

**SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS ON FANTASTIC BEAST AND WHERE TO
FIND THEM NOVEL BY JK ROWLING'S**

PROPOSAL

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement
For The Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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ABSTRACT

DICKY INDRAWAN, Semiotics Analysis On Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them Novel By J.K Rowling.

This thesis is a research about analysis semiotic in the Novel “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them” By J.K Rowling. The objective of this research are (1) To know the interpretation of signifier and signified in the Novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by J.K Rowling (2) To know the meaning of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* in novel by semiotic approach. The method used in this research is qualitative method. The object of this research used both formal and material object. Formally, this research used semiotic by using Rolland Barthes theory. Materially, this research used the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by J.K Rowling which was published in 2001 and some books was used to analyze and supported this research. In collecting the data, the writer used note taking as instrument. The writer used Rolland Barthes’s theory to analysis semiotic in the Novel “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them” By J.K Rowling. In this research, the writer found there were two part of semiotic theory found in the novel “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them” by J.K Rowling there are signifier and signified. They are many signifier and signified found in the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by J.K Rowling in this research. Then the researcher found the meaning of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* in the novel based on the signified and signifier. The implication of this research is to give understanding on the signifier, signified and meaning for the reader who would like to know more about semiotic.

Keywords: Signifier, Signified and Meaning

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Also the researcher realizes that his thesis is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact he has done his best completing this work. Therefore, constructive critics, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this thesis.

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Medan, March 2021

The researcher

Dicky Indrawan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics traditionally analyses human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence language, through which linguistics and language-based context is often determined. Research on language through the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focuses on how languages change and grow, particularly over an extended period of time. Related areas of study include the disciplines of semiotics (the study of direct and indirect language through signs and symbols).

Semiotic or semiology is the study of sign, symbol and signification. It is the study of how meaning is created not what it is (Barthes, 1999:187) Semiotics is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign. Semiotics is the study not only refers to the signs in every conversation, but also everything that refers to other forms such as words, images, sounds, gestures and object.

Heidegger said semiotics is the realization that the whole of human experience, without exception, is an interpretive structure mediated and sustained by signs. So it is perhaps not surprising that much of the original semiotic development in our time has taken place along the tracks and lines of classical idealism in the modern sense, an environment and climate of thought within

which the structuralist analysis of texts and narrative is particularly comfortable (John Deely, 1990:6)

Novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting (Doody, 1996:29). The novel *Fantastic Beast And Where To Find Them* is interesting to analysis by using semiotic theory because this novel is one of the best fantasy novels that signifies it has an interesting story even this novel has been adapted into a movie and successful.

Researcher chose this topic because there are still many students who still do not know too much about semiotics and researcher hope with this study can facilitate the treatment of semiotics.

B. The Identification of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the identifications of this study are:

1. There are many objects that use semiotics form in it, such as in songs, novels, movie, speech and many more. The writer found out that there are many semiotics in a novel-script, in particular in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* a novel by JK Rowling's. Therefore, the writer chose to identify what the meaning of each semiotics is found in that novel-script.
2. In the discussion of semiotic, semiotic generally has two types, namely semiotic communication and semiotic significance. In this case, the writer decides to identify the semiotic significance.

C. Formulation of the Problem

According to the explanations above, the writer formulates the problems of the study as the following:

1. What are interpretation the signifier and signified in the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by JK Rowling's?
2. What is the meaning of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* in novel by semiotic approach?

D. The Scope and Limitation

This research is only focus about semiotics found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* Novel by JK Rowling's. After finding out the semiotics, the writer will identify about what are interpretation the signifier and signified used in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by JK Rowling's.

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To know of interpretation the signifier and signified in the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by JK Rowling's.
2. To know the meaning of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* by semiotic approach.

F. The Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be successful, which can achieve the goals optimally, can generate a systematic report and can be useful in general. In studying a research must have theoretical or practical benefit. The benefits are :

1. Theoretically, the results of this research will gain the richness of the study in the field of semiotic.
2. Practically
 - a. This research is expected to increase appreciation of works, films and other literary works.
 - b. This research is expected to be useful in adding new insight and knowledge to writers and readers,
 - c. This research can be served as reference for the other researchers who want to do the further research about Semioti.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Definition of Semiotic

Roland Barthes is a crucial figure in modern literary and cultural theory. His work has been influential in a wide variety of theoretical trends and practices, including structuralism, semiology, post-structuralism, cultural study and psychoanalytical literary criticism. Barthes is one of a handful of writers who can be said to have established the foundations for modern literary and cultural theory. (Alen, 2003: 18).

Roland Barthes, a semiotic figure from France, made various possibilities to the text. It means, the reader the significant plurality. Therefore, single interpretation forming unproductive repressive way. Roland Barthes fills multilanguage, rhetoric, myth, and ideology which became the key words in semiology. (Junus, 1981: 17)

The theory and study of signs and symbols, especially as elements of language or other systems of communication. A person who studies or practices semiotics is known as a *semiotician*. (Richard, 2006: 1).

Semiotics is considered as the theory of production and interpretation of meaning. Meaning is made by the deployment of acts and objects which function as “signs” in relation to other signs. In general meaning is not believed to reside within any particular objects, text or process. Rather, meaning arises during the communication process itself. (Chandler, 1994: 2)

2. Some Part of Semiotics

1. Signifier

Signifier is a sign the combination of a material *signifier* (sound or written mark). The nature of the signifier suggest roughly the same remarks as that of the signified: it is purely a relatum, whose definition cannot be separated from that of the signified, the only difference is that the signifier is a mediator: some matter is necessary to it. But on the one hand it is not sufficient to it and on the other. In semiology, the signifier can too be relayed by a certain matter that of words. This materiality of the signifier makes it once more necessary to distinguish clearly *matter* from *substance*: a substance can be immaterial (in the case of the substance of the content) therefore, all one can say is that the substance of the signifier is always material (sounds, objects, images). In semiology, where we shall have to deal with mixed systems in which different kinds of matter are involved (sound and image, object and writing etc). (Barthes, 1964: 14).

2. Signified

Signified is a (concept). The signified is not the object or action but it is mental concept. Signified also what the signifier refers to (see signifier). In semiotic, denotation and connotation are terms describing the relationship between the signifier and its signified, and an analytic distinction is made between two types of signified: a denotative signified and a connotative signified. Meaning includes both denotation and connotation. "Most signs have at least one normal, "common sense" meaning.

This meaning, called the sign's denotation, is shared among many people and is the most widely used meaning of the sign. But signs also may have many different "subjective" meanings that arise from each individual's personal experiences. These are called the connotations of the signs. The denotation of the sign represents an agreement among a group of people that they will share that meaning of the sign among themselves. Meanings of this type are said to arise through social convention (Chandler, 1994: 4).

3. Sign

The sign is arbitrary; it has meaning not directly in terms of the world, but in terms of its place in a language system. But language is merely one kind of sign system. There are numerous sign systems in our world, from the Highway Code to architectural design, from the clothes we wear to the food we eat. Everything in society is a sign in this sense and this belongs to a system which, can be studied like the system of language. (Allen, 2003: 58).

Sign is loosely defined as "a pattern of data which, when perceived, brings to mind something other than itself." The notion of the sign is central to the semiotic approach to the study of communication. The term can refer to the relationship among the elements of the semiotic model, or it can be used to indicate the first of the three elements, i.e., the physical perceived. All the individuals are meaning-makers. Distinctively, we make meanings through our creation and interpretation of "sign". Signs take the form of different objects, but such things have no any meaning.

Anything can be sign as long as someone interprets it as ‘signifying’ something – referring to or standing for something other than itself. (Daniel Chandler, 1994: 6).

4. Symbol

Symbol are a complicated matter and believed that symbols are never completely arbitrary, suggesting that there is usually some kind of quasi-arbitrary or rudimentary bond between symbolic signifiers and what they signify. He uses the example of a symbol of justice, a pair of scale, and says this symbol cannot be replaced by any symbol, such as charot, and still convey its meaning. A more popular symbol of justice involves a blind goddess holding scales to signify impartially. The problem is we have to learn to associate the scales with justice. Just seeing a set of scales or a blind goddess with scales does not automatically make us think justice. Semiotically speaking, symbols are things with important historical and cultural meanings, such as the cross for Christians, the Star of David for Jews, and the American flag for Americans. These symbols are tied to history and play important roles in every society. The anthropologist Clifford Geertz discussed symbols in his book *The Interpretation of Cultures* (Geertz 1973:45).

