The Harry Potter books, so mind-bogglingly popular in England, the United States, and all over the world, are not just good literature but a treasury of wordplay and invention. In naming her characters, beasts, spells, places, and objects, author J. K. Rowling makes use of Latin, French, and German words, poetic devices, and language jokes. It is not necessary to pick up on the wordplay to enjoy the series—indeed, it is unlikely that most young people, or adults for that matter, have noticed everything there is to notice. Rowling herself may not be sure of the origins of some of the vocabulary. She said in an amazon.com interview, “It is always hard to tell what your influences are. Everything you’ve seen, experienced, read, or heard gets broken down like compost in your head and then your own ideas grow out of that compost.”

Muggle: An Old Word, A New Word

Even those who have not read a word of Harry Potter may, at this point, be familiar with the term Muggle, which is used to describe nonmagic people, places, and things. Literary agent Jane Lebowitz is quoted in We Love Harry Potter saying that Muggle has already become part of her family’s everyday vocabulary. This word is the most likely candidate from the series to become a permanent part of the English language, and is currently in consideration for inclusion in a future edition of the Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary. We first hear the word Muggle in the first book in the series, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone (Philosopher’s Stone in England—but in the interest of space, I won’t be discussing the texts of the American vs. English editions). In chapter four, the friendly giant, Hagrid, shows up at Harry’s home to take him to wizard school, warning Harry’s Uncle Vernon not to get in the way:

“I’d like ter see a great Muggle like you stop him,” he said.

“A what?” said Harry, interested.

“A Muggle,” said Hagrid, “it’s what we call nonmagic folks like them. An’ it’s your bad luck you grew up in a family o’ the biggest Muggles I ever laid eyes on.”

So Muggle is not just a descriptive term, it’s a pejorative—an insult. And, as with stupidity or coarseness, there are degrees of Mugglehood.

(Naturally, a person can’t help being born Muggle or wizard, and in the fourth book in the series, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, the wizard community debates whether all Muggles are inherently bad. The darker wizard forces believe the wizard “race” to be superior, and want to wipe out all Muggles. Their logic is, of course, flawed, since Muggle parents can have wizard children—Harry’s friend Hermione Granger is one such mudblood. The reverse is also true: Argus Filch, caretaker at Hogwarts, tries to hide the fact that he is a squib, a wizard-born child who lacks wizard powers. A damp squib in English slang is a firework that fails to explode when lit, or a joke that fails to come off, or any enterprise that fails. Argus, by the way, is a hundred-eyed giant in Greek mythology, and filch, of course, is a slang term for the act of petty thieving.)

But back to Muggle. It turns out that Rowling did not invent the word, although she may not have been aware of its early meanings. It was the
Kentish word for tail in the 13th century (also appearing as moggle) and, believe it or not, was English and American slang for marijuana as early as 1926 and as late as 1972. Mystery writers Raymond Chandler and Ed McBain used the word this way (“the desk clerk’s a muggle-smoker”; “Some kid was shoving muggles . . .”), and perhaps Louis Armstrong’s 1928 record “Muggles” made use of this meaning. A muggle-head was someone who smoked pot; a muggler was an addict.

Why does the word work so well to describe unwizardly culture? Perhaps because it echoes so many low, earthly words. In the 19th century, a muggins was a fool or simpleton. Mugwort and mugweed are names for the common plant also known as wormwood. Muggle sounds like a combination of mud, muddle, mug (a slang term for face or especially grimace; photographs of criminals are mug-shots), bug (the Buggles recorded “Video Killed the Radio Star” in 1979—but that seems beside the point), Mugsy (a common gangster nickname in film and television—also a character from Bugs Bunny cartoons, whose repeated line is “Duh, okay boss”), and Mudville (where Casey struck out). It’s difficult, in fact, to find an echo of anything airy or light in the word, so it’s a good one to describe regular, boring, non-magic aspects of life.

Characters

Many of the less important characters in the series have alliterative, almost tongue-twister names. These include Harry’s nasty, gluttonous cousin Dudley Dursley; his fellow Hogwarts students Colin Creevey, Gladys Gudgeon, Cho Chang, and the twins, Parvati and Padma Patil; Poppy Pomfrey, the school nurse; Florean Fortescue, who owns the ice cream parlors; Peter Pettigrew, the rat animagus (a wizard who can turn into an animal at will—combination of animal and mage or magus, magician); and Bathilda Bagshot, author of the wizard textbook, A History of Magic. In the fourth book in the series, the rhyme goes internal: Rita Skeeter is the trouble-some journalist who puts Harry in no small dan-ger. “Miss Skeeter” echoes mosquito, a similarly bloodthirsty pest, and indeed, Skeeter is an animagus who takes the form of an insect. More wordplay: she uses this ability in order to bug—listen in on—conversations at the wizard school.

