AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN PAULO COELHO'S *ADULTERY* NOVEL (2014)

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements to achieve
The Master Degree in English Language Study

by

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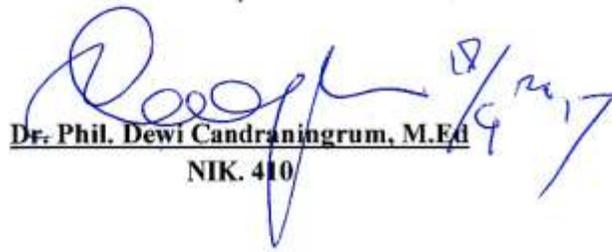**LINDA ARI WIJAYANTI**

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AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN PAULO COELHO'S ADULTERY NOVEL (2014)

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on analyzing the figurative language found in Paulo Coelho's Adultery novel. The aims of the study are to identify and describe the types of figurative language used in Adultery novel,to show the dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel, andto find the non-dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel. This study applies descriptive qualitative method. The data are figurative languages found inAdultery novel. The data sources are the novel entitled Adultery by Paulo Coelho in 2014 and the informants or raters or assessors. The method of collecting data is by using documentation. The findings of the study show that, firstly, there are four types of figurative languages used in Adultery novel, namely, comparison figurative language (simile, personification, metaphor, and allegory), opposition figurative language (hyperbole, antithesis, paradox, and apostrophe), linkage figurative language (metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, euphemism), and repetition figurative language (antanaclasis, chiasmus, and repetition). From 115 data, there are 56 or 48.6% data of comparison figurative language, there are 32 or 27.8% data of opposition figurative language, there are 8 or 7% data of linkage figurative language,there are 19 or 16.5% data of repetition figurative language includes. Secondly, the dominant type of figurative language is the comparison figurative language as many as 56 or 48.7% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in Adultery novel. Besides that, the most dominant figurative language used in Adultery novel is personification. Thirdly,the non-dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel is linkage figurative language as many as 8 or 7% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages. Besides that, the non-dominant figurative languages are allegory, synecdoche and chiasmus.

Keywords: figurative language, typesof figurative language, novel

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis gaya bahasa yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul Adultery yang ditulis oleh Paulo Coelho. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel Adultery, untuk menunjukkan tipe gaya bahasa yang dominan digunakan dalam novel Adultery, dan untuk menemukan tipe gaya bahasa yang tidak dominan digunakan dalam novel Adultery. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah gaya bahasa yang ditemukan dalam novel Adultery. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah novel Adultery yang ditulis oleh Paulo Coelho pada tahun 2014 dan informan sebagai penilai atau ahli gaya bahasa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam novel Adultery ditemukan empat tipe gaya bahasa yaitu gaya bahasa perbandingan (simile, personifikasi, metafora, danalegori), gaya bahasa pertentangan (hyperbole, antithesis, paradox, dan apostrof), gaya bahasa pertautan (metonimi, symbol, sinekdokhe), dan gaya bahasa pengulangan (antanaklasis, kiasmus, dan repetisi). Dari 115 data, terdapat 56 atau 48.6% data dari gaya bahasa perbandingan, 32 atau 27.8% data dari gaya bahasa pertentangan,

8 atau 7% data dari gaya bahasa pertautan, dan 19 atau 16.5% data dari gaya bahasa pengulangan. Tipe gaya bahasa yang dominan digunakan dalam novel Adultery adalah gaya bahasa perbandingan dengan jumlah data sebanyak 56 atau 48.7% dari 115 atau 100% data dari keseluruhan gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel Adultery. Disamping itu, gaya bahasa yang paling dominan digunakan dalam novel Adultery adalah personifikasi. Tipe gaya bahasa yang tidak dominan digunakan dalam novel Adultery adalah gaya bahasa pertautan dengan jumlah data sebanyak 8 atau 7% data dari 115 atau 100% data dari keseluruhan gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel Adultery. Selain itu, gaya bahasa yang paling tidak dominan digunakan adalah alegori, sinekdokhe, dan kiasmus.

