



Figurative Language in “The Beginning after the End” Volume 10 Novel By Turtleme

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Abstract: Figurative language is not interpreted in a literal sense. figurative language has a new meaning in looking at the world and thinking more about imagination. The use of figurative language in a novel is a powerful tool to enhance the reading experience by employing metaphor, hyperbole, personification, and other figures of speech. This research aims to discover the types of figurative language, the most frequent type of figurative language, and the main function of figurative language in The Beginning After The End Volume 10 novel by Turtle Me. This research used a qualitative research method. The theory in this research is based on a theory proposed by Perrine (1969). The result showed there were 90 figurative language in the novel. They were simile (37 data), metaphor (9 data), personification (11 data), apostrophe (4 data), hyperbole (7 data), synecdoche (7 data), metonymy (7 data), irony (3 data), paradox (3 data), and symbol (2 data). A simile is the most frequent type of figurative language in the novel. Meanwhile, bringing additional imagery is the main function of figurative language in the novel. By shedding light on the use of figurative language in The Beginning After The End Volume 10 novel, this research provides valuable insights for educators and literary enthusiasts. Figurative language can be concluded to have an important role in this novel. therefore the author uses so many sentences contained in figurative language in the novel. Using figurative language makes novels more interesting to read, and really helps the reader to imagine stories and characters based on illustrations given by the author in the story of the novel.

Keywords: *Figurative language, literature, novel*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that people use to communicate with other people. Many experts have explained regarding the definition of language. According to Chaika, language is an arbitrary and conventional system of meaningful and articulating sound symbols that people use to communicate as a means to express feelings and thoughts (Chaika, 1974, as cited in Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020). Similarly, Knott and Sanders stated that language is the most complete and efficient means of communicating ideas, emotions, views,

messages, and intentions to other people (Knott & Sanders, 1998, as cited in Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020).

As mentioned in an article wrote by Matt Ellis, figurative language is a communication style that departs from the literal or strict interpretation of words (Ellis, 2023). Ellis further explained that figurative language is frequently employed in exaggerations and comparisons, adding creative flair to written or spoken language (Ellis, 2023). According to Ellis, figurative language serves three purposes: to add engagement and amusement to writing

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and speeches, to simplify difficult concepts, and to fully utilise of literary devices (Ellis, 2023).

Numerous studies on figurative language have been carried out with a variety of sources. Indarti conducted a study on exploring figurative language in *The Kite Runner* novel (Indarti et al., 2023). They found 9 types of figurative language within *The Kite Runner* novel. They are simile, metaphor, metonymy, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and apostrophe. Furthermore, they found simile to be the majority one or has the most data in *The Kite Runner* novel compared to others. The total of figurative language they found in *The Kite Runner* novel is 72, 24 of them is simile.

Meanwhile, Pande carried out a study about figurative language in White Swan's song lyrics (Pande et al., 2023). They found 9 types of figurative language from White Swan's song lyrics. They are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, and hyperbole. In addition to this, the frequency of figurative language found is 62 data in total with metaphor being the most frequent. Apart from this, Pande also found four functions of figurative language in White Swan's song lyrics which consist of giving imaginative pleasure, bringing additional imagery, adding emotional intensity, and saying much in a brief compass.

Similarly, Suliyasa undertook a study on analysing figurative language in Turnover's Songs in Peripheral Vision Album (Suliyasa & Ardiantari, 2023). They found 4 types of figurative language in Turnover's Songs in Peripheral Vision Album. They are simile, hyperbole, irony, and metaphor. Moreover, the total data of figurative language found is 10. Simile is the most frequent among them which consists of 6 or 60%.

Furthermore, Nadeak executed a study on analysing figurative language in the album "Good Luck To You, Girl Scout!" by the Black Skirts (Nadeak, 2023). They found 9 types of figurative language from the album "Good Luck To You, Girl Scout!" by the Black Skirts. They are metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, synecdoche, symbol, allusion, and apostrophe. Additionally, the total data of figurative language found is 39 data. The most dominant type in this study is symbol with 12 data in total or 30.77%. Not only that,

Nadeak also found four types of meaning, namely thematic meaning, affected meaning, reflected meaning, and connotative meaning.

On the other hand, Khairunnisa performed a study about figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems (Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). They found 8 types of figurative language from Robert Frost's selected poems. They are simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, hyperbole, and understatement. Not to mention, they found 32 datas of figurative language and 16 messages from Robert Frost's selected poems. The most frequent type of figurative language found in Robert Frost's selected poems is personification.

