

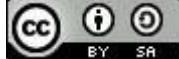
Imagery and Figurative Language in Colleen Hoover's *Reminders of Him*

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18860/lilics.v3i1.6817>

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How to Cite: APA Style 7th edition

Submission

Track:

Received:

11-01-2023

Available online:

30-04-2024

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ABSTRACT

Language is a tool used by authors to organize their ideas in a literary work. This research aimed to provide an explanation of the types of figures of speech and figurative language in the novel "Reminders of Him" by Colleen Hoover. This research also described the contribution of imagery and figurative language to romantic genre novels, which was examined using literary criticism methods and Abrams' theory of rhetoric. In this research, five types of imagery were found, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery, movement imagery, tactile imagery, and olfactory imagery. Apart from that, this research also found five types of figurative language, namely simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification, used by Hoover in this novel. There were 406 types of imagery and 245 figurative languages found in this research. This study described the use of imagery and figurative language in this novel. The use of imagery and figurative language in the work served as a tool for the author. These elements helped to achieve special effects in the work, such as building an impression of the character, triggering the imagination, and providing an idea of the theme through the reader's sense of feeling. In line with this, the use of these two elements also helped the author provide an explanation of the work, building the romantic nuance of the novel and explaining the role of imagery and figurative language in the intrinsic elements of this novel.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Imagery, Novel, Stylistic, Rhetoric

INTRODUCTION

Literary work is an expression of the human person which includes ideas, experiences, thoughts, feelings, and beliefs of a person depicted through a form of life which in its depiction can evoke feelings from the readers. Literary works themselves are not science but art, in which there are many elements of humanity that they cover, such as feelings. In its utilization, literary works have very important benefits for human life. A good literary work according to Saryono

(2009), is a literary work that can guide a person to the path of truth, because good literature is literature written with honesty, clarity, sincerity, and the nobility of the human mind.

Through certain linguistic expressions that exist in a novel, the readers also feel indirectly triggered by the choice of words and also the description of the atmosphere that the writers have succeeded in creating. But this is also inseparable from how language plays a role. In the study of a literary work, it must be closely related to the use of language used specifically. Besides that, a literary work also cannot be separated from a beautiful and interesting language, which distinguishes it from academic writing. As for the explanation of language style, according to Abrams (1981), figurative language is a language deviation that is used by speakers or writers from understanding the language used in everyday life (ordinary), deviations from standard language, or deviations in the meaning of words, a deviation from a series of words in order to obtain some special meaning or special effects.

The use of language style in a novel is considered, The use of language is used to cause effects that affect the reader when reading a literary work. The use of these effects is desired by the author by using phonological, lexical, grammatical and meaning tools contained in the work. On the other hand, the use of these devices is aimed at adding to the aesthetic value of the work, which is also applied by novel authors. In this case, stylistics is between language and literary criticism, which bridges these two things (Widdowson, 1997). Language as the main medium for literary works. Literary language as a medium for expressing the feelings, thoughts, and thoughts of the author, which is related to style. Language style is the way the author chooses to choose, organize and place words in sentence structures so that they have a certain influence or effect on the readers.

Studies of stylistics had been studied by several previous researchers. For example, Karavin Yuce's journal (2022) focused on a discussion regarding "style," arguing that style is not just a figure of speech. It was argued in this journal that style is not something that is outside the content and beautifies it but is in the writing and complements the content in a certain way. It also aims to show the functional elements for text interpretation. Here, the researcher found varieties of detailed language styles used by Lawrence Durrell as outlined in his novel.

Then, further research related to this study was conducted by Islakhiah (2023). In this research, the researcher tried to explain the types of imagery commonly used in localizing Indonesian song lyrics covered by Emma Heesters. Apart from that, this research also discussed types of transmetrics. Afterward, the researcher also provided an explanation of the advantages and disadvantages that influenced the overall meaning of the song being covered.

The next previous study, also related to this research, examined figurative language. Researchers found similarities between this study and previous research by Syahrina (2019), which examined stylistics in the form of figurative language in the song lyrics of singer Katy Perry on the album *Witness*. In this study, the researchers focused on seven types of figurative language, namely simile, metonymy, metaphor, personification, symbol, hyperbole, and irony. This research also examined the role of figurative language in song lyrics.