Semiotics began to become a major approach to cultural studies in the late 1960s, partly as a result of the work of Roland Barthes. The translation into English of his popular essays in a collection entitled *Mythologies* (Barthes 1957: 100).

Mythologies is one of Barthes's most influential and widely read books. Composed of articles written monthly for the journal *Les Lettres nouvelles* between 1954 and 1956, it was published as a single text in 1957. The English version of the text is available in two smaller collections (Alen, 2003:142).

In ancient Greece myth (*mu'thos*) came to mean a fiction. Nowadays usually associated with fictions which include the gods or supernatural forces, myth also has the general meaning of the major fictional stories that have abided since ancient time. This myth, while denoting what is fictional, also tends to refer to stories that have an apparently timeless and universal appeal and truth. Barthes's use of the word myth is therefore particularly telling in that what he designates by the term presents itself as natural and even timeless but is, in fact, an expression of a historically specific ideological vision of the world (Alen, 2003: 34).

Mythology transforms one culture's values, in Barthes's case bourgeois French culture, into a universal and natural value: it turns culture into nature, often while still recognizing its status as myth, as a cultural product. It is this duplicity of myth, a construct which represents itself as universal and natural, which characterizes its ideological function. (Alen, 2003: 54).

According to Barthes, Myth is a communication system or a meaning and message. Myth is not merely an object, concept or idea, but a way of meaning, a form. Everything can be a mite when delivered through

discourse. For clarity let us read the following quote Barthes writing about myth (Barthes, 1964: 103).

Myth a discourse is the principle of signification, a form, a communication system in the form of messages. This the myth is not possible in the form of a concrete object or concept / idea, on the contrary, the myth is mode of signification that is a form. Considers that the myth is a kind of speech then everything can be a myth as as long as conveyed through forms of discourse or discourse. Myth decrypted message is not limited by the goal but by the way this message said (Collin Smith, 193: 109).

Myth as a system of semiology because mythology is the study of a type of speech, it is a sign that piece of science formulated by Sasussure as semiology. In mythology, as a system of semiology, sign does not have any function. Which is considered important is the relationship of mythology itself, as according to Sasusure the sign is a concrete word. In this case the myth is a system semiologis. Therefor, a sign (sign) in the first sequence is only a marker (signifier) on both system (Collin Smith, 1983: 110).

Similarly Barthes further explains that everything in the world could be a myth. Everything in this world can be changed from a closed form in he silence switch to an oral condition that is open to use by the public, either because there is no natural law that prohibits or does not talk about such things. Barthes then gives example of trees that have new meaning when it is in the hands of an artist such as, Minou Drouet. Tree is

transformed when the tree is decorated, adapted, and loaded with meaning that will change the literary tree to tree as we know it before (Barthes, 1975: 120)

3. Signifier, the Signified, and Sign in Myth

Markers (signifier) in the myth according to Barthes can be seen from two points of view that the final terms of the language system or as an initial term of the mythic system. Markers (signifier) in the context of meaning, while he calls the language in the context of myth, he called it a form. Markers (signifier) in the concept of myth itself becomes ambiguous because at the same time he became the full meaning and form on one side and blank on the other. The third term in linguistic is called the sign (sign) is the relationship between the first two terms, but may not use this term without any ambiguity due to the mite markers (signifier) is formed by a sign (sign) of the language. In the myth, Barthes calls the this third term as meaning signification). Basically mythology has a dual system, the presence of myth is determined by the presence of mening, there was no contradiction or separation between meaning and form, both are present together. (Barthes, 1975: 121).

4. Synopsis of Novel Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them (J.K Rowling)

Newton "NEWT" Scamander himself was born in 1897, an alumnus of Hufflepuff, who had a great interest in magic animals. He gained an interest in the fantastic animals from his mother who was an ornamental of Hippogriff breeder.

After graduating from Hogwarts, Newt Scamander worked in the Ministry of Magic in the Department of Arrangement and Supervision of The Unseen Being. For the purposes of researching fantastic magic animals, Newt Scamander gathered information until he went to many [lace to compile his book. And now almost every house of magician across the country must have had one copies of the book *Fantastic Beast and Whre to Find Them* – fantastic animal and where they can be found. Gets a chance to know where Quintaped is alive, what puffskein is eating, and why not leave milk for knarl.

5. Biography of J.K. Rowling

Joanne Rowling was born on 31st July 1965 at Yate General Hospital near Bristol, and in Chepstow, Gwent, in south-east Wales.

Her father, Peter, was an aircraft engineer at the Rolls Royce factory in Bristol and her mother, Anne, was a science technician in the Chemistry department at Wyedean Comprehensive, where Jo herself went to school. Anne was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis when Jo was teenager and died in 1990, before Harry Potter books were published. Jo also has younger sister, Di.

The young Jo grew up surrounded by books. “I lived for books,” she has said. “I was your basic common-or-garden bookworm, complete with freckles and National Health spectacles.”

Jo wanted to be a writer from an early age. She wrote her first book at the age of six a story about a rabbit, called ‘Rabbit’. At just eleven, she wrote her first novel about seven cursed diamonds and the people who owned them.

Jo studied at Exeter University, where she read so widely outside her French and Classic syllabus that she clocked up a fine of 50 Euro for overdue books at the University library. Her knowledge of Classic would one day come in *Harry Potter* series, some of which are based on Latin.

Jo conceived idea of *Harry Potter* in 1990 while sitting on a delayed train from Manchester to London King's Cross. Over the next five years, she began to map out all seven books of the series. She wrote mostly in longhand and gradually built up a mass of notes, many of which were scribbled on odd scraps of paper.

J.K. Rowling is the author of the bestselling Harry Potter series of seven books, published between 1997 and 2007, which have sold over 450 million copies world wide, are distributed in more than 200 territories and translated into 79 language, and have been turned into eight blockbuster films.

She has written three companion volumes: *Quidditch Through the Ages* and *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* in aid of Comic Relief; and *The Tales of Beedle the Bard* in aid of her non-profit children's organisation Lumos.

In 2012, J.K. Rowling's digital entertainment and e-commerce company Pottermore was launched, where fans can enjoy news, features and articles, as well as original content by J.K. Rowling. It is also the global digital publisher of Harry Potter and J.K. Rowling's Wizarding World.

Her first novel for adult readers, *The Casual Vacancy* was published in September 2012 and adapted for TV by the BBC in 2015. Her crime novels, written under the pseudonym Robert Galbraith, were published in 2013 (*The Cuckoo 's Calling*), 2014 (*The Silk Worm*) and 2015 (*Career of Evil*), and are to

be adapted for a major new television series for BBC One, produced by Bronte Film and Television.

J.K. Rowling's 2008 Harvard commencement speech was published in 2015 as an illustrated book, *Very Good Life: The Fringe Benefits of Failure and the Importance of Imagination*, and sold in aid of Lumos and university-wide financial aid at Harvard.

J.K. Rowling collaborated on the stage play *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child Parts One and Two*, an original story by J.K. Rowling. Jack Thorne and John Tiffany, a new play by Jack Thorne now running at The Pallace Theatre in London's West End.

In addition, J.K. Rowling made her screenwriting debut with the film *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*, a further extension of the Wizarding World, released to critical acclaim in November 2016. A prequel to Harry Potter, this new adventure of Magizoologist Newt Scamander marks the start of the five film series to be written by the author.

As well as receiving an OBE for services to children's literature, she has received many awards and honours, including France's Legion d'Honneur and the Hans Christian Anderson Award.

J.K. Rowling supports a number of causes through her charitable trust, Volant. She is also the founder and the president of the international non-profit children's organization Lumos, which works to end the institutionalisation of children's globally and ensure they grow up in a safe and caring environment.

