

Extrapolation Phenomenon in "Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix" Novel: A Syntactic Study

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Abstract

This study focuses on the grammatical phenomenon of *extrapolation*. An *extrapolation* is a construction or transformation in which a clause that acts as a subject is *extrapolated* to the end of the sentence and replaced by extrapositive *it* in the initial position. *Extrapolation* is one of the difficult structures that can be misled with other types of sentences, like *cleft sentences*, and *empty or dummy it*. The study aims at clarifying the types of extrapolated sentences. Quirk et al (1985) is used as a model to analyse (122) sentences in the British novel 'Harry Potter and the order of Phoenix' by J. Rowling and classify them into four types of extrapolated sentence, transforming the extrapolated sentences to their basic forms and tabulating the results. The study has concluded that, like nouns and adjectives, pronouns and adverbs are also used to construct extrapolated sentences. It has also been concluded that the transformation of sentences into their ordinary forms after removing extrapositive *it* affects the sentence syntactically, but not semantically.

Key words: extrapolation, it, extrapolated subject, Harry Potter.

المستخلص

تركز هذه الدراسة على الظاهرة النحوية للمناقلة. وتعرف ظاهرة المناقلة على انها بناء أو تحويل يتم فيه استخلاص (الذي ليس له معنى في بداية الجملة. المناقلة tزفقره تمثل فاعل الجملة الى نهاية الجملة واستبدالها بالضمير الناقل) هي أحد التراكيب الصعبة التي يمكن الخلط بينها وبين أنواع أخرى من الجمل ، مثل اشباه الجمل. وتهدف الدراسة جملة في الرواية (122) إلى توضيح أنواع الجمل المنقولة. يُستخدم نموذج كويرك وآخرون (1985) لتحليل

البريطانية "هاري بوتر وجماعة العنقاء" للمؤلفة ج. رولينغ وتصنيفها إلى أربعة أنواع من الجمل المنقولة ، وتحويل الجمل المنقولة إلى أشكالها الأساسية وتبويب النتائج. واستنتجت الدراسة على انه كمثلاثتها من الأسماء والصفات ، فإن الضمائر والظروف تُستخدم أيضاً لبناء جمل منقولة. وخلصت الدراسة أيضاً إلى أن تحويل الجمل إلى على الجملة تركيبياً بل دلالياً. (لا يؤثر أشكالها الاعتيادية بعد استبعاد الضمير)
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1. Introduction

The frequent order of English sentence begins with a *subject* followed by a *verb*. However, the *subject* is movable and can be moved to another position and occupied by *it*. The phenomenon of shifting the subject of a sentence to another position is called *extraposition*. The result of extraposed construction is to have two subjects; the introductory *it* and the extraposed subject. So many theories are written on extraposition. Everaet and Riemsdijk (2006:238) states that diverse constructions can mould extraposed sentences, like relatives, prepositional phrases, and simple structure of extraposition. While quirk et al (1985:1392) maintain that the structure of extraposed sentences are; ing-clauses, to-clauses, that-clauses, and object extraposition. However, not all structures that contain introductory *it* can be shifted, as in embedded sentences of that-clauses. In this research, the researchers adopt the model of Quirk et al (1985) to analyse the novel '*Harry potter and the order of Phoenix*'.

1.1 The Problem

Extraposition is one of the difficult structures to be analysed, that, the structure can be misled with other types of sentences, like *cleft sentences*, and *empty or dummy it*, because these types do not have parallel construction in case of omitting *it*. So, one can find some perplexity in differentiation of extraposed sentences.

1.2 Aims of the Study

The study aims at clarifying the types of extraposed sentences by analysing the British novel '*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*' part five, which will help better understanding of the different structures of the English sentence.



1.3 Hypotheses of the Study

It is hypothesized that:

1. Like nouns and adjectives, pronouns and adverbs can be used to construct extraposed sentences.
2. Some modal verbs can build extraposed sentences.
3. The transformation takes place in the structure of the sentence after removing extrapositive *it* affects the sentence syntactically, but not semantically.

2. Extraposition: Theoretical Background

2.1 Definitions of Extraposition

The usual structure of English sentence is *subject + verb*, but in some sentences, two subjects are employed for a specific matters related to frequent and common use of such a construction. The first subject is formed by introductory *it*, and the second one is the extraposed subject (Leech&Svartvik,1994:28-282). Extraposition or clausal subject is the process of replacing the subject by *it* and shifts the subject to the end of the sentence. The result is to have two subjects in the sentence; the postponed subject (which is the original subject of the sentence) and the anticipatory *it* (Quirk&Greenbaum,1973:423). Quirk et al (1985:1391) state that extraposition works in subordinate nominal clauses exclusively. The result of the extraposed sentence is formed in the following rule:

Subject + predicate becomes It + predicate + subject.

Everaet and Riemsdijk (2006:238-242) maintain that by extraposition an element could be shifted to its plausible, logical position. Thus, the extraposed subject will be positioned after the object. This grammatical structure does not confine only on nominal, but the process of extraposition is stretched to shift clausal and prepositional phrases, complements of verbs and adjectives also.



Extraposition, grammatically, is the process that indicates the changing of the usual place of an element to the end or near of the end of the sentence. The moved element is replaced by *it*, which is called *extrapositive it* (Crystal,2008:182), as in:

e.g. That the man beat the child upset me,
becomes:

e.g. *It upset me* that the man beat the child.

The shifted subject of this construction is also called sentential subject (Trask,1993:100).

Baltin (1981) (Cited in Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:241) states that the extraposed relatives and prepositional phrases (PP) in subject position are joined to the rest of the sentence, while when they are objects they are attached to the verb phrase (VP). Ross (1986) (Cited in Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:244) argues that extraposition is a rightward movement more than to be leftward movement as in the wh-movement.

2.2 Theories of the Structure of Extraposed Sentences

2.2.1 Everaet and Riemsdijk (2006)

According to Everaet and Riemsdijk (2006:238), extraposition can form sentences in different constructions: simple, relatives, and prepositional phrase extraposition. For simple extraposition, consider the following examples:

- a. That Tom is crazy is clear.
- b. *It is clear* that Tom is crazy.

In *a*, the sentence is constructed in its ordinary word order, while sentence *b* shows the extraposed sentence after shifting some elements. This type is also called Rosenbaum's extraposition. Rosenbaum's extraposition (1967) (Cited in Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:241) focuses on the shifting of the predicate of the sentence that does not appear in its logical place, but shows up in the right of the sentence, and the position of the extraposed sentence is filled by *it*.

In extraposition of relatives, the part that holds the relative sentence will be moved to the end of the sentence (Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:237), as in:

- a. The article *which was published by The New York Times* appeared.
- b. The article appeared *which was published by The New York Times*.



In prepositional phrase (PP) extraposition, the (PP) is moved to the right side (Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:238), as in:

- a. A critical comment of Rowling's novel *by two authors* appears.
- b. A critical comment of Rowling's novel appears *by two authors*.