Correspondingly, Yulianda implemented a study on analysing figurative language in William Shakespeare's sonnets (Yulianda & Sunra, 2022). They found 9 types of figurative language from William Shakespeare's sonnets. They are simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, irony, and understatement. Moreover, the total extract of figurative language found is 31 extracts. They found simile as the most frequently occurs from William Shakespeare's sonnets with 7 extracts in total. In addition to this, Yulianda also found 5 kinds of meanings, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, effective meaning, and reflection meaning.

Whereas Azmi directed a study about figurative language used in English storytelling on BBC Learning English (Azmi et al., 2023). They found 4 types of figurative language in English storytelling on BBC Learning English. They are personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and simile. Additionally, out of these 4 figurative languages, personification has the most dominant data (33.33%). While others such as hyperbole (26.67%), metaphor (26.67%), and simile (13.33%) have lesser data in comparison to personification.

Lastly, Pertiwi conducted a study about figurative language found in Nikkie Tutorials Product Review (Pertiwi & Handayani, 2023). They found 9 types of figurative language from Nikkie Tutorials Product Review. They are hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, paradox, and understatement. Furthermore, they found a total of 42 data of figurative language in Nikkie Tutorials Product Review. Hyperbole is the

most dominant out of all types with 21 data. Not only that, they also found four functions of figurative language, including giving imaginative pleasure, adding emotional intensity, bringing additional imagery, and saying much in a brief compass. From these functions, adding emotional intensity is the most frequent with 25 data in total.

Novels often employ rich descriptive language and varied literary techniques, including figurative language elements such as metaphors, similes, personification, and symbolism. According to Burgess, novel is an invented prose account that is both extensive and complex where it explores human experience in an imaginative way, generally through a connected series of events involving a group of people in a particular setting (Burgess, 2024). The term novel is a diminutive of the Italian word *novella*, from the plural of Latin *novellus*, which is a late version of the Latin word *novus*, meaning “new” (Burgess, 2024). It means that a novel is a lengthy and intricate prose narrative that imaginatively deals with human experience. Hence, novel tells an artistic story about human experience.

The Beginning After The End is an epic fantasy novel written by Tae Ha Lee, under the pen name TurtleMe. He is a Korean American storyteller born in Korea on May 29, 1993, and currently resides in the Greater Seattle Area in Washington, DC. Since childhood, he has admired action fantasy works from both the Eastern and Western worlds, which have become the sources of his novel’s inspiration. He combines Western and Eastern literature into his epic fantasy novel, *The Beginning After The End*. His journey began when he decided to leave behind his corporate job after graduating from the University of California, Berkeley. The original language of his novel is English. *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 consists of 888 pages and 48 chapters in total, including the prologue. The volume starts with a prologue, and the first chapter of the volume is written as chapter 381. This is because *The Beginning After The End* is a novel series where the latest volume continues from previous volumes.

The researcher chose this title because *The Beginning After The End* has a compelling action fantasy story that always intrigues the researcher’s curiosity. Furthermore, the descriptions used in this novel have captivating

details regarding the plot, characters, setting, point of view, and theme. The way the author uses language to elaborate on what is happening is crafted with beautiful yet complex choices of words that have various figurative meanings. The author likes to use an obscure selection of vocabulary to describe the characters and settings. Additionally, the researcher chose volume 10 not only because it is the latest volume of his work, but also because it presents a unique opportunity to explore untouched literary territory; neither this volume nor the previous ones have been examined by other researchers.

Based on the background and reason of choosing the title above, the researcher identifies the problems as follows: (1) What types of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel?; (2) What is the most frequent type of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel?; and (3) What is the main function of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel?

Figurative Language

According to Perrine, “Figurative language is a language that cannot be taken literally” (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). This indicates that the meaning of figurative language cannot be interpreted directly or literally, as doing so would result in misinterpretation. Kennedy further elaborates that “A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words.” (Kennedy, 1991, as cited in Yuliasari & Virtianti, 2023). This suggests that figures of speech, as elements of figurative language, emphasize meanings that transcend literal definitions. Sweney adds that “Figurative language refers to a way of using description to create a special image and bring out one’s emotions.” (Sweney, 1995, as cited in Swarniti, 2022). This implies that figurative language has a power to evoke feelings and imagination in the reader or listener.