Kata kunci: gaya bahasa, tipe gaya bahasa, novel

1. INTRODUCTION

The meaning of figurative language is a language style that shaped figurative or parable used to embellish a sentence both oral and written to create the impression of imaginative to the listeners and speakers.Perrine (1977:69), said that there are several reasons why the author uses figurative language, the first is figures of speech are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us with a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination. Second, figures of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making poetry more sensuous. Third, figures of speech are a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. Fourth, figures of speech are a means of concentration, a way of saying much in brief compass.

This study deals with some previous studies. The first previous study is conducted by Lonanda (2013) entitled*"The Use of Figurative Language in Characterization of the Nightingale and the Rose Short Story by Oscar Wilde."*Second previous study is conducted by Iryanti (2010) entitled *"A Figurative Language Analysis on Sylvia Plath Poems."* Third previous study is conducted by Widyanti (2013) entitled *"A Stylistic-Pragmatic Analysis of Figurative Language in Harper's Bazaar Magazine Advertisement."*Fourth previous study is conducted by Suryani (2012) entitled *"The Analysis of Figurative Language and Education Values on Mary Lynn Baxter'sNovel Entitled Priceless."*Fifth previous study is conducted by Saputri (2014) *entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Languages usedin Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled The Heroes Of*

*Olympics, Book Three: TheMark Of Athena."*Sixth previous study is conducted by JP (2013) entitled *"Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in the Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway into Lelaki Tua dan Laut by Sapardi Djoko Damono".*Seventh previous study is a journal by Patel (2014) entitled *"Imagery and Figurative Language in Wordsworth's Poem's"The World is too much with us" and "My Heart Leaps up"."*Eighth previous study is a journal by Mahmood, et al. (2014) entitled "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of figurative Language in Pakistani English Newspapers."*Ninth previous study is a journal by Yeibo (2012) entitled *"Figurative Language and Stylistic Function in J. P. Clark-Bekederemo's Poetry."*The tenth previous study is a journal by Fadaee (2011) entitled *"Symbols, Metaphors and Similes in Literature: A Case Study of "Animal Farm"."*The eleventh previous study is a journal by Sharndama and Jamila (2013) entitled *"An analysis of figurative languages in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State."*The twelfth previous study is a journal by Suryasa (2016) entitled *"Figurative Language found in Printed Advertisement."*

This research has similarity with twelve previous studies above in the analyzing of figurative language as subject. While there are the differences of the previous studies with this study are the first previous study used a short story by Oscar Wilde as its object, the second previous study used poems by Sylvia Plath, the third previous study is also analyzed the speech acts of figurative languages used in that advertisements, the fourth previous study focused on the figurative languages and education values on a novel by Mary Lynn Baxter, the sixth previous study focused on the translation of figurative languages in word, phrases, and sentences on The Old Man and the Sea's novel by Ernest Hemingway into Lelaki Tua dan Laut by Sapardi Djoko Damono, the seventh previous study is an international journal by Patel, this study has different between the seventh previous study, that is in the object analysis, the eighth previous study is an international journal about figurative languages, it has the different objectives study with this study, the ninth previous study is an international journal of figurative languages, this previous study used poetry as an object analysis,the tenth previous study is an international journal of figurative languages but this previous study

is only focused on three types (symbol, metaphor, and simile) of figurative languages in the novel by Newmark, the eleventh previous study is an international journal, this research uses a novel as an object analysis. The twelfth previous study is also an international journal, the difference is in the object analysis, this previous study used advertisements.

Figurative language used to beautify a sentence structure that primary purpose is to obtain a certain effect in order to create an imaginative impression to listeners or audience, both orally and in writing. Each author has a different style to express their writing ideas, each article produced will have a writing style that is influenced by its author. Figurative language is used to creating and making a literary work to be better, look more alive, and creating more quality literary works.

