

Univerzita Hradec Králové

Pedagogická fakulta

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury a oddělení
francouzského jazyka

J. K. Rowling's Novels and their Film versions

Romány J. K. Rowlingové a jejich filmové verze

Bakalářská práce

Autor: Lucie Olivová

Studijní program: B7310 – Filologie

Studijní obor: Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch - anglický jazyk
Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch - francouzský jazyk

Vedoucí práce: PhDr. Patricia Ráčková, Ph.D.

UNIVERZITA HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

Pedagogická fakulta

Akademický rok: 2015/2016

ZÁDÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

Jméno a příjmení: **Lucie Olivová**

Osobní číslo: **P121327**

Studijní program: **B7310 Filologie**

Studijní obory: **Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch - anglický jazyk**

Cizí jazyky pro cestovní ruch - francouzský jazyk

Název tématu: **Romány J. K. Rowlingové a jejich filmové verze**

Zadávací katedra: **Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury**

Zásady pro vypracování:

Práce se zaměří na dva texty J. K. Rowlingové, první díl série o Harry Potterovi, *The Philosopher's Stone*, a poslední text, *The Deathly Hallows*. Věnuje se zejména aspektu postav a prostředí, poukáže na jejich specifika a vývoj. Dále se pokusí porovnat pojetí postav a prostředí v uvedených románech a jejich filmových verzích; rovněž si povšimne využití původního textu a dialogů v obou filmech.

Rozsah grafických prací:

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:

Seznam odborné literatury:

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

PhDr. Patricia Ráčková, Ph.D.

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Datum zadání bakalářské práce:

10. prosince 2013

Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce:

5. června 2015

doc. PhDr. Pavel Vacek, Ph.D.
děkan

Mgr. Olga Vraštilová, M.A., Ph.D.
vedoucí katedry

dne

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala (pod vedením vedoucí bakalářské práce) samostatně a uvedla jsem všechny použité prameny a literaturu.

V Hradci Králové dne

Poděkování

Chtěla bych poděkovat své vedoucí bakalářské práce PhDr. Patricii Ráčkové, Ph.D. za odborné vedení, za pomoc a rady při zpracování této práce.

Anotace

OLIVOVÁ, Lucie. *Romány J. K. Rowlingové a jejich filmové verze*. Hradec Králové: Pedagogická fakulta Univerzity Hradec Králové, 2015. 34 s. Bakalářská práce.

Práce krátce představuje spisovatelku J. K. Rowlingovou, stručně popisuje její život a zmiňuje aspekty z jejího života, které se promítají v sérii románů Harry Potter. Dále se zaměřuje na rozbor tří postav Harryho Pottera, Voldemorta a Severuse Snapea, u kterých je popsán jejich vývoj v rámci románů a změny, které se u nich odehrály od prvního do posledního dílu. Dalším bodem práce je prostředí děje, které vymezuje kouzelnický a mudlovský svět. Nakonec jsou rozebrány filmové a knižní verze dvou dílů série, zaměřující se na odlišnosti v postavách a dialozích a na lokaci míst, kde byli filmy natáčeny.

Klíčová slova: J. K. Rowling, Harry Potter, Relikvie smrti, Kámen mudrců, Postavy, Prostředí, Film, Text.

Annotation

OLIVOVÁ, Lucie. *J. K. Rowling's Novels and their Film versions*. Hradec Králové: Faculty of Education, University of Hradec Králové, 2015. 34 pp. Bachelor Degree Thesis.

The thesis briefly presents the author J. K. Rowling, describes her life and mentions aspects of her life which can be seen in the Harry Potter series. The description of three characters: Harry Potter, Voldemort and Severus Snape is included, dealing with their development and changes from the first to the last text. The next part of the thesis analyses the setting with the emphasis on the *muggle* and the *wizarding* world. Finally, the film versions and texts of the two novels are compared, dealing with their differences concerning characters and dialogues. The film locations are discussed as well.

Keywords: J. K. Rowling, Harry Potter, *the Deathly Hallows*, *the Philosopher's Stone*,

Setting, Text, Film.

CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION.....	9
2. JOANNE K. ROWLING.....	10
2.1 Books and films	12
2.2 Aspects of Rowling's life in the Harry Potter series	13
3. CHARACTERS.....	16
3.1 Harry Potter	17
3.2 Lord Voldemort	20
3.3 Severus Snape.....	23
3.4 The importance of characters in the texts	25
4. SETTING	26
4.1 Definition of setting.....	26
4.2 Harry Potter novels' setting.....	26
4.3 Muggle world	27
4.4 Wizarding world.....	28
4.4.1 Means of wizarding transport.....	28
4.4.2 Wizarding sites.....	29
4.5 The setting of the selected texts: conclusion	31
5. FILM VERSIONS	32
5.1 Film setting.....	32
5.2 Characters	33
5.3 Dialogues	35
6. HARRY POTTER'S WORDS SUMMARY	38
7. CONCLUSION	42
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	43
LIST OF TABLES.....	45

1. INTRODUCTION

Readers of fantasy from all around the world are aware of J. K. Rowling's name. She has become famous thanks to her Harry Potter series. It can be said that the most special feature of Rowling's Harry Potter is not the stylistic aspect but the story's plot, which carries its readers into the *wizarding*¹ world. With such an impressive detailed description of characters and setting, it is quite easy to identify with Harry's struggles and achievements. For the generation that was born in the last decade of the 20th century and got to know Harry's story, Harry's world has become part of their life as soon as they finished the first book. Some of them waited for the letter from Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, which Harry attended, on their eleventh birthdays but undoubtedly they all awaited the release of each and every Potter book and film with enthusiasm and impatience. Therefore, so many children all around the world discovered the beauty of reading thanks to J. K. Rowling.

The thesis begins with the author's biography and a few significant aspects of her life that can be found in the Harry Potter series. The Harry Potter films and books are summarized in terms of the titles, years of release, and the directors. The whole text is focused on the main differences between the first book of the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and the last one, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* in terms of characters, setting and film versions. Three characters, Harry Potter, Voldemort, and Severus Snape are described in detail. *The muggle* and *the wizarding* world are introduced in terms of setting. Characters, setting, and four selected dialogues form the chapter 'Film Versions'. Finally, the summary of the terms used throughout the thesis, marked in italics, is put into a table, which also contains Czech translations. The results found in the thesis are written down in the last chapter.

¹ Wizarding is a term for all objects, places, and people who are involved in Harry Potter series that has something to do with magic.

2. JOANNE K. ROWLING

This chapter focuses briefly on J. K. Rowling's biography, works, and aspects of her life in the Harry Potter series. The thesis talks about the important events of her life and their links with the books.

Joanne Rowling was born on exactly the same day as Harry Potter, on 31st August in Yate. She grew up in Chepstow, where she attended Wyedean Comprehensive. Her mother, Anne Rowling, worked for a period of time in the school laboratory and she was the person who aroused Joanne's instant fascination with books. When Joanne was a child, she used to play with children who lived locally. Their children's games were usually full of magic, potions and even flying on broomsticks. At the age of nine Rowling's family moved to Tutshill, where she found inspiration for her writing in nature especially in local forests, which seemed to be full of magic and mysterious places. Joanne studied French and Classics at Exeter University. Her first idea of a young orphan boy attending a school of witchcraft and wizardry came to her in 1990, on the train from Manchester to London. In the same year her mother died from multiple sclerosis and her death struck Joanne in an immense way. She went to Portugal, where she married Jorge Arantes and gave birth to their baby girl Jessica in 1992. After two years of marriage, which ended with fiasco, Arantes was not allowed to see Joanne and Jessica. Joanne returned to Scotland and was as poor as it is possible to be in modern Britain, without being homeless. She signed up for social benefits and suffered from depression, because she felt her life situation was miserable. Writing Harry Potter was an escape from the cruel reality. It helped her to survive and not give up. When she finished the first book, several publishers refused to publish a book for children, which did not seem to be profitable at first. Fortunately Bloomsbury Children's Book agreed to publish the novel which came out June 1997. The publisher persuaded Joanne not to make her female name public in order not to discourage boy readers, who would probably refused to read a book written by a woman. Due to this, Joanne became simply 'J.' Having no middle name, she took an initial from her grand-mother's name Kathleen. When J. K. Rowling wrote the words saying that Harry would

become famous on the opening pages of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, she could only hope that it would happen. On the other hand, she was realistic about her first book not being a great success.