Furthermore, as explained by Indarti, figurative language is a branch of semantics that concerns to how vocabularies can be used in an artistic manner to deliver ideas figuratively in a way to enrich communication and the intended message (Indarti et al., 2023).

It enhances communication by encouraging imaginative thinking to deliver messages creatively. Swarniti also highlights that figurative language is an example that meaning transcends beyond the most literal interpretation (Swarniti, 2022). It means that figurative language is not limited to literal interpretation.

From these definitions, researcher concluded that figurative language is a way to convey a message in a non-literal sense to enrich the meaning in a creative manner. Figurative language cannot be taken literally because it is not intended to be literal, rather, it is to give an implicit meaning of the intended message. Therefore, it is a creative way to convey ideas, expressions, thoughts, and messages in communication or written text.

Functions of Figurative Language

According to Perrine, there are four functions of figurative language, namely: to give imaginative pleasure, to bring additional imagery, to add emotional intensity, and to say much in a brief compass (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). They are described as follows:

1. Giving imaginative pleasure

As indicated by Perrine, figurative language delights readers through its creativity and imaginative use of words, offering a sense of wonder and enjoyment (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). It means that by giving imaginative pleasure, figurative language makes readers' reading experience to be more enjoyable and engaging.

2. Bringing additional imagery

As stated by Perrine, figurative language enhances the imagery in a text, allowing readers to form more vivid and detailed mental pictures, thereby enriching their reading experience (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). It means that by bringing additional imagery, figurative language helps readers to visualize scenes, characters, and actions more clearly.

3. Adding emotional intensity

As mentioned by Perrine, figurative language intensifies the emotional impact of a text, conveying feelings and moods more forcefully and effectively than literal language (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). It means that by adding emotional intensity, figurative language evokes readers' emotional response.

4. Saying much in a brief compass

As explained by Perrine, figurative language allows writers to express complex ideas succinctly and powerfully, packing multiple layers of meaning into a few words or phrase (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). It means that by saying much in a brief compass, figurative language enables readers to grasp deeper layers of meaning in a compact form.

Types of Figurative Language

According to the theory proposed by Perrine, there are twelve types of figurative language, namely: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, paradox, symbol, and allegory (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). They are explained as follows:

1. Simile

According to Perrine, simile is a comparison of two essentially different things with the use of connective word such as "like", "as", "similar to", or "resemble" (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). This suggests that to employ a comparison in simile, connectives are necessary. Hence, simile is putting stress to the things that are being compared. For example, "Your face is as bright as the moon." The term "as" is used as a comparison to show the likeliness of the face that is bright like the moon. In this example, two distinctive words are connected with the expression "as" in the comparison. Therefore, simile is clearly applied in this example.

2. Metaphor

According to Perrine, metaphor is a comparison of two fundamentally different things without the use of connective word such as "like", "as", "similar to", or "resemble" (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). This implies that to apply a comparison in a metaphor, connectives are not needed. Thus, although metaphor and simile are similar, metaphor is more straightforward than simile. For instance, "He is the pillar of our family." The word "He" is being compared to the word "pillar" to indicate that the man has a big influence to the family. In this instance, two completely unrelated words are directly being compared without connective word. Hence, the figurative language in this instance is without a doubt a metaphor.

3. Personification

According to Perrine, personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are applied to an animal, an object, or a concept (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). Alternatively, as stated by Khairunnisa, personification refers to the process of giving non-human objects human attributes because of their similarities to human (Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). For example, “The sky is weeping and mourning.” The words “weeping” and “mourning” can only be associated with human’s characteristics. In this case, the sky is described as if they have these human traits. Therefore, personification in this example is to emphasize that the sky is not just raining but also resemble to that of human characteristic to evoke certain emotions.

4. Apostrophe

According to Perrine, apostrophe is a figure of speech that addresses anything absent or non-human as though it were alive or present (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). Additionally, as added by Pande, apostrophe allows the speaker to address an inanimate thing, an idea, or a deceased or absent person (Pande et al., 2023). For instance, “Even if you are not here with us anymore, I know you are still watching over us with smile and hope.” From this example, despite “you” are not anywhere else, the speaker believes that the person they addressed is still watching as if they were still anywhere around. For this reason, this instance indicates an apostrophe because of how it addressed an absent person.

