

ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE NOVEL "THE KITE RUNNER"

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the types of figurative language and its meaning in the novel "The Kite Runner". This research uses a qualitative approach with content analysis. The main data source is the text in the novel "The Kite Runner". The data analysis technique in this research consists of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusion. The results of this research, researcher found 64 sentences of figurative language from five types of figurative language put forward by Leech (1981), namely personification indicated in as many as 18 sentences, similes indicated in as many as 18 sentences, metaphors indicated in as many as 4 sentences, hyperbole indicated in as many as 14 sentences, and metonymy indicated in as many as 10 sentences.

Keywords: *Figurative language, novel, and literature*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a form of expression or a valuable literary work of art using words to convey ideas, emotions, and human life experiences, both from the aspect of humans who use it and who pour their imagination into an essay. It involves the use of language, sentence structure, writing style, and other literary elements to create beauty in the writing of literary works. Literature has various forms and genres, one of which is the novel. According to Susilowati (2019), a novel is a work of literature in the form of fiction in which it tells an event that is imaginative from the author, starting from introduction to conflict resolution. Novel presents the truth created and solidified by the author's imagination.

In writing a novel, the author certainly uses language, because language is a tool or medium to communicate his ideas or thoughts, besides that the author also uses different language styles to convey messages and content that is poured in the form of literary works. The use of language styles specifically such as figurative language, is able to influence readers to find the author's ideas and intentions. There is a variety of figurative language used by writers in novels with the intention of beautifying their work and making readers interested.

Figurative language is a technique of language expression or a form of language whose meaning does not refer to the literal meaning but to the implied meaning (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). So figurative language is a form of language that uses words whose meaning is different from their literal meaning. In figurative language, the words used are usually more memorable or more interesting to convey an idea or a deeper message in the novel.

The use of figurative language is very important in writing literary works, especially novels because figurative language helps writers to create aesthetic effects, trigger imagination, enrich the language in the novel and attract readers' interest. In addition, figurative language allows writers to create a unique writing style, through the use of distinctive language styles and complex words in depicting emotions and conveying messages. According to Pradopo (2010), the use of figurative language serves to make literary works more interesting, create freshness, more life, and create clarity of imagery.

It can be concluded that figurative language, with all its variations and functions, adds an extra dimension to the novel. Figurative language helps the writer to convey concepts or ideas that are difficult to express in literal words. By using figurative language, the author can bring diversity and richness in expressing his work. The use of appropriate and creative figurative language by the author can make the novel more interesting, captivating and memorable for the reader..

Researcher are interested in analyzing figurative language expressions found in novels because as we know that when reading novels sometimes we will find some words, terms or figurative expressions whose meaning is difficult to understand and also rarely found in everyday conversation, therefore it is important for us to know the meaning of figurative language contained in a novel so that we can imagine what is happening in the story, and can also feel the emotions, ideas and peanuts poured by the author in the novel.

Based on the background and previous research above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title Analysis Figurative Language In The Novel "The Kite Runner" This study aims to examine the types of figurative language that exist in the novel "THE KITE RUNNER" by Khaled Hosseini. Researcher will analyze the types of figurative language and also the meaning of each figurative language.

A. Literature

Literature is a field of science that continues to develop in society following the times. Literature is the result of creative thinking in the form of stories or narratives that are poured using language as the basic medium (Musliah, Halimah, & Mustika, 2018). Literature is a work that leads to imaginative creativity. Literary works in human life provide entertainment and teaching for readers and listeners. Literary works are works of the author's imagination so that not only the author, but also the audience will have a high imagination when reading or listening to them.

Esten (1987) defines that literature is a depiction of real and imagined events as a form of realization in one's life by using language as a medium and is able to have a good influence on the lives of many people. Similar to Esten, Semi (1988) says that literature is the result of a description of an event experienced or thought by someone who then uses language as a medium to express the results of these thoughts.

B. Novel

Novel are a form of literary work that plays an important role in providing a view to address life artistically and imaginatively. Novels are a type of literary work written in narrative form. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010), the novel comes from the Italian novella (which in German: novelle). Novella and novelle contain the same meaning as the Indonesian term novelet, which means a work of fictional prose that is of sufficient length, not too long, but also not too short.

