

## A MORPHOLOGICAL READING OF J.K. ROWLING'S NOVELS USING PROPP'S NARRATIVE THEORY

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### Abstract

Narratology study has long been a subject of debate from scholars from myth to postmodern times. However, although postmodern thinkers put aside a set rule of narrative, yet in fact in there are found numerous generous amount of narrative by incorporating the world and the self. This research attempts at applying morphological structure of Propp's narrative functions in J.K. Rowling's novels. The word morphology here refers to how the structure of narrative functions is presented in the novels along with their symbols and nomenclature. Using qualitative content analysis approach, this research was conducted by doing documentation, examination, and classification to obtain the relevant data. The result shows that there are identified 19 functions in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* which are written using Propp's nomenclature symbols as  $\beta\gamma^2\delta\epsilon\eta^1\theta^1A^14CDEG^6J^1K^5ExI^1\uparrow$ , and then 21 functions in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* written as  $\beta^2\gamma\delta\epsilon^2\zeta\eta^3\theta A^1aBCDEF^5G^3H^2I^2Rs^1MNQ^1$ , and 13 functions in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* which are written as  $\alpha\delta[\eta^1\eta^2\eta^3]A^{13}a^3C[E^7E^8][F^1F^2F^4F^5F^7]GH^1I^2[K^2K^5K^6K^7K^{10}]Rs^5Q^3$ . In addition, J.K. Rowling's novels which widely accepted as postmodern literary works are still relevant to Propp's morphologic model of narrative functions approach. In short, Propp's theory is applicable for the study of narrative not only for folktale but also other literary genres.

**Keywords:** *J.K. Rowling, narrative functions, Vladimir Propp*

### INTRODUCTION

The study of narratology has always been central to literary analysis from the oldest myth to the postmodern era. Although postmodern philosophers discard narrative by arguing that there is no grand set of narratives, yet in reality they include a generous amount of narrative by incorporating the world and the self (Herman & Vervaeck, 2005). Numerous stories have beginnings and openings, such as how to do the story starts, when did the accident occur, when and where, which is, as yet, etc. contained in modern literary narratives (Richardson, 2008; Bal, 2009). The beginning continues the problem, climax, and resolution. Needless to say, although many critics and theoretical negation exist, surprisingly this marks the domain of beginning in the possession of reading. This shows that the study of narrative encompasses not only in the past, but also in postmodern analysis which unveils crucial cultural-specific foundation about humankind and reality manifested in stories or novels.

Narratology is a globally accepted terminology for narrative theory. It came from the French term 'narratologie', in Deutch 'erzähltheorie' (Fludernik, 2009). The objective of narratology is to portray continuous, variables, and composite narrative types to define how narrative text's characteristics correlate with the typologies of theoretical framework (Ibid., 8-9). In other words, the narrative theory attempts at tracing how sentences transform into a narrative. It has imminent affinities with linguistics, comparative studies, and literature (Herman et al., 2005). Furthermore, many theorists have been applying Propp's morphological reading into analysis such as Claude Lévi-Strauss with his folkloristic analysis (1963), Wollen with his film studies (1969), Roland Barthes with his narratological analysis (1977), Greimas with his semiological readings (1987), Dundes (1964), Todorov (1977), Günay (1994), etc.

Vladimir Propp is one of the most important figures in narrative analysis. He is a Russian formalist whose book *Morphology of the Folktale* contains his theory about narrative functions. He divided the fairy tales into thirty-one functions that encompass the structure of substantial fairy tales. He claimed that his model of narrative theory is applicable to all types of narratives, not only folklore (Dogra, 2017). Additionally, Propp's theory is beneficial for conceiving the meaning of folklore but also for the study of narratology in general.

The term Morphology implies the framework or structure of the story which Propp claimed in his theory as The thirty-one narrative functions. Those thirty-one narrative functions are absence, interdiction, violation, reconnaissance, delivery, trickery, complicity, preliminary misfortune, villainy, lack, mediation, beginning counteraction, departure, the first function of a donor, the hero's reaction, provision or receipt of a magical agent, guidance, struggle, branding, victory, liquidation of lack, return, pursuit, rescue, unrecognized arrival, unfounded claims, difficult task, solution, recognition, exposure, transfiguration, punishment, and wedding.