Some PPs contain relative clauses. In this case, it is counted for Subjacency (movement cannot cross more than one barrier (Crystal,2008:50)), in which it set aside extraposition of a relative clause to be located outside the range of PP. Such an extraposition looks as to be possible to be located out of PP that stays inside the VP (ibid,246-247), as in:

- c. I heard this news in the radio yesterday *which announced it in the morning*.

2.2.2 Quirk et al (1985)

According to Quirk et al (1985:1392-1393), sentences can be formed to construct extrapositive construction. Beside the ability of forming clausal subjects extrapositively, *ing-clauses* can embrace such a form. The *ing-form* holds the basic information focus, as in:

e.g. *Teaching him how to paint* is so enjoyable,

becomes:

e.g. It is so enjoyable *teaching him how to paint*.

The second type is the clausal object. Occupying the object position in both types SVOA and SVOC, constructing extraposed sentence is possible when the object is formed as to-infinitive or ing-clause, as in:

e.g. You should find *it interesting to live near the beach*. (SVOC, ing-clause).

You should find *living near the beach* interesting.

He made *it his objective to study in London*. (SVOC, to-infinitive clause).

To study in London is his objective.



But not:

*He made to study in London his objective.

Or that-clause, which holds an SVOA structure, as in:

e.g. John put *it* into Tom's mind *that his friend is lying on him*. (SVOA, that-clause)(ibid,1393).

The third structure that Quirk et al (1985:1394) maintain is the structure of the sentence '*She is a pleasure to teach*'. The structure belongs to the type of SVC, which is attached by either an object or a prepositional phrase as a complement. The sentence can be fronted by a noun phrase instead of *it* to function as a theme, as in:

e.g. To live with grandmother is a pleasure.

It is a pleasure to live with grandmother.

Grandmother is a pleasure to live with.

However, *not* all structures of this type can be altered, like:

e.g. *It is rare* to lose them.

*They are rare to lose.

2.3 Problems in Analysing Extraposition Clauses

The movement of PP and clauses to the rightward position to construct extraposed sentences shows the analysis of extraposition phenomenon. Some problems come to surface because of this analysis. One of these problems is a theory-internal problem, which can be noticed in extraposing relatives and PPs of subject position. The Empty Category Principle (ECP), which is initiated by Chomsky (1981), demands that traces are governed either by antecedents or lexical category. The position of subject is regarded as a barrier and relative



clauses are lexical category that governs traces. Accordingly, if the extraposed relative clause of subject position leaves a trace, this trace will infringe the ECP. In contrast, the extraposed PP complement of a noun will keep the ECP rules, because the noun governs the PP and its lexical category that governs the trace (Everaet&Riemsdijk,2006:254). In some cases, some sentences cannot be moulded in any form but extraposed form. The movement of the subject to the end is to maintain "the principle of end weight", that makes the processing of heavy and long sentences easy. In addition, creating sentences that have multiple embedded clauses becomes possible with extraposition and more comprehensible, as in:

e.g. It embarrassed her [*that it was so obvious* [that he was angry]].

*[That [that he was angry] *was so obvious*] embarrassed her (Cown,2008:477-478).

2.4 Types Confused with Extraposition Construction

2.4.1 Cleft sentences

To emphasize an element in a sentence, what is called *cleft structure* is employed. The basic change that is done is to insert introductory *it* to form the sentence. In this case, the result will contain two clauses, one contains introductory *it* and the other is constructed by using either *that clause* or *wh-clause* that is akin to relative clauses (Chalker,1984:262). Cleft sentences are those sentences in which the concentrated element is taken out from its plausible position to be replaced by some additional elements (Trask,1993:46), for instance:

e.g. Sally bought a blue dress yesterday,

becomes as follows:

a. *It was Sally who* bought a blue dress yesterday.

b. *It was a blue dress that* Sally bought yesterday.

c. *It was yesterday that* Sally bought a blue dress.

These clauses are separated for two parts, each part is constructed with a separate verb (Crystal,2008:79).

The second type of cleft sentences is pseudo-cleft sentences. This type deals with the non-focused element to be removed from its normal position and forerun by a Wh-clause (Trask,1993:223), as in:



e.g. *What Sally bought yesterday* was a blue dress.

2.4.2 Dummy ‘it’

Dummy or empty *it* is an empty element semantically, which is demanded to construct a well formed sentence in certain cases (Trask,1993:78). Some constructions contain a subject filled by *it*. This *it* lacks meaning, like:

e.g. *It* is cold/ stormy/ dark/ hot here.

It is snowing/ thundering/ raining here.

Such a type of sentences does not require participants to complete the verb or adjective, in which *it* cannot be interpreted as a participant. It cannot act as a subject (Quirk et al,1972:354).

2.5 About the Novel ‘*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*’

Harry Potter series is one of the popular and influential novels of contemporary literature. Not only children are captured by this series, but also adults read the stories of the wizard Harry potter who fights with his friends Hermione and Ron against the lord of evil, Lord Voldemort (Gorg,2014:3). In this part of the novel ‘*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*’, Rowling shows that various people live in separation endeavour to achieve the same target. Those people have diverse life experience but behold the same ideology and have the same desires. This novel also bears the concept of the medieval connotations of knighthood and chivalry (connected with ‘order’) and the promise of rebirth and hope (connected with ‘phoenix’) (Heilman,2009:76,200). The novel was turned into a film released in 2007, casted by Daniel Radcliffe, Rupert Grint, and Emma Watson and directed by David Yates (Heilman,2009:291).

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

The data of the present research is taken from the famous novel entitled ‘*Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*’ part five, written in (2003) by J. K. Rowling. Quirk et al (1985) model has been adopted to investigate the use of extraposed sentences.



3.2 Sample Size

In order to meet the aims of the study and to confirm its hypotheses, different types of sentences have been chosen randomly. (122) sentences have been selected and classified according to the model adopted.

3.3 Procedures

The procedures followed in this research are:

1. Reading the novel.
2. Eliciting the sentences that contain extraposed forms by using Quirk et al (1985) model.
3. Classifying the extraposed sentences according to their types.
4. Transforming the extraposed sentences to their basic form.
5. Tabulating the frequencies and percentages of the types of the sentences.

4. Data Analysis

Quirk's et al (1985) is chosen to be the model for analysing the data since it provides a comprehensive explanation for the different types of the English sentence. Hence, the researchers find it the best reference that can provide the sources for all the grammatical issues. The following Tables contain the sentences that embrace extraposition. Each Table contains sentences belong to one type.