A novel is a literary work that tells the world that the author imagines with words Christianto (2017), This is in line with opinion Susilowati's (2016) which states that novels are literary works of the author's imagination. The attractiveness of a novel can be seen from the relationship between words, words, and language.

C. Figurative language

Figurative language is a form of language that uses words with meanings that are different from their literal meanings. When a writer uses literal language, he or she only conveys information or meaning directly but in contrast figurative language uses changes in the form of words to convey specific meanings or messages (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019).

According to Kennedy (1979), figurative language is the words used in a language. The figurative language referred to here is the art of uttering utterances that are different from their literal meanings. These figures of speech are used by speakers or writers to avoid using words that have denotation meanings.

D. Types of Figurative Language

Leech (1981), classifies figurative language into seven types. The figurative language that will be explained is related to this research and will be used in analyzing the findings. The seven types of figurative language are as follows:

1. Personification

According to Leech (1981) Personification is figurative language used to give human characteristics to an object. Personification is an abstraction, concrete and animistic likened to a human being.

According to Tarigan (2009) personification is figurative language that attaches human characteristics to inanimate objects or animal or to abstract ideas. From the above statement, personification is describing inanimate objects as if they have human traits in lifeless items.

Example :“ *Letting the air grope his clean face*”

The use of personification language style is found in the phrase "the air groped his face." The phrase "the air groped his face" likens something that the air does to someone it meets. The air gropes the person. Groping can only be done by humans, not air.

2. Simile

According to Leech (1981) Simile is a type of figurative language that compares one thing to another by using the words "like" or "as".

Example : “Raindrops falling on the canvas canopy make a noise like a drum”

From the example above, researcher found Simile in the sentence "Raindrops falling on the canvas canopy make a noise like a drum" because this sentence compares two things directly, namely comparing the sound of falling raindrops with the sound of drums. when raindrops hit the canvas canopy, the sound is the same as the sound of drums. This sentence uses the comparative word "like" to compare the two things. The meaning of this sentence is the noisy atmosphere caused by the raindrops falling on the canopy.

3. Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009) metaphor is comparing two things directly but in a short form. A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares one object with another object. The two objects being compared have the same properties. Metaphors do not use connecting words such as "like" or "as".

Example : “Bang Ian, if you yawn, close your mouth, don't be like a hippo.”

The use of metaphorical language style is found in the expression "hippopotamus." The expression "hippopotamus" compares Ian's habit of yawning by opening his mouth wide, with a hippopotamus whose habit is often to open its mouth very wide. If Ian yawns without closing his mouth and opens his mouth too wide, then this is the same as what a hippo does.

4. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2009), hyperbole is a type of figurative language that contains excess, exaggerates something. Besides, Tarigan (2009) declared that hyperbole is a figurative language that expresses something in excess of what is actually intended. In hyperbole, the expression made is far

beyond reality or rational proportion, with the aim of creating a dramatic, attention-grabbing, or humorous rhetorical effect. According to Leech (1981), linguistic expert, hyperbole is one of the seven types of *majas*, and is characterized by the use of exaggeration in conveying meaning. It is often used in literature, poetry, speech, or even in everyday conversation as an expressive language style.

Example : " I've given her that advice a million times."

In this context, the use of the number "a million times" exaggerates the amount of advice given, showing how often the advice is given with dramatic effect.

5. Irony

According to Abrams (2005), The root sense of irony is to hide or conceal what is actually happening; not to deceive, but to achieve specific rhetorical or artistic results. Irony is figurative language used to convey a meaning that is contrary to the actual or expected meaning. In irony, words or expressions are used with the intention of expressing the opposite of what is actually the case or understood. Irony is often used to satirize, criticize, or convey a message contrary to what is literally being said. This often creates an effect of humor or confusion in the appropriate context.

Example : " What a nice weather today"

when it is actually bad or raining. In this case, the irony lies in the difference between what is actually happening (bad weather) and what is expressed literally (good weather).