The symbols used by Propp, many of them, are contractions from their definitions. However, several symbols are not contracted such as *n* for *Solution*, *o* for *Unrecognized Arrival*, *h* for *Struggle*, etc. (Finlayson & Yarlott, 2016).

Several previous studies have shown that the study of Propp's model of narrative functions has been conducted before. First, the research from Koelemeijer et al (2018) analyzed Propp's theory in classroom practice. Second, the research from Madhavarajan & Selvamalar (2021) analyzes the narrative structure of *The Snow-White And Seven Dwarfs And Cinderella*. This research analyzes Propp's narrative functions in J.K. Rowling's novels such as *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, and *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*. Thus the gap in the object of research is met to perform notable further analysis. Furthermore, this research is significantly important to show that the literary works written in the postmodern era are still relevant to Propp's model of narrative functions.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative using a content analysis approach. Content analysis is a scientific study of content with refers to meanings, contexts, and intentions found in a message (Rudy & Adhitya, 2022, p. 336). It is a technique to create inferences systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics of messages (Holsti, 1968). Broadly speaking, it is a method where the message in content becomes the foundation for concluding (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1976). This research employs certain characteristics of Propp's narrative model and applied them in the novels, which aim at finding the morphological reading of the narrative functions in the novels.

The data was collected using these six steps. The first is formulating the research question and its objective. The second is selecting the content in the novels. The third is developing the category based on the content. The fourth is finalizing units of analysis. The fifth is organizing the coding of the narrative symbols. The last, analyzing the gathered data. To recap, the data were gathered and identified according to the forms of narrative functions. Then the researcher selected the contents in the novels based on Propp's model. The selections were distributed into the functions using the nomenclature symbols. Forthwith, all the categorized contents were analyzed based on the narrative functions and symbols.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The results of J.K. Rowling's morphological reading of narrative functions using Propp's theory

J.K. Rowling's Novel	Nomenclature/Mathematical Formula	Total in Functions
<i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i>	$\beta\gamma^2\delta\epsilon^2\eta^1\theta^1A^{14}CDEG^6J^1K^5ExI^1\uparrow$	19 Functions
<i>Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets</i>	$\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta AaBCDEFGHJR sMNQ$	21 Functions
<i>Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them</i>	$\alpha\delta[\eta^1\eta^2\eta^3]A^{13}a^3C[E^7E^8][F^1F^2F^4F^5F^7]GH^1I^2[K^2K^5K^6K^7K^{10}]Rs^5Q^3$	13 Functions

In *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, there are found 19 functions written using Propp's morphologic symbols as  $\beta\gamma^2\delta\epsilon^2\eta^1\theta^1A^{14}CDEG^6J^1K^5EXI^1\uparrow$ . These functions are Absentation, Interdiction, Violation, Reconnaissance, Trickery, Complicity, Villainy, Beginning Counteraction, Departure, 1<sup>st</sup> Donor Function, The Hero's Reaction, Provision, Guidance, Branding, Liquidation, Struggle, Exposure, Victory, and Return.

The 1<sup>st</sup> function found is Absentation ( $\beta$ ). It is when the members of a family are absents himself from home. The novel tells that the main character's parents are dead. Harry Potter's parents died when he was a baby, and he knows about his parents from the other characters around him. Propp (1968) divided several variations for the absentation function. Absentation is divided into three variations, those who leave home are the older generation, parents, and the younger generation of a family. Propp then stated that an intensified form of absentation is represented by the death of parents (p. 26). Thus, it belongs to the absentation function in the second variation ( $\beta^2$ ). The 2<sup>nd</sup> is The Interdiction ( $\gamma$ ). An interdiction is addressed to the hero. The prohibitions contained in the novel come from several characters, and are addressed to other characters, not only the main character. The interdiction function obtained by the character in the novel, has a close relation with the next function when the interdiction is violated. The novel showed a lot of interdiction especially when they are at Hogwarts school of witchcraft and wizardry, aimed at all students, Harry Potter in particular. The 3<sup>rd</sup> is Violation ( $\delta$ ). A violation is when the interdiction is violated, it is shown by Harry which correlated to the previous prohibition by insisting on using magic power in the corridors at night to find out the secret.

