



Comparative study of JK Rowling and Stephenie Meyer

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Received: 20 Mar 2022; Received in revised form: 16 April 2022; Accepted: 24 April 2022; Available online: 30 April 2022

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Abstract— *"Comparison of JK Rowling's Harry Potter and Stephenie Meyer's Twilight: The Multiculturalism and The Werewolf Tradition", This essay will think about and investigate the social values in JK Rowling's Harry Potter and Stephenie Meyer's Twilight. There are two social aspects that will be discussed in this essay which is about Multiculturalism: Race Relation and the werewolf custom. It will look at the multiculturalism: race connection and the werewolf custom in USA and UK through examining JK Rowling's Harry Potter and Stephenie Meyer's Twilight. Two aspects that will be discussed from novels are The Blood Status and Werewolf custom and two aspects which will be discussed from Twilight novels are the race connection among werewolf and vampire and Werewolf custom.*

Keywords— *J.K. Rowling, Stephenie Meyer.*

INTRODUCTION

He is among the most successful novelists of the last several decades; so is she. He is known for composing blood-soaked tales loaded up with dreadful monsters and supernatural beings; she dabbles in the domain of vampires, werewolves, and phlebotomy. So, for what reason is Stephen King loathing on Stephenie Meyer?"The genuine contrast is that Jo Rowling is a breathtaking essayist and Stephenie Meyer can't compose worth a darn," King told USA Weekend magazine, looking at "Harry Potter" author J.K. Rowling and the "Sundown" mastermind. The meeting will be published as the main story of the mag's March 6-8 issue. "She's not generally excellent."

Stephenie Meyer "is no J.K. Rowling," said Denise Martin in a Los Angeles Times blog. The creator went for an "epic" finale to her well-known *Twilight* vampire series in the fourth and last installment, *Breaking Dawn* just as Rowling did in the last chapters of her *Harry Potter* series. However, not at all like Rowling, Meyer blew it by forgetting about "a bigger story bend" and by "rapidly and disappointingly" resolving every one of her conflicts.

Assuming anybody doubts that "Meyer has every one of the chances of turning into the following J.K. Rowling,"

said Raoul Railey in eFluxMedia.com, they should consult the "in excess of 225,000 fans" that "went to 12 PM release parties" cross country for *Breaking Dawn*. They overwhelmed "costume contests, random data competitions," and "debates," and should run to a film based on the first book in the *Twilight* series turning out in December.

In light of the numbers, however, Meyer has quite far to go, said Julie Bosman in The New York Times. *Breaking Dawn* sold 1.3 million copies in its first 24 hours on sale. That broke all previous first-day sales records for its publisher Hachette Book Group, however it didn't "approach the 8.3 million copies that the last book in the *Harry Potter* series sold in its first day last summer."

Valid, however it was Meyer who last summer "finished Rowling's rule at No. 1 when *Eclipse* thumped *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* off the best position on USA Today's list," said Carol Memmott in USA Today. "It's anything but a stretch to suggest" that "Rowling might be giving her enchanted wand off to Meyer."

Stephenie Meyer:

Stephenie Meyer is an American novelist. She is best known for composing the vampire sentiment series *Twilight*, which has sold more than 100 million copies, with translations into 37 distinct languages. Meyer was the bestselling writer of 2008 and 2009 in the U.S., having sold worth of 29 million books in 2008, and 26.5 million out of 2009. Meyer got the 2009 Children's Book of the Year grant from the British Book Awards for *Breaking Dawn*, the *Twilight* series finale.

An enthusiastic youthful peruser, she went to Brigham Young University, wedding at the age of 21 preceding graduating with a degree in English in 1997. Having no related knowledge as a creator, she considered the thought for the *Twilight* series in a fantasy. Affected and crafted by Jane Austen and William Shakespeare, she composed *Twilight* soon from there on. After numerous rejections, Little, Brown, and Company offered her a \$750,000 three-book bargain which prompted a four-book series, several spin-off novels, and novellas, and a series of industrially successful film adaptations. Aside from youthful grown-up novels, Meyer has wandered into grown-up novels with 'The Host' (2008) and 'The Chemist' (2016). Meyer has worked in film creation and helped to establish the creation organization Fickle Fish Films. Meyer delivered the two parts of *Breaking Dawn* and two other novel adaptations.

Meyer's membership in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) shaped her novels: there are no drinking, smoking, or unequivocal sex scenes, and the characters Edward and Bella in her *Twilight* series remain sexually abstinent until marriage. Themes consistent with her religion, including organization, mortality, enticement, and everlasting life, are noticeable in her work. Meyer's work has been scrutinized for her excessively simplistic composing style, and feminists assert that the novel encourages customary orientation roles and that moreover, Bella and Edward's sentiment has signs of an abusive relationship. Despite this criticism, Meyer considers her a feminist. Meyer's stories have also gotten praise and she has gained a fan following. Meyer was remembered for Time magazine's list of the "100 Most Influential People in 2008", and was remembered for the Forbes Celebrity 100 list of the world's most remarkable celebrities in 2009, with her yearly earnings surpassing \$50 million.