5. Hyperbole

According to Perrine, overstatement, also referred to as hyperbole, is nothing more than an exaggeration used to further the truth (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). Similarly, as mentioned by Indarti, hyperbole is employed to convey ideas or feelings in a way that goes beyond what is conventional (Indarti et al., 2023). For instance, “I have been waiting for you for centuries.” The word “centuries” serves as an exaggeration that indicates a person or “I” have been waiting for “you” for a very long time. Thus, when an exaggeration like “centuries” is applied, it is categorized as hyperbole.

6. Understatement

According to Perrine, understatement is when an individual speaking less important than the real circumstance (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). In addition to this, as explained by Indarti, it presents things simply rather than dramatising them like an overstatement (Indarti et al., 2023). For example, “Please, let me reward you with a glass of drink.” Said the king while ordering the butlers to bring the oldest and most expensive wine. The king shows humility while offering a person a “drink” that is not just any drink, but rather the oldest and most expensive wine. As a result, it shows simplicity in delivering the message rather than exaggerating them, and this is known as understatement.

7. Synecdoche

According to Perrine, synecdoche is the use of components to illustrate the entire (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). Furthermore, as stated by Yulianda, synecdoche enables the rhetorical placement of small parts on top of a large whole and vice versa (Yulianda & Sunra, 2022). For instance, “I did not see their noses last week.” In this example, “noses” implies the people or the presence of the people. It means that “I” did not see the people they refer to in the last week. Hence, this is a synecdoche because “noses” represents as the people.

8. Metonymy

According to Perrine, metonymy is the use of anything closely associated to the intended meaning (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). Moreover, as added by Pande, metonymy is a close connection where the actual thing is represented by the name of an object, person, or characteristic (Pande et al., 2023). For example, “This class has so many problems.” The word “class” represents a group of students. In this example, a group of students is replaced with or associated with the word “class.” Therefore, it is a metonymy.

9. Irony

According to Perrine, irony is saying the opposite of what is intended (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). In addition to this, as explained by Khairunnisa, irony can either be subtle or intense in conveying the meaning (Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). For instance, “This movie is so awesome that I cannot bear to watch it

anymore." Everyone knows movie is something to watch. However, in this example, while the speaker expressed their positive view about the movie, they also said that they cannot watch it anymore because of how awesome it is. This indicates an irony.

10. Paradox

According to Perrine, paradox is an evident contradiction that is nonetheless true in some way (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Swarniti, 2022). Put in another way, as indicated by Pande, paradox is an assertion that, even though containing truth, seems to contradict itself or go against what is widely acknowledged as accurate (Pande et al., 2023). For example, "This story has a bittersweet ending." In this case, "bittersweet" refers to the ending that is happy but also sad. Bitter and sweet are contradictory, however, they do not violate the meaning at all. This suggests a paradox.

11. Symbol

According to Perrine, symbol is when something conveys more than itself (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Swarniti, 2022). Put differently, as stated by Pande, symbol is a person, an event, an action, or anything else which symbolises another object to convey a meaningful message (Pande et al., 2023).

For instance, "The doves of a new age heal the people." The word "doves" serves as a symbol to represent peace, innocence, and new life. In this instance, "doves" is interpreted as peaceful era. Thus, "doves" is used as a symbol to convey a significant message that the new beginning of a peaceful era is healing the pain of the people.

12. Allegory

According to Perrine, allegory, sometimes referred to as series of symbols, is a figurative language that delivers an intention or communicates something non-literal through narrative or depiction (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Khairunnisa & Iskandar, 2022). Alternatively, as mentioned by Indarti, allegory is a narrative or a group of descriptive words or phrases that have a more profound meaning than they reveal (Indarti et al., 2023). For example, "The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse" by Aesop. This fable tells a story about the town mouse and the country mouse who visited each other. The town mouse lives in a town where they can eat plenty of food but feel unsafe and insecure of surrounding. Meanwhile, the country mouse

lives in a country where they can only eat limited or little food but feel safe and secure of surrounding. The take away from this is it is better to live in poverty with security rather than to live in luxury with fear and danger. Hence, this is an allegory.