The 4<sup>th</sup> is Reconnaissance ( $\epsilon$ ), which aims to find the location or find information about the whereabouts of the object of the search. Harry and his two fellows, Ron and Hermione, suspected Professor Snape and decided to investigate him. In this case, Harry's reconnaissance falls into category variation number two ( $\epsilon^2$ ) which shows the victim questions the villain (p. 28). The 5<sup>th</sup> is The Trickery ( $\eta$ ). In this function, the villain attempts to deceive his victim in various ways to achieve their goals or to take possession of him or his belongings. The villain, Voldemort, tried to persuade people in the wizarding world to become his followers as a dark wizard. This trickery falls into the category ( $\eta^1$ ) because the villain uses persuasion (pp. 29-30).

The 6<sup>th</sup> is Complicity ( $\theta$ ), throughout the story, Harry and his friends were suspicious of Professor Snape's behavior for harming, stealing the Philosopher's Stone, and giving it to Voldemort. Harry Potter and his friends have been deceived and unknowingly helped the villain. This falls into the category ( $\theta^1$ ) because the hero was successfully deceived by the villain. The 7<sup>th</sup> is the Villainy (A), Voldemort as the villain has killed many people in the wizarding world, including the main character's parents. Since the villain kills one of the hero's family members, therefore it falls into category ( $A^{14}$ ) as Propp mentioned that the villain commits murder. The 8<sup>th</sup> is The Beginning Counteraction (C), in this function, the hero agrees to take counteraction by trying to go in search of the object he is looking for after learning about the villain. Here, Harry decided to find the Philosopher's Stone before Voldemort. The 9<sup>th</sup> is the Departure ( $\uparrow$ ), this function is described as the hero leaving home to go to a new place to start a journey, adventure, or quest. Propp stated that the departure of the former group have search as their goal, while those of the latter marks the beginning of a journey without searches, on which various adventure await the hero (p. 39). Harry had lived in his uncle and aunt's house since he was a baby. Then, Harry left the house to go to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry to finally experience new adventures and search for the Philosopher's Stone.

The 10<sup>th</sup> is The 1<sup>st</sup> Donor function (D). Propp stated that the function of the donor is characterized by the hero being tested, interrogated, and attacked which prepares the way for receiving either a magical agent or helper. Here, Professor Dumbledore became a donor who guided Harry with wise advice. The 11<sup>th</sup> is The Hero's Reaction ( $\epsilon$ ), this function means when the hero reacts to the actions of the future donor as shown in Harry answering the questions from Professor Dumbledore and responding about how the Mirror of Erised works. The 12<sup>th</sup> is The Provision or Receipt of a Magical Agent (F), this is the function when the hero acquires the use of a magical agent. Propp explained that the provision has several variations, number four is the agent is sold and purchased (p. 44). It is shown in Harry's receiving his magic wand at the wand maker shop, in Ollivander. The 13<sup>th</sup> is The Guidance (G), this is where the hero is transferred, delivered, or led to the where abouts of an object of the search. Harry was condemned for looking for a wounded unicorn in the Forbidden Forest as he followed a trail of blood. This falls into category ( $G^6$ ) for following a trail of blood. The 14<sup>th</sup> is The Branding (J), which is something that makes the hero look different and easily recognize. Propp

stated that a brand applied to the body becomes the variations of branding function, the hero receives a wound during the skirmish (p. 52). Harry has had a lightning-shaped scar on his forehead since he was a baby. This physical special feature from him makes this fall into category ( $\gamma^1$ ).