Early and Personal Life:

Stephenie Meyer was brought into the world on December 24, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut, the second of six children to monetary official Stephen Morgan and Candy Morgan, a homemaker. Meyer was raised in Phoenix, Arizona and went to Chaparral High School in Scottsdale, Arizona. In 1992, Meyer won a National Merit

Scholarship, which aided asset her under graduation studies at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, where she got a BA in English Literature in 1997. In spite of the fact that she started and finished her certificate at BYU, she took classes at Arizona State University in fall 1996 and spring 1997. Meyer met her future husband, Christiaan "Pancho", in Arizona when they were the two children. They wedded in 1994 when Meyer was 21. Together they have three sons. Christiaan Meyer, previously an examiner, resigned to deal with the children. Prior to thinking of her first novel, *Twilight*, Meyer had considered going to graduate school because she believed she got no opportunity of turning into an essayist; she later noticed that the introduction of her oldest son Gabe in 1997 adjusted her perspective, saying, "When I had Gabe, I just needed to be his mother. Prior to turning into a creator, Meyer's just professional work was as a receptionist at a property organization.

The Twilight series:

The Twilight novels:

Twilight (novel series)

As indicated by Meyer, the thought for *Twilight* came to her in a fantasy on June 2, 2003 with regards to a human young lady and a vampire who was infatuated with her yet thirsted for her blood. Based on this fantasy, Meyer composed the draft of what became section 13 of the book. She composed from part 13 to the furthest limit of the novel and afterward refilled the first 12 chapters, in secret, without an optimal crowd at the top of the priority list or the aim to publish the novel. Meyer researched the Quileute Native Americans to remember their legends and traditions for the novel, however some Quileute clan members found her use of their legends offensive. Meyer joined the American Night Writers Association (ANWA) for aspiring LDS female writers. In 90 days, she had transformed the fantasy into a total novel. Her sister's response to the book was enthusiastic and she persuaded Meyer to send the manuscript to artistic agencies.

Of the 15 letters she composed, five went unanswered, nine brought rejections, and the last was a positive response from Jodi Reamer of Writers House. Eight publishers vied for the rights to publish *Twilight* in a 2003 auction. By November, Meyer had signed a \$750,000 three-book manage Little, Brown and Company. 'Dusk' was published in 2005 with a print run of 75,000 copies. Bimonthly books signings and events at the Changing Hands Bookstore in Tempe, Arizona right off the bat in her composing career developed her fanbase. 'Sundown' arrived at No. 5 on The New York Times Best Seller list for Children's Chapter Books inside a month of its release, and later rose to No. 1. The novel was named the Publishers

Weekly Best Book of the Year and a New York Times Editor's Choice. Despite its success, *Twilight* was quite possibly the most tested book of 2009 as indicated by the American Library Association for being sexually explicit, being age-improper, and for religious views; some schools and libraries were asked to eliminate the books from their shelves.

After publishing *Twilight*, Meyer had effectively laid out a story for a sequel. Nonetheless, her publisher insisted that she follow *Twilight* with two sequels following Bella and Edward in school. Consequently, Meyer extended the story into a series with three additional books: *New Moon* (2006), *Eclipse* (2007), and *Breaking Dawn* (2008). The unique story she pitched for the sequel would later be published in *Breaking Dawn*. In the mean time, Meyer composed a short story "Terrible", about demons at prom night which was published in April 2007 in *Prom Nights from Hell*, an assortment of stories about awful prom nights with supernatural effects. Meyer's fans encouraged her to grow "Terrible" into a full novel, however Meyer was involved finishing *Eclipse*.

In its first week after distribution, *New Moon* arrived at No. 5 on The New York Times Best Seller list for Children's Chapter Books, and in its second week rose to the No. 1 position, where it stayed for the following 11 weeks. Altogether, it spent worth of 50 weeks on the list. In May 2007, Meyer held two limited time prom events at an Arizona State University gymnasium to commend the special version release of *New Moon* and the release of *Eclipse*. For the occasion, Meyer wore a crimson evening outfit and signed north of 1,000 books. Meyer's red dress was subsequently unloaded for \$5,500 at a fundraiser for a book shop's fight with breast malignant growth called Project Book Babe.

After the release of *Eclipse*, the first three "Sundown" books spent a consolidated 143 weeks on The New York Times Best Seller list. The fourth installment of the *Twilight series*, *Breaking Dawn*, was released with an underlying print run of 3.7 million copies.[44] Over 1.3 million copies were sold on the first day. The clever won Meyer a British Book Award for Children's Book of the Year, despite contest from J. K. Rowling's 'The Tales of Beedle the Bard'.[46] In 2009, Meyer confronted plagiarism accusations for *Breaking Dawn*. Creator of The Nocturne, Jordan Scott, guaranteed the circumstances around Bella's supernatural pregnancy and subsequent transformation into a vampire were similar to the storyline of her novel and demonstrated that Meyer appropriated the plot of The Nocturne. Meyer dismissed the accusation, asserting she had not known about the author nor the book. Scott neglected to deliver a duplicate of the novel to

support her accusation; The Nocturne is not accessible on Amazon and is listed as "briefly sold out" on her website.

