

The Usage Distinction between T and V Forms of Second Person Singular Pronouns in Some European Languages: A Contrastive Research into the Translations of “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone”

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Abstract

This article researches the usage distinction between T/V forms of the second person singular pronoun in some European languages by means of the analysis of the translations of J.K. Rowling’s “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone”. The researched languages are Dutch, German, Luxembourgish, Russian, and French. The main findings of this research are as follows.

As expected, the V form is likely to be used in the remarks of inferiors to superiors, and between strangers, while the T form is likely to be used in the remarks of superiors to inferiors, between family members, and between pupils or mates. Of the remarks in which the T/V usage differs among languages the V form is used most frequently in French, while the T form is used most frequently in Dutch. The other three languages take the middle position and resemble each other in the number of T/V forms used.

The characteristic usage of French V form is seen in some of the remarks to which Hagrid, keeper of keys and grounds of the school, participates as a speaker or an addressee. As opposed to other languages in which Hagrid is spoken to with the T form even by pupils, he speaks or is spoken to with the V form in French except for a few exceptions. The status difference is a more important factor in the T/V distinction of French than in other languages. The characteristic usage of Dutch T form is seen in some of the remarks of superiors to inferiors. In Dutch the T form is used even in the remarks of professors to pupils and between colleagues in which the V form is used in other languages. It can be said that informality is preferred in wider range of situations in Dutch than in other languages.

Keywords: address term, T/V distinction, second person singular pronoun,
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1. Introduction

In European languages which have the T/V distinction of second person pronouns the T form denotes principally intimacy or solidarity, while the V form denotes respect or formality.¹⁾ In addition to these functions, the T/V forms denote some kinds of affection of the speaker. For instance, the temporary switch from V to T form may denote the speaker's irritation or anger at an addressee. A Russian example of this function is seen in Raskol'nikov's use of *ty* (= T form) to a preliminary court judge Porfiriy in "Crime and Punishment" (Dostoyevskiy p.494). As mentioned in notes 6 and 7, the temporary T form may be seen in the emergent situations, too. Moreover, there is also a T form which may be forced under special circumstances. In German the T form is used even among strangers on occasions such as carnival, although they usually use the V form to each other. This usage is called the *Karnevals-Du*.²⁾

The present article researches the T/V distinction among some European languages on the basis of the translations of J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" (henceforth "Harry Potter"). The researched languages are Dutch, German, Luxembourgish, Russian, and French. The present author previously researched into the T/V distinction in the same languages by means of the translations of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (Tamura 2021). The result of the present article is compared with the previous research.

Of the researched languages only Dutch and German have the T/V distinction of second person plural pronouns. In Luxembourgish, Russian, and French the second person plural pronouns are used as the V form when they denote a singular person. Therefore, the plural pronouns are excluded from our analysis.

The T/V forms of the researched languages are as follows.

	T form	V form
Dutch	jij, je	u
German	du	Sie ³⁾
Luxembourgish	du, de	Dir
Russian	ty	vy
French	tu	vous

The T/V distinction is denoted not only by pronouns but also by verb forms, in particular imperative forms. So, the verb forms are also analyzed for counting the use of T/V forms.⁴⁾

According to Braun (1988: 11), the address term is divided into the bound form (pronouns or verbs) and the free form such as vocative expressions. This article examines only the bound form.

As opposed to the studies on the everyday colloquial usage of T/V forms we research the usage in literary works, i.e., in the written language. The author considers that the literary works are adequate to research the standard usage of each language beyond the regional differences, temporary trends or changes.

The novel we analyze is the first volume of the Harry-Potter series. Some characters in this novel change their social status in later volumes. Of course, the later circumstances of the series are not taken into consideration in the present article.

Before describing the result of our research in chapters 3 and 4 the previous study by the present author is outlined in the next chapter.

2. Main findings of the previous study

In Tamura (2021) the present author researched the T/V usage in the translations of “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland”. The analyzed languages were German (4 translations), Luxembourgish, Dutch, French (3 translations), and Russian (3 translations). The main findings of this research were as follows.

The correlation of the T/V usage with types of remarks classified according to speaker-addressee status can be summarized in a schema below.⁵⁾ In the schema, five types of the remarks (A) through (E) are arranged in order of high probability of the V form usage. All translators used the V form in the remarks (A) and the T form in the remarks (E).