B. Previews Relevant Studies

There are some research studies and analysis about semiotic that has been done before and relevant in this study, both semiotic application of theory and other similar theory from these. But those researcher about the object have different between this researchers.

Bahri (2009), in her thesis entitled “Semiotic Analyses on Witch (The Chronicles of Narnia by C.S Lewis)”. Find out the characteristic of the witch and why the characteristic became a witch in the film the lion, the witch and the wardrobe. The method used is descriptive analysis method in which the data were collected then analyzed into details. Descriptive analytical method is conducted by describing facts and the analyzing them. This research use semiotic approach based on Barthes’s theory that the study of sign, processes (semiosis), or signification and communication, sign, symbols, both individually and grouped into sign system. It includes the study of how meaning is constructed. The researcher finds eight characteristics of the witch: woman, powerful, evil, authority, fierce, savage, cruel, and inadvertently. The researcher also concludes that there is several character of witch that human in daily life still possesses.

Rahmat (2009) in this thesis entitled “ Semiotics Analysis the Meraphoric Expression in Toloq Rumpaqa Bone”. The aim of this research is to inform that semiotic theories in a literature work, study the system, rules, and convention that enable the symbols used have meanings. The researcher use Qualitative descriptive method. In this case, the writer describe icon, index and symbols which include in Toloq Rumpaqa Bone. The research use semiotic approach which is Pierce’s theory that there kinds of signifier and signified:

- 1). Icon, the sign that inherently have the same pointed meaning
- 2). Index, the sign that show the casual relation with signified withi it
- 3). Symbol, the sign that has a meaning in relation to the arbitrary

Signified, suitable, with the certain social convention. The researcher finds several poets which are showing the metaphor or semiotics characteristics.

Manoy (2009) in his thesis entitled “Semiotic Analysis in the novel *Angel and Demons*). The aim of his research is to find out the code and kinds of semiotics code those are dominant in *Angel and Demons* novel. The researche used descriptive qualitative method is actually a combination of descriptive qualitative research. The researcher conducted this study by applying semiotics analysis in the Novel “*Angel and Demons* by Dan Brown”. This research uses semiotics approach which is Ferdinand De Saussure’s theory that semiotic is study of sign. Semiotic is study about system, ruler, and convention that enable literary work to have significance. The researcher finds five codes in the novel; hermeneutics, semics, symbolic, proairetic and gnoonic code. The researcher also concludes that gronic code is the code with little apperances in the novel and symblic code is the highest that always comes in the novel *Angel and Demons*.

The similarity of this research with the some previous researcher above are talking about semiotic approach. While, the diference is in the object of study. Bahri focussed on the *Semiotic Analysis on Witch* (The chronicles of Narnia by C.S. Lewis), Rahmat focussed on the semiotic analysis of the metaphoric expression in “*Toloq Rumpaqla Bone*”, Manoy focussed on the semiotic analysis in the novel *Angel and Demons*. While in this research, the writer focuses on the

semiotic Roland Barthes in the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where t Find Them* by J.K. Rowling.

C. Conceptual Framework

The semiotic tradition explores the study of signs and symbols as a significant part of communications. Unlike linguistics, semiotics also studies non-linguistics sign systems. Semiotic includes the study of signs and sign processes, indication, designation, likeness, analogy, allegory, metonymy, metaphor, symbolism, signification, and communication.

This study of semiotic is focus on the interpretation the signifier and signified in the novel *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*. This study uses Roland Barthes theory of semiotic which is used to be the grand theory to help the writer solve the problems found in this study. Barthes' Semiotic theory broke down the process of reading sign and focussed on their interpretation by different cultures or societies. According to Barthes, signs had both a signifier, being the physical form of the sign as we perceive it through our senses and the signified, or meaning that is interpreted. Barthes also believed that every idlogical sign is either a Denotative sign system or a Connotative sign system. A Denotative sign, which is a strictly descriptive system, is the result of the signifier image and the signified concept combining. This could be due to a number of things including: changes in culture or terminology, an event, or even just evolution. Semiotic theory is an 'interpretive' theory that can be applied to most aspect of everyday life although most people would not release it.

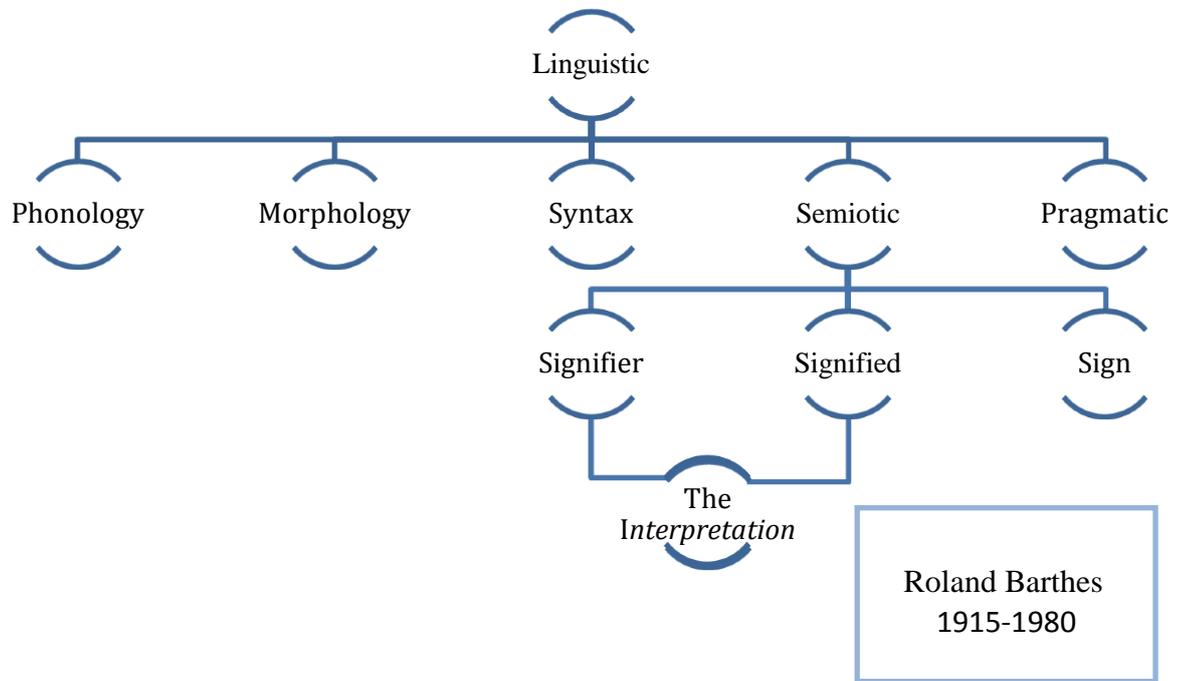


Figure 1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Location and Time

The study will be conducted in a library that collects data about linguistic that discusses about polysemy, more specifically is the Digital Library of *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU)* and *Universitas Negeri Medan (UNIMED)*, Medan, North Sumatera. The data are also found in bookstore and the internet. From these various places, the library provides the most data that can be used to conduct the library research in this study. This study will be conducted for three months and starts from June 2020 until August 2020.

B. Data and Data Resources

The research data in this study are all words which contain the semiotics form found in a novel book by J.K. Rowling. The data obtain in the form of written information, documentation and also from books and journals that have a relation with the problem that has been formulated. The data source in this research is a novel book made by J.K. Rowling called “*Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*”.

C. Instrument of the Research

In collecting data, the writer used note taking as an instrument of research. It was used to get the data from the novel the novel, after reading the novel “*Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them*” and the other relevant references, the

writer made some notes to classify the interpretation signifier, signified and find the meaning of *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* in novel by semiotic approach.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data can be seen through questionnaires, observations, documentations, interviews and so on. In this study, the writer use the documentation technique with the intent to obtain the data directly from the object used, including relevant books and relevant research data. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. This method is used because the research data are in the form of words and phrases. Qualitative research method does not provide numbers or statistics but it is depends on how the researchers' knowledge in analyzing data. In this study, the writer only collected, identified, and analyzed the data. In collecting the data, the writer did several ways such as the following steps:

1. Read the *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* novel.
2. Selecting words which contain semiotic in the novel.
3. Collecting the semiotic found in the selected words.
4. Documenting the collected words by taking a note.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

Collecting information or data is only the beginning of the research process. When the data is collected, the data has to be analyzed or thought about. Different from quantitative analysis which uses data to provide answers and

expressed numerically, Qualitative analysis which used in this study is more concerned with meaning. Data is a word which describes valid information that can help researchers answer their questions. And it can come from various sources, such as Notes or observations, newspaper clippings, interview tapes and transcript, personal journal, and survey or questionnaires (H. O'Connor and N. Gibson, 2003). Analysis of qualitative data with formal system has been developed to help researchers get the meaning of their data easily. Those systems involve:

1. Coding techniques for finding and marking the underlying ideas in the data.
2. Grouping similar kinds of information together in categories.
3. Relating different ideas and themes to one another.