Figurative language is used to obtain certain effects that create a literary work more lively, it is a typical way to express thoughts and feelings, either orally or in writing that is used by the author.Dale in Tarigan (1986:112) explained that figurative language is a beautiful language that is used to elevate and enhance the effect by introducing and arrange an object or a particular thing with objects or other things that are more common (the use of a particular figure of speech can change and creates a feeling or a particular connotation). Tarigan (1986:112) said that figure of speech is a form of rhetoric, it is the use of words in speech and writing to persuade or influence the listeners and readers. Figurative language and semantic are interconnected because without the knowledge of the meaning of words, especially connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand the figurative language that diverse. According to Zhang in Amalia (2010:17) "literary stylistics is a discipline mediating between linguistics and literary criticism. Its concern can be simply and broadly defined as thematically and artistically motivated verbal choices."

Altenbernd in Pradopo (2000:62) said that there is many kinds of figurative languages, although there is many kinds of figurative languages, they have something (nature) are common, namely the figurative languages imputes something by plugging in something else. According to Tarigan (1986:113) figurative language divided into four types, namely, comparison figurative language includes simile, metaphor,

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personification, and allegory, opposition figurative languages includes hyperbole, understatement, irony, antithesis, paradox and apostrophe, linkage figurative languages are metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism, and repetition figurative languages are antanaclasis, alliteration, chiasmus and repetition.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies the descriptive qualitative research. In analyzing data, the writer focuses on the types of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel. the data are figurative languages found in *Adultery* novel, written by Paulo Coelho which was published by Alfred A. Knopf, Random House LLC, New York in 2014. The data sources derived from documentation and informant. The main analysis is about the types of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel. The technique of data collection of this study is documentation. Research document is complementary of the use of the method of observation and interviews in qualitative research. By documentation, the writer follows five steps in collecting the data such as: reading Paulo Coelho's *Adultery* novel, underlying the predicted figurative languages in *Adultery* novel, writing on the card, coding the data, for example 001/ADLTR/-3, classifying the data based on the types of figurative languages, and checking or validating the data through the informants or experts.

The data of this study is figurative languages used in the Paulo Coelho's *Adultery* novel. The study must be valid, therefore to make sure that the findings and the data are valid or trustworthy the writer uses source triangulation, method triangulation and experts judgment. In this study, the writer applies a descriptive qualitative approach. The steps are made by the writer in analyzing data are: classifying the figurative languages based on the theory of Perrine, Kennedy, and others,identifying the types of figurative language used in each sentence of the novel, looking for the dominant figurative language that is used in the novel, anddrawing conclusion based on the data analysis of the figurative language.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding describes the sentences in *Adultery* novel that use figurative languages. Figurative language includes comparison figurative language (simile, metaphor,

personification, and allegory), opposition figurative language (hyperbole, understatement, irony, antithesis, paradox and apostrophe), linkage figurative language (metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism), and repetition figurative language (antanaclasis, alliteration, chiasmus and repetition).

3.1 Comparison figurative language used in *Adultery* novel.

Here, the comparison figurative language includes simile, metaphor, personification, and allegory. Based on the data analysis, the writer finds56or 48.6% data that use the comparison figurative language from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel.

3.1.1 Simile

There are 3 or 5.4% data of simile from 56 data of comparison figurative language. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

51/ADLTR/-95

*Lately, my **mind** has been as rough and tempestuous **as** the **sea**.*

Based on the datum above, the sentence is simile because the author uses the connecting word *"as"* in the sentence. In the sentence above, the connecting word *"as"* is used to reinforce the meaning of the sentence that is spoken by Linda. The sentence describes about the content of the mind of Linda that is very complicated because she think too much about things which is really should not be considered by her, thus making her more burdened. The author describes and liken the contents of the mind of Linda that is very complicated with the word "*rough"* and *"tempestuous"*, then compare it with the phrase *"as the sea",* because *"sea"* is extremely broad and infinite like the things in the mind of Linda. Through the connecting word of *"as",* the author tries to explain the meaning of the sentence is so clear that the content of Linda's mind is almost the same as *"sea"* because almost everything in her life is considered by her. With thus the readers can be able to estimate how complicated and many things that are considered by Linda. Therefore, the datum above is classified as simile.