Table no.1 Sentences of To-clauses

	Extraposed sentences	Original form
1.	It was quite galling to be told not to be rash by a man who had served twelve years in the wizard prison, Azkaban, escaped, attempted to commit the murder he had been convicted for in the first place, then gone on the run with a	To be told not to be rash by a man who had served twelve years in the wizard prison, Azkaban, escaped, attempted to commit the murder he had been convicted for in the first place, then gone on the run with a



	stolen Hippogriff.	stolen Hippogriff was quite galling
2.	It would be really fun to watch Dudley's dilemma, to taunt him, watch him, with him powerless to respond.	To watch Dudley's dilemma, to taunt him, watch him, with him powerless to respond would be really fun.
3.	It was not easy to hold a wand steady and haul Dudley along at the same time.	To hold a wand steady and haul Dudley along at the same time was not easy.
4.	It might be uncomfortable to spin around in fireplaces.	To spin around in fireplaces might be uncomfortable.
5.	It was really much, much easier to keep examining his laces.	To keep examining his laces was really much, much easier.
6.	It had been hard to tell what the picture on the front was.	To tell what the picture on the front was had been hard.
7.	It was very uncomfortable to have a ghost lean through you.	To have a ghost lean through you was very uncomfortable.
8.	It was quite an achievement for him to make any noise at all.	To make any noise at all was quite an achievement for him.
9.	It is lovely to be back at Hogwarts.	To be back at Hogwarts is lovely.
10.	It won't hurt to have some new blood.	To have some new blood won't hurt.
11.	It was not easy to make out the instructions through the haze of multi-coloured steam now filling the dungeon.	To make out the instructions through the haze of multi-coloured steam now filling the dungeon was not easy.
12.	It is wise to have a gift of woodlice ready to distract or placate it.	To have a gift of woodlice ready to distract or placate it is wise.
13.	It was impossible to tell which one was Ron at this distance.	To tell which one was Ron at this distance was impossible.
14.	It would have been hard to say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a	To say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a deeper scarlet when he again returned



	deeper scarlet when he again returned to playing height.	to playing height would have been hard.
15.	It was his job to recapture the tiny fluttering golden ball that was worth a hundred and fifty points to the Seeker's team and doing so required enormous speed and skill.	To recapture the tiny fluttering golden ball that was worth a hundred and fifty points to the Seeker's team and doing so required enormous speed and skill was his job.
16.	It was now almost always possible to distinguish between the hats and the socks.	to distinguish between the hats and the socks was now almost always possible.
17.	It was hard to decide which one he wanted to triumph over the other.	To decide which one he wanted to triumph over the other was hard.
18.	Though I would question whether it is advisable to teach them a potion like the Strengthening Solution.	Though I would question whether to teach them a potion like the Strengthening Solution is advisable.
19.	It was very hard to concentrate.	To concentrate was very hard.
20.	It would be a perfect way for Umbridge to manage it.	To manage it would be a perfect way for Umbridge.
21.	It was a relief to gain the warmth and light of the changing rooms.	To gain the warmth and light of the changing rooms was a relief.
22.	He had a feeling that it was probably better to keep the timing of their meetings unpredictable.	He had a feeling that to keep the timing of their meetings unpredictable was probably better.
23.	It was hard to tell.	To tell was hard.
24.	It was impossible to tell.	To tell was impossible.
25.	It would be wonderful to be nearer.	To be nearer would be wonderful.
26.	It's probably no problem at all to him	To transport people like that is probably



	to transport people like that.	no problem at all to him.
27.	It is nice of you to have come to see him.	To have come to see him is nice of you.
28.	It was his last chance to tell Sirius to be careful.	To tell Sirius to be careful was his last chance.
29.	It's rather clever to have extended the field of invisibility beyond the boundaries of the charmed object.	To have extended the field of invisibility beyond the boundaries of the charmed object is rather clever.
30.	And it might have been a good idea to mention how ugly you think I am, too.	And to mention how ugly you think I am, too might have been a good idea.
31.	It was hard to say what the worst thing was	To say what the worst thing was was hard.
32.	It was still very hard to believe as he sat here that his life must include, or end in, murder.	To believe as he sat here that his life must include, or end in, murder was still very hard.
33.	It was safe to walk through the magical barrier between platforms nine and ten.	To walk through the magical barrier between platforms nine and ten was safe.
34.	It would have been easy for Lucius Malfoy to put the curse on him.	To put the curse on him would have been easy for Lucius Malfoy.
35.	It is not up to you to find out what the Dark Lord is saying to his Death Eaters.'	To find out what the Dark Lord is saying to his Death Eaters is not up to you.
36.	It was unnerving to think that the little boy who had been crying as he watched his parents shouting was actually standing in front of him with such loathing in his eyes.	To think that the little boy who had been crying as he watched his parents shouting was actually standing in front of him with such loathing in his eyes was unnerving.



37.	It would have been hard to say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a deeper scarlet when he again returned to playing height.	To say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a deeper scarlet when he again returned to playing height would have been hard .
38.	It was foolish to put too much faith in such things.	To put too much faith in such things was foolish .
39.	It would be unwise for me to go too near the Forest now – Hagrid has troubles enough, without a centaurs' battle.	To go too near the Forest now – Hagrid has troubles enough, without a centaurs' battle would be unwise for me .
40.	It had been very difficult to deliver Firenze's warning to Hagrid.	To deliver Firenze's warning to Hagrid had been very difficult .
41.	It was a mistake to invite Miss Edgecombe.	To invite Miss Edgecombe was a mistake .
42.	It was not difficult to find.	To find was not difficult .
43.	It would be insane to do the thing he was so strongly tempted to do.	To do the thing he was so strongly tempted to do would be insane .
44.	It had been hard to think of what to tell them.	To think of what to tell them had been hard .
45.	It was a great struggle to keep up with Hagrid.	To keep up with Hagrid was a great struggle .
46.	It was hard to say whether he was listening to Hagrid or whether he even recognised the sounds Hagrid was making as speech.	To say whether he was listening to Hagrid or whether he even recognised the sounds Hagrid was making as speech was hard .
47.	It was very important for you to talk to somebody.	To talk to somebody was very important for you .
48.	It is necessary to start with your scar.	To start with your scar is necessary .



49.	It was against my inclination to allow the subject of Divination to continue at all.	To allow the subject of Divination to continue at all was against my inclination.
50.	It might be wise to wait, to learn more.	To wait, to learn more might be wise.

SEE APPENDIX NO.1

Table no.2 Object Extraposed Sentences

No.	Extraposed sentences	Original form
1.	Hermione made it quite clear she thought they were irresponsible.	That she thought they were irresponsible was quite clear.
2.	Harry was finding it exceptionally difficult to focus on the correct method for Strengthening Solution.	Harry was finding that to focus on the correct method for Strengthening Solution exceptionally difficult.
3.	And even made it possible for him to smile blandly as he looked into her horrible bulging eyes.	To smile blandly as he looked into her horrible bulging eyes was possible for him.
4.	He was finding it almost impossible to fix a regular night of the week for the DA meetings.	He was finding that to fix a regular night of the week for the DA meetings almost impossible.
5.	He found it very hard to be sympathetic to Ron's plight, when he himself would have given almost anything to be playing in the forthcoming match against Hufflepuff.	He found that to be sympathetic to Ron's plight, when he himself would have given almost anything to be playing in the forthcoming match against Hufflepuff very hard.
6.	Harry was relieved when they reached the fresh air, finding it easier to walk along in silence than just stand about looking awkward.	Harry was relieved when they reached the fresh air, finding that to walk along in silence than just stand about looking awkward easier.
7.	Harry had not found it an easy experience to talk about the night when	Harry had not found that to talk about the night when Voldemort had returned an