(Rubin and Rubin, 1995 in H. O'Connor and N. Gibson, 2003)

Based on the explanation above, the techniques of data analyze in this study are:

1. Collecting the information or data by identifying words that contain semiotics.
2. Classifying the semiotic words by using Roland Barthes theory.

Analyzing each semiotic words and find out the meaning of each words.

To find out the meaning of each word, the writer use *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English*.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which contains what are interpretations the signifier and signified in the novel *fantastic beasts and where to find them* by J.K Rowling and then what is the meaning of *fantastic beasts and where to find them* in novel by semiotic approach.

A. Findings

In this part the writer presented the data which were considered a semiotic in the novel *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* by *J.K Rowling*. According to Roland Barthes, semiotic has two parts. They are signifier and signified. In understanding the data the writer presented explanation, *P* is page, and *D* is data. They are as Follows:

1. The interpretation the signifier and signified in the novel *Fantastic Beasts* by J.K

- a. A chief of the wizard's council in the fourteenth century, decreed, that any member of the magical community that walked on two legs would henceforth be granted the status of "being", all others to remain beasts **(P.12.D1)**
- b. "today while travailing in the herb garden, I did push aside the basil to discover a ferret of monstrous size. It didn't run nor hide as ferrets are want to do but leapt upon me, throwing me backwards upon the ground and crying with most unnatural fury". **(P.16. D2)**

c. The Acromantula

The acromantula is a monstrous eight-eyed spider capable of human speech. This beast is believed to be wizard-bred, possibly intended to guard wizard dwellings or treasure, as is often the case with magically created monsters. Despite its near-human intelligence, the Acromantula is untrainable and highly dangerous to wizard and Muggle alike.. **(P.28.D3)**

d. The Augurey

The augrey is a native of Britain and Ireland, A thin and mournful-looking bird, eats large insects and fairies, sings and flies only in heavy rain and otherwise remains hidden in its tear-shaped nest. which was once believed to foretell death. **(P.31.D4)**

e. Basilisk (also known as the King of Serpents)

The Basilisk is a brilliant green serpent that may reach up to fifty feet in length. It has exceptionally venomous fangs but its most dangerous means of attack is the gaze of its large yellow eyes. Anyone looking directly into these will suffer instant death. **(P.33.D5)**

f. Centaur

The centaur has a human head, torso and arms joined to a horse's body which may be any of several colours. Being intelligent and capable of speech, it should not strictly speaking be termed a beast, They are reputed to be well versed in magical healing, divination, archery and astronomy. **(P.36.D6)**

g. Demiguise

The Demiguise is found in the Far East, though only with great difficulty, for this beast is able to make itself invisible when threatened and can be seen only by wizards skilled in its capture. The demiguise is peaceful herbivorous beast, something like a graceful ape in appearance, with large, black, doleful eyes more often than not hidden by its hair. The whole body is covered with long, fine, silky, silvery hair. Demiguise pelts are highly valued as the hair may be spun into Invisibility Cloaks **(P.40.D7)**

h. Erkling

The Erkling is an elfish creature which originated in the Black Forest in Germany. It is larger than a gnome (three feet high on average), with a pointed face and high-pitched cackle that is particularly entrancing to children, whom it will attempt to lure away from their guardians and eat. Strict control by the German Ministry of Magic, however, has reduced Erkling killings dramatically over the last few centuries and the last known Erkling attack, upon the six-year-old wizard Bruno Schmidt, resulted in the death of Erkling when Master Schmidt hit very hard over the head with his father's collapsible cauldron. **(P.45.D8)**

i. Fairy

The fairy is a small and decorative beast of little intelligence. Often used or conjured by wizards for decorations, the fairy generally inhabits woodlands or glades. Ranging in height from one to five inches, the fairy has a minute humanoid body, head and limbs but sports large insect-like wings, which may be transparent or multi-coloured, according to type.

The Fairy possesses a weak brand of magic that it may use to deter predators, such as the Augrey. It has a quarrelsome nature but, being excessively vain, it will become docile on any occasion when it is called to act as an ornament. Despite its human-like appearance, the fairy cannot speak. It makes a high-pitched buzzing noise to communicate with its fellows.

The Fairy lays up to fifty eggs at a time on the underside leaves. The eggs hatch into brightly coloured larvae. At the age of six to ten days these spin themselves a cocoon, from which they emerge one month later as fully formed winged adults. **(P.47.D9)**

j. Gnome

The gnome is a common garden pest found throughout northern Europe and North America. It may reach a foot in height, with a disproportionately large head and hard, bony feet. The gnome can be expelled from the garden by swinging it in circles until dizzy and then dropping it over the garden wall. Alternatively a Jarvey may be used, though many wizards nowadays find this method of gnome-control too brutal. **(P.52.D10)**

k. Hippogriff

The hippogriff is the native to Europe, though now found worldwide. It has the head of a giant eagle and the body of a horse. It can be tamed, though this should be attempted only by experts. Eye contact should be maintained when approaching a Hippogriff. Bowing shows good intentions. If the Hippogriff returns the greeting, it is safe to draw closer.

The Hippogriff burrows for insects but will also eat birds and small mammals. Breeding Hippogriffs build nests upon the ground into which they will

lay a single large and fragile egg, which hatches within a week, though it will be a matter of months before it is able to accompany its parent on longer journeys.

(P.57.D11)

l. IMP

The imp is found only in Britain and Ireland. It is sometimes confused with the pixie. They are of similar height (between six and eight inches), though the imp cannot fly as the pixie can, nor is it vividly coloured (the imp is usually dark brown to black). It does, however, have a similar slapstick sense of humour. Its preferred terrain is damp and marshy, and it is often found near river banks, where it will amuse itself by pushing and tripping the unwary. Imps eat small insects and have breeding habits much like the fairies, though imps do not spin cocoons; the young are hatched fully formed at around one inch in length

(P.59.D12)

m. Kappa

The Kappa is a Japanese water demon that inhabits shallow ponds and rivers. Often said to look like a monkey with fish scales instead of fur, it has a hollow in the top of its head in which it carries water. The kappa feeds on human blood but may be persuaded not to harm a person if it is thrown a cucumber with that person's name carved into it. In confrontation, a wizard should trick the Kappa into bowing – if it does so, the water in the hollow of its head will run out, depriving it of all its strength **(P.63.D13)**

n. Leprechaun

Leprechaun is more intelligent than the fairy and less malicious than the imp, the pixie or the Doxy, the leprechaun is nevertheless mischievous. Found only in Ireland, it achieves a height of up to six inches and is green in colour. It has been known to create crude clothing from leaves. Alone of the 'little people', leprechaun can speak, though they have never requested reclassification as 'beings'. The leprechaun bears live young and lives mostly in forest and woodland areas, though it enjoys attracting Muggle attention and as a consequence features almost as heavily as the fairy in Muggle literature for children. Leprechauns produce a realistic gold-like substance that vanishes after a few hours, to their great amusement. Leprechauns eat leaves and, despite their reputation as pranksters, are not known ever to have done lasting damage to a human. **(P.67.D14)**

o. Manticore

The Manticore is highly dangerous Greek beast with the head of a man, the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion, as dangerous as the Chimera, and as rare, the Manticore is reputed to croon softly as it devours its prey. Manticore skin repels almost all known charms and the sting causes instant death. **(P.70.D15)**.