"He'll be famous - a legend - I wouldn't be surprised if today was known as Harry Potter day in future - there will be books written about Harry - every child in our world will know his name!" (Rowling 1997, 13)

These words came true, and not only Harry but Joanne herself has become known worldwide. She is the first author to become a billionaire as well as the first one to lose 'billionaire' status by giving away such large amounts of her money to charities. The Harry Potter series has become the biggest publishing success the world has ever seen. Since 1997 more than 400 million copies have been sold in 77 different languages and only the Bible has more translations. Her personal life turned out to be much better when she married her second husband Neil Murray in 2001 with whom she is raising Jessica and their two children David and Mackenzie.

To conclude Rowling's achievements, her received awards are listed chronologically: the Order of the British Empire, for services to children's literature (2001), The Prince of Asturias Award for Concord (2003), Lifetime Achievement Award (2008), Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (2009), the Hans Christian Andersen Award (2010), The Beacon Award for Targeted Philanthropy (2013).

2.1 Books and films

Rowling's first book was *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, since then she has written six other books of this series, four books linked with, and two books completely thematically separate from Harry Potter.

To specify Rowling's Harry Potter series, the following table shows their full titles, years of the books' release and film premieres in the United Kingdom as well as the names of the directors.

Table 1 List of the novels and the films

Rowling's novel	Book	Film	Director
<i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone</i>	1997	2001	Chris Columbus
<i>Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets</i>	1998	2002	
<i>Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban</i>	1999	2004	Alfonso Cuarón
<i>Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire</i>	2000	2005	Mike Newell
<i>Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix</i>	2003	2007	David Yates
<i>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</i>	2005	2009	
<i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows</i>	2007	<i>Part 1</i> , 2010	
		<i>Part 2</i> , 2011	

Source: Author

The books linked with Harry Potter are: *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* (2001), *Quidditch² Through The Ages* (2001), and *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* (2008). *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* is mentioned in the Harry Potter series to be one of Harry's school books. *Quidditch Through The Ages* was given to Harry by his friend Hermione and *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* is referred to be a book for *wizarding* children and one of the stories, 'The Tale of the Three Brothers', is a significant element for *The Deathly Hallows'* plot. There is an upcoming film trilogy of *the Fantastic Beasts and where to find them*, directed by David Yates, planned to be in cinemas in November 2016. The novels thematically separated from series are *The Casual Vacancy* (2012) and *The Cuckoo's Calling* (2013). The latest novel is written under the pseudonym Robert Galbraith.

All in all, Rowling spent seventeen long years creating the amazing magic world of Harry Potter with all its aspects. She told NBC's reporter:

"The first two days were terrible. I was incredibly low. I was mourning the loss of this world that I had written about for so long and loved so much. I was also mourning the retreat it had been from ordinary life, which it has been." (Vieira, 2007)

On the other hand, she felt that it was important to end the series and close the story. Nevertheless, she has published a 1500-word chapter on the web page www.pottermore.com in 2014, where a part of Harry's future life is written as an article for 'The Daily Prophet', the *wizarding* newspaper. Therefore, the possibility of upcoming parts may be expected.

2.2 Aspects of Rowling's life in the Harry Potter series

We can find several aspects of Rowling's life in the Harry Potter books. A few characters, objects, and places in the books are mentioned chronologically, reflecting Joanne's lifetime.

² Quidditch is a popular wizarding game played on broomsticks in the Harry Potter series.

To start with, we can point out that the place where J.K.'s parents met for the first time was the same for Harry and his best friends, Ron and Hermione. It was the train leaving from the King's Cross Station. Undoubtedly, Mr. and Mrs. Rowling did not depart from the Platform nine and three quarters³ like Harry and his friends. Anne and Peter Rowling wanted their children (Joanne and her sister Dianne) to be well-brought-up. The parents put emphasis on moral qualities as well as on the difference between good and evil, which can be seen in the plot, where the good is presented by the character of Harry Potter and the evil by Lord Voldemort, which is revealed in the third chapter of the thesis. If we want to identify Joanne with a character from the book it would be, at least according to herself, Hermione Granger. Hermione is a *muggle*⁴-born, talented witch, who cannot hide her passion for books. Rowling also tried to be the best in her class, trying to know everything and read as much as possible. Also Harry has something in common with Joanne, for example the date of birth, loss of a beloved Mother, and also the fear of one particular teacher. In Harry's case it is the redoubtable and stern professor Severus Snape, the master of potions. This character was created on the base of Joanne's professor of chemistry Mr. Nettleship. When Joanne was called on during chemistry lesson she felt exactly the same like Harry did when he was not able to respond Snape's questions regarding potions.

Joanne and Dianne were loved children, but they unfortunately experienced the loss of one parent. Anne Rowling's death had a profound effect on Joanne's writing. She never told her mother about Harry Potter, but was sure that she would have loved it. The death of Anne did not change the plot of the story but all the memories and pain deepened and that is why we can understand Harry's loss quite easily. The loss of a loved one is mentioned on almost every other page of the first book. After some disagreements Joanne cut off contact with her father not a long time after her mother had died. So we can say that now she is a kind of an orphan

³ Platform Nine and Three Quarters is a name of the wizarding platform from which the Hogwarts Express carry its student to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

⁴ Muggle is either a person with magical abilities who comes from a not wizarding family (then the term muggle-born is preferred) or person with no magical abilities.

just like Harry. Therefore, she may have tried to partly deal with the poor relationship with her father when she created a few idealized father figures, for example Albus Dumbledore, Sirius Black or Hagrid, who are very important for Harry as they are friendly and helpful. Thus, Rowling admitted that the Harry Potter's world is one giant attempt to reclaim childhood.

After J.K.'s divorce and return to Scotland she was depressed. Her life seemed to be a failure and she did not see any perspective future for herself and her daughter. During this bad time, *the dementors* were created in Joanne's mind. These dark creatures are explained to Harry by professor of the 'Defence Against Dark Arts'⁵, Remus Lupin in *The Prisoner of Azkaban*.

"Dementors are among the foulest creatures that walk this earth. They infest the darkest, filthiest places, they glory in decay and despair, they drain peace, hope, and happiness out of the air around them... Get too near a Dementor and every good feeling, every happy memory will be sucked out of you." (Rowling 1999, ch.10)

The worst thing *a dementor* can inflict is to kiss someone hereby steal one's soul. What happens with the kissed person is described in following quotation.

"You can exist without your soul, you know, as long as your brain and heart are still working. But you'll have no sense of self anymore, no memory, no ... anything. There's no chance at all of recovery. You'll just -- exist. As an empty shell. And your soul is gone forever ... lost." (Rowling 1999, 247)

As it was the darkest period of Joanne's life, Harry also struggles when he is surrounded by one or more *Dementors*. To repel *a dementor* an extremely difficult spell, *the Patronus charm*, has to be cast towards this creature. A wizard who casts this spell must be completely concentrated on his very happy memory otherwise he would not succeed. We may suggest that this spell may be a piece of advice for some people how to deal with depressions.

In summary these are the most important aspects for an interested reader to deeply understand the story and in further research more aspects can be found.