The 15<sup>th</sup> is The Liquidation ( $\kappa$ ). In this function, the object of the search is gained by the hero. Propp classified this function into eleven variations, and the variation that appears in the novel is variation number five when the hero gets the object from magical things. Propp explained that the object of the search is obtained instantly through the use of a magical agent (p. 54). Harry found the Philosopher's Stone by using the Mirror of Erised instantly, so that case is included in the function in variation number five ( $\kappa^5$ ). The 16<sup>th</sup> is The Struggle ( $\mu$ ). The function of struggle is described as the hero and villain joining in direct combat. Harry Potter and Professor Quirrell engage in an unequal battle. Professor Quirrell is assisted by Voldemort, while Harry loses his wand. Harry also felt pain and scar on his head, but he still attacked Professor Quirrell by touching him until he burned. Propp classified the struggle function in four variations, and this case is not included in the variations.

The 17<sup>th</sup> is The Exposure ( $\epsilon_x$ ). The function of exposure is conceived as the false hero or villain being exposed. However, this novel shows the exposure in a different case, the villain exposed himself. Propp described that exposure sometimes is the result of an uncompleted task, or sometimes most often the exposure is presented in the form of a story (p. 62). The 18<sup>th</sup> is The Victory ( $\iota$ ). Harry defeated Professor Quirrell by gripping his teacher's face until it burned. Since Harry successfully defeated his enemy in combat, this falls into category ( $\iota^1$ ). The last function is The Return ( $\lambda$ ), finally, Harry returned to his uncle and aunt's house in Privet Drive and lived his life as before in the world of Muggles without magic. Propp explained that a return of the hero is generally achieved in the same way as a form of arrival. However, there is no need to attach a special function to follow the return, because the return already means that it is back where it belongs (pp. 55-56).

In *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, there are found 21 functions written symbolically as  $\beta^2\gamma\delta\epsilon^2\zeta\eta^3\theta\alpha^1\text{aBCDEF}^5\text{G}^3\text{H}^2\text{I}^2\text{R}\text{s}^1\text{MNQ}^1$ . Those functions are Absentation, Interdiction, Violation, Reconnaissance, Delivery, Trickery, Complicity, Villainy, Lack, Mediation, Counteraction, 1<sup>st</sup> Donor Function, The Hero's Reaction, Receipt of a Magical Agent, Guidance, Struggle, Victory, Rescue, Difficult task, and Solution.

The 1<sup>st</sup> function is Absentation which falls into category variation number two ( $\beta^2$ ), at the beginning of the story, Harry's parents were killed by Lord Voldemort, yet Harry surprisingly managed to escape. According to Propp, the death of Harry's parents is in accordance with the first function and falls into the category of second variation ( $\beta^2$ ) because there is an intensified form of absentation that is presented by the death of parents. The 2<sup>nd</sup> is The Interdiction ( $\gamma$ ), which is a prohibition addressed to the hero which is shown by Harry receiving a ban from Dobby to return to Hogwarts because something will happen that endangers his life. The 3<sup>rd</sup> is The Violation ( $\delta$ ), Harry and Ron missed the Hogwarts Express because they can't enter platform nine and three-quarters, then they decided to return to Hogwarts using Mr. Weasley's flying car. The 4<sup>th</sup> is The Reconnaissance ( $\epsilon$ ) Propp argues that function is understood as an act of a character, defined from the point of view of its significance for the course of the action (p. 21). Here, Harry found "T.M Riddle" in a diary written on it and turned out it was from the chamber of secrets that first opened fifty years ago. He decided to find information about Riddle ( $\epsilon^2$ ). The hero seeks out information about his enemy, which corresponds to the fourth function, reconnaissance.

