Figurative Language Used in Novel *The Angel of the Crows* By Katherine Addison

Cindhy Kartika Sari[1], Siti Nur'aini[2,] Indri Kustantinah[3]

[1]Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia

[2]Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia

[3]Universitas PGRI Semarang, Indonesia

*saricindhy@gmail.com

Abstract.

This article aims to research the novel The Angel of the Crows by Katherine Addison and research the figurative language and the most dominant figurative language in the novel The Angel of the Crows. This study focused on examing the twelve kinds of figurative language in the novel The Angel of the Crows by Katherine Addison. They were simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. This study intended to find out the kinds of the figurative language and the dominant kind of the figurative language. The researcher used the qualitative descriptive approach for data clustering, analyzed the data to findings, and found this research conclusion. In short, The result the simile 28,01%, the metaphor 33,15%, the personification 18,16%, the synecdoche 0,66%, the metonymy 3,50%, the symbol 0,98%, the allegory 1,64%, the paradox 1,57%, the hyperbole 7,22%, the understatement 0,55%, and the irony 3,94%. The most dominant figurative language is metaphor and apostrophe, which is not found in the novel. Metaphor may enhance the story by employing a poetic element in the sentence to be used and aim to enable the reader to feel the emotions presented in the story so the reader will not be bored.

Keywords: figurative language, novel, the angel of the crows.

Introduction

From age to age, novels never ease their appeal. The appeal of the novel appeals to the readers to keep reading. Burton (2016) tells many novel's readers like novels' story for two reasons. They find comfort in amusing themselves with fantasy stories, and they are curious to know information about its reality. The readers will find amusement and knowledge if they read a good novel. Then, Boulton (2014:5) says a good novel is described as truth with a meaning, tells the truth, and tells us a story about some human life. It is because good fictional pictures of life amplify our sympathies, ease our proportions, and give a lesson on moral worth. Then, the readers learn more about suffering, deprivation, and life needs. Last, they will make wise decisions since they take any value in the novel's character.

The novel has been linked to romance since its emergence. A lot of novels talk about romance. Blackwell (2015:103) tells that romance novels appeared and flourished until now at the novel's beginning. The most exciting thing about romance novels is the origin of the novel and the content. During novels' development, a new kind of novel emerges Gothic novel. According to Blackwell (2015:117), a gothic novel is defined as a particular novel based on specific gothic power. The concept of this novel is to make the reader

uncomfortable and even scare the reader, but in the middle 1800s, the gothic novels began to cease. However, there are stories of gothic novels that survived and thrived until now, a vampire. It is because, in some countries like England, vampires have become an unavoidable culture. Then, there is the newest fantasy novel about the vampire The Angel of the Crows by Khaterine Addison.

The Angel of the Crows is a fantasy novel released in 2020 by Katherine Addison. Addison (2020) says that The Angel of the Crows is a novel about mysterious creatures such as the seraph based on Sherlock Holmes's works in London in the 18th century. It tells about the main character Dr Doyle. She is a soldier doctor who volunteers herself in Afghanistan. She turns into a vampire during the night with supernatural after being wounded by two Afghani when she protects her patient.

The writer finds some figurative language used by the novel's main character. For instance, I was racked with fever after fever, the Fallen's poison fastering and erupting my body like malignant flowers. That sentence shows personification at the Fallen's poison fastering and erupting because the word the Fallen's poison is given the power to blast the body. In addition, this sentence also reveals simile at the part malignant flower because of the use of the word like for comparing two different objects. The two other objects are the Fallen's poison and malignant flower.

Novels can give an impression on any event or story due to the figurative language. Figurative language makes the literary work more beautiful because of its supposed selection. Then, Johnson & Arp (2016:774) divided figurative language into twelve types: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement/hyperbole, understatement, and irony. In addition, every figure of speech has its characteristics to build and live the story of a novel. The utilization of the figures of speech makes the novel more fascinating when the reader reads it. It also supports the reader to envisage the story and a character based on the writer's interpretation in her book. However, the reader must guess the figure of speech meaning by using their invention and attention.

The writer chose figurative language in the novel as the object of research because of some reason. Figurative language makes the reader enjoy the story, and it can comfort the reader with its story. Next, the symbolic language urges the reader to know its nature and more information about its story. In short, figurative language attract the readers and encourages the researcher to research Figurative Language Used in Novel The Angel of the Crows by Katherine Addison. The researcher selects The Angel of the Crows because it is the newest 2020 novel and has an exciting story. Next, the novel holds figurative language as the object of this analysis. This analysis aims to find the figurative language used and the novel's supreme type of figurative language. Furthermore, the researcher uses the theory of Creswell to determine the data.