The series has sold more than 100 million copies worldwide in 37 languages. In 2008, the four *Twilight* books were in the best four spots on USA Today's year-end bestseller list. Meyer was the bestselling writer of 2008, and the first writer to have books in every one of the four of the top-selling spots. The *Twilight* novels held the best four spots on USA Today's year-end list again in 2009. The success of the *Twilight series* has been credited to the Internet which permitted Meyer to straightforwardly contact her fans, driving the series to be classified "the first social systems administration bestseller. According to scholar LykkeGuanio-Uluru, the *Twilight series* "advocated and reclassified the paranormal sentiment subgenre".

Subsequent *Twilight* publications:

In August 2009, USA Today uncovered that Meyer broke J. K. Rowling's record on their bestseller list; the four *Twilight* books had spent 52 straight weeks in the top 10. In every one of, the books have spent over 235 weeks on The New York Times Best Seller list. Upon the finishing of the fourth section in the series, Meyer demonstrated that *Breaking Dawn* would be the last novel to be told from Bella Swan's perspective. In 2015, she published another book out of appreciation for the tenth anniversary of the best-selling franchise, named *Life and Death: Twilight Reimagined*, with the genders of the first protagonists switched.

On March 30, 2010, it was declared that Meyer had composed a 200-page novella *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner*. The book was released on June 5, 2010, by Atom and was accessible for nothing between June 7 and July 5 on the authority website. Following the release of *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner*, Stephenie Meyer gave \$1.5 million to the American Red Cross Relief Fund to help victims of the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile. Those who exploited the free digital book were also urged to make donations to the Red Cross.

12 PM Sun was to be a friend novel to the series, planning to be a retelling of the events of the original *Twilight*, yet according to the perspective of Edward Cullen. Meyer had expected to have *Midnight Sun* published shortly after the release of *Breaking Dawn*, yet after a web-based hole of a work in progress of its first 12 chapters, Meyer chose to defer the venture indefinitely. Upset by the release of a draft she called "messy and defective". Meyer chose to pursue books disconnected to *Twilight* as a result of the leak. She made the unedited and unfinished manuscript of an extended person advancement exercise of *Midnight Sun* accessible on her website.

The release of *Midnight Sun* was probably rethought after returning to the *Twilight* series with *Life and Death*, an orientation swapped retelling of the novel in 2015. Nonetheless, the release of *Gray: Fifty Shades of Gray* as Told by Christian in 2015 ended and soured Meyer's plans to release the *Midnight Sun* because *Gray* was also told according to the male perspective. Meyer stated in a New York Comic-Con board that it was "an exacting flip the table second", conceding that "12 PM Sun is somewhat cursed". This prompted the novel being on endless hold. According to an article from *The Guardian* in 2018, *Midnight Sun* was "presently not in the pipeline". However, in May 2020, it was declared that *Midnight Sun* would be released on August 4, 2020. Following its release, it sold more than 1,000,000 copies, was number two on Amazon's "most sold" list, and was number one on USA Today's bestseller list multi week after its release date.

Meyer mentions having several other book ideas on record, including a ghost story named *Summer House*, a novel including time travel, as well as one more about mermaids.

Style and Influences:

Style:

Since the release of *Twilight*, Meyer has been described as composing with "all plot and no style" and including "very little portrayal", and her composing described as "fairly poor". Meyer's prose lacks a consistent style or voice; for instance, her short story "Terrible" is driven more by exchange alone, in contrast with the elaborate descriptions found in the *Twilight* series. Meyer relies on itemized expository descriptions in her novels, and on dynamic voice; she regularly opens her sentences with the most significant information. While a stylistic focus of most novels is character advancement, Meyer has stated that she purposefully tried not to describe her characters exhaustively, which she believes allows the peruser to all the more easily "step into [their] shoes". In some works, such as *New Moon*, in which Bella is to a great extent all alone, Meyer offers "further insight into Bella's psyche" through the section titles, rather than the prose itself.

Meyer's work is regularly classified as acting. In *Twilight*, Meyer makes allusions to authoritative texts such as the *Book of Genesis*, *Wuthering Heights*, *Macbeth*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*. Meyer has said that the singular style of every one of her novels came from various genres of music she listened to while writing. A corpus stylistics analysis of the *Twilight* saga uncovered that quite a bit of Meyer's description and portrayal spun around the physical attributes of the characters as shown through eyes, face, and expression. Some of Meyer's most continuous descriptions connected with eye tone and expression, the

juxtaposition of warmth and cold, and the words "dark" and "dim". The study authors inferred that the consistency and superficiality of Meyer's descriptions show that Meyer's composing style is unremarkable and the success of her novels was connected more to astute marketing.