p. Niffler

The Niffler is British beast. Fluffy, black and long-snouted, this burrowing creature has a predilection for anything glittery. Niffler are often kept by goblins to burrow deep into the earth for treasure. Though the Niffler is gentle and even affectionate, it can be destructive to belongings and should never be kept in a

house. Nifflers live in lairs up to twenty feet below the surface and produce six to eight young in a litter. **(P.74.D16)**.

q. Occamy

The Occamy is found in the Far East and India. A plumed, two-legged winged creature with a serpentine body, the Occamy may reach a length of fifteen feet. It feeds mainly on rats and birds, though has been known to carry off monkeys. The Occamy is aggressive to all who approach it, particularly in defence of its eggs, whose shells are made of the purest, softest silver. **(P.79.D17)**

r. Phoenix

The phoenix is a magnificent, swan-sized, scarlet bird with a long golden tail, beak and talons. It nest on mountain peaks and is found in Egypt, India and China. The Phoenix lives to an immense age as it can regenerate, bursting into flames when its body begins to fail and rising again from the ashes as a chick. The phoenix is a gentle creature that has never been known to kill and eats only herbs. Like the Diricawl, it can disappear and reappear at will. Phoenix song is magical: it is reputed to increase the courage of the pure of heart and to strike fear into the hearts of the impure. Phoenix tears have powerful healing properties. **(P.81.D18)**

s. Quintaped

The Quintaped is a highly dangerous carnivorous beast with a particular taste for humans. Its low-slung body covered with thick reddish-brown hair, as are its five legs, each of which ends in a clubfoot. The Quintaped is found only upon the Isle of Drear off the northernmost tip of Scotland. Drar has been made unplotable for this reason. **(P.85.D19)**

t. Ramora

The Ramora is silver fish found in the Indian Ocean, powerfully magical, it can anchor ships and is a guardian of seafarers. The Ramora is highly valued by the Internatinal Confederation pf Wizards, which has set many laws in place to protect the Ramora from wizard poachers. **(P.86.D20)**

u. Sphinx

The Egyptian sphinx has a human head on a lions body. For over a thousand years it has been used by witches and wizard to guard valuables and secret hideaways. Highly intelligent, the sphinx delights in puzzles and riddles. It is usually dangerous only when what it is guarding is threatened. **(P.91.D21)**

v. Tebo

The Tebo is an ash-coloured warthog found in Congo and Zaire. It has the power of invisibility, making it difficult to evade or catch, and is very dangerous. Tebo hide is highly prized by wizards for protect shields and clothing. **(P.93.D22)**

w. Werewolf

Werewolf is found worldwide, though it is believed to have originated in northern Europe. Humans turn into werewolves only when bitten. There is no known cure, though recent developments in potion making have to a great extent alleviated the worst symptoms. Once a month, at the full moon, the otherwise sane and normal wizard transform or muggle afflicted transform into a murdeorus beast. Almost uniquely among fantastic creatures, the werewolf actively seeks humans in preference in any other kind of prey. **(P.99.D23)**

x. Unicorn

Unicorn is beautiful beast found throughout the forests of northern Europe. It is pure white, horned horse when fully grown, though the foals are initially golden and turn silver before achieving maturity. The unicorn's horn, blood and hair all have highly magical properties. It generally avoids human contact, is more likely to allow a witch to approach it than wizard, and is so fleet of foot that it is very difficult to capture. **(P.98.D24)**

y. Troll

The Troll is a fearsome creature up to twelve feet and weighing over a tonne. Notable for its equally prodigious strength and stupidity, the troll is often violent and unpredictable. Troll originated in Scandinavia but these days they may be found in Britain, Ireland and other areas of northern Europe.

Trolls generally converse in grunts that appear to constitute a crude language, though some have been known to understand and even to speak a few simple humn words. The more intligent of the species have been trained as guardians.

There are three types of troll: mountain troll, forest troll and river troll. The mountain troll is the largest and most vicious. Its bald, with a pale-grey skin. The forest troll has a pale green skin and some specimens have hair, which is green or brown, thin and straggly. The river troll has short horns and may be hairy. It purplish skin and is often found lurking beneath bridges. Troll eat raw flesh and are not fussy in their prey, which ranges from wild animals to humns. **(P.95.D25)**

B. Discussions

In this part, the writer identifies the data which were taken from the novel *Fantastic Beasts And Where to Find Them* by The writer identifies based on Roland Barthes theory who has divided semiotic in two types are interpretations the signifier and signified.

In the Data 01, that sentence is the “Being and Beasts ” are the signifier the mean the differences in the magical world. Being creator worthy of legal rights and a voice in the governance also Grogan Stump, the newly appointed Minister for Magic, decreed that a ‘being’ was ‘any creature that has sufficient intelligence to understand the laws of the magical community and to bear part of the responsibility in shaping those laws and who has two legs in the magical world. The Beasts refers to fairies, troll, muggles, goblin pixies and gnomes despite their humanoid appearance, were placed in that category. **(P.12.D1)**

Signifier : “Being & Beasts”

Signified : the member of the magical community that walked on to legs

In the Data 02, the Monstrous ferret is the of guardian from herbs garden this can be seen from the ferret hurting the muggle when the muggle was entered the garden. Because the imperfect understanding is more dangerous than ignorance. The muggles fear of magic undoubtedly increased by dread of what might be lurking in their herb gardens. **(P.16. D2)**

Signifier : “The Talking Ferret Monstrous size

Signified : it throwing me backward upon the ground and crying with unnatural fury.

In the Data 03, “The Acromantula is a monstrous eight-eyed spider capable of human speech” refers to signifier.”This beast is believed to be wizard-bred, possibly intended to guard wizard dwellings or treasure, as is often the case with magically created monsters. Despite its near-human intelligence, the Acromantula is untrainable and highly dangerous to wizard and muggle alike” refers to signified. **(P.28.D3)**

Signifier : The Acromuntula

Signified : this beast believed to be wizard bred, possibly intended to guard wizard dwelling or treasure.

In the Data 04, That sentence “The Augrey is native of Britain and Ireland, a thin and mournful-looking bird” refers to signifier and “Sings and Flies to foretell the death” refers to signified **(P.31.D4)**

Signifier : The Augrey

Signified : Foretell the death.

In the Data 05, that sentence “Basilisk is a brilliant green serpent they may reach up to fifty feet in length refers to signifier and “Anyone looking directly into these eye will suffer instant death refers to signified **(P.33.D5)**

Signifier : Basilisk

Signified : Dangerous creature.

In the Data 06, that sentence is “The centaur has human head, torso and arms joined to a horse’s body which may be any of several colours refers to

Signifier and They are reputed to be well versed in magical healing, divination archery and astronomy refers to signified. **(P.36.D6)**

Signifier : The Centaur

Signified : Magical healing, divination archery and astronomy.

In the Data 07, that sentence “The Demiguise is found in the Far East, though only with great difficulty, for this beast is able to make itself invisible” refers to signifier, and “Demiguise pelts are highly valued as the hair may be spun into Invisibility Cloaks” refers to signified . **(P.40.D7)**

Signifier : The Demiguise

Signified : Highly valued beast.

In the Data 08, that sentence “The Erklings are an elfish creature which originated in the Black Forest in Germany” refers to signifier and “with a pointed face and high-pitched cackle that is particularly entrancing to children” refers to signified. **(P.45.D8)**

Signifier : The Erklings

Signified : A pointed face and high-pitched cackle.

In the Data 09, that sentence” The fairy is a small and decorative beast of little intelligence” refers to signifier and “Ranging in height from one to five inches, the fairy has a minute humanoid body, head and limbs but sports large

insect-like wings, which may be transparent or multi-coloured, according to type” refers to signified. **(P.47.D9)**

Signifier : The Fairy

Signified : Humanoid body, head and limbs, sports large insect-like wings.