The 5<sup>th</sup> is The Delivery ( $\zeta$ ). It is where the villain receives information about his victim. Harry and Ron managed to get into the Slytherin common room and found out that Malfoy was not the heir of Slytherin. The 6<sup>th</sup> is Trickery ( $\eta$ ), when Riddle brings Harry into his memory, he points out that he is talking to Hagrid and says that the Hagrid's animals killed someone and because of this Hagrid was expelled from Hogwarts. Since Harry fell into the villain's deception, this belongs to the category ( $\eta^3$ ). The 7<sup>th</sup> is The Complicity ( $\theta$ ), this function means the victim submits to deception and thereby unwittingly helps his enemy. It is shown after Riddle took Harry to see his memories when he was sixteen years old, Harry was fooled by Riddle's trick and believed that Hagrid was the one who opened the chamber secret. The 8<sup>th</sup> is The Villainy ( $\alpha$ ), this function means that the villain causes harm or injury to a member of a family. In this case, Prof. McGonagall said that a student has been taken by the monster into the chamber of secrets and that student is Ginny Weasley. The villain kidnapping his victim meets the category ( $\alpha^1$ ).

The 9<sup>th</sup> is The Lack (a), which means that a member of a family lacks something or desires to have something. It is shown as Harry returns to his dormitory, he found out that he had lost the Riddle's diary. The 10<sup>th</sup> is The Mediation (b), it is where misfortune or lack is made known; the hero is approached with a request or command; he is allowed to go or he is dispatched shown in Harry and his friends making Polyjuice potion to acquire information about Slytherin heir. The 11<sup>th</sup> is The Counteraction (c), which is where the hero agrees to or decides upon counteraction. Harry was separated by the tunnel wreckage from Ron, he decided to go by himself to find Ginny. The 12<sup>th</sup> is The 1<sup>st</sup> Donor Function (d), this is where the hero is tested, interrogated and attacked, which prepares the way for his receiving either a magical agent or a helper. Harry was lost in Knockturn Alley and got threatened by some wizard. Hagrid suddenly appeared and help him. The 13<sup>th</sup> is The Hero's Reaction (e), this function means that the hero reacts to the actions of the future Donor. Harry was angry and annoyed with Dobby because he blocked the way to Hogwarts. The 14<sup>th</sup> is The Receipt of a Magical Agent (f<sup>s</sup>), Harry found a sword that belonged to Godric Gryffindor on the inside of the Sorting Hat. This falls into variation number five because Harry received the magic tool, not by chance but was brought by Fawkes.

The 15<sup>th</sup> is The Guidance (g<sup>s</sup>), this is where the hero is led to the whereabouts of an object of the search. Harry was directed by a piece of paper that was found in Hermione's hand talking about Basilisk and it contained a word that was pipe. The 16<sup>th</sup> is The Struggle (h), the hero and the villain join in direct combat. Tom Riddle ordered Basilisk to kill Harry instead of Fawkes, and that giant serpent instantly attacked Harry until they were involved in a battle which makes falls into variation number two (h<sup>2</sup>) as Propp mentioned that the hero engaged in competition (p. 52).

The 17<sup>th</sup> is The Victory (i<sup>2</sup>), this is where the villain is defeated. Basilisk fangs were stuck into the heart of the diary, Riddle screamed in pain and suddenly he disappeared, just gone. This falls into variation two where the villain is defeated in combat (p. 53). The 18<sup>th</sup> is The Rescue (rs), this function means rescue of the hero from pursuit shown in the situation when Harry was rescued by Fawkes by grabbing his tail to get out of the chamber of secret. This falls into variation number one (rs<sup>1</sup>) because the hero is carried away through the air or flies away (p. 57). The 19<sup>th</sup> is The Difficult task (m), this function means the hero receives a difficult task shown in Harry when he had the difficult task to figure out who attacked Hogwarts students, who opened the chamber of secrets, and who was the heir of Slytherin. Tasks are also assigned outside the connections just described, but these connections will be dealt with somewhat later (p. 60). The 20<sup>th</sup> is The Solution (n), Harry managed to complete his difficult task, saved Ginny from Voldemort, found out who Tom Riddle was, and managed to defeat Voldemort. The last function is Recognise (q), Gilderoy Lockhart recognized Harry from the scar on his forehead. This recognition of wounds in the body falls into the category (q<sup>1</sup>) as Propp mentioned that the hero is recognized by a mark, a brand; a wound, or a star marking (p. 62).