Influences:

Stephenie Meyer has named Mormonism as her greatest influence. However, as per entertainer Robert Pattinson, Meyer didn't expect to incorporate Mormon references in the novels and films. However, professor of film and religion Angela Aleiss noticed numerous reasonable impacts of Mormonism in the *Twilight series*. Meyer has said, "Unconsciously, I put a ton of my basic beliefs into the story. Free organization is a major theme." Meyer referred to BYU professor Steven Walker as having affected her work; she clarified that he uncovered another way for her to see and study writing which impacts her writing.

Meyer cites numerous novels as inspiration for the *Twilight series*, including *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë and L. M. Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* and its sequels. Each book in the series was also inspired specifically by an alternate artistic classic: *Twilight* by Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*; *New Moon* by William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; *Eclipse* by Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*; and *Breaking Dawn's* topic by Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Although Meyer claims to have based *Twilight* on *Pride and Prejudice*, film studies scholar Anne Morey claims that the clever bears resemblance to *Jane Eyre*. The decision to name Edward came from the works of Charlotte Brontë and Jane Austen and her novels are impacted by both archaic elegant love and nineteenth century etiquette. Although Meyer has guaranteed that she didn't peruse vampire writing and thus couldn't be affected by it, scholars Anne Klaus and Stefanie Krüger contend that Meyer's characters bear similarities to "conventional vampire figures" and that Edward resembles both gothic villains and Byronic heroes. Meyer has demonstrated that despite the supernatural and vampire themes in her novels, she was impacted definitely more by Austen and Shakespeare than by Anne Rice or Stephen King. Meyer has described Austen, Shakespeare, and Orson Scott Card as her most loved authors.

Meyer cites music as a conspicuous impact of her composition, and she posts playlists on her website of songs which specifically inspired her books. Bands included most regularly in her playlists are Muse, Blue October, My Chemical Romance, Coldplay and Linkin Park. Meyer cites Muse as a specific inspiration because

she uses the various emotions depicted in their songs as influences for various genres of scenes.

Recurring Themes:

Agency:

As indicated by professor of American religious history Jana Riess, a conspicuous topic in Meyer's novels is office. In *The Host*, the Seeker believes that she is saving humankind by consummating and controlling, similar to the Latter-day Saint conviction that Satan's arrangement for human salvation was to "save" all souls by eliminating their organization and capacity to sin. Seeker plays a Satan-like job in the novel, as Meyer attempts to pass on the message that the support of office is crucial. Additionally, Meyer's novels contain the themes of opposition. In *The Host*, Wanda learns that despite the lows and evils of mankind, magnificence and pleasure couldn't be found on her previous planets because darkness didn't exist. Wanda learns in the original that it is just in confronting darkness and sorrow, that light and bliss could be capable, repeating a citation from the Book of Mormon, "It must needs be that there is an opposition in all things". However, "engraving" in her *Twilight* series, the compulsory arrangement of a mate relationship, undermines Meyer's productive subject of free agency.[181] According to writing and ladies' studies scholar Natalie Wilson, the juxtaposition between Bella's office to choose her mate and Jacob, a Native American male's, failure to choose has racial and social implications.

Mortality and Temptation:

One more topic is conquering the circumstances and temptations of mortality alluded to in the Book of Mormon as defeating the "regular man" which is exemplified by Meyer's personality Edward. As a vampire, Edward's purpose is to be lewd, killing and benefiting from human blood. As driven via Carlisle, Edward chooses to surrender this life and transcend his circumstances by turning into a "veggie lover", choosing to take care of just on animals. He chooses to maintain these values despite the everyday enticement which possibly augments when he meets Bella; he finds her blood almost irresistible. Edward undergoes a transformation where Bella's trust in Edward allows him to trust his own capacity to beat allurements and keep Bella safe. Self-control is a noticeable topic in the *Twilight* series, the word appears 125 times all through the novels, as the principle characters struggle to control their emotions, fascination, thirst, or jealousy.

Immortality and Eternal Life:

Obvious in Meyer's *Twilight series* is the topic of the distinction among everlasting status and timeless life. In Meyer's novels, vampires are unfading and have

superhuman gifts and abilities; notwithstanding, the Cullen family longs for things they can't have. Their circumstances keep them from shaping significant relationships with humans or different vampires, isolating them inside their small faction. Besides, the couples in the Cullen family can't multiply which causes severe bitterness in Rosalie who envies Bella's capacity to be pregnant. According to Riess, the distinction between everlasting life and interminability is represented by Bella, who in *Breaking Dawn*, has accomplished timeless life rather than interminability because she accomplished the Mormon tenets of everlasting life: interminability and a culminated body, everlasting being a parent, and an everlasting marriage. Riess indicates that Bella receives eternity in a demonstration of self-sacrifice rather than self-service as she dies for the introduction of her child. Bella is subsequently resurrected in an idealized vampire body. In Mormonism, resurrection occurs with regards to relationships, exemplified by Bella who enjoys her resurrected body in the organization of her husband, child, and the rest of the Cullen family. The titles of the novels serve to support this thought. Toward the start of the series, Bella discusses passing on Phoenix and going to Forks where she says, "[goodbye] to the sun". The titles of the first three novels: *Twilight*, *New Moon*, and *Eclipse*, serve as regular peculiarity in which the sun is obscured. Be that as it may, the last novel is named *Breaking Dawn*, which symbolizes the start of another day and Bella's transformation into a vampire and subsequent transcendence of her previous lifestyle.