After analyzing previous research related to this study, this research aimed to examine the novel *Reminders of Him*, a novel written by Colleen Hoover, who won the best-selling author award in 2022. This novel was also one of the most popular novels among teenagers. This made it one of the best-selling novels after being published on January 18, 2022, and it was very interesting to research the style of language used by the author. Besides being written by a well-known writer, this novel presented many emotional sides of each character that made readers

feel sad and emotional too, which was also the reason the researcher chose this novel as the object of the research.

In this study, the researcher used the theory proposed by Abrams (1981) regarding style elements in the form of rhetoric, including the use of imagery and figurative language. In this study, the researcher analyzed a literary work using stylistic analysis that focused on imagery and figurative language, where imagery and figurative language are the languages used by the writer to obtain special meanings or special effects contained in a series of sentences. Besides that, this theory aligned with what the researcher wanted to study, namely how the author of this novel used stylistic tools such as imagery and figurative language. This theory was chosen because it was felt to align with the focus of the research and could help the researcher examine the data obtained from this novel.

The research conducted by reviewing this novel had been previously studied and shared several similarities, namely both analyzing stylistics. However, the difference between this research and previous research was that the object of this research was a newer novel in the romance genre, a genre that has many building elements but is packaged in a simple way and is usually accompanied by illustrations and is popular among teenagers. The difference also lay in the problems raised by this research. In this study, the researcher discussed the imagery and figurative language used by the novelist in describing the atmosphere in the novel *Reminders of Him*. This research allowed for a broader understanding of stylistics, especially in the study of imagery and figurative language. This research was also expected to fill gaps that existed and had not been discussed in previous studies.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was a literary criticism because the object of analysis, the literary work, was considered a suitable tool for analyzing, interpreting, identifying, and classifying data in literary works. The source of the data was Hoover's *Reminders of Him* which was uploaded in 2022. This study applied literary stylistics, which is commonly used in literary texts with the aim of understanding the meaning and effects of the use of words in a literary work. Based on Sotirova (2011), the literary criticism approach was the key to approaching big questions regarding discourse stylistics. Style, studied as discourse, also held the key to work in literary research. The function of literary criticism in this research itself was to help review entire literary works, provide explanations regarding the interpretation of a literary work, and offer assistance regarding detailed information to readers. This research also used the corpus stylistic approach technique as a support for the theoretical approach to the study of the literary work. The stylistic corpus in this research was applied to find out the language used by the author in describing the story. This was in line with what Stubbs (2005) stated, that corpus findings were able to strengthen, modify, and complement the findings of literary critics in this research.

In this study, the researcher processed the data by using several steps in processing the data. First, the researcher read and understood the story from **Reminders of Him**. Second, the researcher marked the data according to the theory used in the study. Third, the researcher classified the data according to the theory used. Then, in the last step, the researcher compiled a table and divided the data into several groups to make it easier to conclude the data that had been obtained. After collecting and recording the data, the researcher analyzed the data and explained the data that had been obtained in accordance with the theory in this research. In the final stage, the researcher provided appropriate conclusions from the data obtained and chose conclusions that could answer the problems in the research.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher solved the core of the research problem. The divisions in this chapter included, in the first part, explaining the types of imagery in the novel; then, identifying the types of figurative language used in the novel; and lastly, examining how imagery and figurative language contributed to Hoover's novel, which is a romantic novel.

Imagery

Based on the theory of Abrams (1998), which classifies imagery as part of the rhetoric in a literary work, the researcher focused on several types of imagery found in this literary work, namely, visual imagery, auditory imagery, movement imagery, tactile imagery, and olfactory imagery. In this research, 406 imagery data points were found, which were used by the author to describe characters, depict settings, build storylines, and provide an overview of themes in the novel. The imagery data found included 184 visual imagery, 69 auditory imagery, 75 movement imagery, 70 tactile imagery, and 8 olfactory imagery. This data also played an important role in the psychological description experienced by the characters in the novel. In line with this, the use of imagery also stimulated readers to participate in impersonation, giving them the experience of taking part in the novel.

Table 4.1. Table of Imagery

No	Imagery	Total
1.	Visual Imagery	184
2.	Auditory Imagery	69
3.	Movement Imagery	75
4.	Tactile Imagery	70
5.	Olfactory Imagery	8

The use of imagery in this novel also correlated with the intrinsic elements of the novel. The imagery indirectly provided information about how the author illustrated the movements of the characters and how the setting was depicted. The data found on imagery in the intrinsic elements yielded a total number of data points. More detailed data can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.2. Table of intrinsic element in imagery

No	Intrinsic Element	Total
1.	Characterization	154
2.	Setting	87
3.	Point of view	98
4.	Mandate	3

Visual Imagery

A detailed explanation of the embodiment or appearance of a character in a novel was an example of the use of visual imagery. Sentences that referred to the sense of sight direct readers to imagine what the author was describing.