	Voldemort had returned.	easy experience.
8.	He was finding it increasingly difficult to disentangle separate memories from the rush of images and sound that Snape kept calling forth.	He was finding that to disentangle separate memories from the rush of images and sound that Snape kept calling forth increasingly difficult .
9.	Harry feeling he was going to find it much harder to empty his mind this time.	Harry feeling he was going to find that to empty his mind this time much harder .
10.	He found it very difficult to get to sleep at all.	He found that to get to sleep at all very difficult .
11.	Harry and Hermione found it very difficult to find an opening in which to mention Grawp.	Harry and Hermione found that to find an opening in which to mention Grawp very difficult .
12.	He was finding it very difficult to remember names and kept confusing dates.	He was finding that to remember names and kept confusing dates very difficult .
13.	I thought it common politeness to meet her.	I thought that to meet her was common politeness .
14.	He was finding it hard to decide whether he wanted to be with people or not.	He was finding that to decide whether he wanted to be with people or not hard .
15.	Harry found it extremely hard to imagine him ordering goblins to be cooked in pies.	Harry found that to imagine him ordering goblins to be cooked in pies extremely hard .
16.	Harry had wondered why Hagrid had not found it odd that the stranger kept his face hidden throughout their encounter.	Harry had wondered why Hagrid had not found that the stranger kept his face hidden throughout their encounter odd .



17.	Harry and Ron found it quite easy to ignore as they spent most of Saturday and Sunday revising for Potions on Monday.	Harry and Ron found that to ignore as they spent most of Saturday and Sunday revising for Potions on Monday quite easy .
18.	That makes it almost impossible for him to get a job.	To get a job is almost impossible for him .
19.	He had made it possible for Fred and George to start a career she thought quite unsuitable.	To start a career she thought quite unsuitable was possible for Fred and George .
20.	Harry thought it was safe to become visible again.	Harry thought that to become visible again was safe .
21.	Harry thought it best to get him down to the changing rooms.	Harry thought that to get him down to the changing rooms was best .
22.	He felt it was incumbent upon him to say something to Sirius to stop him doing anything stupid	He felt that to say something to Sirius to stop him doing anything stupid was incumbent upon him
23.	The Headmaster thinks it inadvisable for this to continue.	The Headmaster thinks that to continue is inadvisable for this .
24.	You think it amusing to turn a school corridor into a swamp.	You think that to turn a school corridor into a swamp is amusing
25.	Professor Dumbledore doesn't think it's a good idea for Sirius to go with you.	Professor Dumbledore doesn't think that to go with you is a good idea for Sirius .
26.	Harry thought it was quite an achievement for him to make any noise at all.	Harry thought that to make any noise at all was quite an achievement for him .



e appendix no. 2

Table no.3 That-clauses Extraposed Sentences

No.	Extraposed sentences	Original form
1.	It could not have been plainer that she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path.	That she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path could not have been plainer.
2.	It was bad enough that he kept revisiting the graveyard in his nightmares, without dwelling on it in his waking moments too.	That he kept revisiting the graveyard in his nightmares, without dwelling on it in his waking moments too was bad enough.
3.	It was the sight of Percy's sanctimonious little nod that goaded Harry into speech.	That goaded Harry into speech was the sight of Percy's sanctimonious little nod.
4.	It could not have been plainer that not one of them was really amused.	That not one of them was really amused could not have been plainer.
5.	It is also true that two Dementors attacked Harry and his cousin a week ago.	That two Dementors attacked Harry and his cousin a week ago is also true.
6.	It was clear that as far as they were concerned, Hermione's threat was way below the belt.	That as far as they were concerned, Hermione's threat was way below the belt was clear.
7.	It was plain that Angelina had stopped training just in time; Katie was now chalk white and covered in blood.	That Angelina had stopped training just in time was plain.
8.	It was immediately apparent on entering the Great Hall that Umbridge's sign had not only appeared in Gryffindor Tower.	That Umbridge's sign had not only appeared in Gryffindor Tower was immediately apparent on entering the Great Hall.
9.	It did not matter that Ron had let in those goals.	That Ron had let in those goals did not matter.
10.	It was you who made me see that we needed a further amendment.	That we needed a further amendment was you who made me see.
11.	It was obvious that he had only just got home; a thick black travelling cloak lay over the back of a chair and a haversack large enough to carry several small	That he had only just got home was obvious;



	children leaned against the wall inside the door.	
12.	It was with a certain amount of apprehension that Harry, Ron and Hermione headed down to Hagrid's on Tuesday, heavily muffled against the cold.	That Harry, Ron and Hermione headed down to Hagrid's on Tuesday, heavily muffled against the cold was with a certain amount of apprehension.
13.	It was very important that he tell him.	That he tell him was very important.
14.	It was crucial that Ron understand.	That Ron understand was crucial.
15.	It could not have been plainer that she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path.	That she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path could not have been plainer.
16.	It was true that Harry was the subject of much renewed muttering and pointing in the corridors these days.	That Harry was the subject of much renewed muttering and pointing in the corridors these days was true.
17.	It is my wish that Professor Trelawney continue to live at Hogwarts.	That Professor Trelawney continue to live at Hogwarts is my wish.
18.	It is my wish that you remain, Sybill.	That you remain, Sybill, is my wish.
19.	It was small consolation that the last he had heard,	That the last he had heard was small consolation,
20.	It was hard that it came at the expense of Malfoy telling the whole school that he needed remedial Potions.	That it came at the expense of Malfoy telling the whole school that he needed remedial Potions was hard.
21.	It was the first time Neville had acknowledged that they had met at the wizarding hospital.	That they had met at the wizarding hospital was the first time Neville had acknowledged.
22.	It had to be a sign that Sirius had been there, a clue.	That Sirius had been there had to be a sign, a clue.
23.	It could not have been clearer that he was in half a mind to cry.	That he was in half a mind to cry could not have been clearer.

See appendix no. 3

Table no.4 Other Types of Verbs

No.	Extraposed sentences	Original form
1.	It cost him something to tell the truth this time.	To tell the truth this time cost him something.