J. K. Rowling:

Joanne Rowling, pseudonyms J. K. Rowling and Robert Galbraith is a British Novelist best known as the creator of the Harry Potter fantasy series. She was conceived 31 July 1965, in Yate Gloucestershire England. Rowling was functioning as a researcher and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International when she considered the thought for the Harry Potter series while on a postponed train from Manchester to London in 1990. The seven-year time frame that followed saw the passing of her mom, the introduction of her first child, the separation from her first husband, and relative destitution until she finished the first novel in the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in 1997.

Her Works:

J. K. Rowling is experiencing childhood in a small town: Rowling seems to have driven a somewhat unexceptional life. A large number of her previous teachers said there was nothing they could truly recollect about her. Subsequent to moving on from the University of Exeter as a French and classics major, she signed up for a bilingual secretarial; course at the asking of her reasonable parents.

She worked at various secretarial and showing positions prior to turning into a full-time essayist. There were six sequels the last *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* in 2007. Since then, at that point, Rowling has composed four books for grown-up readers and *The Casual Vacancy* (2012) and under the pseudonym Robert Galbraith. The wrongdoing fiction, *The Cuckoo's Calling* (2013), *The Silk Worm* (2014), and *Career of Evil* (2015) In 1997, the book won its first honor a Nestle smarty's Book Prize. In February, the clever won the British Book Award for children's book of the year.

As a Writer:

Rowling maintains an ideal harmony between giving clues to her readers and keeping up with the secrecy of the novels. Most readers are surprised toward the finish of the novels, yet additionally can't help thinking about how they missed clues that seem obvious with hindsight. Rowling's sharp mind, humor, and creative mind are unparalleled in children's writing. Rowling has said that Jane Austen is her cherished creator. The *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* uncover the game shrewd mind and keen eyes for humorous incongruities. She as often as possible junta poses lefty enchantment and everyday reality. The scene where youthful wizards attempt to ride broomsticks yet tumble off and have accidents is average of her humor. The vagrant Harry Potter lives with his repulsive auntie and uncle until he is eleven years old. A monster appears suddenly removing Harry to school black magic and Wizard, truth be told, a famous one. His life in this enchanted world prepares him for a sensational gathering with the shrewd sorcerer who killed his parent.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone:

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone is a unique blend of fantasy novel, mystery story, school story, adventure novel, humorous story and epic. The major advent age of fantasy is that it can open up possibilities; it is not confined to the boundaries of the real world. The fantasy genre involves a different way of apprehending existence but it is no less true than realism. Fantasy stories can suggest universal truths through the use of magic and the supernatural. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* including fantasy coming of age and the British school story. The novel published in some significant event has taken place in the Wizarding world an event. so very remarkable, even the muggles notice signs of it. The full background to this event and Harry Potter is past is revealed gradually through the novel. The technologies of the Wizarding world appear medieval in character. The society of the Wizarding world is centered on two facts that the members can use magic due to inborn capabilities to also otherwise impossible things and that it is not

possible for muggles society to co-exist peace alongside Wizarding society and therefore it is kept secret. Harry Potter is the most miserable, lonely boy. He's shunned by his relatives, Dursley that have raised him. Since he was an infant. He's forced to live in the cupboard under the stairs, forced to wear his Cousin Dudley's old clothes. Harry's world gets turned upside down on his eleventh birthday. Against Hagrid tells him turns out to be true, and with a joyful heart. Harry starts wearing school in September. He quickly becomes best friends with Ron Wesley and Hermione Granger. Quidditch is a popular sport among wizards and Harry is the youngest Quidditch player in over a century. It's also Harry loves more than anything else at school. As the year progresses, the three.