⁵ This term stands for a subject taught in Hogwarts, which learns students how to deal with dark creatures and charms.

3. CHARACTERS

The following chapter is focused on the three main characters: Harry Potter, Lord Voldemort, and Severus Snape. Their description will include their family background, their studies at Hogwarts, adulthood, the changes of these characters: how they have changed and developed from the first text to the last one.

Rowling created a new magical world and many characters are elaborated to the smallest of details she also made effort to show her readers especially children the danger of bigotry and power hunger in comparison with the importance of bravery and compassion, the problems which were, are, and will be. She states in an interview:

*"I wanted Harry to leave our world and find exactly the same problems in the wizarding world. So you have the intent to impose a hierarchy, you have bigotry, and this notion of purity, which is this great fallacy, but it crops up all over the world. People like to think themselves superior and that if they can pride themselves in nothing else they can pride themselves on perceived purity. So yeah that follows a parallel to Nazism."*⁶

The three characters described below show the aspects of the mentioned qualities as one of them is a hero, the second one an anti hero, and the last one is partly both. A slight comparison of Voldemort and Adolf Hitler can be detected as well.

⁶ Vick_hpfan. "The Influence of Nazi Germany on J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter Series." *The-leaky-cauldron.org*. Web. 11 Mar. 2015.

3.1 Harry Potter

Harry James Potter is a *half-blood*⁷ wizard. He was born at the end of July like Neville Longbottom, another character, was. Both of these two boys may have been part of a prophecy announcing the birth of the only one who would be able to defeat the darkest and most dangerous wizard of all times, Lord Voldemort⁸. Voldemort chooses Harry and goes after his family in order to kill his potential threat. When he finds the place where Potter's family are being hidden, he kills Harry's parents. The one year old Harry survives a mortal curse thanks to his mother's love and sacrificial protection. This causes Voldemort's fall and furthermore the end of the so-called 'First Wizarding War', period of Voldemort's supremacy during which he was powerful and tried to remove all *muggles* and his non-followers from the magical world. The Dark Lord is presumed to be dead or too weak to gain his power again whereby little Harry becomes famous to the whole *wizarding* world as the boy who lived and overcame Voldemort's power.

Harry's mother, Lilly Potter (maiden name Evans) was a *muggle*, who received a letter from Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. On the other hand, Harry's father, James Potter, comes from the *pure-blood*⁹ family with long genealogical tree, which is distantly related through the Peverells, a very famous *wizarding* family. Both of his parents were members of *The Order of the Phoenix*, a secret community, which fought against Voldemort. Harry is often told to have his mother's eyes and his father's appearance. Harry was brought up by his aunt Petunia Dursley (sister of his mother) and her husband Vernon Dursley, his only living relatives. Vernon and Petunia are *muggles* and they refuse to talk about anything which would show that they know

⁷ A half-blood wizard is the one whose one parent comes from a not wizarding family or is a muggle, and the other one's family has wizarding ancestors.

⁸ Lord Voldemort is one of the Tom Riddle's nicknames. Tom is also known as the Dark Lord, Voldemort, 'You Know Who', or 'He who must not be named'.

⁹ A pure-blood wizard is the one who comes from a wizarding family where no muggles are its members.

about Harry's abilities and the *wizarding* world at all. They treat him like he is not their relative. Harry is nourished insufficiently, forced to do the housework, treated like an unwanted inhabitant, and shown no love or support. If we consider Harry's poor conditions, we can compare situation at Dursley's with Rowling's darkest period of life, when she lived on social benefits. Dudley Dursley, son of Petunia and Vernon, is the same age as Harry and often shows him how unpleasant he can be as he is an extremely spoiled child. Harry was told by his uncle that his parents died in a car crash. On his eleventh birthday, 31st August, he was told by Hagrid, a gamekeeper at Hogwarts, to be a wizard and actually a very famous one. Harry's world changed from that day. For the first time in his life he is taken to Diagon Alley, the *wizarding* alley in London, where he admires all the magic shops with magical creatures, wands, flying broomsticks and the Gringotts Wizarding Bank. With help of Hagrid he buys his school equipment there and receives his very first birthday present from him, an owl called Hedwig. In September he leaves the train station King's Cross to Hogwarts from the Platform Nine and Three Quarters. On the train he first meets his future best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. This trio is later put in *Gryffindor*, one of the Hogwarts' four houses, which has the motto Bravery and Chivalry.

The last book shows Harry's entrance to adulthood. He knows with certainty by that time that he is the only one who can defeat Lord Voldemort. First of all he has to destroy all his *horcruxes*¹⁰, an extremely difficult task which he has been given by his mentor Albus Dumbledore, the headmaster of Hogwarts from the first to the sixth book. Dumbledore did not give Harry many clues; furthermore, after Dumbledore's death at the end of the sixth book he is left alone to deal with this task. Only two other people can help him: Ron, Hermione, and partly the *Order of the Phoenix*. When he loses his owl Hedwig (she is killed by one *Death Eater*), we can consider this moment as a loss of his childhood. He also leaves the Dursley's household and is about to not see his only living relatives ever again. He is not coming back to Hogwarts as well and his main objective is to hunt seven

¹⁰ A Horcrux is an object of dark magic, which is used to attain immortality by tearing one's soul, which can happen once the person killed someone. A horcrux hides a fragment of its owner soul, thus the person cannot die when his body is destroyed.

Voldemort's *horcruxes*. Thanks to his best friends and members of *the Order of the Phoenix*, he manages to destroy the remaining *horcruxes*. Unfortunately, there are not only seven *horcruxes* as Harry, Dumbledore, and Voldemort thought. Voldemort created accidentally the eighth one when he tried to kill Harry, who became the *horcrux* himself. When Voldemort kills Harry it seems that the evil won but Harry wakes up and defeats Voldemort as his last *horcrux* is destroyed by Neville Longbottom. Thus good wins at the end of the book.

One of Harry's most significant abilities is definitely *a serpent tongue*. This term stands for a wizard who is able to communicate with snakes, a typical ability for dark wizards. Harry has it thanks to Voldemort, who gave him some of his skills and also a connection between their minds. Potter is also great seeker in *wizarding* game played on broomsticks called *quidditch* like his father once was. The scar on his forehead from the mortal curse which he had survived in the shape of flash and round glasses are the signs which enable us to recognise Harry at the very first sight. Potter's biggest fears are *dementors* because he is so kind and pure hearted so they wake up in Harry his worst memories and feelings. Albus Dumbledore told him in the sixth book:

"You are protected, in short, by your ability to love! The only protection that can possibly work against the lure of power like Voldemort's! In spite of all the temptation you have endured, all the suffering, you remain pure of heart, as pure as you were five years ago, when you looked into a mirror that reflected your heart's desire. Harry, do you have any idea how few wizards could see what you saw in that mirror?" (Rowling 2005, 154)

Harry was told by Albus multiple times to be a very brave and virtuous person as we can see in the quotation above the purity of Harry's heart and desires which are not common in today's world as almost everyone is seeking for a fortune, fame or acknowledgement. Harry represents the good and shows readers the importance of friendship, ability to love, kindness, pure heart and courage.

In the first book and film, we observe a young boy who discovers that he is a wizard and enters a new fascinating magical world. Adventure of little Harry may evoke a taste of a fairy tale. Nevertheless, since the fourth book when Voldemort is reborn, the evil is represented more and more. In the seventh book Harry is concerned to be an adult wizard, who managed a very dangerous task. The final chapter of *The Deathly Hallows* discloses Harry's life, nineteen years after the defeat of Lord Voldemort, when he is living a happy life with his new family as he married Ginny Weasley, Ron's sister. Thus it can be seen that the story is partly biographical as it consequently reveals Harry's story.