2.	It felt odd to be introduced to somebody he'd thought he'd known for a year.	To be introduced to somebody he'd thought he'd known for a year felt odd.
3.	It follows logically that somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks.	That somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks follows logically.
4.	It became clear that she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech.	That she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech became clear.
5.	It may take ten years to be sure of what we are seeing.'	To be sure of what we are seeing may take ten years.
6.	It pains me to criticise our parents.	To criticise our parents pains me.
7.	It did not seem possible that he had awoken that morning feeling very happy.	That he had awoken that morning feeling very happy did not seem possible.
8.	It came as no surprise to any of them that Harry and Ron were given additional practice of the Silencing Charm for homework.	That Harry and Ron were given additional practice of the Silencing Charm for homework came as no surprise to any of them.
9.	It felt very odd to be issuing instructions, but not nearly as odd as seeing them followed.	To be issuing instructions felt very odd, but not nearly as odd as seeing them followed.
10.	You think it looks cool to look like you've just got off your broomstick,	You think to look like you've just got off your broomstick looks cool,
11.	It looked interestingly windswept and glancing around to see whether the people nearest to them – a bunch of gossiping third-year Hufflepuffs – had heard him.	To see whether the people nearest to them – a bunch of gossiping third-year Hufflepuffs – had heard him looked interestingly windswept and glancing around.
12.	It seemed incredible to Harry that twenty feet away were people who were enjoying dinner, celebrating the end of exams, not a care in the world.	That twenty feet away were people who were enjoying dinner, celebrating the end of exams, not a care in the world seemed incredible to Harry.
13.	It became a matter of even greater urgency that you should master Occlumency.	That you should master Occlumency became a matter of even greater urgency.
14.	It seemed impossible that there could be people in the world who still desired food,	That there could be people in the world who still desired food seemed impossible,
15.	It seemed extraordinary to him that barely an hour ago he had been worried	That barely an hour ago he had been worried about a joke shop and who had got



	about a joke shop and who had got a prefect's badge.	a prefect's badge seemed extraordinary to him.
16.	It seemed plain to the keeper of the Hall of Prophecy that Voldemort could only have tried to kill you because he knew you to be the one to whom Sybill was referring.	That Voldemort could only have tried to kill you because he knew you to be the one to whom Sybill was referring seemed plain to the keeper of the Hall of Prophecy.
17.	It became clear that she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech.	That she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech became clear.
18.	It took Harry much longer to get to sleep	To get to sleep took Harry much longer
19.	It took his brain a long time to close down.	To close down took his brain a long time.
20.	It seemed impossible that less than twenty-four hours ago Cho Chang had been approaching him under the mistletoe.	That less than twenty-four hours ago Cho Chang had been approaching him under the mistletoe seemed impossible.

SEE APPENDIX NO. 4

TABLE NO.5 SENTENCES OF ING- CLAUSES

No.	Extraposed sentences	Original form
1.	It was very dull work looking up bits of dreams in the Oracle and Harry was not cheered up when Professor Trelawney set them the task of keeping a dream diary for a month as homework.	Looking up bits of dreams in the Oracle was very dull work and Harry was not cheered up when Professor Trelawney set them the task of keeping a dream diary for a month as homework.
2.	It was no good telling himself that by raising the alarm he had ensured that Mr Weasley was found.	Telling himself that by raising the alarm he had ensured that Mr Weasley was found was no good.
3.	It had been immensely frustrating watching from the sidelines.	Watching from the sidelines had been immensely frustrating.



See appendix no. 5

5. Findings and Discussion

5.1 Findings

Depending on the data analysis, the following Table presents the frequencies and percentages of the different types of the sentences in relation to the extraposition phenomenon.

Table no.6 Frequencies and Percentages of Extraposed Sentences

No.	Type of Extraposition	Total Frequency	Total Percentage
1.	To-clause	50	41%
2.	Object extraposition	26	21.3%
3.	That-clause	23	19%
4.	Other types of verb	20	16.3%
5.	Ing-clause	3	2.4%
	Total Results	122	100%

5.2 Discussion

This part of the research presents a discussion of the preceding analysis carried out above in order to reach the conclusions:

1. The findings have shown that the most frequent type that is used in the novel is *to-clause*, which registers almost (41%). The second dominant clauses is that of *object extraposition*, which show almost (21.3%). Then, *that-clauses* form almost (19%). The clauses that contain other types of verbs designate almost (16.3%). Finally, *ing-clauses* occupy almost (2.4%).
2. The transformation of the aforementioned types after omitting extrapositive *it* does not influence the meaning, only the structure of the sentences is affected as it is shown in the Tables above. This, in turns, confirms the hypothesis no. (3), which says: *The transformation takes place in the structure of the sentence after removing extrapositive it affects the sentence syntactically, but not semantically.*
3. The transformation takes place in the structure of the sentence after removing extrapositive *it* affects the sentence syntactically, but not semantically.



4. The analysis has also shown the utilization of some verbs like (*look, seem, become, pain, feel, come, cost, follow, take*) in that they work instead of *verbs to be* to form extraposed sentences, as in the following examples:

- e.g. a. It cost him something to tell the truth this time.
 b. It felt odd to be introduced to somebody he'd thought he'd known for a year.
 c. It follows logically that somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks.
 d. It became clear that she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech.
 e. It pains me to criticise our parents.
 f. It did not seem possible that he had awoken that morning feeling very happy.
 g. You think it looks cool to look like you've just got off your broomstick.
 h. It may take ten years to be sure of what we are seeing.'

These sentences show obviously the capability of verbs to construct extraposed sentences.

The most frequent verbs that are utilized in extraposed object sentences are (*find, make, think, feel*), as in:

- e.g. a. You think it amusing to turn a school corridor into a swamp.
 b. Harry had not found it an easy experience to talk about the night when Voldemort had returned.
 c. He had made it possible for Fred and George to start a career she thought quite unsuitable.
 d. He felt **it was incumbent upon him** to say something to Sirius to stop him doing anything stupid.

5. Some modifications, as the analysis has shown, should be done after removing extrapositive *it* according to the required structure of the verb, like adding *that* or omitting the basic verb and keeping the same meaning of the sentence, as in:

- a1. You think **that** to turn a school corridor into a swamp **is amusing**.
 b1. Harry had not found **that** to talk about the night when Voldemort had returned **an easy experience**.
 c1. To start a career she thought quite unsuitable **was possible for Fred and George**.
 d1. He felt **that** to say something to Sirius to stop him doing anything stupid **was incumbent upon him**.



6. It has been found throughout the analysis that not only adjectives and nouns can follow verbs to mould extraposed sentences. In some sentences, it has been found that adverbs can be employed in such constructions. This approves the hypothesis no. (1), which says: *Like nouns and adjectives, pronouns and adverbs can be used to construct extraposed sentences*. Consider the following examples:

e.g. a. **It was against my inclination** to allow the subject of Divination to continue at all.

b. **It is not up to you** to find out what the Dark Lord is saying to his Death Eaters.

c. **It follows logically** that somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks.

d. **It was with a certain amount of apprehension** that Harry, Ron and Hermione headed down to Hagrid's on Tuesday, heavily muffled against the cold.

e. **It came as no surprise to any of them** that Harry and Ron were given additional practice of the Silencing Charm for homework.

The adverbs (*against, up to, logically, with a certain amount, as no surprise*) in the sentences above join extrapositive *it*.

7. The analysis has also found that, in some sentences, pronouns appear to form extraposed construction, like (*me, him, you*). This approves the hypothesis no. (1), which says: *Like nouns and adjectives, pronouns and adverbs can be used to construct extraposed sentences*. For instances:

e.g. a. **It pains me** to criticise our parents.

b. **It cost him something** to tell the truth this time.

c. **It was you who made me see** that we needed a further amendment.