METHODS

This research applies the qualitative research method. According to Hassan, qualitative research focuses on uncovering and understanding the meaning behind social phenomena such as people's values, norms, beliefs, and experiences through collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (Hassan, 2024). The researcher chooses qualitative content analysis from all types of qualitative research. As stated by Hassan, qualitative content analysis entails the interpretation of texts, scripts, or speeches to pinpoint reoccurring patterns and concepts (Hassan, 2024). In this research, qualitative content analysis is used as a research method to interpret the context of the texts behind the figurative language used inside the novel. The researcher used two data sources there are primary data and secondary data. The primary data is a source of data related to the object of the research. The primary data is text from *The Beginning After The End Volume 10* novel by TurtleMe. The secondary data are *The Beginning After The End Volume 10* novel by TurtleMe, some articles and journals from the internet. Based on Creswell (2007), Data collection is the process of collecting data or materials to be analyzed. The researcher take digital data (articles/journals) or paper (books).

In this research, there are several steps to collect the data; (1) the researcher decided to analyze figurative language in *The Beginning After The End Volume 10* novel; (2) the researcher chose figurative language in *The Beginning After The End Volume 10* novel as the material to be studied; (3) the researcher reads the novel until three times or more; (4) the researcher selected the sentence that related to the figurative language based on the is based on the theory proposed by Perrine (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023); (5) and last, the researcher made conclusions based on data analysis. Data analysis is a preparation process in research such as stages, data search to analysis. stored data such as sample data, transcripts, and images (Creswell, 2007). Data analysis aims to find and extract information through data collection. In this

research, the researcher uses the content analysis method. The researcher also analyzed messages implied in each construction. The data were collected by doing reading the novel and selecting the relevant sentences which have figurative language from the novel. The data were analyzed used identify the types of figurative language, identify the contextual meaning of figurative language and concluding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Figurative Language in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 Novel

Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
Simile	37	41.11%
Metaphor	9	10%
Personification	11	12.22%
Apostrophe	4	4.44%
Hyperbole	7	7.78%
Synecdoche	7	7.78%
Metonymy	7	7.78%
Irony	3	3.33%
Paradox	3	3.33%
Symbol	2	2.22%
Total	90	100%

The data is analyzed based on each type of figurative language. They are formulated as follows:

1. Simile

Data 1:

“And his otherworldly eyes—each one like a window into a distant galaxy—settled on me.” (Chapter 402, page 424)

The provided data showcases a simile. Someone’s *“otherworldly eyes”* are being compared to *“a window into a distant galaxy.”* This implies a simile because the comparison has a word “like” in between. Contextually, Arthur met with an Asura named Windsom. *“His otherworldly eyes”* described his eyes that are unlike human at all. Furthermore, *“each one like a window into a distant galaxy”* refers to the characteristic of Windsom’s eyes that look deep, mysterious, and almost majestic. For this reason, this data has a function to give imaginative pleasure.

Data 2:

“My death like the beginning after the end...” (Chapter 427, page 863)

This passage exemplifies a simile. *“My death”* is compared to *“the beginning after the*

1. The types of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel

The researcher found simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, paradox, and symbol as the types of figurative language in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel. The figurative language theory used in this analysis is based on the theory proposed by Perrine (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023).

end” with “like” as connective word. This suggests a simile. Sylvie, whom was Arthur’s bond, a person that is closest to Arthur, is describing her death as *“the beginning after the end...”* This is when she realized that everything that is happened including her meeting with Arthur, her journey with Arthur, and her sacrifice for Arthur, is determined already from the beginning. And now, in her state of dying, where she is in a realm where every memory of her with Arthur playing out, she is trying to guide Arthur from when he was still on Earth to when he was born as a reincarnated person in this world. All of this can be contradictory, but Sylvie cannot deny this is what is happening. That is the reason why she describes her death as *“the beginning after the end...”* For this reason, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

2. Metaphor

Data 1:

“He stepped forward, closer to the edge, and each footfall was the beating of a war drum.” (Chapter 391, page 206)

Based on this sentence, a metaphor is employed. *“each footfall”* of the mentioned

person is directly compared to "*the beating of a war drum.*" This indicates a metaphor. In the middle of the fight, Bairon is describing the arrival of Arthur to their rescue where Arthur's "*each footfall*" as he stepped forward is like "*the beating of a war drum.*" This illustrates the tension of the situation where Arthur is perceived as dominant in the area. Hence, this data has a function to add emotional intensity.