6. Metonymy

According to Reaske (1966). Metonymy is the substitution of a closely related word in place of another word. Supported by Kennedy (1983) states that metonymy is a tool to let a word mean another closely related word. Metonymy usually uses something similar and associated with the name of things, people, even brands and other characteristics as a substitute for the object being likened.

Example : " The clapper is always with its red Marlboro"

The use of metonymic language style is found in the expression "Marlboro." The expression "Marlboro" states the name change of a cigarette brand. One of the cigarette brands is marlboro.

7. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech in which, instead of making a particular statement directly, a speaker expresses it more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite. Litotes is a figure of speech that uses deliberate diminution or reduction to convey a meaning that is stronger or opposite to the words actually used. In litotes, statements are expressed by reducing or cheapening their expression, often through the use of negation or pejorative expressions.

Example : " Not bad"

"Not bad" is to express that something is actually good. In this context, the phrase "not bad" reduces the actual meaning of what is actually being said, which is "good." The use of negation in litotes creates a strong rhetorical effect and intensifies the meaning being conveyed.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, researcher used qualitative methods with a document or content analysis approach. Content analysis is a research method used to determine the conclusion of a text. The source of data in this research is novel "The kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini which consists of 490 pages. The data was sentence that represented figurative language. The data was collected by following some steps, such as: (1) The researcher read and understood to the content of Khaled Hosseini's 490

page novel "The kite Runner" several times to understand the content of the text. (2) The Researcher gave signs or codes and recorded sentences that showed figurative language contained. (3) The Researcher collected data that has been obtained based on the type of figurative language listed and match it with the theory that has been obtained.(4) The Researcher Classified the types of figurative language found in the novel The researcher then also identifies the types of figurative language and explains the meaning of each figurative language. After collecting the data,they were analyzed by following Miles & Huberman (1984) technique of data analysis such as: Data Reduction, data presentation and drawing comclusion.

DISCUSSION

In the research findings, it was found figurative language in the novel "The kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini. Based on Leech's (1981) theory it was found five types of the seven figurative language including personification, simile, metaphore, hyperbole, and metonymy, and the number of data contained in all five types is 64 figurative language data including the types of personification the number of data found in the novel is 18 data or 18 sentences, the types of simile the total number found in the novel is 18 data, then the metaphor is 4 data, the types of hyperbole found in the novel is 14 data, and the last types of metonymy found is 10 data.

Table 1. Types of figurative language in the novel "The kite Runner"

No	Types of figurative language	The figurative language
1.	Personification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The two kites danced high above the trees in the western part of the park, above the windmill 2. Blue smoke enveloped him face 3. Kabul woke up the next morning to find that the monarchy was a thing of the past 4. Tree branches in the wind Tapped on the window 5. The cold wind swept through my hair 6. My gaze repeatedly fell on the blue kite that had been going crazy for the past hour 7. In Between The Hissing Of The Iron Hassan Sings Hazara Songs About Tulip Fields 8. Now only folded clothes greeted me in the morning 9. and old music that is so familiar to my ears 10. Our bus crept slowly through the queue leaving the flea market 11. I could see her scalp peeking through her hair, which was starting to thin in certain parts 12. I heard crickets singing in the yard 13. Through the gloomy hallway to the last door on the right 14. Rahim Khan slowly straightened his legs and leaned his back against the bare wall 15. But time is really greedy sometimes it steals all the details without leaving anything 16. Buildings that weren't completely destroyed stood reluctantly, their roofs and walls riddled with holes from rocket fragments 17. I heard raindrops tapping the windows 18. the green kite looked hesitant
2.	Simile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The two kites floated side by side like a pair of eyes looking down on the city of San Francisco, the city that is now my hometown.