Datum 1 below was a depiction of Kenna's figure done by Ledger.

Datum 1

"She's wearing a faded Mountain Dew T-shirt and jeans, but the green in the shirt matches the green in her eyes with such perfection it's as if she put all her effort into finding the perfect color of T-shirt, when I'm pretty sure she gave that shirt no thought at all. Her hair is russet. All one sturdy color. All one length, right

below her chin. She slides her hands through it every now and then, and every time she does, it looks like she's about to fold in on herself." (Hoover, 2022, p.15)

Datum 1 above explained that the author provided a detailed depiction from the perspective of Ledger's character, who observed Kenna's figure. As Ledger described, he saw Kenna wearing a shirt and jeans that perfectly matched the color of her eyes. In the sentence, "her hair was russet. All in sturdy color. All one length below her chin," the author used visual imagery. Through visual imagery, the author explained Kenna's figure, including her clothes and physical appearance, allowing readers to imagine how Kenna appeared as described by Ledger. This indicated that Ledger was interested in Kenna.

Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery was closely related to all forms of impressions obtained by the human sense of hearing. The auditory imagery in this novel was written to help readers grasp what the author is trying to illustrate. Datum 2 below is what Ledger heard when Kenna cried because she was separated from her daughter Diem.

Datum 2

"A cry mixes with a gasp that sounds like it's filled with years of heartache when she says, "She's my daughter." Her voice decides to reconnect with her spirit in this moment. It's no longer a wisp of air escaping her mouth. It's full of panic and desperation." (Hoover, 2022, p.71)

Datum 2 above presented a form of auditory imagery in the sentence "*a cry mixes with a gasp*," showing the sound of Kenna's sobs as she tried to convey, "she's my daughter." The sentence "it's no longer a wisp of air escaping her mouth" provided clarity on the sound of Kenna's cries that Ledger heard. The use of auditory imagery guided readers to understand how sad Kenna's voice was when she cried, indirectly indicating Kenna's mood. From the quote above, we could also classify the sentence as one that used auditory imagery.

Movement Imagery

Colleen Hoover also used movement imagery in writing this novel; this imagery makes all the events in this novel look truly alive. The use of movement imagery in this novel can be seen in how the author describes every movement of the characters. Datum 3 below is a depiction of Grace and Ledger rushing to take Diem away so as not to meet Kenna.

Datum 3

"Grace gets the doors unlocked, so I swing the back door open and put Diem in her booster seat. I don't know why I feel like I'm racing against time." (Hoover, 2022, p. 120)

Datum 3, the movement imagery in the quoted paragraph above, described Ledger's character, who was in a hurry to open the car door while placing Diem's character in his seat. The sentence above showed that Ledger did it quickly. This was further reinforced by the sentence, "*I don't know why I feel like I'm racing against time.*" In other words, this sentence indicated that Ledger felt as though he were being chased by something, which revealed that he was feeling panicked about something.

Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is also one of the imagery used by the author; tactile imagery is displayed in several parts of this novel. Datum 4 below is a depiction of the situation when Ledger served Kenna who came to his bar.

Datum 4

"When our fingers touch, I feel something else trapped in my chest other than my voice. Maybe it's a few extra heartbeats. Maybe it's an erupting volcano." (Hoover, 2022, p.16)

Datum 4, the form of tactile imagery used by Colleen Hoover was shown in the example sentence fragment above. "When our fingers touch" was a form of tactile imagery, where Kenna felt the sensation when her fingers touched Scooty's fingers. The sensation when their fingers touched gave a very romantic impression; this could be seen from how the author illustrated it with the sentence *"it's a few extra heartbeats. Maybe it's an erupting volcano."* This supposition showed that the touch made a very big impression on both of them.

Olfactory Imagery

The olfactory imagery is an imagery that was involved in the creation of this novel. Olfactory imagery is an image depicted by the human sense of smell. Datum 5 below is a depiction of a situation where Ledger smells his father's scent.