Literature Review

In literary work, figurative language creates a richer, more effective, and more suggestive effect. Johnson & Arp (2016:774) write that figurative language is described narrowly as a way to express one thing in another, and we have to focus on more or less than the dozen. The more extensive language uses the figure of speech that the language cannot be studied literally or should not be studied literally. Furthermore, it is sometimes considered unique and has

particular specifications in the arts and facts expressed in everyday life. It indicates that a specific language is not merely a figure of speech. There are several kinds of figurative language, and they are :

a. Simile

A simile is an illustration that supposes one thing to another of very different significance. According to Johnson & Arp (2016:774), a simile is a means of comparing something far from the same. It is expressed using words and phrases such as like, as, than, similar to resembles or seems.

b. Metaphor

The metaphor means an illustration using a word that is not related. The terms used as metaphors are meant only as comparison or suppositions. Johnson & Arp (2016:774) tell metaphor to compare something different, and it is not stated. On the other hand, it is made when the figurative term is replaced with a literal one.

c. Personification

A personification stands as representing inanimate things as people or men. Johnson & Arp (2016:776) state that personification gives human traits to an object, an animal, or a concept. Furthermore, personification is a sub-type of metaphor that compares figurative terms to comparing humans.

d. Apostrophe

Johnson & Arp (2016:778) say that apostrophe is to decorate the nobody or the dead or something which are not human into something. Then, it exists or something that lives to pay back what is said.

e. Synecdoche

The synecdoche is a figure of speech that uses part of a matter to express all the details. Johnson & Arp (2016:779) write synecdoche compares the same two things and connects. In addition, synecdoche usually uses a piece for the whole part.

f. Metonymy

A metonymy is a figurative language in which one thing or concept is represented or replaced with another, generally considered closely related to the expressed image or item. Johnson & Arp (2016:779) say metonymy is compared to using something closely associated with its true meaning. In addition, metonymy also reached the same two things which are said to be replaced.

g. Symbol

The symbolic fall into one category of comparison that compares one thing with another can be an emblem, a character, an animal, or an object. The symbol used in this figure of speech has a particular sense that represents what is meant to be said. Johnson & Arp (2016:793) say a symbol means something explained has more meaning. Furthermore, it is also helpful in literal and figurative language.

h. Allegory

Allegations are defined as an extension of the metaphor and are sometimes created from related symbols. Then, Johnson & Arp (2016:801) describe allegory as a narrative or explanation with a second meaning besides its root meaning. Although each definition of a

story has its appeal, the writer focuses on the story's hidden meaning. In addition to these allegations. Allegations usually have a link between the whole story and hidden meaning.

i. Paradox

A paradox is a symbolic language form that expresses conflicting opinions. Johnson & Arp (2016:814), a paradox is an evident opposition and a truth. A paradox usually exists in an atmosphere and an explanation. When we know all of the circumstances that live in paradox, we will understand its point. What seemed unthinkable would be the right thing, and it will not be strange at all.

j. Overstatement / Hyperbole

Hyperbole is one type of contrast in the figure of speech in which expressions are exaggerated by exaggeration. Johnson & Arp (2016:815) say hyperbole is something of its nature overstatement, but its overstatement is in the correct content. In addition, it is used to add dramatic impressions, enhance them, and impress or influence more.

k. Understatement

The understatement is usually found in what a person says or how one coveys to others when speaking. Johnson & Arp (2016:816) write understatement is saying something that means less than or one meaning.

l. Irony

An irony is type of the figurative language that employs what it means to refer to. Johnson & Arp (2016:817) tell irony has broad meaning besides its application as a figure of speech in a sentence. It means that this hidden understanding is conveyed by something different, even the opposite of its true meaning. Then, the irony is divided into :

    1) Verbal irony

The verbal irony arises when the intent of saying the opposite is said. According to Johnson & Arp (2016:817), verbal irony means revealing something in a reserve or way that is not what it means. In addition, there are two kinds of verbal irony Sarcasm and Satire. Johnson & Arp (2016:817) describe sarcasm leads to bitter gibe and biting sarcasm. It is usually intended to injure someone's feelings.

However, Johnson & Arp (2016:817) tell that satire is usually used for formal conditions and applied to a written text. Then, satire also contained an insult, either bitter or sort of one's folly. It aims to change person's foolishness, so they do not repeat the same stupidity.