Data 2:

"*I stood at the center of the chaos, a stone unmoved by the retreating sea.*" (Chapter 398, page 334)

This excerpt highlights a metaphor. "*I*" or the person that is being mentioned is compared to "*a stone unmoved by the retreating sea*" without connective word. Thus, this is a metaphor. "*I*" refers to Arthur in the battlefield where he stood in the middle surrounded by enemies. However, the enemies were afraid to face Arthur and so they are described as "*the retreating sea*" where they are retreating. Arthur is comparing himself as "*a stone unmoved*" to illustrate his standing as not moving. Hence, this data has a function to give imaginative pleasure.

3. Personification

Data 1:

"*The sun winked off the translucent, many-colored bridge that spanned the gap between the two peaks of Geolus.*" (Chapter 386, page 110)

The selected extract demonstrates a personification. "*The sun winked off*" indicates a personification because the sun is illustrated as having human characteristic. It refers to the sun that is reflecting its light to the "*translucent, many-colored bridge*" where it describes the bridge as transparent and made of glass. "*that spanned the gap between the two peaks of Geolus*" refers to the distance of this bridge between two mountains of Geolus. Therefore, this data has a function to give imaginative pleasure.

Data 2:

"*The puppy gave a resigned sigh and said, 'Don't get too excited about this.'*" (Chapter 396, page 288)

This data illustrates a personification. "*The puppy*" is a mana beast or an animal where they "*gave a resigned sigh and said, 'Don't get too*

excited about this'" which indicates a personification because of how the animal act like a human. "*The puppy*" refers to Regis, Arthur's mana beast. The reason why he said "*Don't get too excited about this*" is because he was asked by Arthur to help his ally in training. For this reason, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

4. Apostrophe

Data 1:

"*'This tomb will be an enduring testament to all you've accomplished,' I spoke softly. 'Because that's something even death can't take from you, Aya.'*" (Chapter 383, page 54)

Based on this passage, an apostrophe is exemplified. The speaker addressed Aya who died in the battle. In this context, the speaker, Arthur Leywin, spoke in front of the tomb of Aya. The statement "*Because that's something even death can't take from you, Aya*" suggests a clear indication of apostrophe. Arthur spoke as if she is still alive. Hence, this is an apostrophe. This data has a function to add emotional intensity.

Data 2:

"*There was so much I wanted to tell her: how sorry and grateful I was, how much I regretted everything that had happened, how much I missed her...*" (Chapter 394, page 251)

This expression employs an apostrophe. Arthur is talking about his former bond, Sylvie who sacrificed herself to save Arthur in the previous war. Sylvie's identity is that of an Asura where she made a pact with Arthur to support each other. In this context, Arthur dreamed about Sylvie who is standing in front of Arthur. "*How sorry and grateful I was, how much I regretted everything that had happened, how much I missed her...*" is an expression of how Arthur's feelings. Hence, this is an apostrophe because Sylvie is absent. This data has a function to add emotional intensity.

5. Hyperbole

Data 1:

"*'Even if you lived a thousand lives, not one of them would be unimportant.'*" (Chapter 394, page 251)

The quoted text illustrates a hyperbole. "*Even if you lived a thousand lives*" is clearly

an exaggeration. This implies a hyperbole. In the context, Arthur dreamed about Sylvie, his former bond who is dying and absent. In this dream, Sylvie tells Arthur about his memories and moments with her before she sacrificed herself. Arthur thought that it was all for nothing. But Sylvie replied to Arthur that “*not one of them would be unimportant.*” For this reason, this data has a function to add emotional intensity.

Data 2:

“*My brother was a million miles away. I wondered which of his many adventures was on his mind now.*” (Chapter 414, page 629)

Based on this data, a hyperbole is used. The phrase “*My brother was a million miles away*” is an exaggeration. In this context, a party consists of Arthur, Eleanor, Lyrca, Mica, and Regis is exploring together in a dungeon. They are sharing stories while they walk, however, Arthur did not listen to them. “*My brother was a million miles away*” referring to how Eleanor sees her brother as he has something in his mind, that he is so focused on something else, as if he is a million miles away from the conversation. “*I wondered which of his many adventures was on his mind now*” refers to how she thought Arthur was thinking right now. This indicates a hyperbole. For this reason, this data has a function to bring additional imagery.