<The V form is likely to be used.>

- ↑ (A) Alice to a character of high social rank
- (B) Alice to the other characters
- (C) Between characters of same social rank
- (D) Superiors to inferiors, other characters to Alice
- ↓ (E) Between mates

<The T form is likely to be used.>

Some examples of each type were as follows.

- (A) Alice to King, to Duchess, or to Caterpillar.
- (B) Alice to Hatter, to March Hare, to Cheshire Cat, or to Mouse.
- (C) Between Queen and Duchess, among birds and animals.
- (D) King to Rabbit, to Knave, or to Hatter. Pigeon or March Hare to Alice.
- (E) Between three gardeners, or among Hatter, March Hare, and Dormouse.

It can be argued that French translators tended to use the V form in the remarks of (A) through (D) and the T form only in (E). Conversely, German translators tended to use the T form in the remarks of (B) through (E). Particularly two of the German translators (H. Raykowski and Ch. Enzensberger) used the V form only in the remarks of (A).

Russian translators differed from each other in the T/V usage. Vladimir Nabokov tended to use the V form in the remarks of (A) and (B), and to use the T form in (D) and (E). Other two Russian translators tended, similar to the German translators, to use the T form in the remarks of (B) through (E), but use the V form in some remarks of (B).

The Luxembourgish translator demonstrated a tendency to use the T form in the remarks (C) through (E). Unlike German translators, he used the V form in (B). The Dutch translator also used the V form in (A) and (B), but used the T form in the remarks of (D) and (E), and in some remarks of (C).

In total, the V form was used most frequently in French. In particular, in the remarks of high formality, e.g., in the court, even the King’s remarks to other people including his wife, Queen, were

likely to be translated into French by the V form. In contrast, the T form was used most frequently in German. The previous research indicated that Russian, Luxembourgish, and Dutch took their positions between French and German in the T/V usage.

3. Common usage of T/V forms in researched languages

The remarks with T or V forms in “Harry Potter” can be divided into three groups; 1) the remarks in which all languages use the V form, 2) the remarks in which all languages use the T form, and 3) the remarks in which the T/V usage differs among languages. The data of 1) and 2) show us the common characteristics of the five researched languages, while the data of 3) show us the characteristics of each language. In this chapter we examine the remarks of groups 1) and 2).

3.1 Common usage of the V form

The remarks in which all languages use the V form include the following five types according to speaker-addressee relations.

a) Pupils of Hogwarts (school of witchcraft and wizardry) to their professor or to other persons of the school

- Harry to Dumbledore (headmaster) (Chap. 11)
- Harry to Quirrell (professor) (Chap. 5 and 17)
- Harry to Snape (professor) (Chap. 8)
- Wood to McConagall (deputy headmistress) (Chap. 9)
- Malfoy to McConagall (Chap. 14)
- Hermione to McConagall (Chap. 10)
- Harry to Nearly Headless Nick (ghost) (Chap. 7)
- Ron to Nearly Headless Nick (Chap. 7)

b) Inferiors to superiors

- Hagrid (keeper of keys and grounds at Hogwarts) to Dumbledore (Chap. 4)
- Quirrell to Dumbledore (Chap. 10)
- Peeves (poltergeist) to Bloody Baron (ghost) disguised by Harry (Chap. 16)
- Quirrell to Voldemort (evil wizard) (Chap. 17) ⁶⁾

c) Between professors

- Between Dumbledore and McConagall (chap. 1)

d) Between strangers

- An old man to Vernon (Harry’s uncle-in-law) (Chap. 1)
- Vernon to Hagrid (Chap. 4) ⁷⁾
- Crockford (a guest at a bar) to Harry (Chap. 5)
- Harry to Diggle (a guest at a bar) (Chap. 5)
- A goblin (bank clerk) to Hagrid (Chap. 5)

e) Professors to pupils

- McConagall to Hermione (Chap. 10)

The last remark above requires some explanation. All languages except for Dutch use the V form in the remark of McConagall to Harry (chap. 10) and in the remark of McConagall to Malfoy (chap. 14), as shown in paragraphs 4.3 and 4.2. However, in the remark of McConagall to Hermione (Chap. 10) even Dutch uses the V form. The reason for this phenomenon could be that Hermione is a very diligent and clever pupil and McConagall acknowledges this.