8. There is another type of verbs that participate to construct extraposed sentences, which is modal verbs, and this confirms the hypothesis no. (2), which reads: *Some modal verbs can build extraposed sentences*. Examine the following sentences:

e.g. a. **It would be really fun** to watch Dudley's dilemma, to taunt him, watch him, with him powerless to respond.

b. **It might be uncomfortable** to spin around in fireplaces.

c. **And it might have been a good idea** to mention how ugly you think I am, too



- d. It would have been easy for Lucius Malfoy to put the curse on him.
- e. It might be wise to wait, to learn more.
- f. It could not have been plainer that not one of them was really amused.
- g. It had to be a sign that Sirius had been there, a clue.
- h. It may take ten years to be sure of what we are seeing.

Modal verbs like (*may, might, would, had to, could*) are used to build extraposed sentences just like ordinary verbs.

6. Conclusions

On the basis of the findings in the previous section, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. To-clauses are the most frequent type that are used in the novel, while ing-clauses are used rarely.
2. Some verbs rather than *verbs to be* can construct extraposed sentences. Some of these verbs have the same meaning of *verbs to be* to hold an adjective. Similarly, modal verbs take part to build extraposed sentences. Thus, not only *verbs to be* can designate extraposed sentences but also modal verbs, and this proves the hypothesis, which assumes that *some modal verbs can build extraposed sentences*.
3. Some sentences are constructed by using pronouns and adverbs instead of nouns and adjectives. This shows the ability of pronouns and adverbs to mould extraposed sentences, which also proves the hypothesis, which states that *pronouns and adverbs can work beside adjectives and nouns to form extraposed sentences*.
4. The transformation of the sentence to its original form without extrapositive *it* does not affect the meaning, and this confirms the hypothesis which says: *the transformation happens in the structure of the sentence after removing extrapositive it affects the sentence syntactically, but not semantically*.

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Appendices

I- Appendix 1

1. Nevertheless, it was quite galling to be told not to be rash by a man who had served twelve years in the wizard prison, Azkaban, escaped, attempted to commit the murder he had been convicted for in the first place, then gone on the run with a stolen Hippogriff. P. 14
2. it would be really fun to watch Dudley's dilemma, to taunt him, watch him, with him powerless to respond ... and if any of the others tried hitting Harry, he was ready – he had his wand. Let them try ... he'd love to vent some of his frustration on the boys who had once made his life hell. P. 16
3. It was not easy to hold a wand steady and haul Dudley along at the same time. Harry gave his cousin an impatient dig in the ribs, but Dudley seemed to have lost all desire for independent movement. p. 25
4. it might be uncomfortable to spin around in fireplaces but it was at least warm in the flames ... p. 56



5. Then the whispering stopped. Harry wanted to look up at the judges, but found that it was really much, much easier to keep examining his laces. P. 138
6. Upside-down it had been hard to tell what the picture on the front was, but Harry now realised it was a fairly bad cartoon of Cornelius Fudge; Harry only recognised him because of the limegreen bowler hat. P. 172
7. it was very uncomfortable to have a ghost lean through you). 'The Hat feels itself honour-bound to give the school due warning whenever it feels –. P. 187
8. His mouth was so full Harry thought it was quite an achievement for him to make any noise at all. P. 189
9. 'Well, it is lovely to be back at Hogwarts, I must say!' She smiled, revealing very pointed teeth. P. 191
10. 'Still, it won't hurt to have some new blood, will it?' said Ron. P. 203
11. Harry squinted at the blackboard; it was not easy to make out the instructions through the haze of multi-coloured steam now filling the dungeon. P. 211
12. So, whenever you need leaves or wood from a tree in which a Bowtruckle lodges, it is wise to have a gift of woodlice ready to distract or placate it. P. 234
13. It was impossible to tell which one was Ron at this distance. P. 247
14. It would have been hard to say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a deeper scarlet when he again returned to playing height. P. 262
15. It was his job to recapture the tiny fluttering golden ball that was worth a hundred and fifty points to the Seeker's team and doing so required enormous speed and skill. P. 262
16. Harry had to admit that she was getting better; it was now almost always possible to distinguish between the hats and the socks. P. 298
17. It was hard to decide which one he wanted to triumph over the other. p. 323
18. 'Though I would question whether it is advisable to teach them a potion like the Strengthening Solution. I think the Ministry would prefer it if that was removed from the syllabus.' P. 323
19. It was very hard to concentrate; even though he knew Sirius was not due in the fire until much later, he could not help glancing into the flames every few minutes just in case. P. 327
20. Well then, it would be a perfect way for Umbridge to manage it – tip off Filch, let him do the dirty work and confiscate the letter, then either find a way of stealing it from him or else demand to see it – I don't think Filch would object, when's he ever stuck up for a student's rights? Harry, you're squashing your frog.' P. 332
21. The sky was a deep, thundery grey and it was a relief to gain the warmth and light of the changing rooms, even if they knew the respite was only temporary. They found Fred and George debating whether to use one of their own Skiving Snackboxes to get out of flying. P. 365
22. He was finding it almost impossible to fix a regular night of the week for the DA meetings, as they had to accommodate three separate team's Quidditch practices, which were often rearranged due to bad weather conditions; but Harry was not sorry



- about this; he had a feeling that it was probably better to keep the timing of their meetings unpredictable. P. 352
23. Ron made a noise that might have indicated jubilation or disgust, it was hard to tell. P. 405
24. Ron was sitting with his head in his hands, whether awake or asleep it was impossible to tell. P. 423
25. 'Oh, Sirius, I'm so grateful ... they think he'll be there a little while and it would be wonderful to be nearer ... of course, that might mean we're here for Christmas.' P. 424
26. but then Voldemort's about the most powerful wizard in the world, apart from Dumbledore, it's probably no problem at all to him to transport people like that. P. 436
27. But,' she lowered her voice to a whisper, 'he's a bit of a danger to himself, bless him ... doesn't know who he is, you see, wanders off and can't remember how to get back ... it is nice of you to have come to see him.' P. 451
28. 'Right – yeah,' said Harry distractedly; it was his last chance to tell Sirius to be careful; he turned, looked into his godfather's face and opened his mouth to speak, but before he could do so Sirius was giving him a brief, one-armed hug, and saying gruffly, 'Look after yourself, Harry.' P. 462
29. 'How do those hats work, then?' said Hermione, distracted from her homework and watching Fred and George. 'I mean, obviously it's some kind of Invisibility Spell, but it's rather clever to have extended the field of invisibility beyond the boundaries of the charmed object ... I'd imagine the charm wouldn't have a very long life though.' P. 477
30. And it might have been a good idea to mention how ugly you think I am, too,' Hermione added as an afterthought. P. 505
31. It was hard to say what the worst thing was: Harry thought it was a close-run contest between Ron's fourteenth failed save, Sloper missing the Bludger but hitting Angelina in the mouth with his bat, and Kirke shrieking and falling backwards off his broom when Zacharias Smith zoomed at him carrying the Quaffle. P. 507
32. It was sunny, and the grounds around him were full of laughing people, and even though he felt as distant from them as though he belonged to a different race, it was still very hard to believe as he sat here that his life must include, or end in, murder ... p. 754
33. When the ticket inspector signalled to Harry, Ron and Hermione that it was safe to walk through the magical barrier between platforms nine and ten, however, he found a surprise awaiting him on the other side: a group of people standing there to greet him who he had not expected at all. P. 763
34. Of course, it would have been easy for Lucius Malfoy to put the curse on him. Never out of the Ministry, is he?'. P. 518
35. 'That is just as well, Potter,' said Snape coldly, 'because you are neither special nor important, and it is not up to you to find out what the Dark Lord is saying to his Death Eaters.' P. 521