In *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, there are found 13 functions written symbolically as  $\alpha\delta[\eta^1\eta^2\eta^3]A^{13}a^3C[E^7E^8][F^1F^2F^4F^5F^7]GH^1I^2[K^2K^5K^6K^7K^{10}]RS^5Q^3$ . Those functions are Initial Situation, Violation, Trickery, Villainy, Lack, Beginning Counteraction, Hero's Reaction, Receipt of a Magical Agent, Guidance, Struggle, Victory, Liquidation, Resque, and Recognition.

The story begins with is Initial Situation (a) when New York City is introduced in this section by showing the Statue of Liberty, showing the main setting of the story is New York, America. The initial situation is not part of thirty-one narrative functions. It is more giving some information about the state condition at the beginning of a story. The initial situation will trigger other functions, and it is the base of the story. As mentioned by Propp although this situation is not a function, it nevertheless is an important morphological element. The species of tale beginnings can be examined only at the end of the present work (p. 26).

The 1<sup>st</sup> function The Violation (δ). In the story, Grindelwald appears, ignoring the deaths he has committed. As mentioned by Propp, at this point a new personage, who can be termed the villain, enters the tale. His role is to disturb the peace of a happy family, to cause some form of misfortune, damage, or harm (p. 27). The 2<sup>nd</sup> is The Trickery (η), there are four variations of Trickery. First, Graves is a villain and he secretly seeks obscurial for his benefit (η<sup>1</sup>). Graves attacks Newt by using his magic to fight for Credence (η<sup>2</sup>). Graves was trying to find the obscurial, he asked his informant, Credence, but Credence did not tell him, then made Graves force and slap Credence for information about the Obscurial (η<sup>3</sup>). This function is characterized by actions taken by the villain to obtain information, by seducing (Propp, p. 30). The 3<sup>rd</sup> is The Villainy (A<sup>13</sup>), in this function, the villain gives the hero the death penalty. In this section

Graves feels cornered, therefore he immediately decides on the death penalty for Newt and Tina on the pretext of expulsion. As mentioned by Propp this form is in essence a modified (intensified) expulsion (p. 33).

The 4<sup>th</sup> is The Lack ( $\alpha^3$ ), the function is indicated by the emergence of difficulties. Thunderbird was sent by Newt to overcome these difficulties. The Thunderbird comes out of Newt's magic suitcase. Showing the magic of its great and formidable. Based on Propp (1968) wondrous objects are lacking (without magical power), such as the firebird, ducks with golden feathers, a wonder-of-wonders, etc (p. 35). The 5<sup>th</sup> is The Beginning Counteraction (C), this function is indicated by showing the hero as a Seeker. In this case, Newt's magical creature has escaped. Newt was wide-eyed by its behavior, without saying a word Newt immediately rushed to chase it before anyone saw it. Newt chases after Niffler without a word indicating he is a seeker. As mentioned by Propp sometimes this moment is not expressed in words, but a volitional decision, of course, precedes the search. This moment is characteristic only of those tales in which the hero is a seeker (p. 38). The 6<sup>th</sup> is The Hero's Reaction ( $\epsilon^7$ ), this function is indicated by the action of the hero in dealing with existing problems. The wizarding world has been exposed to non-magical people. Here Newt becomes a helper to the wizard by doing a *mass obliviate*. He orders the Thunderbird to spread a forgetfulness potion in the form of raindrops to non-magical people. Newt was about to be executed by Graves but he managed to escape by attacking the executioner with his magical agents ( $\epsilon^8$ ). As mentioned by Propp the hero performs some other service. Sometimes these services correspond to requests; other times, they are done purely through the kindheartedness of the hero (p. 43).