    2) Dramatic irony

Dramatic irony is more complex than verbal irony and makes it necessary for readers to give harsh feedback. Johnson & Arp (2016:820) declare dramatic irony is not about what the speaker talks with the interpretation of the speaker's speech, but it is about the speaker speaking with the content of a poem. Some authors who use irony comment on the values and ideas expressed and on their nature. Last, the words are usually in a cruel form, ridicule, and sympathetic form.

    3) Irony of situation

An irony of situation usually arises when the action is taken based on certain expectations, but its reality is the opposite of initial expectations. Johnson & Arp (2016:821) state irony of a situation arises when there is a difference between reality and a situation that

seems to fit. Then, it may also arise when there is a disagreement between the avoided moment and the fact.

Method

The design of this study used the qualitative descriptive approach for data clustering, analyzes the data to findings, and finds this research's conclusion. According to Lambert (2013), descriptive qualitative weighs a little compared to other qualitative research. The data were obtained from words, phrases, and sentences that contain the figurative languages in novel *The Angel of the Crows*. The data of this study are grouped from Katherine Addison's novel *The Angel of the Crows,* and the author uses the documentation method. Next, the procedures of accumulating the data consist of seven steps. They are first downloading the novel entitled *The Angel of the Crows*. Secondly, reading all of the book's pages, finding the words, phrases, or sentences that have figurative language. Thirdly, seeing the word, phrases, or sentences which contain figurative language. Fourthly, the researcher is figuring out the meaning. Fifthly, write down the data which has been obtained. Sixth, determining what type of symbolic language. Last, the researcher will categorize the figurative language found and examine them before analyzing them. The data analysis was done using the theory of Creswell (2008) that consisted of five steps.

  a. Organize and prepare the data for analysis
     The data were prepared from the novel *The Angel of the Crows* written by Khaterine Addison and arranged data by downloading the novel.
  b. Read through all the data
     This step meant a beginning for getting information in general and ultimately determining its interpretation.
  c. Begin detailed analysis with a coding process.
     The next step was analyzed with a coding process. According to Creswell (2008) in Rossman & Rallis (1998:171), coding is a process of compiling material that is then made into pieces or segments before it brings into an explanation. It made codes to ease when the data is checked. Twelve codes indicated a figure of speech regarding the first research question. This step segmented the word, phrases, and sentences containing the figure of speech and labelled them into some clusters that depend on the type of figure of speech. The data from all of the words, phrases, and sentences that contained the figure of speech would be listed. Then the data have acquired the type of speech expression. The data were connected to the theory and classified into twelve figurative languages.
  d. Use coding to generate a description of the setting or people and categories or themes for analysis.

     The coding, classifying, and computing supported examining the data and answering the research questions regarding the type of figure of speech and finding the dominant type of figure of speech in the novel. After classifying the words, phrases, and sentences which contained the figure of speech, the data would be computed the whole number of the figure of speech expression. Knowing the number of figurative language expressions in the novel could determine the supreme type of figurative language.
  e. Advance how the description and themes will be represented in the qualitative narrative.

The result was declared to the narrative description. It explained each step as coding, classifying, and computing into words. Last, it also proclaimed the total of figurative language expression in novel and the supreme type of them into a written form.

Finding and Discussion

A. Findings

1. Simile

   The Fallen's poison fastering and erupting my body like maglinant flowers. (Chapter 1 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 5, line 1)

   Like manglinant flower is a type of simile. The Fallen's poison fastering and erupting means The Fallen's poison that is entering and developing in the body, while maglinant flowers is a type of a flower that has a meaning far from its true meaning. In short, this sentence compares two different things by using the word *like*, so it is categorized as a simile.

2. Metaphor

   A white-out panic moment. (Chapter 9 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 208, line 1)

   This sentence is a metaphor that compares two different things with their actual meaning. *A white-out panic moment* has a purpose far from its true meaning, which panic moment is a situation you do not feel or behave as usual and often do something you later wish you had not done. Moreover, it does not have white or any other color. The panic moment can only be felt and can not be seen in color, so this sentence is a metaphor since it compares two very far from the actual meaning.

3. Personification

   But his wings had crept up and around. (Chapter 11 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 32, line 1)

   The sentence belongs to the personification category. H*is wings* are said to be able to crawl, which in the true sense the wings can not crawl like humans. The wings can only move if the wings move them, and that is also by opening and closing movement because the function of the wings is to fly, not to crawl and turn. In short, the sentence has figurative terms compared to humans, and the word *his wings* are also given human traits to do something that humans do.