3.1.2 Metaphor

There are 19 or 33.9% data of metaphor from 56 data of comparison figurative languages from 115 data of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

05/ADLTR/-7

Keeping the same fire burning *after ten years of marriage seems complete impossibility to me.*

From the datum above, the sentence is metaphor because the author uses the phrase *"fire burning"* to compare and liken it with *"love and passion"*. The sentence tells about married life of Linda, about her love and passion that already unlike before that is tempestuous when it is still the early of marriage. The author uses the word *"fire burning"* to equate with the feeling and passion of Linda in her marriage.Here,*"fire burning"* has the same sense with passion and feeling that is tempestuous which is very powerful, and has the ability that can burn anything around it, *"fire burning"* is a passion and feeling which are very powerful and overwhelming because Linda is too love her husband. The author uses the metaphor to beautify the sentence and to describe the Linda's feeling about her love and marriage life. Thus, it is clear that the datum refers to metaphor.

3.1.3 Personification

There are 33 or 58.9% data of personification from 56 data of comparison figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

86/ADLTR/-168

My **mind** ***travels*** *to a secret and unfamiliar place.*

From the datum above, the sentence is personification. The sentence tells about Linda whose mind is in turmoil because thinking and imagining everything that does not need to be considered by her, and then Linda said that her mind is wandering into an unfamiliar place. In the sentence above*, "travels"* performed by *"mind"*, but in reality *"travels"* can only be done by living creatures (human). The author uses the word "travels" to describe something

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that can only be done by human but in the sentence can also be done by *"mind"*, the author compares the nature of *"mind"* with the nature of living beings (human). The author liven the sentence by using the phrase *"my mind travels"* so that the sentence becomes clearer. Thus, this datum deals with personification.

3.1.4 Allegory

There is 1 or 1.8% data of allegoryfrom 56 data of comparison figurative languages. The datum analysis is as follow:

098/ADLTR/-202

Imagine Marianne waiting for me in a corner with a dagger, like in *the days Geneva was a medieval city and in constant battle with the French.*

Based on the datum above, the sentence is categorized as allegory. This sentence is called allegory because the clause of *"the days Geneva was a medieval city and in constant battle with the French"* allegorized the clause of *"Imagine Marianne waiting for me in a corner with a dagger,"*that is an event or ongoing conflict between Linda and Marianne. In the sentence, the author allegorized *"Marianne"* as *"France"* and *"Linda"* as *"Geneva".* Then, the ongoing conflicts between them are figured as the days when Geneva is a medieval city which at that time is chaotic and continue to fight against the French. The author uses this metaphor to sharpen the meaning of the sentence, so that the reader can capture the meaning of the sentence quickly.

3.2 Opposition figurative language used in *Adultery* novel.

Based on the data analysis, the writer finds 32 or 27.8% data of opposition figurative languages from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel. There are six kinds of opposition figurative language, namely, hyperbole, understatement, irony, antithesis, paradox and apostrophe. But, in this study, the writer does not find the data of understatement and irony.

3.2.1 Hyperbole

There are 17 or 53.1% data of hyperbole from 32 data of opposition figurative languages. The examples of datum analysis is as follow:

40/ADLTR/-52

Hundreds of years *seem to pass during the short time the kiss lasts.*

The datum above is hyperbole. The sentence tells about the story of Linda who is kissing Jacob. In the sentence, Linda says that the brief kiss that she did with Jacob feels like hundreds of years. The sentence is hyperbole because the author uses the phrase of *"hundreds of years"* to overestimate the time and situation that is spent by Linda and Jacob when they kissed, because in reality they just kissed briefly and it is not until hundreds of years. The phrase of *"hundreds of years"* used by the author to describes or dramatizes the situation of the sentence to make it look appealing to the reader. Thus, the datum above is classified as hyperbole.