36. It was unnerving to think that the little boy who had been crying as he watched his parents shouting was actually standing in front of him with such loathing in his eyes. P. 522
37. It would have been hard to say whether Ron's face or the Quaffle was a deeper scarlet when he again returned to playing height. P. 262
38. that it took centaurs years and years to become competent, and finished by telling them that it was foolish to put too much faith in such things, anyway, because even centaurs sometimes read them wrongly. P. 532
39. 'And he would do better to abandon it,' said Firenze, nodding. 'I would warn Hagrid myself, but I am banished – it would be unwise for me to go too near the Forest now – Hagrid has troubles enough, without a centaurs' battle.' P. 533
40. Umbridge had continued attending all Care of Magical Creatures lessons, so it had been very difficult to deliver Firenze's warning to Hagrid. P. 533
41. 'Merely to see whether they would be interested in joining me. I see now that it was a mistake to invite Miss Edgecombe, of course.' P. 545
42. It was not difficult to find. P. 556
43. His breath was actually fogging the surface of Snape's thoughts ... his brain seemed to be in limbo ... it would be insane to do the thing he was so strongly tempted to do ... he was trembling ... Snape could be back at any moment ... but Harry thought of Cho's anger, of Malfoy's jeering face, and a reckless daring seized him. P. 564
44. As Harry had not confided in them the reason he had wanted to talk to Sirius in the first place, it had been hard to think of what to tell them; he had ended up saying, truthfully, that Sirius wanted Harry to resume Occlumency lessons. P. 600
45. It was a great struggle to keep up with Hagrid, what with branches and thickets of thorn through which Hagrid marched as easily as if they were cobwebs, but which snagged Harry and Hermione's robes, frequently entangling them so severely that they had to stop for minutes at a time to free themselves. P. 606
46. But Grawp merely gave another low roar; it was hard to say whether he was listening to Hagrid or whether he even recognised the sounds Hagrid was making as speech. P. 613
47. 'Clearly, it was very important for you to talk to somebody. Was it Albus Dumbledore? Or the half-breed, Hagrid? I doubt it was Minerva McGonagall, I hear she is still too ill to talk to anyone.' P. 655
48. 'Yes,' said Dumbledore apologetically. 'Yes, but you see – it is necessary to start with your scar. For it became apparent, shortly after you rejoined the magical world, that I was correct, and that your scar was giving you warnings when Voldemort was close to you, or else feeling powerful emotion.' P. 729
49. I had gone there to see an applicant for the post of Divination teacher, though it was against my inclination to allow the subject of Divination to continue at all. P. 740
50. So Voldemort never knew that there might be danger in attacking you, that it might be wise to wait, to learn more. P. 743



II-Appendix 2

1. After a couple of hours they returned to the castle for lunch – during which Hermione made it quite clear she thought they were irresponsible – then returned to the Quidditch pitch for the real training session. P. 260
2. What with the regular sounds of retching, cheering and the sound of Fred and George taking advance orders from the crowd, Harry was finding it exceptionally difficult to focus on the correct method for Strengthening Solution. P. 327
3. Harry felt as though he were carrying some kind of talisman inside his chest over the following two weeks, a glowing secret that supported him through Umbridge's classes and even made it possible for him to smile blandly as he looked into her horrible bulging eyes. P. 352
4. He was finding it almost impossible to fix a regular night of the week for the DA meetings, as they had to accommodate three separate team's Quidditch practices, which were often rearranged due to bad weather conditions; but Harry was not sorry about this; he had a feeling that it was probably better to keep the timing of their meetings unpredictable. P. 352
5. He found it very hard to be sympathetic to Ron's plight, when he himself would have given almost anything to be playing in the forthcoming match against Hufflepuff. P. 491
6. Harry was relieved when they reached the fresh air, finding it easier to walk along in silence than just stand about looking awkward. P. 491
7. Harry had not found it an easy experience to talk about the night when Voldemort had returned. P. 503
8. He was finding it increasingly difficult to disentangle separate memories from the rush of images and sound that Snape kept calling forth. P. 520
9. They moved back into position with the desk between them, Harry feeling he was going to find it much harder to empty his mind this time. p. 522
10. The problem was that with just under a month to go until the exams and every free moment devoted to revision, his mind seemed so saturated with information when he went to bed he found it very difficult to get to sleep at all; and when he did, his overwrought brain presented him most nights with stupid dreams about the exams. P. 601
11. Ron's euphoria at helping Gryffindor scrape the Quidditch cup was such that he couldn't settle to anything next day. All he wanted to do was talk over the match, so Harry and Hermione found it very difficult to find an opening in which to mention Grawp. P. 620
12. He was finding it very difficult to remember names and kept confusing dates. P. 639
13. The applicant, however, was the great-great-granddaughter of a very famous, very gifted Seer and I thought it common politeness to meet her. P. 740
14. He was finding it hard to decide whether he wanted to be with people or not; whenever he was in company he wanted to get away and whenever he was alone he wanted company. P. 749



15. Harry did not read any further. Fudge might have many faults but Harry found it extremely hard to imagine him ordering goblins to be cooked in pies. P. 174
16. At the time Harry had wondered why Hagrid had not found it odd that the stranger kept his face hidden throughout their encounter; now he saw that keeping your face hidden was something of a fashion in the Hog's Head. P. 300
17. Hermione's bad mood persisted for most of the weekend, though Harry and Ron found it quite easy to ignore as they spent most of Saturday and Sunday revising for Potions on Monday, the exam which Harry had been looking forward to least – and which he was sure would be the downfall of his ambitions to become an Auror. P. 631
18. 'No,' said Sirius, 'but she drafted a bit of anti-werewolf legislation two years ago that makes it almost impossible for him to get a job.' P. 271
19. Would Mrs Weasley still feel that Harry was as good as her son if she found out he had made it possible for Fred and George to start a career she thought quite unsuitable? P. 157
20. One landing down from Umbridge's office, Harry thought it was safe to become visible again. P. 593
21. It became clear after ten minutes, however, that Ron was not capable of eating anything more and Harry thought it best to get him down to the changing rooms. P. 357
22. He had a bad feeling about this parting; he didn't know when they would next see each other and he felt it was incumbent upon him to say something to Sirius to stop him doing anything stupid – Harry was worried that Snape's accusation of cowardice had stung Sirius so badly he might even now be planning some foolhardy trip beyond Grimmauld Place. P. 462
23. The Headmaster thinks it inadvisable for this to continue. P. 469
24. 'So!' said Umbridge triumphantly. Harry realised she was standing just a few stairs in front of him, once more looking down upon her prey. 'So – you think it amusing to turn a school corridor into a swamp, do you?' p, 593
25. 'Professor Dumbledore doesn't think it's a good idea for Sirius to go with you, and I must say I –' p. 111
26. His mouth was so full Harry thought it was quite an achievement for him to make any noise at all. P. 189

