	Ministry of Magic		/			/	1	
25	Mokeskin					/		1
26	Muggles		/			/	7	9
27	Muggle Studies		/			/	1	
28	Nurmengard		/			/		2
30	Phoenix	/				/	1	1
31	Portkey		/					1
32	Potion-making kit		/			/	1	

No.	Technical Words	Clues					Frequency	
		Greek	Latin	Italic	Bold	Capital letter	Chapter 2	Chapter 18
33	Quick-Quotes Quill		/			/	1	
34	Quidditch robes		/			/	1	
35	Secrecy Sensor		/			/		1
36	Sneakoscope					/	1	
37	Squib		/			/		2
38	Statute of Secrecy		/			/	1	1
40	The Order of the Phoenix	/				/	1	
41	The Practical Potioneer		/			/	1	
42	Triwizard Tournament	/	/			/	1	
43	Veritaserum		/	/		/		1
44	Wand			/			1	4
45	Wizengamot					/	3	1
Total		7	22	7	0	40	47	48
		9.21%	28.95%	9.21%	0%	52.63%	48.94%	51.06%

There were 4,113 words in chapter 2 and 3,448 words in chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book. The total number of Technical words that occurred in both chapters were 94 words, which was 1.24%. Percentage of technical words in both chapters can be illustrated in Figure 1 below.

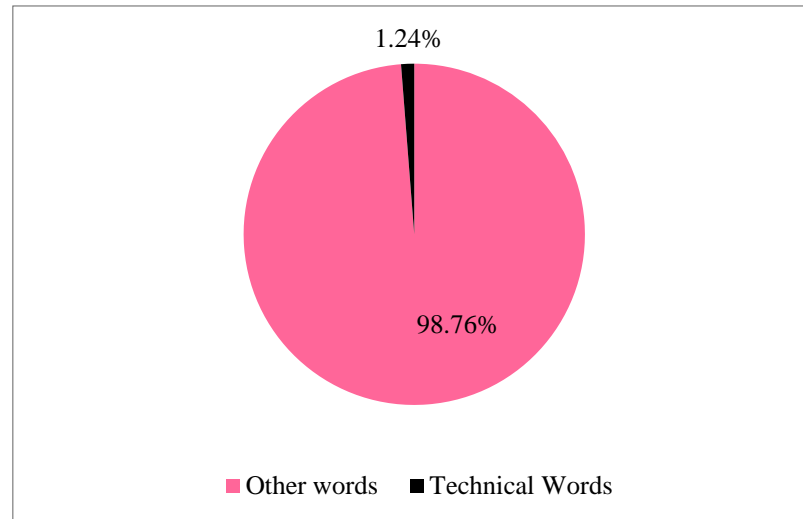


Figure 1: Percentage of occurrence

Moreover, it was found that the highest percentage of the technical words clue in chapter 2 and chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book was Capital Letter with 40 words (52.63%). The second was Latin with 22 words (28.95%). Greek and Italic clues were found with the same number of 7 words (9.21%), whereas Bold could not be found in both chapters. Percentage of technical words clues in both chapters can be illustrated in Figure 2 below.

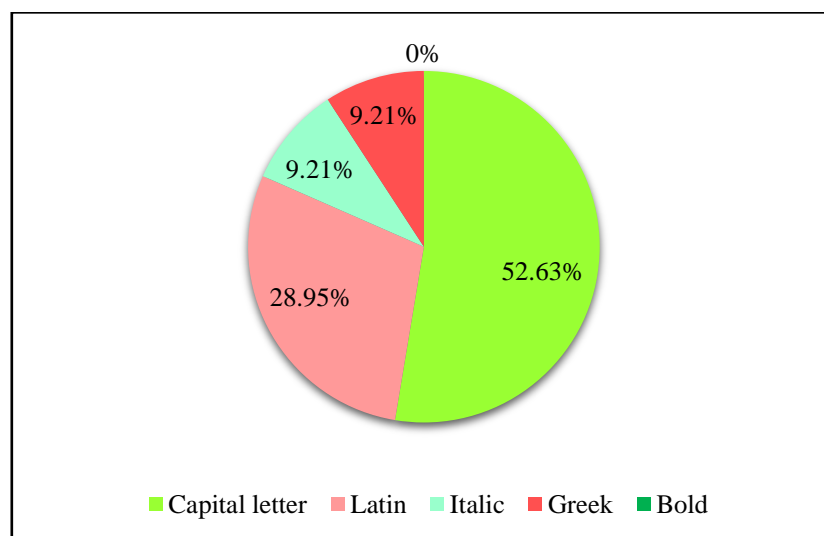


Figure 2: Clues of technical words as shown in percentage

4.2 What are the meanings of the technical words that are found in both chapters?

There were 94 technical words (1.24%) that occurred in the two chapters. Muggle was mostly found with 16 words. It was Latin where its meaning was a person without magic. The second was Godric's Hollow and Hogwarts with 7 words. Godric's Hollow was a small village in the West Country of England, where the church, post office, pub, and shops were as centers of a village. Hogwarts was the British wizarding school locating in the Scottish Highlands. Daily Prophet and Wand were found with 5 words in the chapters. Daily Prophet was the national wizarding newspaper, and Wand was equipment used to perform magic by wizards. The last of the technical words that occurred as just 1 word in both chapters were only once where their meanings can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Definitions of technical words in both chapters.

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
1	Acid pops	Wizarding sweets that burn holes in your tongue. Available at Honeydukes in Hogsmeade.	1
2	Azkaban	Azkaban is a fortress on an island in the middle of the North Sea. It serves the magical community of Great Britain as a prison for convicted criminals. Azkaban was built in the 15th century and it has been in use as a detention facility since 1718. Using certain Charms, Azkaban is hidden from the Muggle world.	1
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	The Blast-Ended Skrewt is a hybrid creature bred by Rubeus Hagrid in the autumn of 1994, by crossing Manticores and Fire crabs.	1
4	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot	This individual was a British wizard who, in 1544, held the post of Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot.	1
5	Challenges in Charming	Challenges in Charming is a wizarding journal that presumably covers the field of Charms. It was one of three scholarly publications to which Albus Dumbledore successfully submitted papers in his youth. This periodical is considered a "learned publication" by Elphias Doge.	1
6	Charm	Charm is spell that adds properties to an object or person.	2
7	Chimaera	Chimaera is a type of hybrid animal and a violent magical creature native to Greece. A rare Greek monster with a lion's head, a goat's body and a dragon's tail. Vicious and bloodthirsty.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
8	Chocolate Frog Cards	Chocolate Frog Cards (also known as Famous Witches and Wizards Cards) are trading cards that display pictures of famous wizards and witches and give small amounts of information about them.	1
9	Daily Prophet	The Daily Prophet is the national wizarding newspaper. It is the primary source of news for British and Irish wizards. The main office is in Diagon Alley.	5
10	Dogbreath Potion	Dogbreath Potion is a potion with a purple hue that, when drunk, gives the drinker a fiery breath.	1
11	Dragon	Dragons are giant winged, fire-breathing reptilian Creatures. Widely regarded as terrifying yet awe-inspiring, they can be found all over the world. Able to fly and breathe fire through their nostrils and mouths, they are one of the most dangerous and hardest to conceal creatures in the wizarding world. The Ministry of Magic classifies them as wizard killers that are impossible to train or domesticate.	1
12	Dragon's blood	Dragon blood is the blood of any dragon's species. It has a number of magical properties, and was fairly expensive to buy.	1
13	Dragon Pox	Dragon Pox is a potentially fatal contagious disease that occurs in wizards and witches. Its symptoms are presumably similar to Muggle illnesses like smallpox and chicken pox. However, in addition to leaving the victim's skin pockmarked, dragon pox is present with a green-and-purple rash between the toes and sparks coming out of the nostrils when the patient sneezes.	3
14	Dungbomb	A Dungbomb is a magical stink bomb that gives off a putrid odour.	1
15	Durmstrang	Durmstrang Institute is the Northern wizarding school. Located in the far north of Europe.	3
16	Galleons	Gold wizarding money.	1
17	Godric's Hollow	Godric's Hollow is a village in the West Country of England. It is a small community, which centres on a village square with only a church, a post office, a pub, and a few retail shops.	7
18	Golden Snitch	The Golden Snitch, often called simply the Snitch, is a walnut-sized gold-coloured sphere with silver wings. It flies around the Quidditch field at high speeds, sometimes pausing and hovering in place.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
19	Hippogriff	A Hippogriff is a magical creature that has the front legs, wings, and head of a giant eagle and the body, hind legs and tail of a horse. It is very similar to another mythical creature, the Griffin, with the horse rear replacing the lion rear.	1
20	Hogwarts	Hogwarts is the British wizarding school, located in the Scottish Highlands. It takes students from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also the Republic of Ireland.	7
21	Invisibility cloak	An invisibility cloak is a magical garment which renders whomever or whatever it covers unseeable. These are common items that are mass produced in the wizarding world. The first known cloak was made by Death for Ignotus Peverell in the 13th century.	1
22	Leaky Cauldron	The Leaky Cauldron was a popular wizarding pub and inn located in London. It was the entrance to Diagon Alley and indirectly Knockturn Alley. The rear of the pub opened up onto a chilly courtyard that contains the entrance to both alley ways.	1
23	Marauder's Map	The Marauder's Map is a magical document that reveals all of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Not only does it show every classroom, every hallway, and every corner of the castle, as well as all the secret passages that are hidden within its walls and the location of every person in the grounds. It is also capable of accurately identifying each person, and is not fooled; even invisibility cloaks and the Hogwarts ghosts are not exempt from this.	1
24	Ministry of Magic	A Ministry of Magic is the primary governing body of the magical community in many countries. Headed by a Minister for Magic, a Ministry of Magic is responsible for regulating and enforcing laws for the magical community, as well as keeping said community hidden from the Muggle world.	1
25	Mokeskin	The Mokeskin is a bag made out of lizard with silver-green skin that is native to the Great Britain and Ireland. It can reach up to ten inches in length. The Moke has never been noticed by Muggles since it has the ability to shrink at will. A Mokeskin purse will shrink at the approach of a stranger, making it virtually impossible for a stranger to find. Once the owner puts something inside the bag, no one but the owner can get it out.	1
26	Muggles	The person totally without magical powers. Most Muggles live in ignorance of the world of wizards and witches.	16
27	Muggle Studies	Class taken by wizarding folk to study non-magical people.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
28	Nurmengard	Nurmengard Castle was located somewhere in the Austrian Alps, and functioned as a wizarding prison. Originally built by Gellert Grindelwald to hold his opponents, it also served as the base of operations for Grindelwald, his Acolytes, and followers. Ultimately, it was used to imprison Grindelwald himself after his defeat by Albus Dumbledore in 1945, until his death in 1998.	2
30	Phoenix	The phoenix is a large swan-sized scarlet bird with red and gold plumage, along with a golden beak and talons, black eyes, and a tail as long as a peacock's. Rare bird that bursts into flames and rises from its ashes. Their tears can heal wounds.	2
31	Portkey	Any object can be bewitched for use as a Portkey to whisk witches and wizards away to a prearranged destination the instant they touch it. Use of a Portkey should be authorised by the Ministry of Magic.	1
32	Potion-making kit	A potion-making kit is a small container holding the essentials one would need to brew a potion. The kit contains various potion ingredients, a small cauldron and heat source, a cutting board for preparing ingredients, and various other tools such as a stirring stick.	1
33	Quick-Quotes Quill	A Quick-Quotes Quill was a magical quill that wrote automatically as the subject spoke. However, the quill did not record verbatim what the subject said, but rather took a subject's words and created sensational and inaccurate tales that bore little resemblance to actual events.	1
34	Quidditch robes	The Quidditch uniform is a specialised type of wizarding clothing that must be worn by every player in an official Quidditch match.	1
35	Secrecy Sensor	A Secrecy Sensor is a type of Dark Detector. It is shaped like an aerial, but it is gold in colour and very squiggly. It vibrates when it detects concealment and lies.	1
36	Sneakoscope	It is Dark detector that looks like a glass spinning top. It lights up, spins, and whistles if someone is doing something untrustworthy nearby.	1
37	Squib	Someone who despite being born into a wizarding family has little or no magical ability. However, they are able to see Dementors.	2
38	Statute of Secrecy	The Statute of Secrecy was a group formed in partnership between the British Ministry of Magic and the International Confederation of Wizards to help contain outbreaks of magic from being noticed by Muggles.	2