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2. Baba immediately burst out laughing, the sound of his laughter was like a truck engine being started
 3. And the lake Was clear Like a mirror
 4. I felt His gaze on me like the heat a blistering sun
 5. Within a minute, my kite was rocketing to the sky, it made a sound like the flapping wings of a paper bird
 6. The severed kite Fell from the sky like a brightly colored shooting star with a wavy tails
 7. But with each defeated kite hope grew in my heart like snow collecting on a wall, one flake at a time
 8. I Saw the blue kite slide down, spinning wildly like a tire come loose from a speeding car.
 9. The Husband's face as pale as the moon in the sky
 10. I'd think of the shadow on the ground cast by the beautiful hair that flowed down her back like a velvet curtain
 11. Raindrops falling on the canvas make a noise like a drum
 12. your list of khala remedies is like the works of Rumi, volumes long
 13. He held the kite high over his head, like an olympyc athlete showing his gold medal.
 14. The look in his eyes is like radiating peace
 15. Hearing Rahim Khan speak Ali's name was like finding an old dusty music box that hadn't been opened in years
 16. The question hit me like a hammer on my forehead
 17. in kabul, hot running water had been like father, a rare commodity
 18. My kite swings left and right like a pendulum
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3. Metaphore
1. I want to tell them that I'm a snake crawling in the grass, a monster hiding in the lake
 2. she dressed was olive green
 3. The bulldog-faced Russian soldier raised his gun
 4. The howl turned into a throat-tearing screech
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4. Hyperbole
1. The sound of Baba's Snoring similar to the roar of a truck engine can penetrated the walls
 2. His gaze made my throat feel dry
 3. I walked down the hill, ideas exploded in my head like fireworks on a chaman
 4. But later that night as the anesthesia wore off it felt as if someone had pressed a hot coal against my penis
 5. his booming voice dominated the room
 6. I let my tears flow freely, I swung my sitting body hugging my knees
 7. What I remember is the bright sunlight that blinded my eyes when I climbed out of the tank at dawn
 8. and now, this woman, this mother, with fiery enthusiasm did not hide the smile and hopeful look that radiated from her eyes
 9. Waves of Afghan refugees flood into Pakistan
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		10. summer day and i was driving along a dusty road, with nothing on the side of the road except sun-baked bushes gnarled, spiny tree trunks, and dried grass like pale straw
		11. His body odor pierced my nose and made my stomach feel sick
		12. Farid's snoring sound immediately echoed in the empty room
		13. Even though his words were true, my blood was already boiling
		14. he wept into my shirt until his tears dried

5.	Metonymy	1. people bought scotch wrapped in a brown paper bag at a certain drugstore that sells special drugs
		2. Baba and Rahim khan were smoking pipes and sipping brandy when I came in
		3. Soraya and I continued the celebration with a bottle of expensive merlot that I bought earlier
		4. Every morning, I watched from my bedroom window as the family's Hazara servants cleared the snow from the driveway, making way for their black Opel
		5. Most of the boys walk to school so Baba's black Mustang elicits envious glances
		6. In the afternoon I rode my Schwinn for the first and last time
		7. I vomited through the thicket, my groans drowned in the deafening rumble of the MiG.
		8. Baba's face looked tired and pale under the bright fluorescent light.
		9. Baba's chila glitters on her ring finger
		10. A moment later, I heard terse voiced from the other side and pair of men toting kalashnikovs answered the door

This discussion explains the data that researcher have found after conducting research on the novel and also the analysis that has been done in the previous chapter. In addition, this discussion also answers the researcher's questions in chapter one. First, this discussion mentions the types of figurative language. And secondly, this discussion explains the meaning of each type of figurative language contained in the novel "The kite Runner".

1. Personification

According to Leech (1981), personification is a figurative language used to give human characteristics to an object. Personification is an abstraction, concrete and animistic likened to humans, meaning that this personification is a figurative language that puts or likens inanimate objects, animals or abstract objects as if they were human. Researcher found personification data in the novel "The Kite Runner" with this type of figurative language, the author expresses his feelings in sentences in the novel by giving human traits or characteristics to inanimate objects or animals so that the story looks more alive and can be enjoyed by readers.

As found in data 1 "The two kites danced high above the trees in the western part of the park, above the windmill" is a personification, because the sentence marked with "the two kites" and "danced" can show that kites are inanimate objects that are likened as if they have properties like living things so that they can dance. The meaning of this personification sentence is that "the kite danced high above the trees" can create images of freedom, courage and high ambition. Kites are

often associated with freedom and the ability to fly high in the sky. This can refer to one's courage and passion for high achievement.