III- Appendix 3

1. It could not have been plainer that she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path. P. 766
2. It was bad enough that he kept revisiting the graveyard in his nightmares, without dwelling on it in his waking moments too. P. 14
3. Those who had been frowning now murmured in agreement, but it was the sight of Percy's sanctimonious little nod that goaded Harry into speech. P. 130



4. It could not have been plainer that not one of them was really amused. P. 134
5. 'If it is true that the Dementors are taking orders only from the Ministry of Magic, and it is also true that two Dementors attacked Harry and his cousin a week ago, then it follows logically that somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks,' said Dumbledore politely. P. 134
6. It was clear that as far as they were concerned, Hermione's threat was way below the belt. 230
7. It was plain that Angelina had stopped training just in time; Katie was now chalk white and covered in blood. 263
8. It was immediately apparent on entering the Great Hall that Umbridge's sign had not only appeared in Gryffindor Tower. P. 315
9. They were saved, it did not matter that Ron had let in those goals, nobody would remember as long as Gryffindor had won – WHAM. P. 364
10. 'Well, yes,' said Umbridge, still smiling. 'As a matter of fact, Minerva, it was you who made me see that we needed a further amendment ... you remember how you overrode me, when I was unwilling to allow the Gryffindor Quidditch team to re-form? P. 368
11. It was obvious that he had only just got home; a thick black travelling cloak lay over the back of a chair and a haversack large enough to carry several small children leaned against the wall inside the door. P. 373
12. It was with a certain amount of apprehension that Harry, Ron and Hermione headed down to Hagrid's on Tuesday, heavily muffled against the cold. p. 391
13. He had to tell Ron, it was very important that he tell him ... taking great gulps of air, Harry pushed himself up in bed, willing himself not to throw up again, the pain half-blinding him. P. 409
14. 'No!' said Harry furiously; it was crucial that Ron understand. P. 409
15. It could not have been plainer that she was thinking of what the neighbours would say if they caught sight of these people marching up the garden path. P. 766
16. It was true that Harry was the subject of much renewed muttering and pointing in the corridors these days, yet he thought he detected a slight difference in the tone of the whisperers' voices. P. 485
17. You do not, however, have the authority to send them away from the castle. I am afraid,' he went on, with a courteous little bow, 'that the power to do that still resides with the Headmaster, and it is my wish that Professor Trelawney continue to live at Hogwarts.' P. 525
18. 'No,' said Dumbledore sharply. 'It is my wish that you remain, Sybill.' P.526
19. 'Yeah, well,' said Harry moodily. He did feel Cho might have chosen her friends a bit more carefully; it was small consolation that the last he had heard, Marietta was still up in the hospital wing and Madam Pomfrey had not been able to make the slightest improvement to her pimples. P. 561
20. At least he had twenty-four more hours in which to practise; he knew he ought to feel grateful for the narrow escape, though it was hard that it came at the expense of Malfoy telling the whole school that he needed remedial Potions. P. 563



21. It was the first time Neville had acknowledged that they had met at the wizarding hospital. P. 624
22. 'What?' said Harry, but eagerly this time – it had to be a sign that Sirius had been there, a clue. P. 687
23. He looked wildly around at the Aurors he had brought with him and it could not have been clearer that he was in half a mind to cry, 'Seize him!' P. 721

IV- Appendix 4

1. It cost him something to tell the truth this time, even though his aunt and uncle could not possibly know how bad he felt at admitting it. P. 12
2. It felt odd to be introduced to somebody he'd thought he'd known for a year. P. 50
3. 'If it is true that the Dementors are taking orders only from the Ministry of Magic, and it is also true that two Dementors attacked Harry and his cousin a week ago, then it follows logically that somebody at the Ministry might have ordered the attacks,' said Dumbledore politely. P. 134
4. As she was not much taller standing than sitting, there was a moment when nobody understood why Dumbledore had stopped talking, but then Professor Umbridge cleared her throat, 'Hem, hem,' and it became clear that she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech. P. 191
5. It may take ten years to be sure of what we are seeing.' P. 531
6. It pains me to criticise our parents, but I am afraid I can no longer live under their roof while they remain mixed up with the dangerous crowd around Dumbledore. P. 267
7. It did not seem possible that he had awoken that morning feeling very happy. 324
8. It came as no surprise to any of them that Harry and Ron were given additional practice of the Silencing Charm for homework. P. 333
9. It felt very odd to be issuing instructions, but not nearly as odd as seeing them followed. P. 348
10. 'Messing up your hair because you think it looks cool to look like you've just got off your broomstick, showing off with that stupid Snitch, walking down corridors and hexing anyone who annoys you just because you can – I'm surprised your broomstick can get off the ground with that fat head on it. P. 572
11. I mean – and – well – you saw what happened,' he concluded modestly, sweeping his hair back quite unnecessarily so that it looked interestingly windswept and glancing around to see whether the people nearest to them – a bunch of gossiping third-year Hufflepuffs – had heard him. P. 620
12. The din of loud voices and the clatter of cutlery on plates echoed from out of the double doors to the Great Hall – it seemed incredible to Harry that twenty feet away were people who were enjoying dinner, celebrating the end of exams, not a care in the world ... p. 662
13. It became a matter of even greater urgency that you should master Occlumency.' P. 731



14. It seemed impossible that there could be people in the world who still desired food, who laughed, who neither knew nor cared that Sirius Black was gone for ever. P. 744
15. He felt older than he had ever felt in his life and it seemed extraordinary to him that barely an hour ago he had been worried about a joke shop and who had got a prefect's badge. P. 162
16. 'It seemed plain to the keeper of the Hall of Prophecy that Voldemort could only have tried to kill you because he knew you to be the one to whom Sybill was referring.' P. 742
17. He broke off, looking enquiringly at Professor Umbridge. As she was not much taller standing than sitting, there was a moment when nobody understood why Dumbledore had stopped talking, but then Professor Umbridge cleared her throat, 'Hem, hem,' and it became clear that she had got to her feet and was intending to make a speech. P. 191
18. It took Harry much longer to get to sleep; his body was tired, but it took his brain a long time to close down. P. 509
19. It took Harry much longer to get to sleep; his body was tired, but it took his brain a long time to close down. P. 509
20. He felt as though he had journeyed for miles and miles ... it seemed impossible that less than twenty-four hours ago Cho Chang had been approaching him under the mistletoe ... p. 439

V-Appendix 5

1. It was very dull work looking up bits of dreams in the Oracle and Harry was not cheered up when Professor Trelawney set them the task of keeping a dream diary for a month as homework. P. 215
2. And it was no good telling himself that by raising the alarm he had ensured that Mr Weasley was found, because there was also the inescapable business of it being he who had attacked Mr Weasley in the first place. P. 422
3. It had been immensely frustrating watching from the sidelines. P. 508