3.2 Lord Voldemort

Tom Marvolo Riddle is the full name of the greatest dark wizard of all time. Tom is known as the Dark Lord or Lord Voldemort. In the first book he is introduced as *He who must not be named* or *You Know Who* as wizards are afraid to say his real name out loud.

Tom comes from a noble *wizarding* family, which is related to Salazar *Slytherin*, the founder of *Slytherin* house in Hogwarts; nonetheless, he is a *half-blood* wizard. His mother, Merope Gaunt, was a wizard and died right after she gave birth to her only child. Voldemort's father, Tom Riddle Senior, was a *muggle*, who his mother loved and made him to love her back by a love potion. When she realized that without the potion he had no feelings for her, she left him. Riddle Junior grew up in Wool's Orphanage in London. Since his childhood he had some evil thoughts and when his first magical abilities appeared, little Tom immediately used them for his own intentions, even though he tortured and scared other children from the orphanage. As it is revealed in the sixth book, when Albus Dumbledore shares his own memories with Harry and shows him the day when he saw Tom for the first time to announce him to be a wizard and give him an inviting letter to Hogwarts. Tom is distrustful of Dumbledore at first and thinks he only wants to place him in a sanatorium for the rest of his life for his bad behaviour towards the children from the orphanage. Once Dumbledore shows him his magical abilities Tom is willing to hear

the purpose of Albus' visit and mentions he always knew he was special. There is a scene where little Voldemort says:

"I can make things move without touching them. I can make animals do what I want without training them. I can make bad things happen to people who are mean to me. I can make them hurt if I want to...I can speak to snakes too. They find me, they whisper to me." (Rowling 2005, 253-254)

Lack of emotions, sense of cruelty, and self-confidence together with *serpent tongue* mentioned in quotation above are obvious signs of a future dark wizard. Before Albus leaves the orphanage he tells Tom that such a bad behaviour towards others is not allowed at Hogwarts. Riddle is put in the *Slytherin* house in the school. He is described as a poor boy without parents with brilliant study results. Tom finds the passion for *Dark Arts*¹¹. Thanks to his above-average results he soon becomes favourite student of Professor Horace Slughorn, teacher of the Potions at that time, and asks him very politely to learn more about *horcruxes*. Slughorn, who do not see any harm in such a smart and nice boy like Riddle was, tells him about these objects, which enables Voldemort to become almost immortal later in the plot. Tom also made a group of followers at Hogwarts, which later became known as *the Death Eaters* who shares his passion for Dark Art and hatred towards *muggles*. Riddle blackmailed some of *the Death Eaters* in order to join him and we cannot talk about them as his friends as Voldemorts lacks the ability to love or respect anyone apart from himself. There is no doubt that Tom is an excessively brilliant wizard who unfortunately takes an advantage of his natural talent for evil purposes. One of his best powers is *legilimency*, what we would basically call as a mind reading but it is not just reading. The master of *legilimency* can also control the mind and put his own thoughts into someone else's mind.

When he became an adult, Tom changed his name by using an anagram from 'I'm Tom Marvolo Riddle' to 'I'm Lord Voldemort'. (In Czech translations of the

¹¹ Dark Arts or Dark Magic is a term for charms which cause pain, suffering, or death. This type of magic is usually used by anti-heroes to harm or kill their victim.

book his name is changed to Tom Riddle to preserve full anagram) 'Vol de mort' is a French expression for 'the fly of death' or 'the theft of death'. Both expressions are very close to Tom's capabilities as he is able to fly, in the last book and thanks to *horcruxes* he tries to cheat death or in other words to strip the death of immortality. After he left Hogwarts, he worked for a while for 'Borgin & Burkes', ancient *wizarding* shop whose owners were known for dealing with ancient and unusual artefacts, which fascinated Tom, such as objects full of dark energy. Voldemort builds his army and becomes very powerful and feared wizard of all time afterwards. In the first book Voldemort appears at the end, nevertheless, he has not his own body and he is very weak and vulnerable. In the fourth book he regains the body but he does not resemble a human anymore due to the dark magic he has used for his return and his face without nose resembles a snake.

Voldemort represents evil and it is possible to say that this character is quite similar to Adolf Hitler. Once we realize all these resemblances between two of them and a little web research it is clear that Rowling used Hitler and World War II in her Harry Potter series from the first book to the last one. It is known that Hitler had some Jewish roots and that Voldemort was a *half-blood* wizard. Division of people to *a mixed blood: first degree* and *a mixed blood: second degree* in Nazi Germany seem to be very alike to Rowling's sorting of the *pure-blood*, *half-blood*, and *muggle-born* wizards. Hitler's orders caused death of millions Jews and he strongly showed his hatred towards them, Voldemort wanted to get rid of all wizards who come from *muggle* families, so both of them wanted to remove people, who had actually some common features with them. Voldemort is defeated in the end of the last Harry Potter book and good wins. Nevertheless, there were many casualties in both 'Second Wizarding War'¹² and World War Two.

Tom's character is shown as an anti-hero since the first book. We witness his return and strong attempt to get rid of all *muggle* wizards and opponents using cruel methods e.g. torture, threats, blackmailing, or killing. Voldemort even kills his own

¹²A term Second Wizarding War refers to period when Voldemort regained his power and tried to conquer the whole wizarding war, while he tried to get rid of muggle-born wizards.

father when he finds out he is a *muggle* and nothing can stop him to achieve his evil plans to seize control over the *wizarding* world. To conclude the chapter about this character, we can say that Rowling successfully created a fictive dictator who may really scare the readers of Harry Potter books.

3.3 Severus Snape

Severus Snape is a teacher of Potions and the head of the *Slytherin* house in Hogwarts from first to fifth book. In the sixth book he gets the post of the ‘Defence Against the Dark Arts’ teacher and finally in the last book he becomes the headmaster. He is also known as a so-called double agent for his membership in two communities, *the Order of the Phoenix* and *Death Eaters*, with contradictory objectives, which want to ruin one another.

Severus comes from a *half-blood* family. His mother, Eileen Prince, was a wizard and his father, Tobias Snape was a *muggle*. In his childhood he lived at Spinner’s end, a *muggle* area, close to Lily Potter. At the age of nine Severus saw her magical abilities when he was observing the surroundings. As his parents were neglecting him and fighting with one another almost all the time he was all alone until he met Lily, who became his best friend very soon. He explained her that she is a witch, told her about Hogwarts and soon fell in love with her. Lily and Severus were put in different houses at Hogwarts and the first fights between these two friends appeared when Severus became interested in *Dark Arts* and some of future *Death Eaters* were his friends. Snape was quite often bullied by James Potter, Lily’s future husband, who ironically saved Severus’ life once. Lily married James and Severus joined *Death Eaters* after he had left Hogwarts. Nevertheless, his feeling for Lily remained the same and when he heard the prophecy, which would potentially mean that Lily’s family, her husband and son, will be in danger and will be hunted down, Severus begged Voldemort to spare her life but did not trust him so he went to see Dumbledore as well and begged him to guarantee her safety. Dumbledore agreed with one condition that Snape will be his spy among *Death Eaters*, which was indeed a very dangerous business. The Potters were unexpectedly betrayed by their old

friend Pettigrew and Voldemort found them. Only Lily's son Harry survived. In fact it was Snape's request to Voldemort which enabled Lily to sacrifice herself in order for Harry's survival. Lily's death struck Severus profoundly but he promised Dumbledore to protect Harry so that Lily's death was not useless.