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
40	The Order of the Phoenix	The Order of the Phoenix was a secret society founded by Albus Dumbledore to oppose Lord Voldemort and his Death Eaters. The original Order was created in the 1970s. It was constructed after Voldemort returned to England from abroad and started his campaign to take over the Ministry of Magic and persecute Muggle-borns.	1
41	The Practical Potioneer	The Practical Potioneer was a wizarding journal that was presumably dedicated to the study of potions. Albus Dumbledore published at least one paper in it during his illustrious youth. It was considered a "learned publication" by respected wizard Elphias Doge.	1
42	Triwizard Tournament	Competition between the three largest European schools of witchcraft and wizardry: Hogwarts, Beauxbatons and Durmstrang. Each school selects a champion, and the champions compete in three magical tasks. The prize money is a thousand Galleons. The Triwizard Tournament was first established some 700 years ago.	1
43	Veritaserum	Veritaserum is a powerful truth serum. The potion effectively forces the drinker to answer any questions put to them truthfully, though there are certain methods of resistance. Use of this potion is strictly controlled by the Ministry of Magic.	1
44	Wand	Wand Implement used by wizards to perform magic. Available from Ollivanders in Diagon Alley	5
45	Wizengamot	The Wizengamot is the high wizard court of law and parliament. There are about fifty witches and wizards who wear plum-coloured robes with silver 'W' worked onto the left-hand breast.	4
Total			94 (1.24%)

4.3. Summary of the finding.

There were 7,561 words in the two chapters of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book. The total amount of technical words in these two chapters was 45 words and the occurrence was 94 times. The percentage of occurrence was 1.24%.

The highest clue of the technical words that was found in chapter 2 and chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book was Capital Letter with 40 words (52.63%). The second was Latin with 22 words (28.95%). Greek and Italic clue were found with the same amount with 7 words (9.21%). On the other hand, bold clue could not be detected in both chapters as it was not commonly used in literary writing. It is a distinctive character and it often catches readers' eyes. Most writers think that bold was not polite, and they were not commonly used it to write their novels. The technical words list in Capital Letter, Latin, Greek, and Italic can be seen in Appendix D.

A technical word that was mostly found in both chapters was Muggle with 16 times. Muggle was the words in Capital Letter. As the same time, Muggle was Latin clue because the words had Latin root as *Mug*, where its meaning was stupid people. In Harry Potter novel, Muggle was person without magic. The second was Godric's Hollow and Hogwarts with 7 words. Godric's Hollow was a small village in the West Country of England, where the church, post office, pub, and shops were as centers of a village. Hogwarts was the British wizarding school, locating in the Scottish Highlands. The meaning of other words can be seen in Table 2: Definitions of technical words in both chapters.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

This chapter presents the conclusions, discussion of the findings, recommendations for further studied and limitations of the study. It aims at providing the overall picture of the study and its results in brief. The outcome of studying on technical words from the two chapters are discussed. It also suggests on areas that require further studies as well as main limitations of the study.

5.1 Conclusions

There were four main steps of the research methodology. First, the researchers investigated and classified the technical words from chapter 2 and chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows book using Chung and Nation's framework (2003). Next, the total collected technical words were classified in alphabetical order and to define their meanings. Then all of the technical words were calculated to find percentage and frequency of occurrence. Finally, the researchers used technical words with high frequency to designed technical vocabulary exercises.

There were 7,561 words in the two chapters of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow book. The total amount of technical words in these two chapters was 45 words and the occurrence was 94 times. The percentage of occurrence was 1.24%.

The technical words clue can be divided into five clues: Capital Letter, Latin, Greek, Italic and Bold. The highest clue of the technical words that was found in the two chapters was Capital Letter with 40 words (52.63%) such as Muggles, Wizengamot, Azkaban, and Hogwarts. The second was Latin with 22 words (28.95%) such as Dragon pox, Invisibility cloak, Veritaserum, and Squib. Greek and Italic clue were found with the same amount with 7 words (9.21%), for example Daily Prophet, Phoenix, Hippogriff, and Triwizard Tournament for Greek, and Transfiguration Today, Challenges in Charming, Dogbreath Potion, and Wand for Italic clue. On the other hand, bold clue could not be detected in both chapters as it was not commonly used in literary writing. It is a distinctive character and it often catches readers' eyes. Most writers think that bold is not polite, and they are not commonly used in writing novels.

Technical wizarding word that was mostly found in both chapters was Muggle which had occurred for 16 times. Muggle was in Capital Letter clue. Moreover, Muggle is Latin because the word has Latin root (Mug), which the meaning is stupid people. In Harry Potter novel, Muggle was a person without magic. The second was Godric's Hollow and Hogwarts which had occurred for 7 times.

Godric's Hollow was a small village in the West Country of England. There were church, post office, pub, and shops in the center of the village. Hogwarts was the British wizarding school located in the Scottish Highlands.

5.2 Discussion of the findings

The findings of this study can be discussed as follows.

5.2.1 Possibility that most technical words are in Capital Letter

According to Holdridge (2010), the rules for using capital letter can be divided into 5 cases.

1. Using capital letters when beginning a sentence
2. Using capital letters when writing specific nouns or technical terms
3. Using capital letters when writing subject matter or book's name
4. Using capital letters when writing various acronyms
5. Using capital letters to highlight words

Based on the evidence of technical words in capital letters, it suggests that writer used capital letters to write technical words and to emphasize those words because using capital letters to emphasize words was not too eye-catching and smooth when reading. It is also possible that novel writers particularly those who write about wizarding and magical stories may use capital letters more often in their novels to refer to words that are technical or created from their imaginations to highlight these words and content.

5.2.2 The derivation and development of English technical words

Based on the evidence that many technical words were from Latin suggests the derivation and development of English technical words.

According to Riccio (2004), many words in English language were derived from Greek and Latin because England had been occupied by the Anglo-Saxon which the fundamental language of Anglo-Saxon derived from Latin. Later, Christianity was distributed all over England by Saint Augustin of Canterbury. This action causes the infiltration of the Latin language again. The main reason is that Latin was used to translate the Bible. Thus, Latin is used increasingly in English especially in religious,

education, and government. This shows that English technical words have also rooted from Latin. This is why many English technical words that were found in this study were from Latin.

5.2.3 Bold clue

Evidence on bold clue could not be found in the two chapters, although Chung and Nation (2003) mentions that bold is one of the clues that can be used in technical words, suggests that, in novels, bold clue may not be an area of technical wizarding words because bold is not commonly used in literary writing. It is a distinctive character that often catches reader's eyes. Most writers think that bold is not polite, and they are not commonly used in their novels.

5.2.4 Possibility that knowing technical words from the two chapters may not help readers to understand other chapters of the book

Although some parts of chapter 2 and chapter 18 had similar content, it did not show any significant relationship of the data in these chapters. It suggests that these technical words may not help readers to understand the next chapters, but it may help readers to understand only that particular chapter. So, it would be beneficial to study more chapters because knowing technical words only two chapters may not actually help reader to understand or know other technical wizarding words in other chapters.

5.3 Recommendations for further studies

Learning technical words is beneficial for readers. As there are many texts that use technical words to tell stories or give information, readers have to know these special words to understand the text. However, this study was limited to technical wizarding words that were from chapter 2 and chapter 18 of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. Therefore, further studies should be undertaken as follows:

5.3.1 More chapters in the book should be studied in order to yield clearer results whether most technical wizarding words were really in capital letters and derived from Latin.

5.3.2 It can be interesting and beneficial to conduct more studies in other frame works and with other novels to see whether most technical words were really in capital letters and derived from Latin.

5.3.3 An experimental study is needed to find out whether these technical wizarding words would help readers to understand the chapters that were not included in this study.

5.4 Limitations of the study

The following are main limitations of the study.

5.4.1 This study did not cover all the chapters in the book due to a limited studying time.

5.4.2 This study might not prove for sure that most technical words were in capital letters and derived from Latin as only two chapters in the book were chosen to study.

5.4.3 This study did not focus on the effectiveness of the result of the study. Therefore, it may not prove that readers who know the meaning of all the technical words found in the two chapters will be able to completely understand the content of the two chapters and the rest of the book.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Sample of the content in chapter 2 and chapter 18

J. K. ROWLING
HARRY
POTTER
AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS



B L O O M S B U R Y

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Harry was bleeding. Clutching his right hand in his left and swearing under his breath, he shouldered open his bedroom door. There was a crunch of breaking china: He had trodden on a cup of cold tea that had been sitting on the floor outside his bedroom door.