Friends set out to solve the mystery of the gigantic three-headed dog that is guarding something in a deserted corridor in the school. They figure out that a very valuable object, the sorcerer's stone, is being hidden in the school, although they don't know why. when one of the professors starts acting as if he's trying to steal it, they quickly take action to circumvent the theft Ron and Hermione help Harry get through the challenges set forth to stop thief, but Harry must go on alone to battle the Professor. Harry forced to do battle with the wizard that tried to kill him so many years before; Lord Voldemort. He's able to save the Sorcerer's Stone, although he's almost killed in process. The school headmaster Dumbledore, arrive just in time to save Harry. The school year ends spectacularly Harry, Ron, and Hermione are honoured for their service to the school, and Harry leaves to go back to the Dursleys for the summer feeling as if he's finally found a place where he really belongs. The book is dedicated to three female relatives of the author, Jessica her eldest daughter, Anne was her mother, who died of multiple sclerosis and Di is her sister. For Jessica, who loves stories? For Anne, who loved them too? And for Di, who heard this one first. (Rowling HPPS 5) Harry Potter has never played a sport while flying on a broomstick. He's never worn a cloak of invisibility, befriended a giant or helped batch a dragon. All Harry knows is a miserable son, Dudley. Harry's room is a tiny cupboard under the stairs, and he hasn't had a birthday party in ten years. But all that is about to change when a mysterious letter arrives by owl messenger: a letter with an invitation to a wonderful place he never dreamed existed. There he finds not only friends, aerial sports, and magic around every corner, but a great destiny that's been waiting for him... Harry can survive the encounter. In the book, Rowling introduces an electric cast of characters. the first character to be introduced is Vernon Dursley, Harry's uncle. Most of the actions centered on the eponymous hero Harry Potter, an orphan who escapes his miserable childhood with the Dursley family. Rowling imagined him

as a Scrawny, black haired, bespectacled boy who didn't know he was a wizard and say she translated part of her pain about losing her mother to him. Love plays a curial role HPPS, as well as all of the remaining books in the series Rowling demonstrates the power of love from the very beginning of the narrative by explaining that Harry's ability to survive Voldemort killing curse is a direct result of his mother's love. By scarifying her own life to save that of her son, Lilly Potter gave Harry a magical from of protection that shielded him from Voldemort curse and nearly destroyed the dark wizard. As professor Dumbledore asserts, Voldemort incapable of understanding love, particularly in comparison the strength of his own dark power and so he was taken entirely by surprise when it came to lily's sacrifice. Harry's own ability to love and be loved are the key traits that distinguish him from Voldemort and ensure that Harry will never be seduced by the Dark Arts. Harry's love for his parents instils him with an earnest determination to defeat Voldemort underbelly against anything associated with the dark arts. Harry's ability to love also provides him with a support system of friends that Voldemort can never hope to match. Harry's first contact with the Wizarding world is through a half giant, Rebus Hagrid, keeper of grounds and keys at Hogwarts. Hagrid reveals some of Harry's history. Harry survived with only a lightning shaped scar on his forehead as a memento of the attack and Voldemort reign of terror, Harry has become a living legend in the Wizarding world. Wizards represent all that the true Muggles most fears: They are plainly outcasts and comfortable with being so nothing is more unnerving to the truly conventional than the unashamed misfit. Harry's eleventh birthday a series of very bizarre events lead to the discovery of Harry's true identity, he's a wizard.

Objectives of the Study:

1. The study sought to analyze the writing style of J. K. Rowling in her Harry Potter series using Noam Chomsky's Transformational Grammar Theory.
2. Study on JK Rowling and Stephenie Meyer

Multiculturalism: The Race Relation

Race Relation: The Blood Status

Firstly, I will dissect how JK Rowling represents the possibility of multiculturalism in her novels. In this paper I will emphasize the blood status of wizardry world; pureblood, half-blood and muggle blood. In her novels, JK Rowling describes that some of the unadulterated blood wizards truly opposed to the existence of muggle in their reality, they say, the muggle's existence will debase the unadulterated blood wizard and the wizardry world. Malfoy and Black family are two from whatever other family who oppose to the existence of muggle blood. Both

of the old family truly curse the muggles and strongly don't permit their descent to wed or have connections with muggles. They appreciate their unadulterated blood and behave like the superior animal than the others. As per the unadulterated bloods extremists such as Sirius Black's parents, a wizard is not simply a person who happens to have some genes in a specific mix that results in that enchanted power. As per this philosophy, wizards are really a separate race from Muggles (the "wizarding race."), it was clarified in the novel, *Harry Potter And The Order of The Phoenix* Chapter Six page 113-137. - just because some unadulterated blood families take this position does not demonstrate that it has any scientific legitimacy. As an equal case, consider that as per Scamander in the book of *Fantastic Beasts* by JK Rowling, there are wizarding people of a significantly more outrageous persuasion who have lobbied for the classification of Muggles as "beasts" rather than "beings". Nonetheless, there is still some of the unadulterated blood wizard whom still appreciated and respected the muggles such as the Weasley family, yet as we can see, the Weasley family don't have an extremely elevated place in their work and don't bear as much as the Draco family. So, the Weasley existences as the great individuals who acknowledge muggles don't contribute truly a lot. However, in this novel, JK Rowling put those racism pureblood wizards as the miscreant in her story and furthermore she made the personality of Hermione Granger, as a splendid genius muggle. So, we can see that those racism pureblood wizards however most of them have power and extraordinary position yet they are lowlife and that is not something to be thankful for I accept so.