In the Data 10, that sentence “The gnome is a common garden pest found throughout northern Europe and North America” refers to signifier and “. It may reach a foot in height, with a disproportionately large head and hard, bony feet” refers to signified. **(P.52.D10)**

Signifier : The Gnome

Signified : A foot height with large head and bony feet

In the Data 11, that sentence “The hippogrif is the native to Europe, though now found worldwide.” Refers to signifier and “It has the head of giant eagle and the body of a horse. It can be tamed, though this should be attempted only by experts.” refers to signified. **(P.57.D11)**

Signifier : Hippogriff

Signified : A giant head eagle with horse body

In the Data 12, that sentence “The imp is found only in Britain and Ireland. It is sometimes confused with the pixie.” refers to signifier and “It is sometimes confused with the pixie. They are of similar height (between six and eight inches), though the imp cannot fly as the pixie can, nor is it vividly coloured (the imp is usually dark brown to black)” refers to signified. **(P.59.D12)**

Signifier : The Imp

Signified : Similar with pixie but cannot fly.

In the Data 13, that sentence “The Kappa is a Japanese water demon that inhabits shallow ponds and rivers” refers to signifier and “Often said to look like a monkey with fish scales instead of fur, it has a hollow in the top of its head in which it carries water” refers to signified. . **(P.63.D13)**

Signifier : Kappa

Signified : Look like monkey with fish scales and has hollow in the head to carries water.

In the Data 14, that sentence “Leprechaun is more intelligent than the fairy and less malicious than the imp, the pixie or the Doxy” refers to signifier and “Found only in Ireland, it achieves a height of up to six inches and is green in colour. It has been known to create crude clothing from leaves. Alone of the ‘little people’, refers to signified. **(P.67.D14)**

Signifier : Leprechaun

Signified : Found in Ireland, six inches in height with green colour and known create clothing from leaves.

In the Data 15, that sentence “The Manticore is highly dangerous Greek beast” refers to signifier and “with the head of a man, the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion, as dangerous as the Chimera, and as rare” refers to signified. **(P.70.D15)**

Signifier : Manticore

Signified : Dangerous beast with the head of a man, lion body and tail of scorpion

In the Data 16, that sentence “The Niffler is British beast” refers to signifier and “Fluffy, black and long-snouted, this burrowing creature has a predilection for anything glittery” refers to signified. **(P.74.D16)**

Signifier : Niffler

Signified : Fluffy, black and long-snouted and has predilection in glittery thing.

In the Data 17, that sentence “The Occamy is found in the Far East and India” refers to signifier and “A plumed, two-legged winged creature with a serpentine body, the Occamy may reach a length of fifteen feet. It feeds mainly on rats and birds, though has been known to carry off monkeys” refers to signified. **(P,79.D17)**

Signifier : The Occamy

Signified : A creature with plumed, two-legged wings with serpentine body and fifteen feet length.

In the Data 18, that sentence ” The phoenix is a magnificent, swan-sized, scarlet bird with a long golden tail, beak and talons“ refers to signifier and “It nest on mountain peaks and is found in Egypt, India and China. The Phoenix lives to an immense age as it can regenerate, bursting into flames when its body begins to fail and rising again from the ashes as a chick” refers to signified. **(P.81.D18)**

Signifier : Phoenix

Signified : Found in Egypt, India and China and Lives Immortal

In the Data 19, that sentence “The Quintaped is a highly dangerous carnivorous beast with a particular taste for humans” refers to signifier and “Its low-slung body covered with thick reddish-brown hair, as are its five legs, each of which ends in a clubfoot” refers to signified. **(P.85.D19)**

Signifier : The Quintaped

Signified : Low-slung body covered with reddish-brown hair and five legs

In the Data 20, that sentence “The Ramora is silver fish found in the Indian Ocean” refers to signifier and “powerfully magical, it can anchor ships and is a guardian of seafarers. The Ramora is highly valued by the International Confederation of Wizards” refers to signified. **(P.86.D20)**

Signifier : The Ramora

Signified : Powerfull magical who can anchor a ships and its guardian of seafares.

In the Data 21, that sentence “The Egyptian sphinx has a human head on a lions body” refers to signifier and “For over a thousand years it has been used by witches and wizard to guard valuables and secret hideaways. Highly intelligent, the sphinx delights in puzzles and riddles” refers to signified. **(P.91.D21)**

Signifier : The Sphinx

Signified : Has been used by witches and wizard for thousand years

In the Data 22, that sentence “The Tebo is an ash-coloured warthog found in Congo and Zaire” refers to signifier and “It has the power of invisibility, making it difficult to evade or catch, and is very dangerous. Tebo hide is highly prized by wizards for protect shields and clothing” refers to signified. **(P.93.D.22)**

Signifier : Tebo

Signified : Invisibility power and highly prized for wizard

In the Data 23. That sentence “The Werewolf is found worldwide, though it is believed to have originated in northern Europe” refers to signifier and “Humans turn into werewolves only when bitten. There is no known cure, though recent developments in potion making have to a great extent alleviated the worst symptoms. Once a month, at the full moon, the otherwise sane and normal wizard transform or muggle afflicted transform into a murderous beast” refers to signified

Signifier : The Werewolf

Signified : Humans turn into wolf-human form when get bitten by Werewolf

In the data 24, that sentence “Unicorn is beautiful beast found throughout the forests of northern Europe” refers to signifier and “It is pure white, horned horse when fully grown, though the foals are initially golden and turn silver before achieving maturity. The unicorn’s horn, blood and hair all have highly magical properties” refers to signified.

Signifier : Unicorn

Signified : Beautiful pure white horse with horned

In the Data 25, that sentence “The Troll is a fearsome creature up to twelve feet and weighing over a tonne” refers to signifier and “Notable for its equally prodigious strength and stupidity, the troll is often violent and unpredictable. Troll originated in Scandinavia but these days they may be found in Britain, Ireland and other areas of northern Europe” refers to signified.

Signifier : Troll

Signified ; Prodigious Strength and Stupidity creature with twelve feet and a tonne weight

2. The meaning of Fantastic beasts in novel by semiotic approach

In the novel that has been observed, the author then argued that the meaning of the fantastic beasts by J.K Rowling is to tell about the consideration monsters evolve in magical world and how the classifications “Being & monsters “ in their own category, firstly the author thought that this book just only told about magic world animals , but after observing this novel the author found that after observing from the novel, the author understands that this book classifies which ones can be called animals or creatures. then this book also provides an implicit explanation so that the writer really could be understands the muggles' awareness of the existence of each animal that has special magical abilities. The novel also explains how the Ministry of Magic classifies these animals based on their danger level according to the Alphabet.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGESSTIONS

This chapter and provides conclusions and suggestions. After analyzing the novel *Fantastic Beasts And Where to Find Them* by J.K, the writer gave some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusions

The writer concluded the meaning of *Fantastic* beasts in the novel by considering of signifier and signified found, the writer conclude that “*Fantastic*” means *Incredible*” because based on the research in this novel prove that to be understand about story of the Magical world animal classification could be easy to be understood with semiotic analysis

B. Suggestion

The writer expects that this writing about semiotic Roland Barthes Theory of *Fantastic Beasts* by J.K can be contribute to the further study of the semiotic Roland Barthes theory in the novel. The writer realizes that this writing is not completely perfect and some corrections indeed and also still necessary in order to accomplish better analysis.

The writer would like also to suggest that the theory of literary work especially semiotic theory should be intensified among students of English department and the interest of the reading novel is very essential and should be increased for better understanding for literature.

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ATTACHMENT

ACROMANTULA

M.O.M. Classification: XXXXX

The Acromantula is a monstrous eight-eyed spider capable of human speech. It originated in Borneo, where it inhabits dense jungle. Its distinctive features include the thick black hair that covers its body; its legspan, which may reach up to fifteen feet; its pincers, which produce a distinctive clicking sound when the Acromantula is excited or angry; and a poisonous secretion. The Acromantula is carnivorous and prefers large prey. It spins dome-shaped webs upon the ground. The female is bigger than the male and may lay up to one hundred eggs at a time. Soft and white, these are as large as beach balls. The young hatch in six to eight weeks. Acromantula eggs are defined as Class A Non-Tradeable Goods by the Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures, meaning that severe penalties are attached to their importation or sale.

This beast is believed to be wizard-bred, possibly intended to guard wizard dwellings or treasure, as is often the case with magically created monsters.¹¹ Despite its near-human intelligence, the Acromantula is untrainable and highly dangerous to wizard and Muggle alike.