“What the —?”

He looked around; the landing of number four, Privet Drive, was deserted. Possibly the cup of tea was Dudley’s idea of a clever booby trap. Keeping his bleeding hand elevated, Harry scraped the fragments of cup together with the other hand and threw them into the already crammed bin just visible inside his bedroom door. Then he tramped across to the bathroom to run his finger under the tap.

It was stupid, pointless, irritating beyond belief that he still had four days left of being unable to perform magic . . . but he had to admit to himself that this jagged cut in his finger would have defeated him. He had never learned how to repair wounds, and now he came



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to think of it — particularly in light of his immediate plans — this seemed a serious flaw in his magical education. Making a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before returning to his bedroom and slamming the door behind him.

Harry had spent the morning completely emptying his school trunk for the first time since he had packed it six years ago. At the start of the intervening school years, he had merely skimmed off the topmost three quarters of the contents and replaced or updated them, leaving a layer of general debris at the bottom — old quills, desiccated beetle eyes, single socks that no longer fit. Minutes previously, Harry had plunged his hand into this mulch, experienced a stabbing pain in the fourth finger of his right hand, and withdrawn it to see a lot of blood.

He now proceeded a little more cautiously. Kneeling down beside the trunk again, he groped around in the bottom and, after retrieving an old badge that flickered feebly between *SUPPORT CEDRIC DIGGORY* and *POTTER STINKS*, a cracked and worn-out Sneakoscope, and a gold locket inside which a note signed R.A.B. had been hidden, he finally discovered the sharp edge that had done the damage. He recognized it at once. It was a two-inch-long fragment of the enchanted mirror that his dead godfather, Sirius, had given him. Harry laid it aside and felt cautiously around the trunk for the rest, but nothing more remained of his godfather's last gift except powdered glass, which clung to the deepest layer of debris like glittering grit.

Harry sat up and examined the jagged piece on which he had cut himself, seeing nothing but his own bright green eye reflected back at him. Then he placed the fragment on top of that morning's



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Daily Prophet, which lay unread on the bed, and attempted to stem the sudden upsurge of bitter memories, the stabs of regret and of longing the discovery of the broken mirror had occasioned, by attacking the rest of the rubbish in the trunk.

It took another hour to empty it completely, throw away the useless items, and sort the remainder in piles according to whether or not he would need them from now on. His school and Quidditch robes, cauldron, parchment, quills, and most of his textbooks were piled in a corner, to be left behind. He wondered what his aunt and uncle would do with them; burn them in the dead of night, probably, as if they were the evidence of some dreadful crime. His Muggle clothing, Invisibility Cloak, potion-making kit, certain books, the photograph album Hagrid had once given him, a stack of letters, and his wand had been repacked into an old rucksack. In a front pocket were the Marauder's Map and the locket with the note signed R.A.B. inside it. The locket was accorded this place of honor not because it was valuable — in all usual senses it was worthless — but because of what it had cost to attain it.

This left a sizable stack of newspapers sitting on his desk beside his snowy owl, Hedwig: one for each of the days Harry had spent at Privet Drive this summer.

He got up off the floor, stretched, and moved across to his desk. Hedwig made no movement as he began to flick through the newspapers, throwing them onto the rubbish pile one by one. The owl was asleep, or else faking; she was angry with Harry about the limited amount of time she was allowed out of her cage at the moment.

As he neared the bottom of the pile of newspapers, Harry slowed down, searching for one particular issue that he knew had arrived shortly after he had returned to Privet Drive for the summer; he



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remembered that there had been a small mention on the front about the resignation of Charity Burbage, the Muggle Studies teacher at Hogwarts. At last he found it. Turning to page ten, he sank into his desk chair and reread the article he had been looking for.

ALBUS DUMBLEDORE REMEMBERED

by Elphias Doge

I met Albus Dumbledore at the age of eleven, on our first day at Hogwarts. Our mutual attraction was undoubtedly due to the fact that we both felt ourselves to be outsiders. I had contracted dragon pox shortly before arriving at school, and while I was no longer contagious, my pock-marked visage and greenish hue did not encourage many to approach me. For his part, Albus had arrived at Hogwarts under the burden of unwanted notoriety. Scarcely a year previously, his father, Percival, had been convicted of a savage and well-publicized attack upon three young Muggles.



Albus never attempted to deny that his father (who was to die in Azkaban) had committed this crime; on the contrary, when I plucked up courage to ask him, he assured me that he knew his father to be guilty. Beyond that, Dumbledore refused to speak of the sad business, though many attempted to make him do so. Some, indeed, were disposed to praise his father's action and assumed that Albus too was a Muggle-hater. They could not have been more mis-



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taken: As anybody who knew Albus would attest, he never revealed the remotest anti-Muggle tendency. Indeed, his determined support for Muggle rights gained him many enemies in subsequent years.

In a matter of months, however, Albus's own fame had begun to eclipse that of his father. By the end of his first year he would never again be known as the son of a Muggle-hater, but as nothing more or less than the most brilliant student ever seen at the school. Those of us who were privileged to be his friends benefited from his example, not to mention his help and encouragement, with which he was always generous. He confessed to me in later life that he knew even then that his greatest pleasure lay in teaching.

He not only won every prize of note that the school offered, he was soon in regular correspondence with the most notable magical names of the day, including Nicolas Flamel, the celebrated alchemist; Bathilda Bagshot, the noted historian; and Adalbert Waffling, the magical theoretician. Several of his papers found their way into learned publications such as *Transfiguration Today*, *Challenges in Charming*, and *The Practical Potioneer*. Dumbledore's future career seemed likely to be meteoric, and the only question that remained was when he would become Minister of Magic. Though it was often predicted in later years that he was on the point of taking the job, however, he never had Ministerial ambitions.

Three years after we had started at Hogwarts,

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Albus's brother, Aberforth, arrived at school. They were not alike; Aberforth was never bookish and, unlike Albus, preferred to settle arguments by dueling rather than through reasoned discussion. However, it is quite wrong to suggest, as some have, that the brothers were not friends. They rubbed along as comfortably as two such different boys could do. In fairness to Aberforth, it must be admitted that living in Albus's shadow cannot have been an altogether comfortable experience. Being continually outshone was an occupational hazard of being his friend and cannot have been any more pleasurable as a brother.

When Albus and I left Hogwarts we intended to take the then-traditional tour of the world together, visiting and observing foreign wizards, before pursuing our separate careers. However, tragedy intervened. On the very eve of our trip, Albus's mother, Kendra, died, leaving Albus the head, and sole breadwinner, of the family. I postponed my departure long enough to pay my respects at Kendra's funeral, then left for what was now to be a solitary journey. With a younger brother and sister to care for, and little gold left to them, there could no longer be any question of Albus accompanying me.

That was the period of our lives when we had least contact. I wrote to Albus, describing, perhaps insensitively, the wonders of my journey, from narrow escapes from chimaeras in Greece to the experiments

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of the Egyptian alchemists. His letters told me little of his day-to-day life, which I guessed to be frustratingly dull for such a brilliant wizard. Immersed in my own experiences, it was with horror that I heard, toward the end of my year's travels, that yet another tragedy had struck the Dumbledores: the death of his sister, Ariana.

Though Ariana had been in poor health for a long time, the blow, coming so soon after the loss of their mother, had a profound effect on both of her brothers. All those closest to Albus — and I count myself one of that lucky number — agree that Ariana's death, and Albus's feeling of personal responsibility for it (though, of course, he was guiltless), left their mark upon him forevermore.

I returned home to find a young man who had experienced a much older person's suffering. Albus was more reserved than before, and much less light-hearted. To add to his misery, the loss of Ariana had led, not to a renewed closeness between Albus and Aberforth, but to an estrangement. (In time this would lift — in later years they reestablished, if not a close relationship, then certainly a cordial one.) However, he rarely spoke of his parents or of Ariana from then on, and his friends learned not to mention them.

Other quills will describe the triumphs of the following years. Dumbledore's innumerable contributions to the store of Wizarding knowledge, including



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his discovery of the twelve uses of dragon's blood, will benefit generations to come, as will the wisdom he displayed in the many judgments he made while Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot. They say, still, that no Wizarding duel ever matched that between Dumbledore and Grindelwald in 1945. Those who witnessed it have written of the terror and the awe they felt as they watched these two extraordinary wizards do battle. Dumbledore's triumph, and its consequences for the Wizarding world, are considered a turning point in magical history to match the introduction of the International Statute of Secrecy or the downfall of He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named.

Albus Dumbledore was never proud or vain; he could find something to value in anyone, however apparently insignificant or wretched, and I believe that his early losses endowed him with great humanity and sympathy. I shall miss his friendship more than I can say, but my loss is as nothing compared to the Wizarding world's. That he was the most inspiring and the best loved of all Hogwarts headmasters cannot be in question. He died as he lived: working always for the greater good and, to his last hour, as willing to stretch out a hand to a small boy with dragon pox as he was on the day that I met him.

Harry finished reading but continued to gaze at the picture accompanying the obituary. Dumbledore was wearing his familiar,



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kindly smile, but as he peered over the top of his half-moon spectacles, he gave the impression, even in newsprint, of X-raying Harry, whose sadness mingled with a sense of humiliation.

He had thought he knew Dumbledore quite well, but ever since reading this obituary he had been forced to recognize that he had barely known him at all. Never once had he imagined Dumbledore's childhood or youth; it was as though he had sprung into being as Harry had known him, venerable and silver-haired and old. The idea of a teenage Dumbledore was simply odd, like trying to imagine a stupid Hermione or a friendly Blast-Ended Skrewt.

He had never thought to ask Dumbledore about his past. No doubt it would have felt strange, impertinent even, but after all, it had been common knowledge that Dumbledore had taken part in that legendary duel with Grindelwald, and Harry had not thought to ask Dumbledore what that had been like, nor about any of his other famous achievements. No, they had always discussed Harry, Harry's past, Harry's future, Harry's plans . . . and it seemed to Harry now, despite the fact that his future was so dangerous and so uncertain, that he had missed irreplaceable opportunities when he had failed to ask Dumbledore more about himself, even though the only personal question he had ever asked his headmaster was also the only one he suspected that Dumbledore had not answered honestly:

"What do you see when you look in the mirror?"

"I? I see myself holding a pair of thick, woolen socks."