Datum 5

"My father spins around when he hears my voice. "Ledger!" He pulls me in for a hug. He smells like beer and motor oil. And limes, maybe? Are they drunk?" (Hoover, 2022, p. 7)

Datum 5 above was a fragment of dialogue between Ledger and his father, and there was one word that referred to the use of olfactory imagery. The key word in this sentence was 'smells'; here, Ledger explained that his father smelled like beer and motor oil. From the smell that Ledger's sense of smell detected, he concluded that his father was probably drunk. On the other hand, there was also the smell of motor oil, which aligned with the Ledger family's background, which owned and traveled in a van. Ledger smelling beer and lemonade indicated the use of contact between Ledger's sense of smell when he met his father. This also suggested that this sentence was a form of olfactory imagery.

Figurative Language

Figurative language was part of the element of beauty that utilized figurative language and the choice of diction containing components of beauty. This was intended to support a literary work. The following was the use of language styles found in the novel *Reminders of Him*. The researcher found that a total of five figurative languages were focused on; the total number of figures of speech used in this novel was 243 figurative languages. These five figures of speech were related and were one of the fundamentals of building an impression of beauty. Besides that, by using these five figures of speech, the language in this novel became more varied and not monotonous. In other words, figurative language for writers was the right tool to wrap their novels with aesthetic values. A complete explanation of the data that had been obtained could be seen in the table below.

No	Figurative Language	Total
1.	Simile	55
2.	Metaphor	112
3.	Metonym	34
4.	Synecdoche	9
5.	Personification	32

4.3.Table of Figurative Language

Figurative language played an important role in describing the situation of the characters. The varied language packaging gave the author a special impression in this novel, capturing movements and providing various examples of body language that contributed to describing character traits. Figurative language also guided readers in perceiving the characters, offering insights into their emotions and actions. Intrinsic elements synergized with figurative language in this novel, enhancing the overall depth and meaning. The table below is a form of using figurative language that took part in the intrinsic elements.

No	Intrinsic Element	Total
1.	Characterization	141
2.	Setting	65
3.	Point of view	60
4.	Mandate	15

4.3. Table of intrinsic element on figurative language

Simile

Simile figures of speech were included in comparative figures of speech, which aimed to express something indirectly through clear comparisons. In this novel, the author used many similes to add impression and beauty to the narrative. Datum 6 below illustrated Kenna lamenting her situation, where the comparison helped to convey her emotional state more vividly.

Datum 6

"I swear, it's like this whole town is one huge Monopoly board, and after you died, someone came along and picked up the board and scrambled all the pieces around." (Hoover, 2022, p.10)

Datum 6 in the quote above was a simile figure of speech because the sentence explicitly compared a city with a chaotic monopoly board. A monopoly board is a game where players compete with each other to control all the available squares. The author compared a large city with a small monopoly board. Another meaning was that everything Kenna once knew in that city seemed no longer the same, because at that time, when Kenna came out of prison, she felt that everything felt like it was being erased and starting again. Additionally, it was from Kenna's words that this sentence met the requirements to be considered a simile figure of speech.

Metaphor

Metaphor was another comparative figure of speech used in this novel. A metaphor was a figure of speech that used two different things but had similar or identical properties. Datum 7 below was Ledger's description of Kenna's appearance.

Datum 7

"Her face is a work of art. I wish there was a picture of it hanging on a wall in a museum somewhere so I could stand in front of it and stare at it for as long as I wanted." (Hoover, 2022, p.14)

Datum 7 above was an example of a metaphorical figure of speech, as the words "work of art" in the quote referred to something very enchanting and beautiful. Ledger said this sentence to describe Kenna's face, as seen from the use of the pronoun "her." Ledger compared Kenna's face to the equivalent of a work of art. Ledger's depiction of Kenna's face also meant that Kenna's face was very beautiful, like a work of art, and this showed Ledger's admiration for seeing Kenna's face as a masterpiece found in a museum. From the description given by Ledger above, it could not be separated from the choice of the phrase "work of art," which made it a sentence containing a metaphorical figure of speech.

Metonym

This novel also does not escape the use of metonymic figures of speech; these metonymic figures of speech are very often found in our everyday lives. The use of metonymic figures of speech here uses something to replace a name, characteristic, and everything related to that thing. Datum 8 below is a piece of dialogue between Ledger when giving the option to take Kenna home.