Rumours that a colony of Acromantula has been established in Scotland are unconfirmed.

(P.28.D3)

AUGUREY

(also known as Irish Phoenix)

M.O.M. Classification: XX

The Augurey is a native of Britain and Ireland, though sometimes found elsewhere in northern Europe. A thin and mournful-looking bird, somewhat like a small and underfed vulture in appearance, the Augurey is greenish black. It is intensely shy, nests in bramble and thorn, eats large insects and fairies, flies only in heavy rain and otherwise remains hidden in its tear-shaped nest.

The Augurey has a distinctive low and throbbing cry, which was once believed to foretell death. Wizards avoided Augurey nests for fear of hearing that heart-rending sound, and more than one wizard is believed to have suffered a heart attack on passing a thicket and hearing an unseen Augurey wail.¹³ Patient research eventually revealed, however, that the Augurey merely sings at the approach of rain.¹⁴ The Augurey has since enjoyed a vogue as a home weather forecaster, though many find its almost continual moaning during the winter months difficult to bear. Augurey feathers are useless as quills because they repel ink.

(P.31.D4)

BASILISK

(also known as the King of Serpents) *M.O.M. Classification: XXXXX*

The first recorded Basilisk was bred by Herpo the Foul, a Greek Dark wizard and Parselmouth, who discovered after much experimentation that a chicken egg hatched beneath a toad would produce a gigantic serpent possessed of extraordinarily dangerous powers.

The Basilisk is a brilliant green serpent that may reach up to fifty feet in length. The male has a scarlet plume upon its head. It has exceptionally venomous fangs but its most dangerous means of attack is the gaze of its large yellow eyes. Anyone looking directly into these will suffer instant death.

If the food source is sufficient (the Basilisk will eat all mammals and birds and most reptiles), the serpent may attain a very great age. Herpo the Foul's Basilisk is believed to have lived for close on nine hundred years.

The creation of Basilisks has been illegal since medieval times, although the practice is easily concealed by simply removing the chicken egg from beneath the toad when the Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures comes to call. However, since Basilisks are uncontrollable except by Parselmouths, they are as dangerous to most Dark wizards as to anybody else, and there have been no recorded sightings of Basilisks in Britain for at least four hundred years.

(P.33.D5)

CENTAUR

M.O.M. Classification: XXXX¹⁵

The centaur has a human head, torso and arms joined to a horse's body which may be any of several colours. Being intelligent and capable of speech, it should not strictly speaking be termed a beast, but by its own request it has been classified as such by the Ministry of Magic (see the [Introduction](#) to this book).

The centaur is forest-dwelling. Centaurs are believed to have originated in Greece, though there are now centaur communities in many parts of Europe. Wizarding authorities in each of the countries where centaurs are found have allocated areas where the centaurs will not be troubled by Muggles; however, centaurs stand in little need of wizard protection, having their own means of hiding from humans.

The ways of the centaur are shrouded in mystery. They are generally speaking as mistrustful of wizards as they are of Muggles and indeed seem to make little differentiation between us. They live in herds ranging in size from ten to fifty members. They are reputed to be well versed in magical healing, divination, archery and astronomy.

(P.36.D6)

DEMIGUISE*M.O.M. Classification: XXXX*

The Demiguise is found in the Far East, though only with great difficulty, for this beast is able to make itself invisible when threatened and can be seen only by wizards skilled in its capture.

The Demiguise is a peaceful herbivorous beast, something like a graceful ape in appearance, with large, black, doleful eyes more often than not hidden by its hair. The whole body is covered with long, fine, silky, silvery hair. Demiguise pelts are highly valued as the hair may be spun into Invisibility Cloaks.

(P.40.D7)**ERKLING***M.O.M. Classification: XXXX*

The Erkling is an elfish creature which originated in the Black Forest in Germany. It is larger than a gnome (three feet high on average), with a pointed face and a high-pitched cackle that is particularly entrancing to children, whom it will attempt to lure away from their guardians and eat. Strict controls by the German Ministry of Magic, however, have reduced Erkling killings dramatically over the last few centuries and the last known Erkling attack, upon the six-year-old wizard Bruno Schmidt, resulted in the death of the Erkling when Master Schmidt hit it very hard over the head with his father's collapsible cauldron.

(P.45.D8)**FAIRY***M.O.M. Classification: XX*

The fairy is a small and decorative beast of little intelligence.¹⁷ Often used or conjured by wizards for decoration, the fairy generally inhabits woodlands or glades. Ranging in height from one to five inches, the fairy has a minute humanoid body, head and limbs but sports large insect-like wings, which may be transparent or multi-coloured, according to type.

The fairy possesses a weak brand of magic that it may use to deter predators, such as the Augurey. It has a quarrelsome nature but, being excessively vain, it will become docile on any occasion when it is called to act as an ornament. Despite its human-like appearance, the fairy cannot speak. It makes a high-pitched buzzing noise to communicate with its fellows.

The fairy lays up to fifty eggs at a time on the underside of leaves. The eggs hatch into brightly coloured larvae. At the age of six to ten days these spin themselves a cocoon, from which they emerge one month later as fully formed winged adults.

(P.52.D10)

GNOME*M.O.M. Classification: XX*

The gnome is a common garden pest found throughout northern Europe and North America. It may reach a foot in height, with a disproportionately large head and hard, bony feet. The gnome can be expelled from the garden by swinging it in circles until dizzy and then dropping it over the garden wall. Alternatively a Jarvey may be used, though many wizards nowadays find this method of gnome-control too brutal.

(P.52.D10)**HIPPOGRIFF***M.O.M. Classification: XXX*

The Hippogriff is native to Europe, though now found worldwide. It has the head of a giant eagle and the body of a horse. It can be tamed, though this should be attempted only by experts. Eye contact should be maintained when approaching a Hippogriff. Bowing shows good intentions. If the Hippogriff returns the greeting, it is safe to draw closer.

The Hippogriff burrows for insects but will also eat birds and small mammals. Breeding Hippogriffs build nests upon the ground into which they will lay a single large and fragile egg, which hatches within twenty-four hours. The fledgling Hippogriff should be ready to fly within a week, though it will be a matter of months before it is able to accompany its parent on longer journeys.

(P.57.D11)**IMP***M.O.M. Classification: XX*

The imp is found only in Britain and Ireland. It is sometimes confused with the pixie. They are of similar height (between six and eight inches), though the imp cannot fly as the pixie can, nor is it as vividly coloured (the imp is usually dark brown to black). It does, however, have a similar slapstick sense of humour. Its preferred terrain is damp and marshy, and it is often found near riverbanks, where it will amuse itself by pushing and tripping the unwary. Imps eat small insects and have breeding habits much like the fairies, though imps do not spin cocoons; the young are hatched fully formed at around one inch in length.

(P.59.D12)

KAPPA

M.O.M. Classification: XXXX

The Kappa is a Japanese water demon that inhabits shallow ponds and rivers. Often said to look like a monkey with fish scales instead of fur, it has a hollow in the top of its head in which it carries water.

The Kappa feeds on human blood but may be persuaded not to harm a person if it is thrown a cucumber with that person's name carved into it. In confrontation, a wizard should trick the Kappa into bowing – if it does so, the water in the hollow of its head will run out, depriving it of all its strength.

(P.63.D13)**LEPRECHAUN**

(sometimes known as Clauricorn)

M.O.M. Classification: XXX

More intelligent than the fairy and less malicious than the imp, the pixie or the Doxy, the leprechaun is nevertheless mischievous. Found only in Ireland, it achieves a height of up to six inches and is green in colour. It has been known to create crude clothing from leaves. Alone of the 'little people', leprechauns can speak, though they have never requested reclassification as 'beings'. The leprechaun bears live young and lives mostly in forest and woodland areas, though it enjoys attracting Muggle attention and as a consequence features almost as heavily as the fairy in Muggle literature for children. Leprechauns produce a realistic gold-like substance that vanishes after a few hours, to their great amusement. Leprechauns eat leaves and, despite their reputation as pranksters, are not known ever to have done lasting damage to a human.