After several minutes' thought, Harry tore the obituary out of the *Prophet*, folded it carefully, and tucked it inside the first volume of *Practical Defensive Magic and Its Use Against the Dark Arts*. Then he



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threw the rest of the newspaper onto the rubbish pile and turned to face the room. It was much tidier. The only things left out of place were today's *Daily Prophet*, still lying on the bed, and on top of it, the piece of broken mirror.

Harry moved across the room, slid the mirror fragment off today's *Prophet*, and unfolded the newspaper. He had merely glanced at the headline when he had taken the rolled-up paper from the delivery owl early that morning and thrown it aside, after noting that it said nothing about Voldemort. Harry was sure that the Ministry was leaning on the *Prophet* to suppress news about Voldemort. It was only now, therefore, that he saw what he had missed.

Across the bottom half of the front page a smaller headline was set over a picture of Dumbledore striding along looking harried:

DUMBLEDORE — THE TRUTH AT LAST?

Coming next week, the shocking story of the flawed genius considered by many to be the greatest wizard of his generation. Stripping away the popular image of serene, silver-bearded wisdom, Rita Skeeter reveals the disturbed childhood, the lawless youth, the life-long feuds, and the guilty secrets that Dumbledore carried to his grave. WHY was the man tipped to be Minister of Magic content to remain a mere headmaster? WHAT was the real purpose of the secret organization known as the Order of the Phoenix? HOW did Dumbledore really meet his end?

The answers to these and many more questions are explored in the explosive new biography, *The Life and Lies of Albus Dumbledore*, by Rita Skeeter,



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exclusively interviewed by Betty Braithwaite, page 13, inside.

Harry ripped open the paper and found page thirteen. The article was topped with a picture showing another familiar face: a woman wearing jeweled glasses with elaborately curled blonde hair, her teeth bared in what was clearly supposed to be a winning smile, wiggling her fingers up at him. Doing his best to ignore this nauseating image, Harry read on.

In person, Rita Skeeter is much warmer and softer than her famously ferocious quill-portraits might suggest. Greeting me in the hallway of her cozy home, she leads me straight into the kitchen for a cup of tea, a slice of pound cake and, it goes without saying, a steaming vat of freshest gossip.

"Well, of course, Dumbledore is a biographer's dream," says Skeeter. "Such a long, full life. I'm sure my book will be the first of very, very many."

Skeeter was certainly quick off the mark. Her nine-hundred-page book was completed a mere four weeks after Dumbledore's mysterious death in June. I ask her how she managed this superfast feat.

"Oh, when you've been a journalist as long as I have, working to a deadline is second nature. I knew that the Wizarding world was clamoring for the full story and I wanted to be the first to meet that need."

I mention the recent, widely publicized remarks

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of Elphias Doge, Special Advisor to the Wizen-gamot and longstanding friend of Albus Dumbledore's, that "Skeeter's book contains less fact than a Chocolate Frog card."

Skeeter throws back her head and laughs.

"Darling Dodgy! I remember interviewing him a few years back about merpeople rights, bless him. Completely gaga, seemed to think we were sitting at the bottom of Lake Windermere, kept telling me to watch out for trout."

And yet Elphias Doge's accusations of inaccuracy have been echoed in many places. Does Skeeter really feel that four short weeks have been enough to gain a full picture of Dumbledore's long and extraordinary life?

"Oh, my dear," beams Skeeter, rapping me affectionately across the knuckles, "you know as well as I do how much information can be generated by a fat bag of Galleons, a refusal to hear the word 'no,' and a nice sharp Quick-Quotes Quill! People were queuing to dish the dirt on Dumbledore anyway. Not everyone thought he was so wonderful, you know — he trod on an awful lot of important toes. But old Dodgy Doge can get off his high hippogriff, because I've had access to a source most journalists would swap their wands for, one who has never spoken in public before and who was close to Dumbledore during the most turbulent and disturbing phase of his youth."

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The advance publicity for Skeeter's biography has certainly suggested that there will be shocks in store for those who believe Dumbledore to have led a blameless life. What were the biggest surprises she uncovered, I ask?

"Now, come off it, Betty, I'm not giving away all the highlights before anybody's bought the book!" laughs Skeeter. "But I can promise that anybody who still thinks Dumbledore was white as his beard is in for a rude awakening! Let's just say that nobody hearing him rage against You-Know-Who would have dreamed that he dabbled in the Dark Arts himself in his youth! And for a wizard who spent his later years pleading for tolerance, he wasn't exactly broad-minded when he was younger! Yes, Albus Dumbledore had an extremely murky past, not to mention that very fishy family, which he worked so hard to keep hushed up."

I ask whether Skeeter is referring to Dumbledore's brother, Aberforth, whose conviction by the Wizengamot for misuse of magic caused a minor scandal fifteen years ago.

"Oh, Aberforth is just the tip of the dung heap," laughs Skeeter. "No, no, I'm talking about much worse than a brother with a fondness for fiddling about with goats, worse even than the Muggle-maiming father — Dumbledore couldn't keep either of them quiet anyway, they were both charged by the Wizengamot. No, it's the mother and the sister



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that intrigued me, and a little digging uncovered a positive nest of nastiness — but, as I say, you'll have to wait for chapters nine to twelve for full details. All I can say now is, it's no wonder Dumbledore never talked about how his nose got broken."

Family skeletons notwithstanding, does Skeeter deny the brilliance that led to Dumbledore's many magical discoveries?

"He had brains," she concedes, "although many now question whether he could really take full credit for all of his supposed achievements. As I reveal in chapter sixteen, Ivor Dillonsby claims he had already discovered eight uses of dragon's blood when Dumbledore 'borrowed' his papers."

But the importance of some of Dumbledore's achievements cannot, I venture, be denied. What of his famous defeat of Grindelwald?

"Oh, now, I'm glad you mentioned Grindelwald," says Skeeter with a tantalizing smile. "I'm afraid those who go dewy-eyed over Dumbledore's spectacular victory must brace themselves for a bombshell — or perhaps a Dungbomb. Very dirty business indeed. All I'll say is, don't be so sure that there really was the spectacular duel of legend. After they've read my book, people may be forced to conclude that Grindelwald simply conjured a white handkerchief from the end of his wand and came quietly!"

Skeeter refuses to give any more away on this intriguing subject, so we turn instead to the rela-



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tionship that will undoubtedly fascinate her readers more than any other.

“Oh yes,” says Skeeter, nodding briskly, “I devote an entire chapter to the whole Potter-Dumbledore relationship. It’s been called unhealthy, even sinister. Again, your readers will have to buy my book for the whole story, but there is no question that Dumbledore took an unnatural interest in Potter from the word go. Whether that was really in the boy’s best interests — well, we’ll see. It’s certainly an open secret that Potter has had a most troubled adolescence.”

I ask whether Skeeter is still in touch with Harry Potter, whom she so famously interviewed last year: a breakthrough piece in which Potter spoke exclusively of his conviction that You-Know-Who had returned.

“Oh, yes, we’ve developed a close bond,” says Skeeter. “Poor Potter has few real friends, and we met at one of the most testing moments of his life — the Triwizard Tournament. I am probably one of the only people alive who can say that they know the real Harry Potter.”

Which leads us neatly to the many rumors still circulating about Dumbledore’s final hours. Does Skeeter believe that Potter was there when Dumbledore died?

“Well, I don’t want to say too much — it’s all in the book — but eyewitnesses inside Hogwarts castle



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saw Potter running away from the scene moments after Dumbledore fell, jumped, or was pushed. Potter later gave evidence against Severus Snape, a man against whom he has a notorious grudge. Is everything as it seems? That is for the Wizarding community to decide — once they've read my book."

On that intriguing note, I take my leave. There can be no doubt that Skeeter has quilled an instant bestseller. Dumbledore's legions of admirers, meanwhile, may well be trembling at what is soon to emerge about their hero.

Harry reached the bottom of the article, but continued to stare blankly at the page. Revulsion and fury rose in him like vomit; he balled up the newspaper and threw it, with all his force, at the wall, where it joined the rest of the rubbish heaped around his overflowing bin.

He began to stride blindly around the room, opening empty drawers and picking up books only to replace them on the same piles, barely conscious of what he was doing, as random phrases from Rita's article echoed in his head: *An entire chapter to the whole Potter-Dumbledore relationship . . . It's been called unhealthy, even sinister. . . . He dabbled in the Dark Arts himself in his youth . . . I've had access to a source most journalists would swap their wands for . . .*

"Lies!" Harry bellowed, and through the window he saw the next-door neighbor, who had paused to restart his lawn mower, look up nervously.

Harry sat down hard on the bed. The broken bit of mirror danced away from him; he picked it up and turned it over in his fingers,



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thinking, thinking of Dumbledore and the lies with which Rita Skeeter was defaming him. . . .

A flash of brightest blue. Harry froze, his cut finger slipping on the jagged edge of the mirror again. He had imagined it, he must have done. He glanced over his shoulder, but the wall was a sickly peach color of Aunt Perunia's choosing: There was nothing blue there for the mirror to reflect. He peered into the mirror fragment again, and saw nothing but his own bright green eye looking back at him.

He had imagined it, there was no other explanation; imagined it, because he had been thinking of his dead headmaster. If anything was certain, it was that the bright blue eyes of Albus Dumbledore would never pierce him again.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

THE LIFE AND LIES OF
ALBUS DUMBLEDORE

The sun was coming up: The pure, colorless vastness of the sky stretched over him, indifferent to him and his suffering. Harry sat down in the tent entrance and took a deep breath of clean air. Simply to be alive to watch the sun rise over the sparkling snowy hillside ought to have been the greatest treasure on earth, yet he could not appreciate it: His senses had been spiked by the calamity of losing his wand. He looked out over a valley blanketed in snow, distant church bells chiming through the glittering silence.

Without realizing it, he was digging his fingers into his arms as if he were trying to resist physical pain. He had spilled his own blood more times than he could count; he had lost all the bones in his right arm once; this journey had already given him scars to his chest and forearm to join those on his hand and forehead, but never, until this moment, had he felt himself to be fatally weakened, vulnerable, and naked, as though the best part of his magical power had been torn from him. He knew exactly what Hermione would say if he



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"Thanks," he said, taking one of the cups.

"Do you mind if I talk to you?"

"No," he said because he did not want to hurt her feelings.

"Harry, you wanted to know who that man in the picture was. Well . . . I've got the book."

Timidly she pushed it onto his lap, a pristine copy of *The Life and Lies of Albus Dumbledore*.

"Where — how — ?"

"It was in Bathilda's sitting room, just lying there. . . . This note was sticking out of the top of it."

Hermione read the few lines of spiky, acid-green writing aloud.