After Voldemort's fall Snape becomes a teacher of potions at Hogwarts where he teaches Harry as well but pretends that Harry is his least favourite student and makes sure no one would ever think that there had ever been any connection between Snape and Harry's mother. *The Half-Blood Prince* is the title of the sixth book where Harry finds an old potion book with many spells and non-standard potion-preparing procedures appended to the texts. Potter tries hard to find out the author of this useful book, which is not easy as the only clue he has is an inscription in the book which says *Property of the Half-Blood Prince*. Once Harry used one of the spells from the book, which hurt Draco Malfoy, Snape realised that Harry possesses his old potion book and wants it back. Harry is shown Snape's memories and he sees the truth, that Snape loves his mother and that he rejoined *the Death Eaters* on advice of Albus Dumbledore in the last book. With tremendous difficulty, Severus was able to prevent Lord Voldemort from learning the truth about his loyalties and became trusted member of the *Death Eaters*. On the last pages of the seventh book Harry says to his son: "*Albus Severus, you were named for two headmasters of Hogwarts. One of them was a Slytherin and he was probably the bravest man I ever knew.*" (Rowling 2007, 607) This quotation shows that Snape's role as an agent between Voldemort and Dumbledore was very difficult. He had to be extremely careful to not permit Voldemort to read his mind which would have made Voldemort angry and he would probably torture and cost Snape's life.

Severus Snape is considered since the first book to be an anti-hero who treats Harry like an enemy. Especially when he kills Albus Dumbledore at the end of the sixth book the reader may feel strong antipathy towards this character. From Snape's memories we know about his difficult childhood which may awake his passion for *Dark Arts* later but compared to Voldemort he still has feelings and is able to love. A few moments after his death, in the seventh book, when his story is revealed, we may

change our perception of this character as we see how loyal he was. Thus the transformation of an anti hero to a hero may be observed.

3.4 The importance of characters in the texts

All of these three characters are *half-blood* wizards. They all were in Slug club, which was a club of professor Slughorn, who appreciated talented students or those who had famous or influential connections. Another common trait is that they all had quite uneasy childhoods and they share the eagerness of going back to Hogwarts after holidays, far away from the place where they live. It is also possible to connect these characters with the prophecy cited below.

"The one with the power to vanquish the Dark Lord approaches... Born to those who have thrice defied him, born as the seventh month dies... and the Dark Lord will mark him as his equal, but he will have power the Dark Lord knows not... and either must die at the hand of the other for neither can live while the other survives... The one with the power to vanquish the Dark Lord will be born as the seventh month dies..." (Rowling 2003, 741)

Snape was the one who heard the prophecy but Harry and Voldemort are its direct participants. When Harry was about to be sorted to one of the Hogwarts houses, the *Sorting Hat*¹³ offered him a placement in *Slytherin* where both Voldemort and Snape had been members, but Harry refused and was put in *Gryffindor*. To draw a conclusion concerning positive and negative characters, Harry would be a hero, Voldemort an anti-hero, and Snape sort of both as his loyalty to *the Order of the Phoenix* is revealed in the last book.

¹³ The Sorting hat is a special hat, used at Hogwarts to sort first year students to the Hogwarts' houses.

4. SETTING

This chapter deals with the setting of the Harry Potter novels. The term setting is explained and the most important places of the *wizarding* and the *muggle* world are mentioned. The text also points the differences between the first and last text.

4.1 Definition of setting

Setting is an important component of fantasy literature. It includes time, place, and social environment of a story plot. There are two main types of setting: the backdrop setting which does not influence the plot and the integral setting that enables the author to control the characters by setting and vice versa. An integral setting occurs when place and time are necessary for the plot and both these aspects affect characters, theme and action of a story.

4.2 Harry Potter novels' setting

Generally speaking, Rowling's story is partly influenced by English culture and her own fantasy as it can be seen in the following lines. Harry Potter's story takes places in the United Kingdom which can be observed in the description of places such as Diagon Alley or King's Cross Station, both are referred to be in London. We can notice some of the typical English meals to be served at the School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Rowling was inspired by her mother's English cuisine which she mentioned for the first time in *The Philosopher's Stone* when Harry had his Start-of-Term Feast at Hogwarts. Meals like roast beef, roast chicken, pork chops, lamb chops and Yorkshire puddings were served at that occasion. On the contrary at the Dursley's the situation with Harry's nourishment was considerably worse as he was even starving from time to time. Regarding the time frame, the story takes place in the second half of the 20th century. Exact dates are disclosed e.g. on the page 268 in *The Deathly Hallows* dates of Harry's parents' birth and death are inscribed on their grave. James and Lily Potter were both born in 1960 and died in October 1981.

The setting separates world into two communities, the *wizarding* and the *muggle* one, which exist simultaneously, affecting each other. It has an impact on characters and events as well. All the above mentioned aspects play an important role in the story e.g. Wizards are not allowed to perform magic in front of *muggles*. It is obvious that the integral setting has been precisely elaborated.

4.3 Muggle world

The Muggle world or *non-wizarding* society is a community of people who are not able to perform magic and live separately from the *wizarding* world at the first sight. In fact, *wizarding* places are invisible for *muggles* through the wizard's spells, charms and secrecy; nevertheless they coexist, e.g. The Platform Nine and Three Quarters is located at the King's Cross railway station, used by *muggles* daily. The *Muggle* community described in books reflects a society which uses public transport, telephones, computers, cars and has its Prime Minister. The first chapter of *The Half-Blood Prince* shows a parallel between a *muggle* Prime Minister and the Minister of Magic, the leader of the *wizarding* world whose obligation is to inform each new Prime Minister about the *Wizarding* community and possible magical interferences in case of issues caused by wizards. Cornelius Fudge, the Minister of Magic in the sixth book reveals to the British Prime Minister that some recent affaires e.g. collapse of a bridge was caused by dark magic as Voldemort's power is back. Fudge appeals the Prime Minister to be careful as he would be a possible target of Voldemort's plans to become even more powerful.

As an example of a *muggle* residence in the books, we can name Number 4, Privet Drive, Little Whinging, Dursley's residence. This is the place where Harry Potter was brought up. Fifteen month old Harry was brought to live there with his only living *muggle* relatives. In the first book Harry lived in the cupboard under the stairs, but was given Dudley's playing room afterwards. At the age of eleven, Harry is told to be a wizard and since then he stays in the residence only for summer holidays. Through the first book till the sixth one there is a circular structure of narration as Harry is always in the beginning in Little Whinging then leaves to Hogwarts and at the end of the school year he comes back. In *The Order of the*

Phoenix Dumbledore reveals that Harry has to return to his relative's house at least once a year because his mother provided him with protection, as she sacrificed her life that Harry cannot be harmed when he lives in the care of his mother's blood. The only condition for this security charm was the agreement of Lily's sister to look after Harry. The protection is limited to Harry's seventeenth birthday, the age when wizards turn adults, so he leaves the residence for good then.

4.4 WIZARDING WORLD

The wizarding world is the magical community of people who can use magic due to inborn capabilities. As these things are impossible for *muggles*, wizards try to live in secret to coexist peacefully and prevent any possible conflicts, which led to persecution and burning to death in the past. When something is given away, the Ministry of Magic takes care of these issues, frequently by modifying *muggles'* memories. Nevertheless, the trial with the involved wizard is held to decide whether the use of magic was justifiable (in case of emergency) or not. As the magic is present within the whole plot it is not surprising that symbolic of number seven can be observed multiple times. There are seven books of Harry Potter series, seven Weasley's siblings, seven years of studies in Hogwarts, seven players on standard *quidditch* team and last but not least the Philosopher's Stone was released in 1997 and the Deathly Hallows in 2007.

4.4.1 Means of wizarding transport

Wizards and witches can travel like *muggles*: in trains, buses, cars or others. However, they prefer their own means for instance *an apparition*, a *floo* network, the *portkeys*, the brooms or the Knight Bus, terms explained in following lines.