Datum 8

"I can call you an Uber if you'd prefer that. But I swear, I'm just offering you a ride home. No expectations." (Hoover, 2022, p. 27)

Datum 8 was a dialogue between Ledger and Kenna, where there was the use of metonymic figures of speech. In the sentence Ledger uttered when he was about to take Kenna, he used the word "Uber" instead of the word for rented transportation. The purpose of choosing the word "Uber" here was to explain and detail what Ledger was trying to take Kenna with. The word "Uber" itself was a brand of a transportation provider company originating from San Francisco. It was also designed as a mode of public transportation that could be used via gadgets. The use of metonymic figures of speech here was intended by the author to provide a clear picture of Ledger's words; besides that, the sentences spoken by Ledger provided a clearer illustration of what he was offering Kenna to go home.

Synecdoche

The synecdoche figure of speech was one of the figures of speech involved in building beauty in this novel. The synecdoche figure of speech here was used as an affective sensation in every figure of speech used by the characters in this novel. Datum 9 below was Kenna's depiction of renting her apartment.

Datum 9

"Having my own apartment can only serve to help as I plead my case to the Landrys." (Hoover, 2022, p.4)

Datum 9 was a synecdoche figure of speech used in the sentence, which is an example of the synecdoche figure of speech totem pro parte. Judging from the word Kenna chose to refer to Patrick and Grace, namely the word "Landrys," Kenna called them both using Patrick Landry's last name. Besides that, apart from adding affection to what the writer was trying to describe, the choice of object pronouns was related to each other and made it a new object. This also helped the effectiveness of the existing sentence structure, so there was no need to mention both names at once. Patrick and Grace were more than one object, but in order to represent them, they could be called "Landrys." Therefore, the sentence spoken by Kenna was considered a synecdoche figure of speech.

Personification

The personification figure of speech was the most common figure of speech found in all literary works. The personification figure of speech always succeeded in providing dynamics and played an important role in the beauty of a work. Datum 10 below was a depiction of the conditions when Ledger left his bar to chase Kenna.

Datum 10

"The sun is still hanging bright in the western sky." (Hoover, 2022, p. 62)

Datum 28 was a sentence intended by the author to provide an explanation of the background and atmosphere that existed between Kenna and Ledger. The assumption that made this sentence a figure of speech for personification was that the author described the sun hanging brightly in the western sky. In this case, the sun is a celestial body that is the core or center of the solar system. What actually happens is that the Earth is one of the planets that moves around the sun. In its use, the personification figure of speech here made the sun do a job or activity that humans usually do while hanging. This choice of diction was what made the sentence above a sentence that used personification figures of speech.

Contribution of Imagery and Figurative Language

The third problem formulation was to discuss how imagery and figurative language played a role in this novel, which was a romantic genre novel. According to Abrams (1998), the novel Reminders of Him, written by Colleen Hoover, was a literary work that could be analyzed using stylistics. The science of stylistics here was useful for discovering and also providing clarity regarding the use of language forms that had aesthetic properties. The aesthetic function of the language used in this novel was a perfect example of how language was studied from a stylistic perspective. The study of the influence of figurative language in this novel was also clarified using the same approach as that used in Dickens's fiction, quoted from Mahlberg (2013), which noted that character descriptions were necessary for a character to cross the threshold of impersonation. The form of language use was emphasized in a literary work in order to provide a description of the appearance, actions, and body language of the characters. On the other hand, it also helped establish the nature of the relationship between textual features and the reader's conception of the characters.

As a Description Characters

Imagery and figurative language played an important role in depicting characters and everything involved in each character. In this novel, Hoover often used imagery and figurative language to illustrate the appearance of the characters, the psychology experienced by the characters, and also the body language of the characters. Datum 11 below showed the description of Kenna's character by Ledger.

Datum 11

"She seems like a quiet person, but not the shy kind of quiet. She's quiet in a fierce way—a storm that sneaks up on you, and you don't know it's there until you feel the thunder rattle your bones." (Hoover, 2022, p.25)

Datum 11 above was one of the uses of imagery in this novel. The use of imagery above was one of the visual images used by Ledger to describe Kenna. The contribution of the imagery

above gave a special impression, which was marked by the use of imagery here. In this case, Ledger, who had an interest in Kenna, provided an in-depth description of Kenna's figure. On the other hand, this also provided in-depth meaning for readers about Kenna.