"*'Dear Batty, Thanks for your help. Here's a copy of the book, hope you like it. You said everything, even if you don't remember it. Rita.'* I think it must have arrived while the real Bathilda was alive, but perhaps she wasn't in any fit state to read it?"

"No, she probably wasn't."

Harry looked down upon Dumbledore's face and experienced a surge of savage pleasure: Now he would know all the things that Dumbledore had never thought it worth telling him, whether Dumbledore wanted him to or not.

"You're still really angry at me, aren't you?" said Hermione; he looked up to see fresh tears leaking out of her eyes, and knew that his anger must have shown in his face.

"No," he said quietly. "No, Hermione, I know it was an accident. You were trying to get us out of there alive, and you were incredible. I'd be dead if you hadn't been there to help me."

He tried to return her watery smile, then turned his attention to the book. Its spine was stiff; it had clearly never been opened before. He rifled through the pages, looking for photographs. He came



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death. “Dogbreath” Doge, who refused to be interviewed for this book, has given the public his own sentimental version of what happened next. He represents Kendra’s death as a tragic blow, and Dumbledore’s decision to give up his expedition as an act of noble self-sacrifice.

Certainly Dumbledore returned to Godric’s Hollow at once, supposedly to “care” for his younger brother and sister. But how much care did he actually give them?

“He were a head case, that Aberforth,” says Enid Smeek, whose family lived on the outskirts of Godric’s Hollow at that time. “Ran wild. ‘Course, with his mum and dad gone you’d have felt sorry for him, only he kept chucking goat dung at my head. I don’t think Albus was fussed about him, I never saw them together, anyway.”

So what was Albus doing, if not comforting his wild young brother? The answer, it seems, is ensuring the continued imprisonment of his sister. For, though her first jailer had died, there was no change in the pitiful condition of Ariana Dumbledore. Her very existence continued to be known only to those few outsiders who, like “Dogbreath” Doge, could be counted upon to believe in the story of her “ill health.”

Another such easily satisfied friend of the family was Bathilda Bagshot, the celebrated magical historian who has lived in Godric’s Hollow for many years. Kendra, of course, had rebuffed Bathilda when she first attempted to welcome the family to the village. Several years later, however, the author sent an owl to Albus at Hogwarts, having been favorably impressed by his paper on trans-species transformation in *Transfiguration Today*. This initial contact led to acquaintance with



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his campaign of terror to Britain, however, the details of his rise to power are not widely known here.

Educated at Durmstrang, a school famous even then for its unfortunate tolerance of the Dark Arts, Grindelwald showed himself quite as precociously brilliant as Dumbledore. Rather than channel his abilities into the attainment of awards and prizes, however, Gellert Grindelwald devoted himself to other pursuits. At sixteen years old, even Durmstrang felt it could no longer turn a blind eye to the twisted experiments of Gellert Grindelwald, and he was expelled.

Hitherto, all that has been known of Grindelwald's next movements is that he "traveled abroad for some months." It can now be revealed that Grindelwald chose to visit his great-aunt in Godric's Hollow, and that there, intensely shocking though it will be for many to hear it, he struck up a close friendship with none other than Albus Dumbledore.

"He seemed a charming boy to me," babbles Bathilda, "whatever he became later. Naturally I introduced him to poor Albus, who was missing the company of lads his own age. The boys took to each other at once."

They certainly did. Bathilda shows me a letter, kept by her, that Albus Dumbledore sent Gellert Grindelwald in the dead of night.

"Yes, even after they'd spent all day in discussion — both such brilliant young boys, they got on like a cauldron on fire — I'd sometimes hear an owl tapping at Gellert's bedroom window, delivering a letter from Albus! An idea would have struck him, and he had to let Gellert know immediately!"

And what ideas they were. Profoundly shocking though



CHAPTER EIGHTEEN



rise to power when he should have been mourning his mother and caring for his sister!

No doubt those determined to keep Dumbledore on his crumbling pedestal will bleat that he did not, after all, put his plans into action, that he must have suffered a change of heart, that he came to his senses. However, the truth seems altogether more shocking.

Barely two months into their great new friendship, Dumbledore and Grindelwald parted, never to see each other again until they met for their legendary duel (for more, see chapter 22). What caused this abrupt rupture? *Had* Dumbledore come to his senses? Had he told Grindelwald he wanted no more part in his plans? Alas, no.

"It was poor little Ariana dying, I think, that did it," says Bathilda. "It came as an awful shock. Gellert was there in the house when it happened, and he came back to my house all of a dither, told me he wanted to go home the next day. Terribly distressed, you know. So I arranged a Portkey and that was the last I saw of him.

"Albus was beside himself at Ariana's death. It was so dreadful for those two brothers. They had lost everybody except each other. No wonder tempers ran a little high. Aberforth blamed Albus, you know, as people will under these dreadful circumstances. But Aberforth always talked a little madly, poor boy. All the same, breaking Albus's nose at the funeral was not decent. It would have destroyed Kendra to see her sons fighting like that, across her daughter's body. A shame Gellert could not have stayed for the funeral. . . . He would have been a comfort to Albus, at least. . . ."

* * CHAPTER EIGHTEEN * *

and closed it without looking at it, as though hiding something indecent.

“Harry —”

But he shook his head. Some inner certainty had crashed down inside him; it was exactly as he had felt after Ron left. He had trusted Dumbledore, believed him the embodiment of goodness and wisdom. All was ashes: How much more could he lose? Ron, Dumbledore, the phoenix wand . . .

“Harry.” She seemed to have heard his thoughts. “Listen to me. It — it doesn’t make very nice reading —”

“Yeah, you could say that —”

“— but don’t forget, Harry, this is Rita Skeeter writing.”

“You did read that letter to Grindelwald, didn’t you?”

“Yes, I — I did.” She hesitated, looking upset, cradling her tea in her cold hands. “I think that’s the worst bit. I know Bathilda thought it was all just talk, but ‘For the Greater Good’ became Grindelwald’s slogan, his justification for all the atrocities he committed later. And . . . from that . . . it looks like Dumbledore gave him the idea. They say ‘For the Greater Good’ was even carved over the entrance to Nurmengard.”

“What’s Nurmengard?”

“The prison Grindelwald had built to hold his opponents. He ended up in there himself, once Dumbledore had caught him. Anyway, it’s — it’s an awful thought that Dumbledore’s ideas helped Grindelwald rise to power. But on the other hand, even Rita can’t pretend that they knew each other for more than a few months one summer when they were both really young, and —”

“I thought you’d say that,” said Harry. He did not want to let his anger spill out at her, but it was hard to keep his voice steady. “I



CHAPTER EIGHTEEN



"Maybe I am!" Harry bellowed, and he slung his arms over his head, hardly knowing whether he was trying to hold in his anger or protect himself from the weight of his own disillusionment. "Look what he asked from me, Hermione! Risk your life, Harry! And again! And again! And don't expect me to explain everything, just trust me blindly, trust that I know what I'm doing, trust me even though I don't trust you! Never the whole truth! Never!"

His voice cracked with the strain, and they stood looking at each other in the whiteness and the emptiness, and Harry felt they were as insignificant as insects beneath that wide sky.

"He loved you," Hermione whispered. "I know he loved you."

Harry dropped his arms.

"I don't know who he loved, Hermione, but it was never me. This isn't love, the mess he's left me in. He shared a damn sight more of what he was really thinking with Gellert Grindelwald than he ever shared with me."

Harry picked up Hermione's wand, which he had dropped in the snow, and sat back down in the entrance of the tent.

"Thanks for the tea. I'll finish the watch. You get back in the warm."

She hesitated, but recognized the dismissal. She picked up the book and then walked back past him into the tent, but as she did so, she brushed the top of his head lightly with her hand. He closed his eyes at her touch, and hated himself for wishing that what she said was true: that Dumbledore had really cared.



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APPENDIX B

Technical word clues in chapter 2 and chapter 18

Table 1: Technical words in chapter 2 and chapter 18.

No.	Technical Words	Clues					Frequency	
		Greek	Latin	Italic	Bold	Capital letter	Chapter 2	Chapter 18
1	Acid pops		/			/		1
2	Azkaban					/	1	
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	/				/	1	
4	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot					/	1	
5	Challenges in Charming			/		/	1	
6	Charm		/					2
7	Chimaera	/				/	1	
8	Chocolate Frog Cards					/	1	
9	Daily Prophet	/		/		/	5	
10	Dogbreath Potion			/		/		1
11	Dragon		/	/			1	
12	Dragon's blood		/			/	1	
13	Dragon Pox		/				3	
14	Dungbomb		/			/	1	
15	Durmstrang					/		3
16	Galleons					/	1	
17	Godric's Hollow					/		7
18	Golden Snitch					/		1
19	Hippogriff	/				/	1	
20	Hogwarts					/		7
21	Invisibility cloak		/			/	1	
22	Leaky Cauldron					/		1
23	Marauder's Map		/			/	1	

No.	Technical Words	Clues					Frequency	
		Greek	Latin	Italic	Bold	Capital letter	Chapter 2	Chapter 18
24	Ministry of Magic		/			/	1	
25	Mokeskin					/		1
26	Muggles		/			/	7	9
27	Muggle Studies		/			/	1	
28	Nurmengard		/			/		2
30	Phoenix	/				/	1	1
31	Portkey		/					1
32	Potion-making kit		/			/	1	
33	Quick-Quotes Quill		/			/	1	
34	Quidditch robes		/			/	1	
35	Secrecy Sensor		/			/		1
36	Sneakoscope					/	1	
37	Squib		/			/		2
38	Statute of Secrecy		/			/	1	1
40	The Order of the Phoenix	/				/	1	
41	The Practical Potioneer		/			/	1	
42	Triwizard Tournament	/	/			/	1	
43	Veritaserum		/	/		/		1
44	Wand			/			1	4
45	Wizengamot					/	3	1
Total		7	22	7	0	40	47	48
		9.21%	28.95%	9.21%	0%	52.63%	48.94%	51.06%

APPENDIX C

The meanings of technical words

Table 2: Definitions of technical words in both chapters.