3.2.2 Antithesis

There are 5 or 15.6% data of antithesis from 32 data of opposition figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

59/ADLTR/-113

I visited countries both **rich and poor.**

The datum above is categorized as antithesis. In the sentence, Linda tells about herself when she was young, she visited to some countries both rich and poor. The sentence is antithesis because there is opposite word, it is *"rich and poor"*. The author uses the word to compare two opposite words, those are *"rich and poor"* and todescribe the meaning that the countries that is visited by Linda not only rich countries but also poor countries. Based on the explanations above, this datum is classified as antithesis.

3.2.3 Paradox

There are 8 or 25% data of paradox from 32 data of opposition figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

101/ADLTR/-205

The Swiss live in the real, I live in fantasy one.

Based on the datum above, the sentence is categorized as paradox. In the sentence, Linda says that the people of Switzerland live in a reality while she

lives in the imagination because of her depression. The sentence seems contradictory but actually it is not contradictory. Clause of *"the Swiss live in the real"* has an object *"the Swiss",* while the object of the clause *"I live in fantasy one"* is *"I".* The author uses two different objects so that the sentence seems it is contradictory but is not contradictory, and therefore the sentence above is classified as a paradox.

3.3 Apostrophe

Apostrophe is a figurative phrase in which some people is exist or not there, but they are deemed to exist and be able to understand something being discussed. There are 2 or 6.3% data of apostrophe from 32 data of opposition figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

021/ADLTR/-29

Dear depression, please keep your distance.

The datum above is apostrophe. From this sentence, it can be seen that Linda feel depressed and asks to her depression to go away because she doesn't want to feel it. The sentence is the apostrophe because the author uses the word of *"dear depression"* which means that Linda assume that depression is something that is tangible, it is around her, and able to understand the things that is spoken by her. The sentence is an apostrophe which is characterized by the use of the phrase *"dear depression",* that is written by the author at the beginning of the sentence. Therefore, the datum above is classified as apostrophe.

3.4 Linkage figurative language used in *Adultery* novel.

Here, linkage figurative language, there are four kinds of linkage figurative language, namely, metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism. Based on the data analysis, the writer finds 8 or 7% data of linkage figurative languages from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel.

3.4.1   Metonymy

There are 1 or 12.5% data of metonymy from 8data of linkage figurative language. The complete analysis is as follow:

045/ADLTR/-75

*...and the shop windows of **Prada, Gucci, Armani**, and other designer brands.*

Based on the datum above, the sentence is metonymy. It is characterized by the use of words*"Prada, Gucci, Armani"*. The words of *"Prada, Gucci, Armani",* are closely related to brands of popular fashion designer, such as, handbags, clothing, etc. The words are used by the author is to replace or mention of such items. The author uses the words of *"Prada, Gucci, Armani"* to explain the sentence in detail. So that, it is clear, that the datum above belongs to metonymy.

3.4.2 Symbol

There are 4 or 50% data of symbol from 8 data of linkage figurative language. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

092/ADLTR/-187

Love *isn't just a feeling, it's **an art**.*

Based on the datum, the sentence above is categorized as symbol. In the sentence above, Linda said that love is not just a feeling but love is an art. It is characterized by the clause of *"it's an art",* while "it" refers to the word of *"love"*.It makes the meaning of the sentence to be clearer, so that the reader will understand the meaning of the sentence immediately.From the datum, the word of *"love"* is used by the author to symbolize the art.