4. Apostrophe

   An apostrophe figure of speechis not found in novel *The Angel of the Crows.*

5. Synecdoche

   Himself went down on the dock to have a word with Mordecai Smith. Chapter 18 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 195, line 1).

   A word is such a synecdoche figure of speech. This sentence explains *himself* as the subject goes down to the dock to speak *a word* with Mordecai Smith. In real context, when someone talks to another person, they will say more than a word or probably say many sentences. However, this sentence only describes that he say a word which means a word is compared to the whole sentence, and a word is only a part of the whole part of the sentence.

6. Metonymy

   Which also happily put my weight on my good leg. (Chapter 1 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 23, line 1)

The weight is included in metonymy. This sentence tells that the subject is happily putting his weight on his good leg. *The weight* in this sentence is compared with the whole body's related thing. Besides that, part of *the weight* can be replaced with *the whole body* since both have the same meaning. In short, each can be replaced.

7. Symbol

And the schoolmaster – a sheep in wolf's clothing if ever there was one–fumbled his key out and compiled. (Chapter 17 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 95, line 2)

   A sheep in wolf's clothing is a symbol. This sentence does not declare the headmaster who is a sheep as an animal in wolf clothing, but it has more meaning than the headmaster is the type of person who stealthily tries to be nice, personable, and friendly, but is not kind of that person. They are pretending to be someone that they are not. In conclusion, *A sheep in wolf's clothing* is a symbolic figure of speech, and it is not the true meaning of the sentence

8. Allegory

I was inside a stone building without a roof. (Chapter 28 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 11, line 3)

   This sentence is an allegory since it has a second meaning from its original purpose. This sentence does not describe someone in a building that does not have a roof and is made from stones, but it represents me as the subject of the sentence is stuck in a problem that has no way out. When looking for a way out, *I* only met a dead end.

9. Paradox

I could open my eyes and see that nothing. (Chapter 9 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 208, line 3)

   The sentence is a paradox that shows a contradictory truth. Even though *I* opened her eyes, but she could not see anything. However, the verdict is correct since *I* say it when *I* am in the night and the dark place. It is explained in the sentence after this, so I could not see anything since it was dark even though I opened my eyes.

10. Hyperbole

She was one of those women born to give meaning the word "respectable". (Chapter 3 The angel of the Crows, paragraph 3, line 3)

   This sentence is hyperbole because it contains a sentence whose style is exaggerated. The sentence explains that *she* is a woman born to give the meaning of the word *respectable.* It is a kind of overextended sentence that makes a deep impression. In conclusion, *she* is not born to give the meaning *respectable,* but the excessive sentence is called hyperbole.

11. Understatement

My word is not as good as a werewolf's, but you may trust me that far. (Chapter 18 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 106, line 2)

   This sentence is an understatement because it has a meaning that is not as bad as what is written in the sentence. It explains that *my word* is not as good as the werewolf's words, but you can trust me. The meaning of the sentence is that *my word* is not that bad. The subject of the sentence is only being humble when it says it. Last, the subject's words can be trusted at all.

12. Irony

Angels could get drunk. (Chapter 4 The Angel of the Crows, paragraph 36, line 1)

   This sentence is an irony of situation. It shows an angel who can become drunk, whereas an angel is a holy creature who should not be a drunkard. Then, drunkenness

was labeled as a bad habit, and it is inappropriate for an angel to be drunk because these two things contradict reality and the existing situation. In conclusion, this sentence belongs to the irony of situattion.

B. Discussion

Figurative Language found in the novel *The angel of the Crows* has a different number figure of speech. The result are the simile 28,01%, the metaphor 33,15%, the personification 18,16%, the synecdoche 0,66%, the metonymy 3,50%, the symbol 0,98%, the allegory 1,64%, the paradox 1,57%, the hyperbole 7,22%, the understatement 0,55%, and the irony 3,94%. The most dominant figurative language is metaphor and apostrophe, which is not found in the novel.

A metaphor in the novel aims to enable the reader to feel the emotions presented in the story not to be bored. Then, metaphor may enhance the story by employing a poetic element in the sentence. It is usually described as comparing two different objects without the word *like* or *as,* and it instantly employs a figure of speech. Metaphor states a brief comparison and it is implicitly presented to make the story more intriguing. Metaphor are used to compare an object to another object of the same quality in a symbolic form. In short, metaphor is needed to complete the figurative language and enhance the artistic value, so it helps the story less boring and more fascinating to read.