As a Liaison between the Work and the Readers

Rather than being a depiction of character, imagery and figurative language also played a role as a connecting bridge between the writer and the reader. Illustrations made using these two elements made everything that the writer tried to express leave a special impression on the readers, so that the readers could more easily act like the characters in the novel. On the other hand, it was as if the readers could really feel what the characters were experiencing. Datum 12 below was an illustration given by Kenna when she heard Ledger calling her name and wanted to kiss him.

Datum 12

"He just says my name like he's lecturing me, but then he presses his mouth to mine, and it's sweet and soft and so very different from every kiss that has come before it." (Hoover, 2022, p.239)

Datum 12 above was the part of the sentence that contained imagery. The use of imagery in the sentence above was a form of tactile imagery. The author used this imagery to create a romantic nuance that occurred between the characters. The imagery in the quote above was also used by the author to evoke images from the readers, aiming for them to understand the ideas expressed by the author through their own five senses. Based on the data that had been obtained, the use of imagery and figurative language had quite an influence on the novel. This could be seen from the large amount of imagery and figurative language data that had been analyzed. Imagery itself had a total of 406 data points, followed by 243 data points from figurative language.

In its use as a romantic genre novel, imagery and figurative language had a significant impact on this novel. Visual imagery provided a description of the characters and how they saw each other; auditory imagery functioned as a tool to describe characters, plots, and settings; movement imagery offered clarity regarding the characters and the setting of events; tactile imagery was used to describe characters; and olfactory imagery depicted characters and settings.

On the other hand, the use of figurative language also had a substantial influence, both linguistically and in terms of meaning, in this novel. From the data findings in this novel, the author also used a lot of figurative language to give an impression and explain what the characters were saying. When using simile figures of speech, the author applied this figure of speech as a variation of the language used by characters, either to describe other characters or to describe the setting of events. Metaphors were used to make the atmosphere more lively and memorable. Metonymic figures of speech functioned as explanations and provided more types of language. The synecdoche figure of speech was used to enhance the effectiveness of the sentences used by each character. Personification figures of speech gave readers the opportunity to imagine more than what was described by the author.

The researcher found something interesting in this novel: it raised a problem that was often underestimated by society today. There is a double standard for women who have just been released from prison, which does not apply to men. On the other hand, the novel **Reminders of Him** was able to show the love story that the character Kenna had with Ledger, where Kenna was still trying to let go of her late husband, and she had to keep trying to start

over and continue her life. The author succeeded in describing the struggle of a mother trying to reunite with her daughter. The author also successfully highlighted the romantic side of this novel in a different way.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This section provides a conclusion based on the findings from the previous chapter, summarizing the researcher's discoveries from the data that had been found and discussed. There were 406 imagery data points recorded in this novel, which were divided into five categories. Visual imagery was the most prevalent, with a total of 184 data points. Auditory imagery was also found, with 69 data points, followed by 75 movement imagery, 70 tactile imagery, and 8 olfactory imagery. The large amount of visual imagery in this research indicates that the author of this novel frequently describes elements of the story through sensory stimulation, particularly sight, allowing the reader to vividly imagine the scenes being depicted.

On the other hand, figurative language was also used quite frequently in this novel, highlighting its importance as a component of the narrative. Figurative language played a role in intensifying the author's emotions and providing variation in the language choices. Additionally, figurative language added layers of imagination, enabling readers to engage with the words used by the author more freely. This aligns with the research findings, where 245 figurative language instances were identified, including 55 simile figures of speech, 112 metaphor figures of speech, 34 metonymy figures of speech, 9 synecdoche figures of speech, and 32 personification figures of speech.

In the context of a romantic novel, the use of imagery and figurative language by the author had a significant impact. These literary devices effectively shaped the characters' personalities, as the depictions involving imagery and figurative language made the characters easier to remember. Based on the data obtained, the frequency of imagery and figurative language used by the author helped to create an atmosphere and build a romantic tone between the characters. Many events in the novel were expressed through these two tools, and the romance depicted in the story was consistently built using imagery and figurative language. This, in turn, made readers feel the emotions of the characters more vividly, enhancing the realism and depth of the emotional experience.

This research was a form of research that used stylistics as a study tool, and the researcher focuses on imagery and figurative language. It is hoped that this research can become a reference and also help future researchers. For researchers who try to examine imagery and figurative language in novels, understanding the novel is an important thing to pay attention to. In other words, researchers must understand how the story flows and how imagery and figurative language play a role in the novel. Every writer and every story must have their own style and uniqueness in presenting their story. Therefore, it is important for future researchers to understand this.

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