3.2 Common usage of the T form

In the following four types of remarks the T form is used in all languages.

f) Between family members or between pupils

Petunia (Harry's aunt) or Vernon (her husband) to Harry (chap. 2)

Between Petunia and Vernon (chap. 3)

Between Vernon and Dudley (his son) (chap. 3)

Between Harry and Vernon (chap. 3)

Petunia to Dudley (chap. 4)

Between Mrs Weasley and one of her children (chap. 6) ⁸⁾

Between Harry and a brother of Ron (chap. 6)

Among Harry, Ron, Neville and Hermione (chap. 6)

Between Harry and Malfoy (chap. 6)

Wood (elder pupil) to Harry (chap. 10)

g) Among mates

Between Hagrid and Ronan (centaur) (chap. 15)

Between Hagrid and Bane (centaur) (chap. 15)

Between Bane and Firenze (centaur) (chap. 15)

h) Superiors to inferiors including professors to pupils

Hagrid to Harry (chap. 4)

Hagrid to Neville (chap. 6)

Hagrid to Ron (chap. 8)

Hagrid to Malfoy (chap. 15)

Mrs Weasley to Harry (chap. 6)

Hooch (professor) to Neville (chap. 9) ⁹⁾

Dumbledore to Harry (chap. 12)

Filch (caretaker of the school) to Peeves (chap. 9)

Voldemort to Quirrell (chap. 17)

Voldemort to Harry (chap. 17)

i) Other remarks

Harry to a snake in a zoo (chap. 2)

The Sorting Hat to Harry (chap. 7) ¹⁰⁾

Pupils to Peeves (chap. 7 and 9) ¹¹⁾

From the above data it can be said that the V form is likely to be used in the remarks of inferiors to superiors (including pupils to professors), and between strangers, while the T form is likely to be

used in the remarks of superiors to inferiors, between family members, and between pupils or mates. These results are as expected.

4. Differences of the T/V usage among researched languages

The remarks in which the languages differ in the T/V usage are listed in tables 1 and 2. Of these 26 remarks, as shown in table 3, French uses the V form most frequently, while Dutch uses the T form most frequently. The other three languages, German, Luxemburgish, and Russian take their position between French and Dutch, and bear a close resemblance to each other in the number of T/V forms used. The frequency of V form usage in French and the frequency of T form usage in Dutch are quite conspicuous. Therefore, in this chapter we focus on the remarks which show the characteristics of the T/V usage of French or Dutch.

4.1 Characteristic usage of French

First, we examine the characteristic usage of French. The remarks in which only French uses the V form are as follows. The speaker-addressee relation is also included.

Hermione to Hagrid (chap. 14)	[Inferiors to superiors]
Harry to Hagrid (chap. 14) ¹²⁾	[Inferiors to superiors]
Hagrid to Vernon (chap. 4)	[Between strangers]
Dumbledore to Hagrid (chap. 1)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Hagrid to Filch (chap. 15)	[Between colleagues]

Hagrid, who is called the keeper of keys and grounds of the school, is involved in all these remarks. He is described as a friendly but somewhat unsophisticated man. He often talks in nonstandard English.¹³⁾ In other languages except for French, even pupils such as Harry and Hermione express intimacy to him by the T form despite the age and social differences. The following citation is a remark of Hermione to Hagrid.¹⁴⁾ In French the linguistic expression of respect for adults or of formality is taken as more important than the expression of intimacy in this remark.

F (236): <u>Vous</u> savez tout ce qui se passe ici, ... [V form]
L (262): ..., <u>du</u> weess alles, wat hei geschitt. [T form]
R (326): Zdes' zhe nichego ne proiskhodit bez <u>tvoyego</u> vedoma, ... [T form] ¹⁵⁾
E (249): you know everything that goes on round here.

In the remark of Hagrid to Vernon, too, only French uses the V form, as cited below. From the viewpoint of the social manner the T form used in other languages could be said to be somewhat rude, because Hagrid meets Vernon for the first time. This T form might be regarded as Hagrid's anger at or irritation for Vernon who repeatedly throws away the admission letter to Harry sent from Hogwarts. French keeps the formality even in such a situation.

F (59): Et <u>vous</u> lui avez caché ça pendant toutes ces années ? [V form]
L (62): An <u>du</u> hös em dat all déi Jare virental? [T form]
R (76): I <u>ty</u> vse gody skryval? [T form]

E (54): An' you've kept it from him all these years?

The following two remarks in which only French and German use the V form also show the characteristics of French.