The apparition refers to teleportation. Wizards must be completely determined to reach the desired location and then they immediately appear in that place. Only adult wizards are allowed to *apparate* as it is not an easy process. A 'splinching' can occur once the *apparition* is not performed conscientiously, causing parts of the body not arriving at the aimed destination leaving the person in horrible pain. Wizards can perform 'a side-along *apparition*' which teleports two wizards to

the same destination at the same time while they hold each other firmly. Nonetheless, a side-long *apparition* may bring wizards into trouble as shown in *The Deathly Hallows* when one *Death Eater* grabbed Hermione's hand and they 'apparated' together against her will. Another means of transport is a *floo network* which connects *wizarding* fireplaces and enables wizards and witches to travel or communicate via them. To make it work wizards must place a *floo powder* in the fireplace. *Floo network* appeared in the second book for the first time and in the seventh one it was not recommended to Voldemort's opponents to use it as this means was under the control of Ministry of Magic which was by that time subdued by Voldemort. Not only *floo network* but also *portkeys* were under the control of the Ministry. The *portkeys* are usually everyday objects not to draw *muggles'* attention. They work as a teleporting item that transports wizards but works only for one way. Wizards may also use brooms or the Knight Bus. The Knight Bus looks like a *muggle* bus but is visible only for wizards, operates on very high speed and appears when wizards wave their wand in the air. There are also magical creatures that may be used to transport but that is not a typical means. These creatures are e.g. thestrals or hippogriffs.

4.4.2 Wizarding sites

Three key places for wizards are mentioned in this part of the thesis including: Diagon Alley, Platform Nine and Three Quarters, and Hogwarts. They are briefly described and compared how their appearance differs in the first and last book.

Diagon Alley is a *wizarding* street, where several magic shops offer their goods. The Alley is situated in London and can be entered from the backyard of the 'Leaky Cauldron', *wizarding* inn, by the tapping of five bricks around the hole in the wall once, no other means of *wizarding* transport is used e.g. *floo network* or *apparition*. Harry explore this street with Hagrid who helps him to buy some school equipment such as a cauldron, books, cloak, or wand as all Hogwarts students get the list of items that they are obliged to buy before going to school. In terms of money, Gringotts Wizarding Bank is the place to change the *muggle* currency into the

wizarding money which consists of ‘Galleons’, ‘Sickles’ and ‘Knuts’. As an orphan, Harry worries about money to pay for the required items but is told he has money at Gringotts and to his surprise a large pile of golden coins waits for him in his vault. Gringotts bank is run by goblins, guarding wizard’s wealth closely while using strong protective spells, dragons and magical barriers. To enter the vault its owner must be accompanied by a goblin to get there. In *The Deathly Hallows* Harry’s only chance to get to one particular vault, where he would possibly find one *horcrux*, is the goblin Griphook, an invisibility cloak and Hermione’s transformation into Bellatrix LeStrange, a devoted *Death Eater* who cannot hide her feelings for Voldemort. Breaking into Gringotts is an extremely dangerous and hazardous business which can be emphasized by the contrasting situation of Harry’s first visit of the bank in *the Philosopher’s Stone*. In addition the whole Diagon Alley which was for the first five books glittering street full of wizards is in the two last books rather empty and bleak.

Platform Nine and Three quarters is the magic platform situated at the King’s Cross Station in London from which Hogwarts Express, a train for Hogwarts students, carries its passengers to Hogwarts each September and brings them back at the end of the term. Only wizards can enter the platform by passing through the wall between the platforms nine and ten, once they are sure no *muggles* are watching them. In *The Philosopher’s Stone* it is the place from which Harry leaves the *muggle* world for the first time and he is full of excitement of the upcoming adventures in the school. In each book the main character enters this place. In *The Deathly Hallows* Harry appears at this place after being killed by Voldemort but still alive as he was one of Riddle’s *horcruxes*. On this spot Harry meets Dumbledore, who is dead by that time and it is explained that this scene is set only in Harry’s mind. To make a distinction of these two very different situations it should be said that in the first one Harry is only an innocent boy who recently found out to be a wizard, struggles to find the entrance as there is no sign of Platform Nine and Three Quarters: moreover, the station is full muggles. On the other hand, he is an adult who is about to vanquish the most powerful Dark wizard of that time and the scene takes place in Harry’s mind and there are no people except Dumbadore and Harry in the last book.

Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry is the British boarding school for young wizards and witches from eleven to seventeen. The school is located in Scotland which we know thanks to the mention in the third book about the city of Dufftown, which is said to be nearby. As mentioned before, *wizarding* places are protected by magic; therefore, cannot be seen by *muggles*. Hogwarts is situated in the castle and its grounds are surrounded by ‘the Forbidden Forest’, where spectacular magical creatures can be found. Students get to Hogwarts by train from London. From the first book till the sixth one this place is a primary setting as the main characters spend most of the plot there. In contrast, in the last book Hogwarts are only described as the scene of the Battle of Hogwarts which takes place at the end of the book. During the battle parts of the castle are devastated and it is no longer a beautiful and amazing place which Harry admired in the first book.

4.5 The setting of the selected texts: conclusion

To summarize the results of this chapter, great differences between the first and last book’s setting can be observed. *The Philosopher’s Stone* introduces us Harry’s world and we can feel his happiness and excitement once he is exploring the new *wizarding* world with enthusiasm. On the contrary, *The Deathly Hallows*’ setting is rather gloomy and shows aspects of the upcoming war with Voldemort.

5. FILM VERSIONS

This chapter focuses on the differences between the texts and films. The two included texts are from the first and last book of Harry Potter series: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. The applied films are: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 1*, and *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 2*. The thesis points out the divergences in terms of dialogues, characters and mentions the filming locations of the setting.

5.1 Film setting

Rowling refused film makers' suggestions to shoot her series in the United States as she wanted her story to remain original as much as possible because Harry Potter's primary setting is located in the United Kingdom. Following paragraphs aims at the locations of the setting mentioned in chapter four, which were used for filming.

Privet Drive, street of Dursley's residence, can be found in Berkshire. Picket Post Close Winkfield, Bracknell is the street where some exterior scenes with Dursley's were shot in the film. Some exterior shoots of Diagon Alley were filmed at Leadenhall Market and grand interior of London's Australia House turned into Gringotts Wizarding Bank for a while. The entrance to Platform Nine and Three Quarters was filmed at King's Cross Station as the book indicates. However, the entrance wall must have been replaced between the platforms four and five for the filming. These locations were used in *The Philosopher's Stone* film.

Filmed scenes of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry are located at several places. In Leavesden studios we can see the castle with its grounds in all its beauty but only in reduced size as it is a miniature used for aerial and exterior shots. In *The Philosopher's Stone* the scenes from the school library and infirmary took place in Bodleian Library in Oxford, the school corridors were filmed at Gloucester Cathedral and dining hall at Christ Church in Oxford inspired the designers whose task was the creation of the Great Hall.

Nevertheless, most of the film setting was shot in Warner Bros. Studios in Leavesden. Since 2012 these studios were made accessible for public to enable the Harry Potter fans enter *the wizarding* world. Locations correspond to the books' description predominantly. The readers could have created their own *wizarding* and *muggle* world in their mind by reading the books even if the film versions have not been released yet. Though, these visions sometimes disappear completely with the film versions. Spectators can see the places, characters, and other objects clearly with all the film effects and music which create the specific atmosphere that may override their previous visions.

5.2 Characters

This part introduces the actors of the three characters, described in the third chapter of the thesis and points out a few differences concerning appearance described in the books then applied in the films.