The four founders of Hogwarts also have alliterative names: Godric Gryffindor, Helga Hufflepuff, Rowena Ravenclaw, and Salazar Slytherin. It is for these characters that the four houses of the school are named: Gryffindor (for the brave—this is where Harry, Ron, and Hermione are placed), Hufflepuff (for the loyal), Slytherin (for the ambitious), and Ravenclaw (for the witty). A griffin or gryphon, by the way, is half lion, half eagle, and according to legend is the sworn enemy of the (sly and slithering) snake. And speaking of snakes, a snake named Nagina attacks Harry—this name echoes that of Nag, the cobra in Rudyard Kipling’s short story “Rikki-Tikki-Tavi.”

Harry and those close to him have less cartoonish names. Their names do not give them away. The Potters—Harry and his parents, James and Lily—are a surname with a neighbor family of Rowling’s girlhood. Harry’s friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger have non-coded names: Ron is extremely loyal, exhibiting no weasel-like qualities; Hermione has little in common with the daughter of Helen of Troy, nor with the Shakespeare character of the same name.

Many of the professors at Hogwarts, on the other hand, have particularly telling names. Severus Snape (severe, snipe, snub) is an unpleasant and strict teacher who keeps getting passed over for promotion. Vindictus Veridian (vindictive, green with jealousy) teaches a class on curses and counter-curses. Professor Sprout runs Herbology. Professor Quirrell is quarrelsome and squirrely. Alastor Moody (alastor is Greek for avenging deity) waits many years for his chance to take revenge. Gilderoy Lockhart, the Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher in the second book, Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, is vanity incarnate. Indeed, his name sounds like that of a character in a Harlequin romance. The
Gild in Gilderoy echoes gilding the lily, gratuitous excess—and also gilt, fake gold. Certainly Gilderoy is far from worthy of the love and adoration he feels for himself.

Harry's nemesis at school is Draco Malfoy, a name that screams evil: the first part sounds like dragon (and indeed, draco is Latin for dragon, and Draconian Law, named after the Athenian lawyer Draco, is known for its harshness), the second, like malevolent, malignant, or malefisance. Also, mal foi is French for 'bad faith.' Draco's toadies are Crabbe and Goyle, echoes of crab (as in crabby, grumpy) and gargoyles. His father's name is Lucius, which echoes Lucifer, a name for the devil; his mother's name is Narcissa, as in narcissistic.

The most evil character of all, Voldemort, is usually identified simply as he-who-must-not-be-named or you-know-who—clearly, for many people, names have a certain power of their own. (Harry himself never subscribes to this belief.) Voldemort actually has several names; at one point he is known as Tom Marvolo Riddle, an anagram for "I am Lord Voldemort." Each piece of Voldemort's name, broken down, sounds rather unappealing: a vole is a rodent, and mort is Latin for death. If we treat the name as a loose anagram, we can also pull out mole, mold, and vile. Vol de mort is French for 'flight from death,' and indeed, Voldemort manages to escape death repeatedly.

So, names can give away the good or evil nature of a character—and, because nothing in the Harry Potter series is that simple, they can also fool you. Language scholars will not be too surprised to learn that Remus Lupin turns out to be a werewolf. According to legend, Romulus and Remus—the founders of Rome—were suckled by a wolf, and the Latin word for wolf is lupus. But those who know their plant life may associate him with the lupin, a pretty lilac-like flower, and indeed, the Professor, despite his tendency to turn beastly at the full moon, is a good, harmless soul.

Similarly, Sirius Black (serious, black) has a name that makes him sound like a terrible villain and is assumed to be so for most of the third book in the series, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. He turns out, however, to be quite the opposite. Black is an animagus who can take the form of a dog (which explains his nickname of Padfoot), and Sirius (Latin, 'burning') is the formal name for the dog star, the brightest star in the constellation Canis Major (‘big dog’).