6. Synecdoche

Data 1:

“*Many pairs of eyes followed me, filled with hope and fear.*” (Chapter 381, page 23)

The provided data exemplifies a synecdoche. The phrase “*many pairs of eyes*” refers to the people. The phrase “*many pairs of eyes*” is used as a part for the whole. Hence, it is a synecdoche. In this context, the victims of the Asura looked at Arthur as if he is their savior, however, they also feel a certain level of fear because of the trauma. “*filled with hope and fear*” expresses people’s mental state. Therefore, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

Data 2:

“*As we passed through, heads turned in our wake.*” (Chapter 402, page 408)

This sentence employs a synecdoche. The word “*heads*” refers to the prisoners from the

enemy soldiers who are responsible for the destruction of Dicathen. This is a synecdoche because “*heads*” is a part of the entire that it represents. “*As we passed through*” refers to Arthur and Jasmine who walked together passing by the prisoners. “*heads turned in our wake*” illustrates the alertness of the prisoners when Arthur and Jasmine passed by them. They feel alerted because of the fear, hatred, respect, and adoration that they feel toward Arthur. For this reason, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

7. Metonymy

Data 1:

“*For several heartbeats, no one moved.*” (Chapter 383, page 65)

Based on this expression, a metonymy is demonstrated. The phrase “*For several heartbeats*” represents the seconds of the time that have passed during this moment. It is to illustrate the suspense of the situation with every second passed by. This indicates a metonymy because of how “*heartbeats*” associated with seconds. In this context, hundreds of enemy soldiers bombarded Arthur with many spells. Instead, Arthur stood tall in his place with little to no injury. When the enemies seen this, their shocks overwhelmed them, and they started to feel fear and anxiety. “*For several heartbeats, no one moved*” represents the suspense of the situation. For this reason, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

Data 2:

“*The city is eager to hear how we plan to hold our continent now that we’ve taken it back.*” (Chapter 406, page 484)

This excerpt showcases a metonymy. “*The city*” refers to the people of the city. This implies a metonymy because “*The city*” is closely associated to the people of this city. The city refers to the city of Etistin. “*how we plan to hold our continent now that we’ve taken it back*” means that Arthur and his allies have to make a plan to rebuild the structure and system to run the continent more effectively. Thus, this data has a function to bring additional imagery.

8. Irony

Data 1:

"A few of the strongest spells broke through, cutting or burning me, and I healed faster than I was being hurt." (Chapter 383, page 64-65)

The selected extract highlights an irony. The statement *"A few of the strongest spells broke through, cutting or burning me"* shows the speaker is getting hurt by the attack. However, the next statement *"and I healed faster than I was being hurt"* suggests that despite being attacked, he can heal himself faster than the injury he sustained. Therefore, this implies an irony. In this context, Arthur is faced with hundreds of Alacryan soldiers who want to take over and occupy the land of Dicathen. Though, Arthur refused and then they decided to attack Arthur with hundreds of spells. And then, Arthur remained fine and not injured. For this reason, this data has a function to give imaginative pleasure.

Data 2:

"Apparently our enemy is more gentle with the lives of our men than our own leaders are." (Chapter 401, page 400)

This data illustrates an irony. The statement *"Apparently our enemy is more gentle with the lives of our men than our own leaders are"* is an indication of irony because the speaker described their enemy as kinder to them than their own leaders. In this context, there is a gathering for many of the important and influential figures of the family in Alacrya. They are conversing about the development of the situation in Dicathen. The speaker, Ainsworth, one of the head of family in Alacrya, is pointing out that the enemy that he refers to which is Arthur is kinder with the lives of Alacryan soldiers than their own leaders care for them. Whenever Arthur is faced with Alacryan soldiers, he always gives them a chance to leave and turn back. Whereas, Alacryan leaders namely Agrona and other Asuras alike who work with him only seeing Alacryan people as lessers where their lives do not matter. Therefore, this data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

9. Paradox

Data 1:

"He was no threat to me. So why do I feel so threatened?" (Chapter 386, page 111)

Based on this passage, a paradox is exemplified. This implies a paradox because

the speaker feels threatened to the person who was no threat to him at the same time. The speaker, Aldir, is talking about his Asuran friend named Windsom. He knows that he is stronger than Windsom, and thus why he felt no threat from him. However, at the same time, he said *"So why do I feel so threatened?"* This is a paradoxical statement. Hence, this data has a function to add emotional intensity.