Conclusion

A. Conclusion

Based on the data obtained from the novel *The Angel of the Crows* by using the theory of Johnson & Arp (2016), there are twelve kinds of the figure of speech. The study's results are taken from 33 chapters in the novel *The Angel of the Crows*. The researcher found Simile in 256 data, metaphor in 303 data, personification 166 data, a, synecdoche in 6 data, metonymy in 32 data, the symbol in 9 data, allegory in 20 data, the paradox in 15 data, hyperbole in 66 data, understatement in 5 data, and irony in 36 data, and the dominant kind of figurative language is metaphor.

B. Suggestion

The novel *The Angel of the Crows* can facilitate expanding knowledge of the various kinds of the figure of speech for the reader. The figure of speech in novel *The Angel of the Crows* has some functions. using figurative language can support the novel's characters coming alive so that the reader can understand the situation and the storyline experienced by each character. It makes the expression of the novel's story more beautiful since it aims to make the reader feel the emotion in the whole story. Then, figurative language is advantageous for English learners to deepen their knowledge because it helps help to understand an interpretation contained in a text. In addition, to understand the kinds of figures of speech, the research's writer suggests reading the novel *The Angel of the Crows.* English learners will also understand how to use the symbolic language figure of speech as a whole story and understand the meaning of every novel's storyline. Next, Every teacher must always increase their knowledge about figurative language. They must show and explain many examples of using the figure of speech in sentences. The teacher must present diverse examples of figure of speech to accept the teacher's knowledge. The novel *The Angel of the Crows*

ISSN: 2828-7193

can be the medium of learning figurative language because it has words, phrases, and sentences that contain many kinds of the figure of speech.

References

Abrams, & Harpham. (2011). *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (10th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.

Addison, K. (2020). *The Angel of The Crows*. Oxford: Rebellion Publishing Ltd.

Alison, R., & Chanen, B. (2013). *English A : Language and Literature*. Oxford University Press.

Arsyani, F., Rufinus, A., & Rosnija, E. (2015). *Analysis English Figurative Language in Novel "Little Men" By Louisa May Alcot*. *4 No 3*. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran. https://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jpdpb/article/view/9293

Blackwell, W. (2015). *A Companion to : the English Novel*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Boulton, M. (2014). The Anatomy of the Novel. In *The Anatomy of the Novel*. Oxon: Routledge.

Burton, B. Y. R. (2016). *Masters of the English Novel*. United Stated: Palala Press.

Creswell, J. w. (2008). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (3rd Ed). Los Angeles: SAGE Publication.

Dancygier, B. (2014). *Figurative Language*. Cambridge: University Press.

Ersyadi, M. Y. (2017). an Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelhos'S Novel Entitled "Alchemist." Sidoarjo: Repository STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. https://repository.stkippgri-sidoarjo.ac.id/385/

Gibbs, J., & Colston, H. L. (2012). *Interpreting Figurative Meaning*. United State: Cambridge University Press.

Harmastuty, F. N. K. (2016). *A Study of Figurative Language in the Script's Album "No Sound Without Silence."*

Harya, T. D. (2016). *an Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Coelhos'S Novel Entitled "Alchemist."*, Vol 5 (2). Lampung: Journal of English Education and Applied Lingustics. https://ojs.fkip.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/english/article/view/815

Johnson, G., & Arp, T. R. (2016). *Perrine's Literature Structure, Sounds & Sense* (13th Ed). Boston: Cengage Learning.

Lambert, V. a., & Lambert, C. E. (2012). *Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design*, 16(4), 255–256. Nonthaburi: Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research. https://he02.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/PRIJNR/article/view/5805

Prakasiwi, D. A. (2019). *An Analysis Of Figurative Language Translation Of Michael Scott Novel Entitled The Secrets Of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel First Book : The Alchemyst Language And Art Department Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education*. Jambi: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan perpustakaan unja. http://www.library.unja.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=155723&keywords=

Rainsford, D. (2014). *Studying Literature in English: An Introduction*. Oxon: Routledge.

Tiarawati, A. E., Wahyu, T., Ningsih, R., Gunadarma, U., & Barat, J. (2019). *Figurative Language Analysis on the Ugly Novel by Coollen Hoover*. *7*(2), 80–89. Depok: Journal of Language and Literature. https://ejournal.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/2053

Wulandari Astri, B. (2018). *Figurative Language in Rodes Fishburner's "Going to See the Elephant."* *15*(40). Respository Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. https://repository.usd.ac.id/30043