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
1	Acid pops	Wizarding sweets that burn holes in your tongue. Available at Honeydukes in Hogsmeade.	1
2	Azkaban	Azkaban is a fortress on an island in the middle of the North Sea. It serves the magical community of Great Britain as a prison for convicted criminals. Azkaban was built in the 15th century and it has been in use as a detention facility since 1718. Using certain Charms, Azkaban is hidden from the Muggle world.	1
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	The Blast-Ended Skrewt is a hybrid creature bred by Rubeus Hagrid in the autumn of 1994, by crossing Manticores and Fire crabs.	1
4	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot	This individual was a British wizard who, in 1544, held the post of Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot.	1
5	Challenges in Charming	Challenges in Charming is a wizarding journal that presumably covers the field of Charms. It was one of three scholarly publications to which Albus Dumbledore successfully submitted papers in his youth. This periodical is considered a "learned publication" by Elphias Doge.	1
6	Charm	Charm is spell that adds properties to an object or person.	2
7	Chimaera	Chimaera is a type of hybrid animal and a violent magical creature native to Greece. A rare Greek monster with a lion's head, a goat's body and a dragon's tail. Vicious and bloodthirsty.	1
8	Chocolate Frog Cards	Chocolate Frog Cards (also known as Famous Witches and Wizards Cards) are trading cards that display pictures of famous wizards and witches and give small amounts of information about them.	1
9	Daily Prophet	The Daily Prophet is the national wizarding newspaper. It is the primary source of news for British and Irish wizards. The main office in Diagon Alley.	5
10	Dogbreath Potion	Dogbreath Potion is a potion with a purple hue that, when drunk, gives the drinker a fiery breath.	1
11	Dragon	Dragons are giant winged, fire-breathing reptilian Creatures. Widely regarded as terrifying yet awe-inspiring, they can be found all over the world. Able to fly and breathe fire through their nostrils and mouths, they are one of the most dangerous and hardest to conceal creatures in the wizarding world. The Ministry of Magic classifies them as wizard killers that are impossible to train or domesticate.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
12	Dragon's blood	Dragon blood is the blood of any dragon's species. It has a number of magical properties, and was fairly expensive to buy.	1
13	Dragon Pox	Dragon Pox is a potentially fatal contagious disease that occurs in wizards and witches. Its symptoms are presumably similar to Muggle illnesses like smallpox and chicken pox. However, in addition to leaving the victim's skin pockmarked, dragon pox present with a green-and-purple rash between the toes and sparks coming out of the nostrils when the patient sneezes	3
14	Dungbomb	A Dungbomb is a magical stink bomb that gives off a putrid odour.	1
15	Durmstrang	Durmstrang Institute is the Northern wizarding school. Located in the far north of Europe.	3
16	Galleons	Gold wizarding money.	1
17	Godric's Hollow	Godric's Hollow is a village in the West Country of England. It is a small community, which centres on a village square with only a church, a post office, a pub, and a few retail shops.	7
18	Golden Snitch	The Golden Snitch, often called simply the Snitch, it is a walnut-sized gold-coloured sphere with silver wings. It flies around the Quidditch field at high speeds, sometimes pausing and hovering in place.	1
19	Hippogriff	A Hippogriff is a magical creature that has the front legs, wings, and head of a giant eagle and the body, hind legs and tail of a horse. It is very similar to another mythical creature, the Griffin, with the horse rear replacing the lion rear.	1
20	Hogwarts	Hogwarts is the British wizarding school, located in the Scottish Highlands. It takes students from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also the Republic of Ireland.	7
21	Invisibility cloak	An invisibility cloak is a magical garment which renders whomever or whatever it covers unseeable. These are common items that are massed produced in the wizarding world. The first known cloak was made by Death for Ignotus Peverell in the 13th century.	1
22	Leaky Cauldron	The Leaky Cauldron was a popular wizarding pub and inn located in London. It was the entrance to Diagon Alley and indirectly Knockturn Alley. The rear of the pub opened up onto a chilly courtyard that contains the entrance to both alley ways.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
23	Marauder's Map	The Marauder's Map is a magical document that reveals all of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Not only does it show every classroom, every hallway, and every corner of the castle, as well as all the secret passages that are hidden within its walls and the location of every person in the grounds. It is also capable of accurately identifying each person, and is not fooled; even invisibility cloaks and the Hogwarts ghosts are not exempt from this.	1
24	Ministry of Magic	A Ministry of Magic is the primary governing body of the magical community in many countries. Headed by a Minister for Magic, a Ministry of Magic is responsible for regulating and enforcing laws for the magical community, as well as keeping said community hidden from the Muggle world.	1
25	Mokeskin	The Mokeskin is a bag made out of lizard with silver-green skin that is native to the Great Britain and Ireland. It can reach up to ten inches in length. The Moke has never been noticed by Muggles since it has the ability to shrink at will. A Mokeskin purse will shrink at the approach of a stranger, making it virtually impossible for a stranger to find. Once the owner puts something inside the bag, no one but the owner can get it out.	1
26	Muggles	The person totally without magical powers. Most Muggles live in ignorance of the world of wizards and witches.	16
27	Muggle Studies	Class taken by wizarding folk to study non-magical people.	1
28	Nurmengard	Nurmengard Castle was located somewhere in the Austrian Alps, and functioned as a wizarding prison. Originally built by Gellert Grindelwald to hold his opponents, it also served as the base of operations for Grindelwald, his Acolytes, and followers. Ultimately, it was used to imprison Grindelwald himself after his defeat by Albus Dumbledore in 1945, until his death in 1998.	2
30	Phoenix	The phoenix is a large swan-sized scarlet bird with red and gold plumage, along with a golden beak and talons, black eyes, and a tail as long as a peacock's. Rare bird that bursts into flames and rises from its ashes. Their tears can heal wounds.	2
31	Portkey	Any object can be bewitched for use as a Portkey to whisk witches and wizards away to a prearranged destination the instant they touch it. Use of a Portkey should be authorised by the Ministry of Magic.	1
32	Potion-making kit	A potion-making kit is a small container holding the essentials one would need to brew a potion. The kit contains various potion ingredients, a small cauldron and heat source, a cutting board for preparing ingredients, and various other tools such as a stirring stick.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
33	Quick-Quotes Quill	A Quick-Quotes Quill was a magical quill that wrote automatically as the subject spoke. However, the quill did not record verbatim what the subject said, but rather took a subject's words and created sensational and inaccurate tales that bore little resemblance to actual events.	1
34	Quidditch robes	The Quidditch uniform is a specialised type of wizarding clothing that must be worn by every player in an official Quidditch match.	1
35	Secrecy Sensor	A Secrecy Sensor is a type of Dark Detector. It is shaped like an aerial, but it is gold in colour and very squiggly. It vibrates when it detects concealment and lies.	1
36	Sneakoscope	It is Dark detector that looks like a glass spinning top. It lights up, spins, and whistles if someone is doing something untrustworthy nearby.	1
37	Squib	Someone who despite being born into a wizarding family has little or no magical ability. However, they are able to see Dementors.	2
38	Statute of Secrecy	The Statute of Secrecy was a group formed in partnership between the British Ministry of Magic and the International Confederation of Wizards to help contain outbreaks of magic from being noticed by Muggles.	2
40	The Order of the Phoenix	The Order of the Phoenix was a secret society founded by Albus Dumbledore to oppose Lord Voldemort and his Death Eaters. The original Order was created in the 1970s. It was constructed after Voldemort returned to England from abroad and started his campaign to take over the Ministry of Magic and persecute Muggle-borns.	1
41	The Practical Potioneer	The Practical Potioneer was a wizarding journal that was presumably dedicated to the study of potions. Albus Dumbledore published at least one paper in it during his illustrious youth. It was considered a "learned publication" by respected wizard Elphias Doge.	1
42	Triwizard Tournament	Competition between the three largest European schools of witchcraft and wizardry: Hogwarts, Beauxbatons and Durmstrang. Each school selects a champion, and the champions compete in three magical tasks. The prize money is a thousand Galleons. The Triwizard Tournament was first established some 700 years ago.	1
43	Veritaserum	Veritaserum is a powerful truth serum. The potion effectively forces the drinker to answer any questions put to them truthfully, though there are certain methods of resistance. Use of this potion is strictly controlled by the Ministry of Magic.	1

No.	Technical Words	Definitions	Frequency
44	Wand	Wand Implement used by wizards to perform magic. Available from Ollivanders in Diagon Alley	5
45	Wizengamot	The Wizengamot is the high wizard court of law and parliament. There are about fifty witches and wizards who wear plum-coloured robes with silver 'W' worked onto the left-hand breast.	4
Total			94 (1.24%)

APPENDIX D

Frequency of technical words of in each clue

Table 1: Frequency of capital letter

No.	Words	Frequency
1	Muggles	16
2	Hogwarts	7
3	Godric's Hollow	7
4	Daily Prophet	5
5	Wizengamot	4
6	Durmstrang	3
7	Nurmengard	2
8	Privet Drive	2
9	Phoenix	2
10	Squib	2
11	Statute of Secrecy	2
12	Acid pops	1
13	Azkaban	1
14	Blast-Ended Skrewt	1
15	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot	1
16	Challenges in Charming	1
17	Chimaera	1
18	Chocolate Frog Cards	1
19	Dogbreath Potion	1
20	Dragon	1
21	Dragon's blood	1
22	Dungbomb	1
23	Galleons	1
24	Golden Snitch	1
25	Hippogriff	1
26	Invisibility cloak	1
27	Leaky Cauldron	1
28	Marauder's Map	1
29	Ministry of Magic	1
30	Mokeskin	1
31	Muggle Studies	1
32	Nurmengard	1
33	Potion-making kit	1
34	Quick-Quotes Quill	1
35	Quidditch robes	1
36	Secrecy Sensor	1
37	Sneakoscope	1
38	The Order of the Phoenix	1
39	Triwizard Tournament	1
40	Veritaserum	1

Table 2:Frequency of Latin

No.	Words	Frequency
1	Muggle	16
2	Dragon Pox	3
3	Charm	2
4	Nurmengard	2
5	Squib	2
6	Statute of Secrecy	2
7	Acid pops	1
8	Dragon	1
9	Dragon's blood	1
10	Dungbomb	1
11	Invisibility cloak	1
12	Marauder's Map	1
13	Ministry of Magic	1
14	Muggle Studies	1
15	Portkey	1
16	Potion-making kit	1
17	Quick-Quotes Quill	1
18	Quidditch robes	1
19	Secrecy Sensor	1
20	The Practical Potioneer	1
21	Triwizard Tournament	1
22	Veritaserum	1