Data 2:

"I appeared surrounded by...nothing. Absolutely nothing. Void emptiness in every direction. And I was alone." (Chapter 419, page 706)

This expression employs a paradox. This suggests a paradox because Arthur said *"I appeared surrounded by...nothing."* When someone is surrounded, usually they are surrounded by something, not nothing. *"nothing"* is described as it is something. Arthur further reaffirms, *"Absolutely nothing"* which indicates that there is nothing around him. In this context, as Arthur descending from place to place inside a dungeon, he arrived at a place where he is alone and nothing around him. *"Void emptiness"* as he further describes the landscape around him. He lost contact from his party. Thus, this data has a function to bring additional imagery.

10. Symbol

Data 1:

"She'd told me to have an anchor, to set myself a goal, and I thought I had." (Chapter 381, page 26)

The provided data demonstrates a symbol. The word *"anchor"* has a symbolic meaning of stability, safety, and hope. In this context, Rinia, the woman who told Arthur to have an anchor, is telling Arthur to have a firm set of goal. And the phrase *"and I thought I had"* implies that Arthur still does not have a decisive goal of what he wants to achieve. Hence, the word *"anchor"* is a symbol that refers to a stability or firmness. This data has a function to say much in a brief compass.

Data 2:

"Destruction burned in its place. Soon, it would replace me entirely, leaving only the void." (Chapter 390, page 182)

Based on this data, a symbol is used. The word *"void"* has a symbolic meaning of

emptiness, nothingness, despair, and a sense of loss. The word “*Destruction*” refers to Arthur’s destructive spell which he himself cannot control. “*in its place*” refers to Arthur’s hand in which is burned by his own spell because he cannot deactivate the spell. Next, the phrase “*Soon, it would replace me entirely*” illustrates the possibility of Destruction spell to consume him entirely. “*leaving only the void*” means that his spell will makes him feel empty and despair. Thus, the word “*void*” is a symbol. This data has a function to bring additional imagery.

2. The most frequent type of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel

The researcher found simile to be the most frequent type of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel. The types of figurative language are based on a theory proposed by Perrine (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). Based on the table 1, simile is the most dominant type, with a total of 37 frequency or 41.11% of percentage. Additionally, this result reveals that the author prefers simile over other types of figurative language in his novel. This is because simile is an indirect comparison using the words “like” or “as” to highlight the similarities between two different things.

3. The main function of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel

The researcher found that to bring additional imagery is the main function of figurative language used in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel. The four functions of figurative language are based on the theory proposed by Perrine (Perrine, 1969, as cited in Pande et al., 2023). The four functions including their total data are explained as follows:

Giving imaginative pleasure as a function provides readers a sense of wonder and amazement using creative and aesthetic elements, which make readers imagine things creatively. It has 17 data in total.

Bringing additional imagery as a function provides readers a vivid and detailed visualization using a layer or more of imagery, which helps readers visualize scenes, actions, and characters. It has 36 data in total.

Adding emotional intensity as a function provides readers an emotional impact using expressions that involve emotions and feelings, which influence readers to feel the intensity of characters’ personal experiences. It has 17 data in total.

Saying much in a brief compass as a function provides readers with an efficient form of ideas and meanings using a short expression, which enables readers to understand multiple ideas and meanings in a brief or compact form. It has 20 data in total.

Based on the data, bringing additional imagery is the main function, with a total of 36 data. Not to mention, this result reveals that the author likes to bring additional imagery in the figurative language used in his novel, as it helps readers visualize scenes, actions, and characters more effectively, enhancing the impact of the message the author is trying to deliver.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results, the researcher reached a conclusion regarding the three main research objectives. First, this research reveals that there are 10 types of figurative language in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel, including simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, paradox, and symbol. Second, from the accumulation of data, it shows that the most frequent type of figurative language in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel is simile (41.11%), which consists of 37 data. Third, the function of each data indicates that the main function of all figurative language in *The Beginning After The End* Volume 10 novel is to bring additional imagery (40%), which consists of 36 data.

Based on this research, it is evident that the author of *The Beginning After The End* volume 10 is able to express, convey, and provide readers with imaginative enjoyment, creative visualization, and artistic delivery by employing figurative language in a way that enhances and enriches the reading experience. Figurative language is a useful tool to arouse readers’ imaginations, emotions, and thoughts. Because it cannot be interpreted conventionally like a dictionary, figurative language is both fascinating and intriguing.

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