McConagall to Hagrid (chap. 1) [Superiors to inferiors]

Quirrell to Harry (chap. 17) [Superiors to inferiors]

In both remarks German uses both T and V forms. The citation below is the remark of McConagall to Hagrid (chap. 1). In this scene Hagrid howls with pity for Harry, a baby, whose parents have been killed by Voldemort, and McConagall, warning Hagrid to be quiet, sympathizes with him. ¹⁶⁾

F (22-23): Vous allez réveiller les Moldus ! [V form]

... mais ressaisissez-vous, Hagrid, ... [V form]

G (21): Sie wecken noch die Muggel auf! [V form]

... aber reiß dich zusammen, Hagrid, ... [T form] ¹⁷⁾

R (27-28): Razbudish' muglov! [T form] ¹⁸⁾

... no ty uzh voz'mi sebya v ruki, ... [T form]

E (16): You'll wake the muggles! ¹⁹⁾

... but get a grip on yourself, Hagrid, ...

The remark of Quirrell to Harry (chap. 17) appears in the breathtaking battle for the philosopher's stone. In this scene Quirrell reveals his true character as an admirer of Voldemort, an evil wizard, and wants to kill Harry. In German, as cited below, Quirrell uses the V form first but later switches to the T form which denotes his hostility toward Harry. In French Quirrell consistently uses the V form. In the other three languages the T form is used from the beginning in this scene.

G (313): Ich habe mich gefragt, ob ich Sie hier treffen würde, Potter. [V form]

L (325): Ech hu mech gefrot, ob ech dech hei géif begéinen, Potter. [T form]

F (291): Je me demandais si vous alliez me rejoindre ici, Potter. [V form]

E (310): I wondered whether I'd be meeting you here, Potter.

G (317): Schau in den Spiegel, und sag mir, was du siehst. [T form]

L (329): Kuck an de Spigel a so mir, wat s du gesäis!. [T form]

F (295): Regardez dans le miroir et dites-moi ce que vous y voyez. [V form]

E (314): Look in the mirror and tell me what you see.

From the use of the V form in French in the above remarks it can be said that the expression of formality or respect is considered more important in French than in other languages.

4.2 Characteristic usage of Dutch

Now we examine the characteristic usage of Dutch. The remarks in which only Dutch uses the T form are as follows.

Quirrell to Harry (chap. 5)

[Superiors to inferiors]

McConagall to Malfoy (chap. 14)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Ollivander (wand craftsman) to Hagrid (chap. 5)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Dumbledore to McConagall (chap. 1)	[Between colleagues]
McConagall to Dumbledore (chap. 1)	[Between colleagues]
Snape to Quirrell (chap. 13)	[Between colleagues]
Quirrell to Snape (chap. 13)	[Between colleagues]

The first two of these instances are the remarks of a professor to a pupil.²⁰⁾ The following citation is the remark of McConagall to Malfoy (chap. 14).

- D (179): Hoe durf je zulke leugens uit te kramen! [T form]
 G (262): Woher nehmen Sie die Stirn, mir solchen Lügen zu erzählen! [V form]
 L (272): Wéi kënnt Dir et woen, esou Ligen ze verzielen! [V form]
 E (258): How dare you tell such lies!

In the remark of Ollivander to Hagrid all other languages except for Dutch use the V form. The reason for this usage would be that the two interlocutors, though being acquainted, meet again after many years. The reason for the T form in Dutch might be that Ollivander looks down on Hagrid because the latter had previously been expelled from Hogwarts. By contrast, in the remark of Ollivander to Harry the V form is used in Dutch, as shown in table 1.

As to the remarks between Dumbledore and McConagall (chap. 1), it must be noted that there appears the T form usage of generic person in Russian and Dutch. This usage is not regarded as an address form. The following citations are two of the examples.

- McConagall to Dumbledore
 R (19): Okamenevesh’ za selyy den’ na kholodnom kirpiche. [T form]²¹⁾
 E (10): You’d be stiff if you’d been sitting on a brick wall all day.

- Dumbledore to McConagall
 D (11): Je kunt het ze niet kwalijk nemen. [T form]
 E (11): You can’t blame them,

In the remarks between Dumbledore and McConagall and between Snape and Quirrell, which normally require the expression of formality, only Dutch uses the T form. This phenomenon shows the tendency of Dutch to use informal expression. Following example is the remark of Snape to Quirrell (chap. 13).