Albus Dumbledore is another tricky one. Despite his name, he is most certainly not dumb. He is the "Supreme Mugwump, International Confed. of Wizards" and the head of Hogwarts. Albus is Latin for white; dumbledore is an old English word for bumblebee.

Some of the animal names in the series allude to literary or historical characters. The cat who wanders the halls of Hogwarts is Mrs. Norris, very probably named after a character from Jane Austen, Rowling's favorite author. Like the cat, Fanny Price's Aunt Norris in Mansfield Park is a terrible busybody of unparalleled nosiness. Hermione's cat is Crookshanks, probably named after the 19th-century English caricaturist George Cruikshank, best known for his illustrations of fairy tales and Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist. (In the "Splendid Strolling" chapter of John Forster's The Life of Charles Dickens, Mr. Wilson tells Mrs. Gamp that it was “The great George . . . the Crookshanks” who escorted her into her carriage.) Crookshanks is also an old-fashioned insult meaning 'crooked shanks' or 'crooked legs.' In the translations of the Harry Potter books, Hermione's cat is named variations on this insult: Krummbein in German, Knikkebeen in Dutch, Skeivskank in Norwegian, and Koukkujalka in Finnish.

Spells

Most of the spells in the Harry Potter books are based on English or Latin, and so the meanings are fairly straightforward. Reducio! (Latin
reducere) reduces the size of an object, for example. Engorgio! (Old French engorgier) engorges or enlarges it. Reparo! (Latin reparare) repairs. Riddikulus! (Latin ridiculous) turns an enemy—usually a Boggart—into something ridiculous or laughable. Lumos! (Latin lumen, ‘light’) causes illumination. Impedimenta! (Latin impedimentum) impedes or slows the enemy. Sonorus! (Latin sonor, ‘sound;’ English sonorous) causes one’s wand to become a microphone. Stupefy! (Latin stupefacere, stupeere, ‘to be stunned’) stupefies the enemy, causing confusion. Expelliarmus! (Latin expellere, ‘to drive out’) expels your opponent’s wand from his or her hand.

And then there are the three spells that wizards are forbidden to use on each other: Imperio! (Latin imperium, ‘command;’ English imperious) gives total power. Crucio! (Latin cruciere, ‘to crucify or torture,’ from crux, ‘cross;’ English excruciating) causes pain; and Avada Kedavra is the death spell. This last term in Aramaic means ‘Let the thing be destroyed;’ it weirdly echoes the magic word every school child knows, abracadabra, but incorporates the sound of cadaver. (Abracadabra is an extremely old word of unknown origin. It may derive from the Aramaic; it may just be a nonsense sound. Another possibility is that the repeated abras stand for the first sounds of the Hebrew letters signifying Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: Ab, Ben, Ruach, and Acadosch. The first documented appearance of abracadabra is in a 2nd-century poem by Q. Severus Samanicus. It is still in use as a magical word today.) A fourth evil spell is Morsmordre! which sends the “dark mark”—a skull with a snake coming out of its mouth—into the sky. It is a combination of mors, Latin ‘death,’ and mordre, French ‘to bite.’ The word also echoes Mordred, the name of King Arthur’s illegitimate son and enemy, and Mordor, the evil area of Tolkien’s Middle Earth, “where the shadows lie.” Mordred and Mordor, in turn, echo murderer.

There are, of course, a great many more spells beyond these, some used only once or twice in the entire series. Furnunculus! for example, causes horrible boils to erupt all over a victim’s skin, and a furunculus (lacking the first n in the spell word) is a type of boil. Tarantallegra! (tarantula, ‘spider;’ tarantella, Spanish dance; allegro, musical term for ‘fast,’ from the Italian) causes the victim’s legs to dance uncontrollably. Waddiwasi! in one case sends a wad of gum out of a keyhole and up a particular victim’s nose. Peskipiksi Pesternomi! (“pesky pixies, pester not me”) is useful for handling Cornish pixies.

**Places**

Rowling has some of her greatest fun in naming places. The despicable Dursleys, Harry’s adoptive family, live in Little Whinging, Surrey (whingeing is British English for whining). Dudley Dursley (who is certainly a dud) proudly attends Smeltings School, which is a clever play on the idea of the finishing school, since to smelt is to refine, as in ore. Smelt as a noun is a type of fish, and as a verb is the British English past tense of smel. So Smeltings is a stinky finishing school, perfect for Dudley’s alma mater.
To meet his wizarding needs, Harry visits the shops in Diagon Alley (diagonally) and Knockturn Alley (nocturnally) before setting up residence at Hogwarts, the wizard school. Hogwarts, an inversion of warthogs, also contains the ideas of hog and warts—in fact, the first line of the school song is “Hogwarts, Hogwarts, Hogy Warty Hogwarts.”