What's more how is the connection back to the multiculturalism issue in UK? From the manner in which JK Rowling shows the blood status in wizardry world I assume she believes that there is still racism in UK. Also from her novel, I accept that she encourages the multiculturalism, she opposes to racism and obviously she describes an alternate person like Hermione, however she doesn't have wizard blood yet she's great in sorcery and surprisingly she's over the normal skill. Also, it does demonstrate that really blood is not a truly serious deal in wizardry stuffs but rather there are still many individuals who make serious deal with it. Well, the same thing happens with the multiculturalism in UK. Westman (2002) tells us that, "The wizarding scene struggles to arrange an extremely contemporary issue in Britain: the tradition of a racial and class caste system that, however not no doubt stable, is still viewed by a minority of influential individuals as the means to proceed with power and control" (p. 306). And furthermore, Joyce W. Fields tells that, other authors have addressed these issues in the Potter series, Smith (2003) discusses classism;

Ostry (2003) discusses racism; Carey (2003) discusses slavery; Anatol (2003) discusses nationality; Park (2003) discusses socioeconomic status; and Gallardo-C and Smith (2003) and Dresang (2002) discuss orientation. One of the salient themes of these works is the affirmation of Rowling's working-class biases and the impression of her own childhood on social constructs. Most authors concur that she exhibits an endeavor of liberal acknowledgment between mud-bloods, or those who are brought into the world of nonwizard parents, and purebloods as she portrays the pureblood Malfoys as classical representatives of privileged conservatism with every one of the negative intentions of an individual from the working class. (p.5)

And How About the Multiculturalism in USA

Race Relation: Vampire and Werewolf:

Presently we should continue on to the multiculturalism issue in sundown. I will clarify how Stephenie Meyer describes the connection and position of the vampire and werewolf. As we can see that in the dusk novels, she shows us, how these two tribes oppose one another. Based on the history, the Quileute clan was said to be descended from wolves and presently some of the Quileute are werewolves, since they are werewolf then it can't be stay away from that they are in the contra of the vampire existence. Vampire, whom described as the white and the werewolf whom described as the shading, truly show us how the creator of this novel reflects the issue of multiculturalism between the local America or we can say an Indian and the Europe immigrants for what we know are the white. She describes the vampire as the cutting edge and first-class tribes, they live in abundance and have high instruction level, they move from places to places to stay away from individuals bias with regards to their phenomenal maturing, as we realize that the vampire don't age so they appearance will looks the same for eternity.

In the interim the werewolf especially the Quileute tribes describe as the indigenous individuals who like to stay at their area to safeguard their human progress and more connect with the nature. The werewolf relates with the physical stuffs and less instructive foundation. What's more it is plainly describe from this original that the vampire and Quileute clan truly oppose to one another. The Quileute disdain for the existence of the vampire thus does the vampire who does not actually like the Quileute. Furthermore, assuming we reflect it to the truth in USA, what we can find is almost the same that the white immigrants don't actually like the local Indians thus do the local Indians. In the approaching of white immigrants to the area of Native Americans or usually called Indians was happened quite a while back, as the European comes and presented new technologies.

The United States government drove Indians away from their antiquated homelands and endeavored during the nineteenth century to kill Indian traditions through and through. Indian communities persevered and today keep on praising their rich social legacy. Nonetheless, the race connection between the European or simply called the white and the local Indians or called the shading are not actually great. As we realize that in the past there was a lot of racism actions occurred. Numerous local Indians were being killed by the white immigrants and furthermore in people in general, the shading was dealt with contrastingly by the white government. However, presently in the present day, the racism has as of now decreased. Stephenie Meyer brings the history of Quileute and its way of life to the mainstream society. In her authority site, Stephenie Meyer stated "The Quileute (Quill-yoot) legends Jacob tells Bella in section six of Twilight are on the whole real Quileute stories that I realized when I was researching the clan (which is a genuine clan with a really fascinating and mystical history). All genuine Quileute legends, with the exception of the vampire fantasy about the 'chilly ones.' ". She tells the peruser about the legend of the Quileute itself and afterward combines it with the history and makes the story of the everlasting foe between the vampire and the Quileute tribes. She stuffed the ideas of Quileute antiquated history into a mainstream society in her novels.

So, from the clarification above we realize that both of the countries are a multicultural nation yet they have different multiculturalism problems which is described in the Harry Potter and Twilight Novels. The problems of the multiculturalism in UK is about the senior or some local British whom truly opposed to the immigrants existence, what they disagree about the existence of the immigrants is about the various cultures that they have brought to the UK which as they would see it will debase the first UK culture and furthermore will abolish the ethnicity, we can see how they oppose to the multiculturalism in channel BBC 3 Program Mindfield: One Country One Culture 27 March 2006. So, we can observe that some local British treat some immigrants who have different religion or culture in an unexpected way, and I figure it in all actuality do check out since they are live and they attempt to safeguard their own territory and culture however they are self-important, individuals will understand that since they are a superior nation and they have colonized so numerous countries in the past. In any case, as the world foster, they need to concede that the globalization is things that they can't stay away from and furthermore they need to figure out how to be more lenient to one another because this is not the time where they have so many colonized countries and they controlled, this is an autonomous time where everybody should be treats equivalent and the world should be open

minded to one another. It is almost similar to the issue of blood status, that the unadulterated blood families consider the muggles shouldn't have known came or found out with regards to witch and wizardry stuffs because it will defile their wizardry race.