- D (168): Je weet heel goed wat ik bedoel. [T form]
 G (247): Sie wissen genau, was ich meine. [V form]
 R (318): Vy prekrasno znayete, chto ya imeyu v vidu. [V form]
 E (243): You know perfectly well what I mean.

Following two instances in which only Dutch and German use the T form can be added to the

above remarks. These remarks appear in the scene of the potions lesson in which Snape reproaches Harry and Neville.

Snape to Harry (chap. 8)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Snape to Neville (chap. 8)	[Superiors to inferiors]

From the use of the T form in Dutch in the above remarks it can be said that the expression of intimacy or informality is considered more important in Dutch than in other languages.

4.3 Other remarks

Other remarks in which the languages differ in the T/V usage are as follows.

Harry to Hagrid (chap. 4)	[Inferiors to superiors]
Ollivander to Harry (chap. 5)	[Between strangers]
Harry to Vernon (chap. 6)	[Between family members]
McConagall to Harry (chap. 9)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Peeves to Filch (chap. 9)	[Between colleagues]
McConagall to Hagrid (chap. 12)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Librarian to Harry (chap. 12)	[Superiors to inferiors]
Firenze to Harry (chap. 15)	[Between strangers]
Harry to Firenze (chap. 15)	[Between strangers]
Bloody Baron (disguised by Harry) to Peeves (chap. 16)	[Superiors to inferiors]

The remark of Harry to Hagrid (chap. 4) appears in the scene in which Harry meets Hagrid for the first time. Only German consistently uses the T form, while other languages use the V form in the beginning. In Dutch and Luxembourgish Harry switches from the V to the T form after having exchanged words with Hagrid and the first use of the T form appears, as cited below, in both languages in the same scene in which Hagrid hesitates to say the name of Voldemort.

- D (43): Kun je het niet opschrijven? [T form]
 L (66): Kéins du en net opschreiwien? [T form]
 R (81): Mozhet, napishete na bumazhke? [V form] ²²⁾
 E (59): Could you write it down?

The remark of McConagall to Harry (chap. 9) appears in the scene in which she wonders at Harry's skill at flying the broomstick and takes him to the leader of the Gryffindor Quidditch team. ²³⁾ In German and Russian she first uses the T form and switches to the V form as in the following citations.

- G (165): Wie kannst du es wagen, du hättest dir den Hals brechen können. [T form]
 R (213): Kak ty posmel ... ty mog slomat' sheyu ... [T form]
 F (157): Vous auriez pu vous rompre le cou ... [V form]
 E (160): — how dare you — might have broken your neck —

- G (168): Ihr Vater wäre stolz auf Sie. [V form]
R (216): Otets by vami gordilsya. [V form]
F (160): Votre père aurait été fier de vous, ... [V form]
E (163): Your father would have been proud.

In the remark of Harry to Vernon (chap. 6), as shown below, the V form is used in Dutch and Russian, which might seem somewhat odd, because the interlocuters are members of a family. This special usage is based on the situation in which Harry reservedly requests Vernon to take him to the King's Cross station next day. ²⁴⁾

- D (67): Zoudt u me een lift kunnen geven? [V form]
G (100): Würde es dir etwas ausmachen, mich hinzufahren? [T form]
L (105): Géif dat goen, wann s du mech géings dohinner féieren? [T form]
R (129): Vy smozhete menya otveziti? [V form]
F (97): Est-ce que tu voudrais bien m'y conduire ? [T form]
E (95): Would it be all right if you gave me a lift?

The T/V distinction depends not only upon the characteristics of each language but also upon the interpretation of the situations in question by each translator. From the data given in this chapter we can distinctly see the characteristics of French and Dutch, while the characteristics of other languages are unclear. However, in total, German, Luxembourgish, and Russian quite resemble each other in the frequency of use of T and V forms.

5. Conclusion

Our research shows that there exist common principles of the usage distinction of T/V forms in the researched languages. As stated in chapter 3, the V form is likely to be used in the remarks of inferiors to superiors, e.g., pupils to professors, and between strangers, while the T form is likely to be used in the remarks of superiors to inferiors, between family members, and between pupils or mates.

However, the personality of some characters or the relationship between characters may be differently interpreted by the translators and that may be reflected in the usage of the T/V distinction in each language. Moreover, affective situations may cause the temporary switch from the V form to the T form or vice versa.