(P.67.D14)**MANTICORE**

M.O.M. Classification: XXXXX

The Manticore is a highly dangerous Greek beast with the head of a man, the body of a lion and the tail of a scorpion. As dangerous as the Chimaera, and as rare, the Manticore is reputed to croon softly as it devours its prey. Manticore skin repels almost all known charms and the sting causes instant death.

(P.70.D15)

NIFFLER*M.O.M. Classification: XXX*

The Niffler is a British beast. Fluffy, black and long-snouted, this burrowing creature has a predilection for anything glittery. Nifflers are often kept by goblins to burrow deep into the earth for treasure. Though the Niffler is gentle and even affectionate, it can be destructive to belongings and should never be kept in a house. Nifflers live in lairs up to twenty feet below the surface and produce six to eight young in a litter.

(P.74.D16).**OCCAMY***M.O.M. Classification: XXXX*

The Occamy is found in the Far East and India. A plumed, two-legged winged creature with a serpentine body, the Occamy may reach a length of fifteen feet. It feeds mainly on rats and birds, though has been known to carry off monkeys. The Occamy is aggressive to all who approach it, particularly in defence of its eggs, whose shells are made of the purest, softest silver.

(P.79.D17)**PHOENIX***M.O.M. Classification: XXXX²¹*

The phoenix is a magnificent, swan-sized, scarlet bird with a long golden tail, beak and talons. It nests on mountain peaks and is found in Egypt, India and China. The phoenix lives to an immense age as it can regenerate, bursting into flames when its body begins to fail and rising again from the ashes as a chick. The phoenix is a gentle creature that has never been known to kill and eats only herbs. Like the Diricawl, it can disappear and reappear at will. Phoenix song is magical: it is reputed to increase the courage of the pure of heart and to strike fear into the hearts of the impure. Phoenix tears have powerful healing properties.

(P.81.D18)

QUINTAPED

(also known as Hairy MacBoon)

M.O.M. Classification: XXXXX

The Quintaped is a highly dangerous carnivorous beast with a particular taste for humans. Its low-slung body is covered with thick reddish-brown hair, as are its five legs, each of which ends in a clubfoot. The Quintaped is found only upon the Isle of Drear off the northernmost tip of Scotland. Drear has been made unplottable for this reason.

Legend has it that the Isle of Drear was once populated by two wizarding families, the McCliverts and the MacBoons. A drunken wizarding duel between Dugald, chief of the clan McClivert, and Quintius, head of the clan MacBoon, is supposed to have led to the death of Dugald. In retaliation, so the story has it, a gang of McCliverts surrounded the MacBoon dwellings one night and Transfigured each and every MacBoon into a monstrous five-legged creature. The McCliverts realised too late that the Transfigured MacBoons were infinitely more dangerous in this state (the MacBoons had the reputation for great ineptitude at magic). Moreover, the MacBoons resisted every attempt to turn them back into human form. The monsters killed every last one of the McCliverts until no human remained on the island. It was only then that the MacBoon monsters realised that in the absence of anyone to wield a wand, they would be forced to remain as they were for evermore.

Whether this tale is true or not will never be known. Certainly there are no

surviving McCliverts or MacBoons to tell us what happened to their ancestors. The Quintaped cannot talk and have strenuously resisted every attempt by the Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures to capture a specimen and try to Untransfigure it, so we must assume that if they are indeed, as their nickname suggests, Hairy MacBoons, they are quite happy to live out their days as beasts.

(P.85.D19)

RAMORA

M.O.M. Classification: XX

The Ramora is a silver fish found in the Indian Ocean. Powerfully magical, it can anchor ships and is a guardian of seafarers. The Ramora is highly valued by the International Confederation of Wizards, which has set many laws in place to protect the Ramora from wizard poachers.

(P.91.D21)

SPHINX

M.O.M. Classification: XXXX

The Egyptian sphinx has a human head on a lion's body. For over a thousand

years it has been used by witches and wizards to guard valuables and secret hideaways. Highly intelligent, the sphinx delights in puzzles and riddles. It is usually dangerous only when what it is guarding is threatened.

(P.91.D21)

TEBO

M.O.M. Classification: XXXX

The Tebo is an ash-coloured warthog found in Congo and Zaire. It has the power of invisibility, making it difficult to evade or catch, and is very dangerous. Tebo hide is highly prized by wizards for protective shields and clothing.

(P.94.D22)

FORM K 1



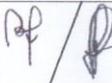
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
 NPM : 1602050102
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 IPK Kumulatif : 135 SKS
 IPK = 3,25

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Semiotics Analysis On Fantastic Beast And Where To Find Them Novel By JK Rowling's	
	Aplying Jeopardy Review Strategy In Teaching Past Continuous Tense	
	An Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts In The Movie "Dead Man Tell No Tales"	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 25 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Dicky Indrawan

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FORM K 1



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
 NPM : 1602050102
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Semiotics Analysis On Fantastic Beast And Where To Find Them Novel By JK Rowling's

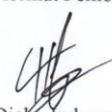
Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindowaty S.Pd, M.Pd
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

ACC Rf

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 25 April 2020
 Hormat Pemohon,


 Dicky Indrawan

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id**

Nomor : 2428/IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama N P M : Dicky
Program Studi : Indrawan
: 1602050102
: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them
Novel by JK Rowling's

.Pembimbing : **Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggapan : **14 September 2021**

Dikeluarkan pada tanggal

Medan, 26 Muharram 1441 H
14 September 2020M

Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**)



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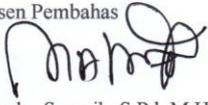
BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 22 Bulan September Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
N P M : 1602050102
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them
Novel By JK Rowling's

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	Masukan Teori Untuk Mendukung Pernyataan
BAB II	Fokuskan Deskripsi Tentang Semiotic
BAB III	Perbaiki Format Penggunaan Yang Benar Sesuai UMSU
LAINNYA	Perbaikan Penyusunan References
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

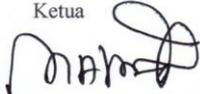
Medan, 31 Oktober 2020

Dosen Pembahas

 Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

 Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

 Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

 Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
N P M : 1602050102
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them
Novel By JK Rowling's

Pada hari Sabtu bulan Oktober tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 31 Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail :

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
 N P M : 1602050102
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu
 Tanggal : 31 Oktober 2020
 Dengan Judul Proposal :

Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them Novel By

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan diberikan kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan. Semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin penelitian tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih dan selamat sejahtera lah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
 Pada Tanggal : 31 Oktober 2020

Wassalam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hun



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail :

SURAT KETERANGAN



Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
N P M : 1602050102
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu
Tanggal : 31 Oktober 2020
Dengan Judul Proposal :

Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them Novel By JK Rowling's

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Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 31 Oktober 2020

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



1 menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
 Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : *607* /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2021
 Lamp : ---
 Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 19 Rajab 1442 H
 03 Maret 2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
 di-
 Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
 N P M : 1602050102
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Semiotic Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them Novel By JK Rowling's

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. E. Prianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
 NIDN : 0115057302

** Pentinggal **



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 285/KET/II.4-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dicky Indrawan
NPM : 1602050102
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Semiotics Analysis On Fantastic Beast And Where To Find Them Novel By J.K Rowling's"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 18 Sya'ban 1442 H

01 April 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Dicky Indrawan
 N.P.M : 1602050102
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Semiotics Analysis on Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them
 Novel By JK Rowling's

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Maret 2021
 Hormat saya
 Yang membuat pernyataan,



Dicky Indrawan

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama : Dicky Indrawan
N P M : 1602050102
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Semiotics Analysis On Fantastic Beast And Where To Find Them Novel By J.K Rowling's

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
20 Januari 2021	1. Background of the Study 2. Formulation of the Problem 3. Objective of the Study		
2 Februari 2021	1. Review of Literature 2. Conceptual Framework		
7 Februari 2021	1. Research Design 2. Source of Date 3. Technique of Collecting Data 4. Technique of Analyzing data		
15 februari 2021	1. Data Analysis 2. Research Finding 3. Discussion		
22 Februari 2021	1. Conclusion 2. Refernce		
26 Februari 2021	ACC		

Medan, 23 Maret 2021

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawati. S.Pd, M.Pd