The issue of the multiculturalism in USA was about the race connection between the European immigrants and the local Indians. That the European peer down to the local Indians since the white individuals have more innovation, the local Indians was started to be uncommon and some of them in any event, being killed by the shading skin racism. The racism happened 5 not to the immigrants like the case occurred in UK, yet the opposite the racism happened to the local Indians, considering that the local Indians in the past didn't have high innovation like the European and furthermore they were still crude then it's a good idea that this sort of racism was occurred however I think this is very amusing, since the European started report that they were the person who discovered America and furthermore their racism to the local Indians were truly out of line. Notwithstanding, nowadays, the racism has been decreased and individuals are dealt with similarly, despite the fact that we can discover some individuals who still have discrimination thought in their psyche however what they do is not as horrendous as individuals in the past has done. Also, this race connection issue between The European and Indians become one of the settings in famous novels the Twilight saga.

Feminism:

As indicated by an article from The Guardian, Meyer considers her a feminist. Meyer has stated that, "the world is a superior spot when ladies are in control." Additionally, she supported the massive success of Catherine Hardwicke, the overseer of Twilight and liked working with a virtually all-female creation for Austen land. Meyer has clarified that her meaning of feminism is the capacity for a lady to choose and the meaning of hostile to feminism is eliminating the decision, whether or not it fits orientation stereotypes, from the lady totally. She preceded with that some cutting edge feminists go against their message of balance for ladies by restricting or shaming specific ladies' choices. Besides, she stated that ladies who choose to stay home or have children are especially scrutinized and that limitations on how ladies can treat hostile to feminist in nature. Women's studies scholar Donna Ashcraft argues that Meyer is not a feminist, by definition, because her novels empower conventional orientation roles. Notwithstanding, in spite of the fact that Ashcraft qualifies Meyer as customary or no feminist, she clarifies that Meyer is not antifeminist.

Notwithstanding, Meyer has been reprimanded by feminists who consider Meyer an antifeminist essayist. They say that the series romanticizes a physically abusive relationship, highlighting warnings that incorporate as long as Bella can remember rotating around Edward; never being in charge of her own life; being absolutely reliant upon Edward's capacity to safeguard her life, her virginity, and her mankind; and the physical injuries Bella suffers from at last consummating her relationship with Edward. Meyer has dismissed such criticisms, saying both that the books revolve around Bella's decision, and that her damsel in distress persona is expected distinctly to her humanity.

Noah Berlatsky of The Atlantic, in contrast, viewed Meyer's characters as gallant. He proceeded with that Meyer is an alternate sort of feminist that values parenthood, sentiment, and relationships and consequently, her characters miss the mark on independence that comes from keeping away from investment in relationships. After being asked in a meeting with The Guardian whether she is hostile to early termination, Meyer refused to straightforwardly answer the question, insisting that she dislikes to discuss politics and that she abhors when celebrities use their ubiquity to impact voters. Berlatsky argues that her refusal to answer the question was not to try not to uncover her political position, yet rather out of "respect for ladies' lives and ladies' choices"

CONCLUSION

USA and UK are multicultural countries and the two countries have various problems in their multiculturalism. JK Rowling and Stephenie Meyer describe how the issue of Multiculturalism occurred in their countries through their novels. The Multiculturalism issue in the UK is about the conservatives of British society who peer down to the working class and oppose the newbie or we can say Immigrants with the reason that the migrant's existence will taint the beginning society of Britain and abolished the identity. In the mean-time, the multiculturalism issue in the USA is the racism treatment to the local Indians by European immigrants since the European immigrants have a bigger number of technologies than the local Indians, the local Indians were pushed somewhere near European immigrants. J. K. Rowling transformed the lives of an age with her supernatural Harry Potter book yet presently the writer is chipping away at freeing 1,000,000 children from case homes. J. K. Rowling that has named the cause after the nurturing spell in Harry a child denied of parents' adoration and trust that fights to survive harassing and isolation. The peak of the story is the fight among Harry and Quirrell over the Philosopher's Stone. This is the most significant occasion of the book because the result of the

fight is an incomprehensibly important issue not exclusively to Harry yet for the entire Wizarding world.

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- [6] Rowling, J. (2003). Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix. New York: Scholastic Press.
- [7] In addition, J.K. Rowling made her screenwriting debut with the film Fantastic Beasts 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 a five film series to be written by the author.
- [8] J.K. Rowling supports a number of causes through her charitable trust, Volant. She is also the founder and president of the international non-profit children's organization Lumos, which works to end the institutionalisation of children globally and ensure they grow up in a safe and caring environment.
- [9] J.K. Rowling's 2008 Harvard commencement speech was published in 2015 as an illustrated book, Very Good Lives: The Fringe Benefits of Failure and the Importance of Imagination, and sold in aid of Lumos and university-wide financial aid at Harvard.
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