3.4.3 Synecdoche

There are 1 or 12.5% data of synecdoche from 8 data of linkage figurative languages. The complete analysis is as follow:

019/ADLTR/-24

The Swiss *love to make decisions.*

The datum above is categorized as synecdoche. In the sentence, Linda says that the Swiss love to make a decision in all things. The sentence above is a synecdoche, because in the sentence, the author uses the word *"the Swiss"*. *"The Swiss"* refers to the entire people of Switzerland, while *"the Swiss"* in the sentence refers to some or most of the people of Switzerland, but the author

mentions some or most of the Swiss in the sentence as a whole. The conclusion is not all of the Swiss, love to take a decision. Therefore, the data above is classified as synecdoche.

3.4.4   Euphemism

There are 2 or 25% data of euphemism from 8 data of linkage figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

071/ADLTR/-139

*He asks if one of us has a **lover**, and I say no.*

Based on the datum above, the sentence is euphemism. The sentence tells about Linda who is eating with her friends then they asked by their boss, if some of them have a lover and Linda replied that she does not has a lover.It is characterized by the use of the word of *"lover"* in the sentence. In the sentence, the word of *"lover"* refers to an affair that is negative thing. Therefore, the author uses the word of *"lover",* in order to the sentence looks more polite. The rant that has the same meaning as *"lover",*among others is the mistress and concubine. From these explanations, then the sentence above is categorized as a euphemism.

3.5 Repetition figurative language used in *Adultery* novel.

There are four kinds of repetition figurative language, namely, antanaclasis, alliteration, chiasmus and repetition. But, in this study, the writer does not find the data of alliteration. The writer finds 19 or 16.5% data of repetition figurative language from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel.

3.5.1   Antanaclasis

There are 2 or 10.5% data of antanaclasis from 18 data of repetition figurative languages. The example of datum analysis is as follow:

020/ADLTR/-24

*He pretends to **convince me** and **I** pretend to **believe him**.*

In this study, the writer found 115 data of figurative languages in *Adultery* novel, there are 56 or 48.6% data of comparison figurative languages from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, there are 3 or 2.6% data of

simile from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, 33 or 28.7% data of personification from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, 19or 16.5% data of metaphor from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, and there is 1 or 0.9% datum of allegory from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel. There are 32 or 27.8% data of opposition figurative language from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, there are 17 or 14.8% data of hyperbole from115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, there are 5 or 4.3% data of antithesis from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, there are 8 or 7% data of paradox from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel, and there are 2 or 1.7% data of apostrophe from 115 or 100% data of figurative language used in *Adultery* novel.

There are the dominant and non-dominant figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel. Based on four types of figurative languages, the dominant type of figurative language is the comparison figurative language as many as 56 or 48.6% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages. Then, the non-dominant type of figurative language is linkage figurative language as many as 8 or 7% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative language. Besides that, the most dominant figurative languageis personification with the number of data as many as 33 or 28.7% data from 115or 100% data of figurative languages. Then, the non-dominant figurative languages are allegory as many as 1 or 0.9% datum from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages, synecdoche as many as 1 or 0.9% datum from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages, euphemism as many as 1 or 0.9% datum of 115 or 100% data of figurative languages, and chiasmus as many as 1 datum of 115 or 100% data of figurative languages.

4. **CONCLUSION**

The results show that there are four types of figurative languages used in *Adultery* novel, namely, comparison figurative language, opposition figurative language, linkage figurative language, and repetition figurative language. From 115 data, there are 56 or

48.6% data of comparison figurative language includes simile, personification, metaphor, and allegory. There are 32 or 27.8% data of opposition figurative language includes hyperbole, antithesis, paradox, and apostrophe. There are 8 or 7% data of linkage figurative language includes metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, euphemism. There are 19 or 16.5% data of repetition figurative language includes antanaclasis, chiasmus, and repetition.

The dominant type of figurative language is the comparison figurative language as many as 56 or 48.7% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages used in Adultery novel. Besides that, the most dominant figurative language used in Adultery novel is personification. Then, the non-dominant type of figurative language used in Adultery novel is linkage figurative language as many as 8 or 7% data from 115 or 100% data of figurative languages. Besides that, the non-dominant figurative languages are allegory, synecdoche and chiasmus.

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