Table 3: Frequency of Greek

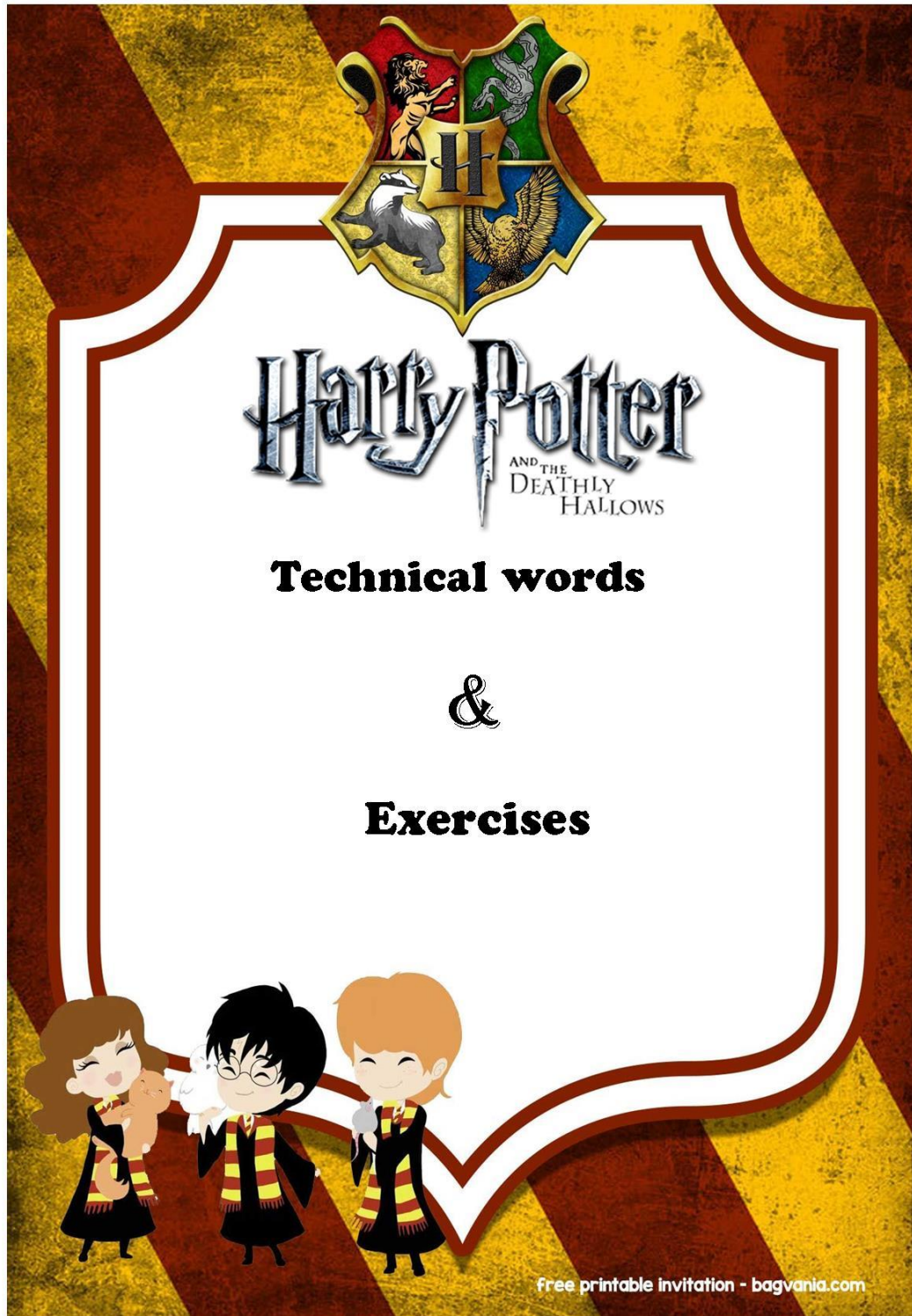
No.	Words	Frequency
1	Daily Prophet	5
2	Phoenix	2
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	1
4	Chimaera	1
5	Hippogriff	1
6	The Order of the Phoenix	1
7	Triwizard Tournament	1

Table 4: Frequency of Italic

No.	Words	Frequency
1	Transfiguration Today	2
2	Challenges in Charming	1
3	Dogbreath Potion	1
4	Dragon	1
5	Veritaserum	1
6	Wand	1

APPENDIX E

The vocabulary exercise booklet





CONTENTS

List Of Technical words **1-6**



Exercise 1 **7**



Exercise 2 **8**



Exercise 3 **9**



Exercise 4 **10**



Exercise 5 **11**



Answer keys **12-13**



Harry Potter



Technical words in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

No.	Technical words	Definition
1	Acid pops	Wizarding sweets that burn holes in your tongue. Available at Honeydukes in Hogsmeade.
2	Azkaban	Azkaban is a fortress on an island in the middle of the North Sea. It serves the magical community of Great Britain as a prison for convicted criminals.
3	Blast-Ended Skrewt	The Blast-Ended Skrewt is a hybrid creature bred by Rubeus Hagrid in the autumn of 1994, by crossing Manticores and Fire crabs.
4	Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot	This individual was a British wizard who, in 1544, held the post of Chief Warlock of the Wizengamot.
5	Challenges in Charming	Challenges in Charming is a wizarding periodical that presumably covers the field of Charms. It was one of three scholarly publications to which Albus Dumbledore successfully submitted papers in his youth.
6	Charm	Charm is spell that adds properties to an object or person.
7	Chimaera	Chimaera is a type of hybrid animal and a violent magical creature native to Greece. A rare Greek monster with a lion's head, a goat's body and a dragon's tail. Vicious and bloodthirsty.
8	Chocolate Frog Cards	Chocolate Frog Cards (also known as Famous Witches and Wizards Cards) are trading cards that display pictures of famous wizards and witches and give small amounts of information about them.

No.	Technical words	Definition
9	Daily Prophet	The Daily Prophet is the national wizarding newspaper. It is the primary source of news for British and Irish wizards. The main office is in Diagon Alley.
10	Dogbreath Potion	Dogbreath Potion is a potion with a purple hue that, when drunk, gives the drinker a fiery breath.
11	Dragon	Dragons are giant winged, fire-breathing reptilian Creatures. Widely regarded as terrifying yet awe-inspiring, they can be found all over the world.
12	Dragon's blood	Dragon blood is the blood of any dragon's species. It has a number of magical properties, and was fairly expensive to buy.
13	Dragon Pox	Dragon Pox is a potentially fatal contagious disease that occurs in wizards and witches.
14	Dungbomb	A Dungbomb is a magical stink bomb that gives off a putrid odour.
15	Durmstrang	Durmstrang Institute is the Northern wizarding school. Located in the far north of Europe.
16	Galleons	Gold wizarding money.
17	Godric's Hollow	Godric's Hollow is a village in the West Country of England. It is a small community, which centres on a village square with only a church, a post office, a pub, and a few retail shops.
18	Golden Snitch	The Golden Snitch, often called simply the Snitch, is a walnut-sized gold-coloured sphere with silver wings. It flies around the Quidditch field at high speeds, sometimes pausing and hovering in place.
19	Hippogriff	A Hippogriff is a magical creature that has the front legs, wings, and head of a giant eagle and the body, hind legs and tail of a horse.

No.	Technical words	Definition
20	Hogwarts	Hogwarts is the British wizarding school, located in the Scottish Highlands. It takes students from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also the Republic of Ireland.
21	Invisibility cloak	An invisibility cloak is a magical garment which renders whomever or whatever it covers unseeable. These are common items that are massed produced in the wizarding world.
22	Leaky Cauldron	The Leaky Cauldron was a popular wizarding pub and inn located in London. It was the entrance to Diagon Alley and indirectly Knockturn Alley.
23	Marauder's Map	The Marauder's Map is a magical document that reveals all of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.
24	Ministry of Magic	A Ministry of Magic is the primary governing body of the magical community in many countries. Headed by a Minister for Magic, a Ministry of Magic is responsible for regulating and enforcing laws for the magical community, as well as keeping said community hidden from the Muggle world.
25	Mokeskin	The Mokeskin is a bag made out of lizard with silver-green skin that is native to the Great Britain and Ireland. It can reach up to ten inches in length.
26	Muggles	Person totally without magical powers. Most Muggles live in ignorance of the world of wizards and witches.
27	Muggle Studies	Class taken by wizarding folk to study non-magical people.






No.	Technical words	Definition
28	Nurmengard	Nurmengard Castle was located somewhere in the Austrian Alps, and functioned as a wizarding prison. Originally built by Gellert Grindelwald to hold his opponents, it also served as the base of operations for Grindelwald, his Acolytes, and followers.
29	Privet Drive	Privet Drive is a suburban street in Little Whinging, which is located in the county of Surrey, near London in the southeast of England.
30	Phoenix	The phoenix is a large swan-sized scarlet bird with red and gold plumage, along with a golden beak and talons, black eyes, and a tail as long as a peacock's. Rare bird that bursts into flames and rises from its ashes.
31	Portkey	Any object can be bewitched for use as a Portkey to whisk witches and wizards away to a prearranged destination the instant they touch it.
32	Potion-making kit	A potion-making kit is a small container holding the essentials one would need to brew a potion. The kit contains various potion ingredients, a small cauldron and various other tools such as a stirring stick.
33	Quick-Quotes Quill	A Quick-Quotes Quill was a magical quill that wrote automatically as the subject spoke. However, the quill did not record verbatim what the subject said, but rather took a subject's words and created sensational and inaccurate tales that bore little resemblance to actual events.
34	Quidditch robes	The Quidditch uniform is a specialised type of wizarding clothing that must be worn by every player in an official Quidditch match.

No.	Technical words	Definition
35	Secrecy Sensor	A Secrecy Sensor is a type of Dark Detector. It is shaped like an aerial, but it is gold in color and very squiggly. It vibrates when it detects concealment and lies.
36	Sneakoscope	It is Dark detector that looks like a glass spinning top. It lights up, spins, and whistles if someone is doing something untrustworthy nearby.
37	Squib	Someone who despite being born into a wizarding family has little or no magical ability. However, they are able to see Dementors.
38	Statute of Secrecy	The Statute of Secrecy was a group formed in partnership between the British Ministry of Magic and the International Confederation of Wizards to help contain outbreaks of magic from being noticed by Muggles.
39	Transfiguration Today	Specialist wizarding magazine about Transfiguration.
40	The Order of the Phoenix	The Order of the Phoenix was a secret society founded by Albus Dumbledore to oppose Lord Voldemort and his Death Eaters.
41	The Practical Potioneer	The Practical Potioneer was a wizarding journal that was presumably dedicated to the study of potions. Albus Dumbledore published at least one paper in it during his illustrious youth.
42	Triwizard Tournament	Competition between the three largest European schools of witchcraft and wizardry: Hogwarts, Beauxbatons and Durmstrang. Each school selects champion, and the champions compete in three magical tasks.