Other wizard schools are Beauxbatons (French for ‘beautiful wands’) and Durmstrang (an inversion of the German Sturm und Drang, ‘storm and stress,’ also the name of a German literary movement in the 18th century whose followers included Goethe and Schiller).

The name of Azkaban, the wizard jail, echoes that of Alcatraz, the supposedly inescapable American prison off the coast of San Francisco. Azkaban is guarded by Dementors (who can make you demented).

To travel from place to place, wizards may use Floo Powder, which transports them magically from one chimney flue to another. Perhaps Rowling was thinking of the old tongue-twister limerick, which goes, in one version:

A flea and a fly in a flue
Were caught, so what could they do?
Said the flea, “let us fly!”
Said the fly, “let us flee!”
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Other Stuff

Wizard candies have the same kind of exuberant, lyrical names as those in Roald Dahl’s books. Fizzing whizbies are sherbet balls that make you levitate—strong echoes of the Fizzy Lifting Drink in Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. Everlasting Gobstoppers may not be available, but Hogwarts students do enjoy Bertie Bott’s Every Flavor Beans (in flavors including marmalade, spinach, liver, tripe, sprouts, toast, curry, grass, sardine, and earwax), Drooble’s Best Blowing Gum, Chocolate Frogs, Pumpkin Pasties, Cauldron Cakes, Toothflossing Stringmints, and Pepper Imps. Harry and his friends also drink frothy mugs of butterbeer, a play on butterscotch and root beer.

In sports, the Hogwarts students have Quidditch—a wizard form of soccer—involving Bludgers (who bludgeon), Beaters (who beat) and the Golden Snitch, which Harry, as Seeker, has to snatch out of the sky. To do this, he rides his Nimbus 2000 broomstick, nimbus meaning ‘radiant light,’ or a type of cloud.

Besides broomsticks, magical objects found around Hogwarts include the Mirror of Erised, which shows what you most desire. Erised, of course, is desire backward. Harry sees his parents in the mirror and briefly believes them to be alive, until he figures out the secret of the mirror. Hermione, Ron, and Harry make use of a Polyjuice potion, which changes them into other shapes; poly means many, as in polyglot (many languages) or polygamy (many spouses). The Remembrall is a crystal-ball-like device that turns red when one has forgotten to do something; it is a ball that helps you remember all. And Spellotape—a sticky substance used to mend wands and so on—is a play on Sellotape, a British brand of cellulose (American Scotch) tape. Other magical objects include Mrs. Skower’s [scours] All-Purpose Magical Mess Remover, the Pocket Sneakoscope, the Put-Outer, and the Revealer (the opposite of an eraser).

Passwords

Along with learning spells and the names of magical objects, wizards-in-training have to memorize passwords. To get into the common room of Gryffindor House at Hogwarts, Harry must pass the Fat Lady, a talking portrait of a woman in a pink dress who usually makes up the passwords. Her choices include the fairly simple banana fritters, pig snout, and wattlebird along with the more evocative balderdash and flibbertigibbet. Balderdash in the 16th century was a jumbled mixture of liquors, but by the 17th century it had come to mean a jumbled mixture of words, and by the 19th it meant obscene language. Flibbertigibbet, too, was a 16th century representation of meaningless chatter; it also meant a chattering person, more specifically a prattling woman, or—now quite obsolete—it could be the
name of a devil or demon (in Act III, scene iv, of Shakespeare’s King Lear, Edgar speaks of “the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet,” who “hurts the poor creature of earth”).

For a time, when the Fat Lady is out of commission, another portrait is in charge, a knight named Sir Cadogan; his passwords include scurvy cur and odds bodkins. This last is an exclamation meaning God’s body, ‘od being a minced form of God (like gee for Jesus) which came into vogue around 1600. Exclamations of the period included od’s blood, od’s body, od’s bones, od’s wounds, and so on, which turned into od’s bob, od’s bodikins, odsbodlikins, odspittikens, odskilderkins, ozounds, and so on. (Sir Cadogan, by the way, is a real person in British history. His portrait shows him with hair secured in back by a ribbon. Cadogan became the word for this hairstyle.)