In the remarks in which the T/V usage differs among languages the V form is used most frequently in French, while the T form is used most frequently in Dutch. The other three languages take the middle position and resemble each other in the frequency of use of T/V forms.

The characteristic usage of French V form is seen in some of the remarks in which Hagrid participates as a speaker or an addressee. He is the keeper of keys and grounds of the school and is described as a friendly, though somewhat unsophisticated man. As opposed to the other languages in which Hagrid is spoken to with the T form even by pupils, he speaks or is spoken to with the V form in French except for a few exceptions. The status difference is a more important factor in the T/V

distinction of French than in other languages.

The characteristic usage of Dutch T form is seen in some of the remarks of superiors to inferiors. In Dutch the T form is used even in the remarks of professors to pupils or between colleagues in which the V form is used in other languages. It can be said that formality is not so regarded as an important factor in Dutch as in other languages.

The tendency of French to the use of the V form in extensive situations corresponds to the result of Tamura (2021), while the tendency of Dutch to the use of the T form does not correspond to the previous research. More research is required to examine whether Dutch prefers informal expressions in wider range of situations than other languages. Furthermore, on the basis of contrastive researches we could consider whether or to what extent the difference of the T/V distinction in literary works reflects the social or cultural characteristics of each language community.

Table 1: The usage of T/V forms in the remarks which shows differences among languages (Chapters 1 to 14)

	Dutch	German	Luxem*	Russian	French
Chapter 1 (The Boy Who Lived)					
Dumbledore to McConagall	V	V	V	V	V
McConagall to Dumbledore	V	V	V	V	V
Dumbledore to Hagrid	T	T	T	T	V
McConagall to Hagrid	T	V>T	T	T	V
Chapter 4 (The Keeper of the Keys)					
Hagrid to Vernon	T	T	V	T	V
Harry to Hagrid	V>T	T	V>T	V	V
Chapter 5 (Diagon Alley)					
Quirrell to Harry	T	V	V	V	V
Ollivander to Harry	V	V	V	T	V
Ollivander to Hagrid	T	V	V	V	V
Chapter 6 (The Journey from Platform Nine and Three-Quarters)					
Harry to Vernon	V	T	T	V	T
Chapter 8 (The Potions Master)					
Snape to Harry	T	T	V	V	V
Snape to Neville	T	T	V	V	V
Chapter 9 (The Midnight Duel)					
McConagall to Harry	T	T>V	V	T>V	V
Peeves to Filch	T	T	T	V	V
Chapter 12 (The Mirror of Erised)					
McConagall to Hagrid	T	V	T	T	V
The librarian to Harry	T	T	T	V	T
Chapter 13 (Nicolas Flamel)					
Quirrell to Snape	T	V	V	V	V
Snape to Quirrell	T	V	V	V	V
Chapter 14 (Norbert the Norwegian Ridgeback)					
Hermione to Hagrid	T	T	T	T	V
Harry to Hagrid	T	T	T	T	V
McConagall to Malfoy	T	V	V	V	V

Luxem = Luxembourgish

Table 2: The usage of T/V forms in the remarks which shows differences among languages (Chapters 15 to 17)

	Dutch	German	Luxem	Russian	French
Chapter 15 (The Forbidden Forest)					
Hagrid to Filch	T	T	T	T	V
Firenze (a centaur) to Harry	T	V	V	T	T
Harry to Firenze	T	V	V	V	T
Chapter 16 (Through the Trapdoor)					
Bloody Baron to Peeves	T	V	T	T	T
Chapter 17 (The Man of Two Faces)					
Quirrell to Harry	T	V>T	T	T	V

Table 3: The number of T/V forms used in each language

Total number of remarks in tables 1 and 2: 26

	Dutch	German	Luxem	Russian	French
The number of the T form use:	22	14	12	12	5
The number of the V form use:	5	15	15	15	21

In the case of V>T or T/V both T and V are counted.