No.	Technical words	Definition
43	Veritaserum	Veritaserum is a powerful truth serum. The potion effectively forces the drinker to answer any questions put to them truthfully, though there are certain methods of resistance.
44	Wand	Wand Implement used by wizards to perform magic. Available from Ollivanders in Diagon Alley.
45	Wizengamot	The Wizengamot is the high wizard court of law and parliament. There are about fifty witches and wizards who wear plum coloured robes with silver 'W' worked onto the left hand breast.



Exercise 1: Match the word with the correct picture.

<p>1.</p> 	<p>Phoenix</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Dragon pox</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>Wand</p>
<p>4.</p> 	<p>Hogwarts</p>
<p>5.</p> 	<p>Daily Prophet</p>
<p>6.</p> 	<p>Muggle</p>

Exercise 2: Match each word with the correct meaning.



- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Quidditch | A: The high wizard court of law and parliament. |
| 2. _____ Wizengamot | B: The wizarding national sport. Played on broom sticks, and there are seven players. |
| 3. _____ Charm | C: The contagious disease that have symptoms similar to smallpox. |
| 4. _____ Squib | D: The most valued coin of the wizarding currency. |
| 5. _____ Dragon Pox | E: A spell that adds certain properties to an object or creature, focuses on altering the object into something that they want. |
| 6. _____ Galleons | F: Someone who despite being born into a wizarding family has little or no magical ability. |
| 7. _____ Durmstrang | G: The wizard school, located in Northern Europe. |



Exercise 3: Circle all of the technical words that are hidden in the grid.

DRAGON POX

CHARM

HOGWARTS

GALLEONS

DURMSTRANG

SQUIB

PHOENIX

HIPPOGRIFF

SNEAKOSCOPE

TRIWIZARD TOURNAMENT



P	H	O	E	N	I	X	Y	O	K	D	O	G	T	T	C	H	A	R	M
I	O	Z	G	F	X	N	S	W	O	L	F	O	F	V	A	N	B	O	O
O	G	P	A	O	T	Y	J	B	U	S	A	N	G	I	Y	I	Y	V	M
N	W	B	F	W	E	S	W	O	D	O	Q	W	B	A	D	J	J	F	M
T	A	L	E	E	I	G	S	F	L	C	V	E	R	A	A	G	Y	V	Y
S	R	O	J	O	L	L	M	A	D	U	R	M	S	T	R	A	N	G	O
S	T	O	E	E	N	C	A	U	R	Y	V	F	V	Y	E	L	E	Z	U
Q	S	D	C	J	F	X	R	P	A	O	H	V	J	K	B	L	N	G	O
U	Q	Z	C	V	R	G	C	O	G	O	I	W	A	N	F	E	F	A	N
I	C	J	S	C	F	E	H	V	O	P	Q	V	N	E	C	O	J	L	C
B	O	Y	E	T	O	N	O	G	N	H	C	C	N	J	C	N	G	U	F
K	P	L	F	E	N	A	G	H	P	M	I	J	U	E	L	S	I	N	G
T	L	C	P	Q	V	E	M	M	O	K	M	P	O	I	H	L	I	G	L
E	X	P	I	L	S	S	A	Y	X	F	H	E	P	E	F	G	M	M	H
D	J	Z	X	L	T	V	F	X	C	F	Y	F	X	O	S	C	V	B	G
L	O	V	E	J	B	A	N	A	N	A	E	J	V	L	G	O	H	S	F
J	S	N	E	A	K	O	S	C	O	P	E	A	N	Y	O	R	D	N	P
Y	S	C	R	T	Y	B	V	B	H	E	L	P	M	E	X	U	I	B	Q
P	B	S	A	Y	O	U	N	A	R	A	I	I	L	A	W	S	O	F	Z
T	R	I	W	I	Z	A	R	D	T	O	U	R	N	A	M	E	N	T	F



Exercise 4: Read the text below and fill in the word that has the same meaning as the word in italic.



In the morning at *the wizarding school*⁽¹⁾(), Snape became the schoolmaster after Albus Dumbledore died. Harry knew that this place was not safe. He and his friends planned to find and destroy the other *Horcrux*. Suddenly, they used *the spell*⁽²⁾() to disappear into some bar of *non-magical person*⁽³⁾(). Then, they went to house number 12, Grim Mold Place, and enquired the house Kreacher's elf about locket. It was another Horcrux of Lord Voldemort. Harry felt bad when he knew that locket was in the possession of Dolores Umbridge. She was the Senior Undersecretary to the Minister of Magic and the high court officer of *the wizard court*⁽⁴⁾(), the place located in the basement of Ministry of Magic. Harry and his friends did not wait; they jumped on *the magical creature that has the head as the eagle and the body as a horse*⁽⁵⁾(), the creature that Harry got from Hagrid. Then, they had headed to the ministry. When they arrived at the ministry of magic, they drank *the Polyjuice Potion* to transform into someone who can get in and out of the ministry. They successfully entered the ministry and they can stole the locket. They headed out of the ministry, but the potion had no effect. One-two punch Umbridge knew about what happened and she was angry. She brought Harry and his friends to investigate, but they refused to speak the truth. Umbridge used *the potion that makes them to say everything in truth*⁽⁶⁾() with them. It caused them to say everything that she asked. Their answers made Umbridge to blood boil, and she told the guard to arrest them into *the jail in the middle of the North Sea*⁽⁷⁾().

- A. Wizengamot B. Hogwarts C. Hippogriff D. Charm
E. Azkaban F. Veritaserum G. Muggle

Horcrux is an object of Dark wizard, they hidden a fragment of his or her soul for the purpose of attaining immortality.

Polyjuice Potion is a potion that allows the drinker to assume the form of someone else.

Exercise 5: According to the text in exercise 4, read and select the best response to each question then mark answer a, b, c or d.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. Harry intended to find and destroy the locket that be one of the Horcrux, but he failed because Umbridge be aware of the fact and arrested them into the jail.
- b. Harry planned into the ministry of magic to meet Dolores Umbridge and steal her locket.
- c. Harry and his friends went to find the locket to bring it into their own, but they were attacked and were arrested into the jail by Umbridge.
- d. When Albus Dumbledore died, Snape mandated Harry to go to find the Horcrux.

2. What happened when Albus Dumbledore died?

- a. Harry was expelled from school.
- b. Snape became the highest position in Hogwarts.
- c. Harry went to drink at Muggle bar with his friends.
- d. Dolores Umbridge became the schoolmaster.



3. Where is the place located in the basement of Ministry of Magic?

- a. Azkaban
- b. Hogwarts
- c. Wizengamot
- d. Godric's Hollow

4. How did Harry and his friends go to the ministry of magic?

- a. They drank the Polyjuice Potion to disappear into the ministry.
- b. They used the spell to disappear into the ministry.
- c. They rode the magical creature to the ministry.
- d. They rode a broom to the ministry.









5. Why was Dolores Umbridge angry and told her guard to arrest Harry and his friends into the jail?

- a. She knew that Harry and his friends smuggled into the ministry to stole and destroy the locket.
- b. She was angry because Harry attacked her.
- c. She was angry because Harry and his friends refused to speak the truth.
- d. She was angry because Harry's friends destroyed the locket.

Answer keys

Exercise 1

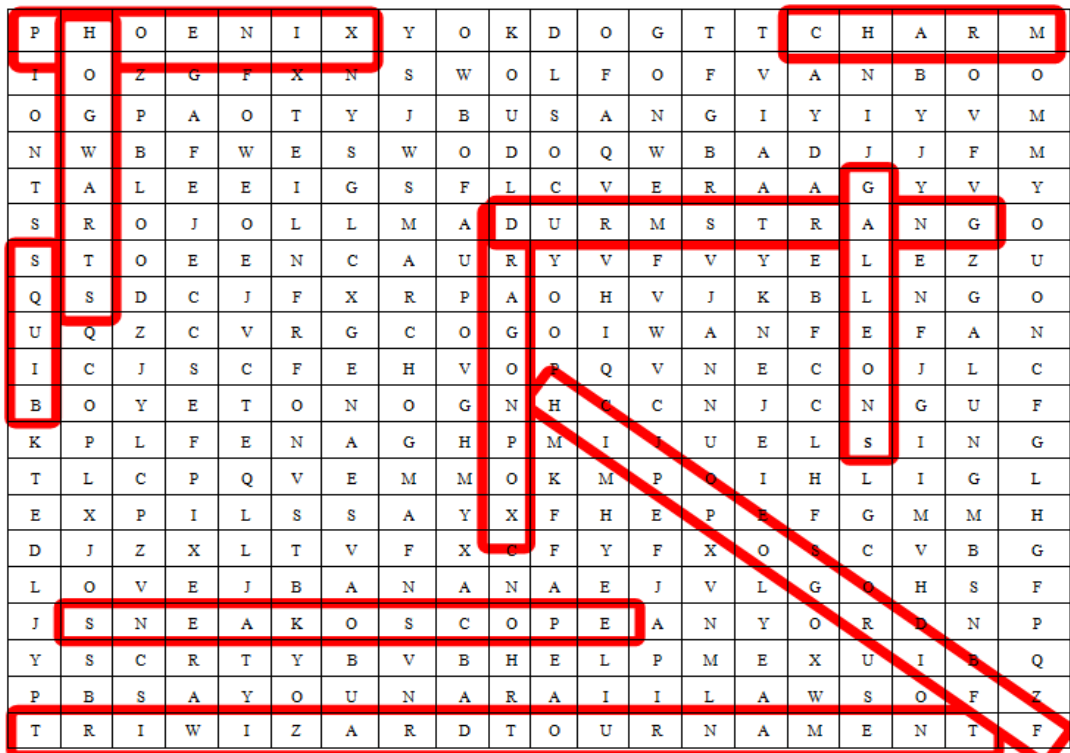
1. 	Phoenix
2. 	Dragon pox
3. 	Wand
4. 	Hogwarts
5. 	Daily Prophet
6. 	Muggle

Exercise 2



1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (E) 4. (F) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (G)

Exercise 3




Exercise 4

1. B. Hogwarts 2. D. Charm 3. G. Muggle
 4. A. Wizengamot 5. C. Hippogriff 6. F. Veritaserum
 7. E. Azkaban

Exercise 5

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)







HOGWARTS EXPRESS

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Thank You

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