Hogwarts is a British school of Witchcraft and Wizardry and all other crucial settings take place in the United Kingdom. Therefore, J. K. Rowling put an emphasis on the importance of the British origin of the actors for her characters. Following lines are dedicated to actors. Harry Potter's role was given to Daniel Radcliffe, the Saunders Triplets, and Toby Papworth. The Saunders Triplets are two boys and one girl; nonetheless, their names are unknown. The triplets played the part of the infant Harry in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*. Toby Papworth was chosen for the same role in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2* as the triplets were too old for this role by that time. Finally, Daniel Radcliffe was the one who played Harry since the ten years of the character till his adulthood. Benedict Clarke presents little Severus in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2* in the scenes where Harry gets to know about Snape's childhood and love for his mother. Alec Hopkins is a teen Severus in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, where he is briefly shown to be bullied by Harry's father once they were Hogwarts students. Alan Rickman was cast as the Severus Snape who we can see in all the Harry Potter films. The character of Voldemort is presented by six actors in total. Richard Bremner appears *The Philosopher's Stone* in a flashback scene showing Voldemort reaching

Potter's residence the night he killed Harry's parents. In *The Chamber of Secrets* a teenage Riddle is presented by Christian Coulson, on the other hand, in *the Half-Blood Prince* the same role was given to Frank Dillane. That was presumably done to maintain a teen appearance as Dillane is thirteen years younger than Coulson. The most important protagonist is undoubtedly Ralph Fiennes, performer of Voldemort from the fourth film till the eight one. According to the fourth film's director Mike Newell's commentary: "*He is very frightening and really kind of bad.*"¹⁴ Thus can be deduced that Ralph perfectly portrayed the Dark Lord like a really frightening character. Fiennes' nephew, Hero Fiennes-Tiffin was cast as the eleven years old Tom Riddle, showing up in Dumbledore's memory in the sixth film. Yates confirmed he had chosen Hero not only for his physical resemblance with his uncle, but also for their similar style of acting.

Obviously, a few differences concerning the book description of the characters' appearance and their actors' look can be observed. One visual aspect of Lord Voldemort significantly different from the book is his eyes. Voldemort's eyes are described to be red in the books, from the fourth book when he was reborn, but are blue in the films instead. This fact is justified by the film's producer David Heyman that red colour would make it impossible for the spectators to see Voldemorts expressions clearly. The same issues can be detected once we see Daniel Radcliffe's eyes. Harry's eyes are referred to be green just like his mother's in the books; however, both Harry's and his mother's eyes are blue in the films Daniel tried out the green contact lenses but as it proved too painful for his eyes this idea was dropped. On the contrary, Harry's best friend Ron, performed by Rupert Grint, has the opposite problem as his eyes are green and book refers the green colour. Severus Snape's hair does not seem to be greasy and his nose should be more hooked in the films to correspond the book description entirely. More or less, the three characters were chosen quite properly to meet readers' visions.

¹⁴ Gates, Bill. "Voldemort - Making Of - 2005." Warner Bros. Entertainment. Video. 9 May 2015.

5.3 Dialogues

Two dialogues from the first and last book have been chosen for comparison with the film adaptations. Both dialogues concern Lord Voldemort and Harry Potter.

The first quotations are taken from the last chapter of *The Philosopher's Stone* and from the end of the corresponding film. There are three participants of this conversation. Voldemort tries to persuade Harry to join his side as he is merely surviving, not having his own body, and wants Harry to give him the Philosopher's stone, so he can regain power.

Voldemort: "Don't be a fool! Why suffer a horrific death when you can join me and live?!"

Harry: "Never!"

Voldemort: "Haha. Bravery. Your parents had it too. Tell me, Harry, would you like to see your mother and father again? Together, we can bring them back. All I ask for is something in return. There is no good and evil. There is only power, and those too weak to seek it. Together, we'll do extraordinary things. Just give me the stone!"

*Harry: "You liar!"*¹⁵

The quotation from the book follows.

Voldemort: "Don't be a fool," snarled the face. "Better save your own life and join me ... or you'll meet the same end as your parents they died begging me for mercy."

Harry: "Liar!"

¹⁵ *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. WarnerBros. Pictures, 2001. Film.

"How touching. I always value bravery ... Yes boy, your parents were brave.... I killed your father first, and he put up a courageous fight ... but your mother needn't have died ... she was trying to protect you ... Now give me the stone unless you want her to have died in vain."

Harry: "Never!" (Rowling 1997, ch. 17)

We can notice that the words never and liar, said by Harry, are placed vice versa in the book. The film mentions that Voldemort can bring Harry's parents back but in the book this fact is not mentioned. The part about distinction of good, evil, and power is slightly changed as in the book professor Quirrel, in whose body Voldemort survives, refers to Harry about it.

The other selected dialogue is from *The Deathly Hallows*. The following lines show Voldemort's speech to Hogwarts' students at the beginning of the Battle of Hogwarts.

"I know that many of you will want to fight. Some of you may even think that to fight is wise. But this is a folly. Give me Harry Potter. Do this and none shall be harmed. Give me Harry Potter, and I shall leave Hogwarts untouched. Give me Harry Potter, and you will be rewarded. You have one hour."¹⁶

In the book the corresponding dialogue is slightly different.

"I know that you are preparing to fight. Your efforts are futile. You cannot fight me. I do not want to kill you. I have great respect for the teachers of Hogwarts. I do not want to spill magical blood. Give me Harry Potter and none shall be harmed. Give me Harry Potter and I shall leave the school untouched. Give me Harry Potter, and you will be rewarded. You have until midnight." (Rowling 2007, 490)

The time is even more specified in the book mentioning that Harry has only half an hour until midnight. In the film we see no mention about spilling magical blood or Voldemort's respect for the teachers of Hogwarts. This dialogue evokes the

¹⁶ *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows - Part 2*. WarnerBros. Pictures, 2011. Film.

approaching battle and even though Rowling described the situation and dialogue, Voldemort's threatening voice in the film is much more impressive.

In conclusion, these, and also other dialogues from the last book and films are very similar, changed only slightly. The fact that there are two film versions indicates that the plot was largely preserved. Both dialogues have direct connection with Harry and Voldemort. The first one is part of the first conversation between these two characters. Eleven year old Harry proved his courage when he resisted the Dark Lord and did not meet his requirements. The second dialogue opens the Battle of Hogwarts as numerous Harry's followers are ready to fight and not to give up. Similarly, Voldemort shows his respects for *pure-blood* wizards and courage mentioning they do not have to die if they will join his side. Dark Lord is stopped only a few moments after the first mentioned dialogue. On the contrary, in the second dialogue the battle starts straightaway and Voldemort's end is shown later.

6. HARRY POTTER'S WORDS SUMMARY

The following text includes a brief summary of terms from Harry Potter books used in this thesis. These terms can be found in italics throughout the chapters. The summary includes the table with the English words, Czech translations, and explanations. Finally, a suggested theory about one term is introduced.

Table 2 Summary of terms

English word	Czech translation	Explanation
Apparition	Přemístění	An apparition is a kind of teleportation. Wizard who 'apparates' must focus absolutely on the desired destination to prevent any harms.
Dark Arts	Černá magie	In other words dark magic. This term refers to charms which cause pain, suffering, or death. This type of magic is usually used by anti-heroes to harm or kill their victim.
Death Eater	Smrtijed	The Death Eaters are the followers of Lord Voldemort.
Dementor	Mozkomor	A dementor is a non-being and Dark creature, which feeds upon human happiness and can also consume a person's soul, leaving their victims in a permanent vegetative state.