Notes

1. The V form could be designated as the polite form. However, as Braun (1988: 49) stated, we could say that the T form which is used in adequate situations is also polite.
2. See Hickey (2003: 409).
3. German has furthermore a V form pronoun *Ihr* which is used as an archaic word only in fantastic stories or folk tales. In “Harry Potter” *Ihr* is used only once in the remark of Quirrell to Voldemort as follows. This special pronoun denotes a fascination with the addressee.
G (318): Meister, Ihr seid nicht stark genug! [T form]
E (315): Master, you are not strong enough!
4. In Russian the subject of a declarative sentence can be omitted, but we can distinguish the T form from the V form by the verb form.
5. A ‘remark’ in the present article is called a ‘situation’ in Tamura (2021).
6. In this last chapter of “Harry Potter” Quirrell proves to be a subordinate of Voldemort. An exception of this remark of Quirrell to Voldemort is the following German example in which the T form is used in emergency.
G (316): Was tut dieser Spiegel? Wie wirkt er? Hilf mir, Meister! [T form]
E (314): What does this mirror do? How does it work? Help me, Master!
7. The Dutch example below in which the T form is temporarily used is an exception. This remark is uttered by Vernon in panic when Hagrid tries to say that Harry is a wizard, and is regarded as an example of the T form of emergency.
D (40): ZWIJG! IK VERBIED JE VERDER TE GAAN!
E (55): STOPP! I FORBID YOU!
In “Crime and Punishment” a similar usage of the temporary switch from V to T form is seen in the remark of Dunya (Avdot’ya), Raskol’nikov’s sister, to Svidrigaylov when she is courted by the latter (Dostoyevskiy p.549).
8. An exception of this remark is following Russian translation of Fred’s remark to his mother, Mrs Weasley, which is spoken as a joke and an example of an ironical usage of the temporary V form.
R (134): I vy, dama, yeshche smeyete nazyvat’ sebya mater’yu?
E (98): Honestly, woman, call yourself our mother?
9. This remark is uttered in the scene in which Neville injures his wrist in Hooch’s lesson and might be regarded as the T form use of emergency. However, at least in Dutch and German, because of the use of the plural T form (*jullie* in Dutch and *ihr* in German) Hooch seems to usually use the T form to pupils.
10. The Sorting Hat decides which of the four houses a first-year pupil enters, when he or she puts it on.
11. Peeves who is a poltergeist and often makes a mischief at pupils is not regarded as worth taking respect even by pupils.
12. As mentioned below, there is another remark of Harry to Hagrid in chapter 4 in which Hagrid is still a stranger for Harry. In chapter 14 the pupils have known Hagrid well.
13. An example of Hagrid’s nonstandard English in his remark to Harry is as follows;
E (51): Yeh look a lot like yer dad, but yeh’ve got yer mum’s eyes.
14. Except for the last example in this article the citations do not consist of all the languages. The romanization of Russian depends upon the BGN/PCGN system. The Russian script *ě* is not used

in the researched text.

15. The literal translation is ‘Here nothing happens without your knowing’.
16. There is another remark of McConagall to Hagrid in chapter 12 in which only French and German use the V form. Therefore, the T form in German in this citation can be regarded as a temporary usage based on affection.
17. The underlined phrase is an imperative of the T form.
18. The underlined word is a verb of the second person singular T form.
19. ‘Muggle’ is a coined word for a person living outside the world of wizardry.
20. The remarks in the letters are excluded from the calculation of the T/V usage. However, in the letter from MacConagall to Harry (chap. 10), too, only Dutch uses the T form.
21. The underlined word is a verb of second person singular T form.
22. The underlined word is a verb of the second person plural, i.d. the V form for a singular person.
23. Gryffindor is one of the four houses of Hogwarts and Quidditch is a sport which J.K. Rowling designed for the novel.
24. Despite the T form the conjunctive mood or the conditional mood makes the sentences in German, Luxembourgish, and French quite polite.

Texts

- [D] J.K. Rowling (Translated into Dutch by Wiebe Buddingh): *Harry Potter en de Steen der Wijzen*. Amsterdam (De Harmonie), 2007.
- [E] J.K. Rowling: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*. London (Bloomsbury Publishing), 1997/ 2014.
- [F] J.K. Rowling (Translated into French by Jean-François Ménard): *Harry Potter à l’École des Sorciers*. (Gallimard), 1998/ 2018.
- [G] J.K. Rowling (Translated into German by Klaus Fritz): *Harry Potter und der Stein der Weisen*. Hamburg (Carlsen Verlag), 1998/ 2000.
- [L] J.K. Rowling (Translated into Luxembourgish by Florence Berg): *Harry Potter an den Alchimistestein*. 2. Editioun. Luxembourg (Kairos Edition), 2014.
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