The 7<sup>th</sup> is The Receipt of a Magical Agent (F), this function is indicated by the appearance of magical helpers/magical tools, these magical tools are animals, objects that can issue magical helpers, objects that have magical properties (swords, balls, clubs), supernatural powers given directly (the ability to turn into an animal). Newt has a magical creature named Dougal ( $F^1$ ). Picket is Newt's magical agent/helper, it appears to help Newt escape from execution ( $F^2$ ). Newt sold Picket to get some information ( $F^4$ ). Newt accidentally crossed paths with Jacob and Tina who were helper agents ( $F^5$ ). Newt was slandered for violating the magic rules which was quite fatal. His case was confiscated using magic ( $F^7$ ). The 8<sup>th</sup> is The Guidance (G), this function is indicated by the appearance of the object being searched for, namely elsewhere. In the story, migration is done to avoid problems and to find the object being searched for. In this section Newt Disapparate (move to another place) to avoid problems and find the missing object, namely Niffler. As mentioned by Propp generally, the object of the search is located in "another" or "different" kingdom (p. 50).

The 9<sup>th</sup> is The Struggle ( $H^1$ ), this function is indicated by the fight between the villain and the hero, where the hero attacks the villain to obtain the truth and there is a great duel between the two. In the story, Tina helps Newt by distracting Graves from pursuing Credence. He had an open duel with him. Here is shown the villain is fighting in the open field. Indicates that is part of the narrative function, Struggle. As mentioned by Propp that they fight in an open field (p. 52). The 10<sup>th</sup> is The Victory ( $I^2$ ), this function is indicated by the defeat of the villain who was defeated by the hero. In the story, Graves was defeated. All the Aurors attack him, along with Newt and Tina. In the end, Graves' true face was revealed. He is Grindelwald the worst wizarding villain of all time. He is defeated in a contest (p. 53). The 11<sup>th</sup> is The Liquidation ( $\kappa$ ), this function is indicated by finding the object is looking for in the story. Newt's case was carried out by Tina and shown to the Ministers of Magic ( $\kappa^2$ ). Newt uses magic to find the bad Niffler ( $\kappa^5$ ), Newt deliberately gives his Occamy eggshell to Jacob ( $\kappa^6$ ), Niffler was found from the lost ( $\kappa^7$ ), Tina comes and releases Jacob by threatening the officer ( $\kappa^{10}$ ). Niffler is Newt's searched object, and in this section, Niffler is found. The lost object has been found in one of the narrative functions. As mentioned by Propp, the object of the search is caught. This form is typical for agrarian pillage (p. 54). The 12<sup>th</sup> is The Resque ( $R_S$ ), this function is characterized by the escape that the hero performs to avoid the danger of the threatening villain. Newt is now a fugitive who is about to be killed, Queenie is a helper agent for Newt, she hides Newt in a case for rescue from murder. Newt resqued Queenie for the murder falls into variation two ( $R_S^5$ ) as mentioned by Propp the hero is hidden by blacksmiths (p. 57). The last function is the Recognition (Q), this function is marked by the implementation of difficult tasks by the heroes so that they get the praise and trust of those around them. In the story, Newt is finally called a hero after solving all the problems he did. Tina starts to trust Newt, she will wait for Newt to visit again with a copy of her book *Fantastic Beasts and Where To*

*Find Them*. This falls into variation three (Q<sup>3</sup>). Based on Propp's theory, the hero is also recognized by his accomplishment of a difficult task (this is almost always preceded by an unrecognized arrival) (p. 62).

## CONCLUSION

This research aims at describing the morphologic reading of J.K. Rowling's novels to find the narrative functions. The result shows that there are identified 19 functions in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* written using Propp's symbols as  $\beta\gamma^2\delta \ \varepsilon^2\eta^1\theta^1A^{14}CDEG^6J^1K^5ExI^1\uparrow$ , and then 21 functions in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* written as  $\beta^2\gamma\delta\varepsilon^2\zeta\eta^3\theta A^1aBCDEF^5G^3H^2I^2Rs^1MNQ^1$ , and 13 functions in *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* written as  $\alpha\delta[\eta^1\eta^2\eta^3]A^{13}a^3C[E^7E^8][F^1F^2F^4F^5F^7]GH^1I^2[K^2K^5K^6K^7K^{10}]Rs^5Q^3$ . Furthermore, the results show that the narrative stories written in both postmodern times are still relevant to Propp's morphologic model of narrative functions. Besides that, the theory is also relevant to not only analyzing folktales, but also other literary genres.

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