Floo network	Letaxová síť	A floo network connects wizarding fireplaces and enables wizards to travel or communicate via them by using floo powder.
Floo powder	Prášek letax	A floo powder which enables wizards to travel or communicate via Floo network when its paced in the fire place.
Gryffindor	Nebelvír	Gryffindor is one of four houses in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, which attended the main character Harry Potter.
Half-blood wizard	Čaroděj dvojí krve	A half-blood wizard is the one whose one parent comes from a not wizarding family or is a muggle, and the other one's family has wizarding ancestors.
Horcrux	Viteál	A Horcrux is a powerful object in which a Dark wizard or witch has hidden a fragment of his or her soul for the purpose of attaining immortality.
Legilimency	Nitrozpyt	A Legilimency is a wizarding technique which enables its master to control, read and edit someone's mind and thoughts.
Muggle	Mudla	Muggle is a person who comes from a not wizarding family or has no magical abilities.
Order of the Phoenix	Fénixův řád	The Order of the Phoenix was a secret community, which fought against Voldemort.
Patronus charm	Patronovo zaklínadlo	A patronus charm is used as a protective spell against dementors. The one who cast this spell must concentrate on his very happy memory.

Portkey	Přenášedlo	A portkey is one of the means of the wizarding transport. An object which teleports wizards, usually an everyday object which does not draw muggles' attention.
Pure-blood wizard	Čistokrevný kouzelník	A pure-blood wizard is the one who comes from a wizarding family where no muggles are its members.
Quidditch	Famfrpál	Quidditch is a wizarding game played on broomsticks.
Serpent tongue	Hadí jazyk	A serpent tongue is a magic ability which enables wizards to communicate with snakes. It is a typical ability for dark wizards.
Slytherin	Zmijozel	Slytherin is one of four houses in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, where studied all dark wizards including Voldemort.
Sorting Hat	Moudrý klobouk	The Sorting Hat is a special hat used at Hogwarts to sort first year students to the Hogwarts' houses.

Source: Author

In the chapter Characters the origin of Voldemort's name is explained. Looking closely at the names and surnames, we can find out that some of them have something in common with their protagonists, e.g. in *The Chamber of Secrets* Harry finds out that Tom Riddle's name can be easily transferred into the name of the darkest wizard of all times, Lord Voldemort, which seems to be a kind of a riddle. Severus Snape is a severe professor. Rowling elaborated her characters into detail and in deeper research about used names and surnames we would find many other references. Links of some words' etymology can be found on the internet;

nevertheless, most of them are not confirmed by Rowling to be the right ones, e. g. the speculation about the word *horcrux*, which may be composed of a word derived from the French ‘dehors’, meaning outside, a latin term ‘cruX’ which stands for a cross, as well as ‘hor’ can be a contraction of the English word horrible. To explain this combination we can deduce that horcrux is something outside which refers to a person who put part of his soul into the item, a cross may reflect the fact that to separate one’s soul the creator must kill someone, and horrible indicates that the whole process of creating *a horcrux* is an evil attempt to stay immortal.

7. CONCLUSION

Harry Potter remains a breakthrough series in literature. Nowadays many studies about the books are being published, e.g. the etymology of used words, analysis concerning characters or plot, and others. It can be claimed that moral qualities, resolution of good and evil, or omnipresent problems in society contained in the series may help some people to identify with certain characters and situations, find some clues how to deal with them.

The present thesis is a modest contribution to Harry Potter studies: firstly, it points out the most important links of Rowling's life with her novels that may help the reader understand precisely the real purpose of the plot. Secondly, the life stories and a closer connection between the discussed characters are revealed. The chapter 'Setting' shows the contrast between the first and last book in terms of specified places, e.g. Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry seems to be a wonderful place for Harry because he explores the new *wizarding* world and meets his new friends. On the contrary, a battle takes place at Hogwarts in the last book and with the dead bodies and fighting teachers around, the school changes into a frightening place. The fifth chapter, 'The Film Versions', shows similarities of the film and book dialogues, slight differences of characters' appearances, and possible reader's visions of the setting. Finally, the last chapter sums up in a table a list of words used in the thesis, in italics. This table is accompanied by Czech translations which can ease Czech readers to recall the right words.

To sum up, it can be said that *The Philosopher's Stone* bears some fairy tale aspects and may be recommended to small children. On the contrary, *The Deathly Hallows* should not be considered as a bedtime book for children because the plot gets much darker. Nevertheless, it took ten years before all parts of the series were published. In view of this, the young readers were growing up with the books and once they started to read the last book they were no longer children.

Bibliography

- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. London: Bloomsbury, 1998. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. London: Bloomsbury, 2008. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. London: Bloomsbury, 2000. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. London: Bloomsbury, 2005. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*. London: Bloomsbury, 2003. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. London: Bloomsbury, 1997. Print.
- Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the prisoner of Azkaban*. London: Bloomsbury, 1999. Print.
- Smith, Sean. J. K. Rowling: *A Biography*. Rev. and Expanded ed. London: Michael O'Mara, 2003. Print.
- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows - Part 1*. WarnerBros. Pictures, 2010. Film.
- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows - Part 2*. WarnerBros. Pictures, 2011. Film.
- Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. WarnerBros. Pictures, 2001. Film.
- J. K. Rowling - Harry Potter and Me*. BBC document, Christmas television special, 28 December 2001, UK. Biography.
- Runcie, James. *J.K. Rowling: A Year in the Life*. 30 December 2007, UK. Biography.
- Gates, Bill. "Voldemort - Making Of - 2005." Warner Bros. Entertainment. Video.
- Blake, Heidi. "Hitler 'had Jewish and African Roots', DNA Tests Show." *Telegraph.co.uk*. 24 Aug. 2010. Web. 11 Mar. 2015.

Carnevale, Rob. "Daniel Radcliffe, Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire." BBC News. *Bbc.co.uk*. Web. 12 May 2015.

Goldberg, Eleanor. "Forbes' Billionaire List: JK Rowling Drops From Billionaire To Millionaire Due To Charitable Giving." The Huffington Post. *TheHuffingtonPost.com*. Web. 10 May 2015.

Porter, Laura. "Harry Potter Film Locations in London." *Golondon.about.com*. Web. 13 May 2015.

Puig, Claudia. "'Potter' Trailer Unveils a Young Voldemort." USA TODAY. *usatoday30.usatoday.com*. 29 July 2008. Web. 13 May 2015.

Singh, Anita. "Harry Potter Studio Tour: First Review." The Telegraph. *Telegraph.co.uk*, 14 Mar. 2012. Web. 12 May 2015.

Vick_hpfan. "The Influence of Nazi Germany on J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter Series." *The-leaky-cauldron.org*. Web. 11 Mar. 2015.

Vieira, Meredith. "Harry Potter: The Final Chapter." *Nbcnews.com*. 30 July 2007. Web. 10 Apr. 2015

"Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Script." *Tomfeltonandmore.tripod.com*. Web. 16 May 2015.

"Horcrux." Harry Potter Wiki. *Harrypotter.wikia.com*. Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

"J.K. Rowling's Official Site." *J.k.rowling.com* Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

"List of Harry Potter Cast Members." *En.wikipedia.net*. Wikimedia Foundation. Web. 15 May 2015.

"Saunders Triplets." IMDb. *IMDb.com*. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

"Setting." Literary Devices, Definition and Examples of Literary Terms. *Literarydevices.net*. Web. 10 May 2015.

"The Nuremberg Laws: Background & Overview." Jewish Virtual Library. *Jewishvirtuallibrary.org*. Web. 13 Mar. 2015.

List of Tables

Table 1 List of the novels and the films.....	12
Table 2 Summary of terms.....	38

JK Rowling at the premiere of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2. Photograph: Carl Court/AFP/Getty Images. A number of Hollywood studios are eyeing JK Rowling's mystery novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*, which was published under the pseudonym Robert Galbraith, with the aim of adapting it into a film. Deadline reports that Warner Bros, which released the multimillion-dollar Harry Potter series of movies, is heading up the pack due to its established relationship with Rowling. Rowling's writing as Galbraith has been compared to that of Lee Child, whose *Jack Reacher* novels were recently made into a Hollywood film of the same name starring Tom Cruise and Rosamund Pike. Topics. Film adaptations. Warner Bros. Crime films.