2. Simile

Simile is a type of figurative language that compares one thing to another by using the words "like" or "as" (Leech, 1981) Researcher found simile data in the novel "The Kite Runner" with this type of figurative language, the author compares one thing to another in the sentences in the novel to help readers understand and imagine what is happening in the novel while still using efficient words.

As found in Data 21 "And the lake was clear like a mirror" is classified as a simile because it compares one thing to another, namely comparing the lake with a mirror. The meaning of the simile sentence "clear as a mirror" can refer to peace and tranquility. The clear lake and the mirror create an image of a calm and peaceful atmosphere. A clear lake can refer to a person whose heart is sincere and full of sincerity.

3. Metaphor

According to Keraf (2009) metaphor is comparing two things directly but in a short form. metaphor is a style that compares one thing to another. The two objects being compared have the same characteristics. Metaphors do not use connecting words such as "like" or "as" Researcher found metaphorical data in the novel "The Kite Runner" with this type of figurative language, the author compares one thing to another in the sentences in the novel to help readers understand and imagine what is happening in the novel while still using efficient words.

As in data 38 " She dressed was olive green" is classified as a metaphor because this sentence compares two different things directly, and does not use comparative words. In this sentence, green dresses and olives are compared to have similar colors. The meaning of this sentence illustrates that the color of the dress is associated with olives because the green color of the dress refers to the feel or feeling of calming and soothing.

4. Hyperbole

According to Keraf (2009), hyperbole is a type of style that contains excess, exaggerating something. In addition, Tarigan (2009) states that hyperbole is a style that expresses something more than what is actually intended. Novelists use hyperbole to emphasize statements that contain an exaggeration. It is used to exaggerate an event more than the facts, and the author uses hyperbole to show strong feelings to convince his audience. Then, the readers can be convinced through the depiction of the word itself.

As found in data 42 "His gaze made my throat feel dry" is classified as hyperbole because this sentence exaggerates the actual situation. The actual situation is unremarkable but is symbolized by an exaggerated word so that the impression of this sentence looks more than the situation that is happening. The exaggerated word is the word "Gaze" as if the gaze is able to dry the throat of the person it is staring at. The meaning of this sentence describes the sharp and intimidating gaze that is thrown at others that can make the person stared at die and cannot say anything.

5. Metonymy

According to Reaske (1966). Metonymy is the substitution of a closely related word for another word. Supported by Kennedy (1983) states that metonymy is a tool to let a word mean another closely related word. Metonymy usually uses something similar and associated with the names of things, people, even brands and other characteristics as a substitute for the likened object. Researcher found metonymy data in the novel "The Kite Runner" with this type of figurative language, the author replaces other objects with the same or closely related objects so that readers can know and imagine similar objects or brands.

As found in data 58 "Every morning, I watched from my bedroom window as the family's Hazara servants removed snow from the driveway, clearing the way for their black opel" and data 59 "Most students walked to school so Baba's black Mustang drew envious stares". These sentences are classified as metonymy because the sentences above use a word to express something that has a very close relationship. In the two sentences above, researcher found the same pattern of using metonymic figurative language. Both mention the type of car by saying the existing brand name, not mentioning the full name. The car brand names are opel and mustang. Thus, in the fourth sentence what is meant by opel is a car with the opel brand. Similarly, in the second sentence, the word Mustang refers to a sedan car with the brand name ford mustang.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the novel entitled "The Kite Runner" written by Khaled Hosseini use figurative language. It was found 64 sentences of figurative language from five types of figurative language put forward by Leech (1981), namely personification indicated in as many as 18 sentences, simile indicated in as many as 18 sentences, metaphor indicated in as many as 4 sentences, hyperbole indicated in as many as 14 sentences, and metonymy as many as 10 sentences. After conducting this research it can be concluded that figurative language can help author to convey ideas, messages and deep meanings in a unique and distinctive way of writing. By using figurative language, the author can bring diversity and richness in expressing his work. The use of appropriate and creative figurative language by the author can make the novel more interesting, captivating and memorable for readers. Therefore, the use of figurative language is very important for writers in writing literary works.

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