In much the same way as these words serve as passwords to gain entrance into the private rooms of Hogwarts, the invented vocabulary and word-play of the Harry Potter books serve as passwords for us Muggles to gain entrance into the wizard world. Someday, perhaps, we will have an annotated version of the Harry Potter books (like the annotated Alice in Wonderland or Wizard of Oz), explaining and expanding on the lexical origins of wizard vocabulary. For now, however, we have to make do with the unwitting collaborative efforts of Harry Potter fans all over the world creating websites and writing articles on the subject.

[Jessy Randall’s last article for VERBATIM was “Blah, Blah, Blah, Etcetera” in XXV/4.]

Proverbs, being traditional sayings, throw light on a culture’s attitudes and beliefs. They have been popular both down the centuries and the world over. References abound throughout literature. Just one example is Miguel de Cervantes’ Don Quixote, which makes copious references to Spanish proverbs, using them to add weight and authority. Since a proverbial reference has generally been taken to express a supposed truth or moral lesson, it has usually been made with the intent of guiding or commenting on people’s actions.

We have a problem of cultural identity in Britain right now, however, and one manifestation of it is the decreasing familiarity that Britons, especially the younger ones, have with proverbs. To many they seem obscure and old-fashioned. Society has changed greatly in the latter years of the twentieth century, and technology proffers a shining path. There are so many novelties to please and entertain us. What need have we of these odd expressions? Fearing the dire consequences of “information overload” we jettison old things in order to accommodate the new. Further, there is an almost gleeful ignorance of things past amongst young Britons (or Brits). A handy illustration is the hugely popular television series Big Brother that gripped much of the nation last year. Not only did few younger people seem to know where the programme’s idea or title came from, but also, they could not have cared less once told. The referent is thus lost and the reference, in this case to Orwell, becomes merely the name.

So proverbs are just going to have to change with the times to survive, I reckon. They are going to have to learn to adapt. That way, they will emerge leaner and fitter. Consequently, I wish to propose, in a modest way, how and where we might bring them up-to-date.
*Jessy Randall, "Wizard Words: The Literary, Latin, and Lexical Origins of Harry Potter's Vocabulary," Verbatim: The Language Quarterly 26.2 (Spring 2001): 1, 3-7. (Click on "Vol.Â¹ decade ago. don't know of any Critics of Harry Potter specifically. Just wanted to make sure you are aware that it was written in England so that would be a good place to start looking. 0. Learn about harry potter vocabulary hogwarts with free interactive flashcards. Choose from 500 different sets of flashcards about harry potter vocabulary hogwarts on Quizlet.Â¹ Hogwarts and Harry Potter Actors. What subject does Professor Sprout teach? What is the name of the group of students? How many house points are Ron and Harry? Who is Neville Longbottom's date for thâ€² MissBerthelìnTEACHER. Harry Potter in Hogwarts. a wizard. an owl. a troll."
Original pronunciation and original meaning of many words have changed in English. The word-stock of the English language consists of three main layers: literary layer, common layer and colloquial layer. The literary layer of words consists of groups accepted as legitimate members of the English vocabulary. They have no local or dialectal character. Common layer of the English vocabulary is the most stable one. It can be employed in any sphere of human activity. Character drawing is the method used by a writer to develop a character. A vocabulary list featuring "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" by J.K. Rowling, Chapters 1–6. On his eleventh birthday, orphan Harry Potter learns the shocking truth: he's a wizard about to begin his education at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Here are links to our lists for the novel: Chapters 1–6, Chapters 7–13, Chapters... On his eleventh birthday, orphan Harry Potter learns the shocking truth: he's a wizard about to begin his education at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Copy this list to Buy the Book. The literary stratum of English vocabulary is. Neutral words. used in both oral and written speech. Usually these suffixes and prefixes (and sometimes word root components) are borrowed from Greek or Latin and as such have the same meaning in all the languages. See Table 1. GREEK Auto Bio Ge Gen Hydro Gram Graph Cine Cracy Log Mel Man(ia) Metr Micro Mono Ortho. LATIN Amphi Anti Archi Hypo Hiper Dia Cata Meta Pano Tele Epi Aqua Act Vit Glob Dict. Pathos Poly Scope. Doc Cap Mar.