A FIGURE OF SPEECH ANALYSIS ON CECELIA AHERN’S

IF YOU COULD SEE ME NOW

A Thesis
Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For the Degree Of Strata 1 (1)

By:
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The thesis entitled “A Figure of Speech Analysis On Cecelia Ahern’s *If You Could See Me Now*” has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s examination Committee on December 14, May, 2008. The thesis has already been accepted as a Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Strata I (SI) in English Letters.

Jakarta, May 14, 2008

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ABSTRACT


The research is aimed to analyze the figure of speech contribution in discovering the theme in the novel If You Could See Me Now. The writer uses structuralism theory to analyze the figures of speech. In this research the writer uses the qualitative method and content analysis technique in which the data are collected from the figure of speech sentences and presented by relating the figure of speech with the theme.

As the conclusion, the writer found eight necessary figures of speech that can reveal the theme of the novel. They are: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, understatement, alliteration, allusion, and metonymy. Those figures of speech provide important clues in discovering central theme. The clues appear in all characters’ experiences. Those show the description of characters that live without love and open hearted, while the love can be found around them. Finally, the writer found the theme of the novel is “everybody needs to love and to be loved” Through this novel, Ahern claims the people who are trapped in a world where they do not belong to and cannot find what they want in life should move on. They can find love and happiness around them.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the next.

Jakarta, April, 2008

PUTRI LUBNA TARI
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah the Most Gracious and Merciful.

All praises be to Allah, Lord of the universe. Because of Allah, this paper can be finished as the writer’s hope. Peace and blessing be upon The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family, his companions, and his followers who have brought us from the darkness into lightness.

The writer also likes to thank to her beloved family; mother (Cut Rahmani), father (Drs. Teungku. H. Anwar Abbas.). She is so blessed to have them in her life. Their love, patient, advice, support, dedication, and humor make her life complete. Her elder sister, Cut kak Rizqi Farah Yona, S.Hi, for nursing her when she was sick, and for the gifts.

The writer wishes to say gratitude to the following person:

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3. Drs. Asep Syaifuddin, M.Pd, the Secretary of English Letters Department.

4. The lectures and the staffs of Faculty of Adab and Humanities.

5. M. Supardi, S.S, for guiding her on writing this thesis.

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8. Her closest friend: Nuniek (for sharing information especially about “our Pedro”). Ira (for treating her often, and for the information, it helps her so much). Eulis (her “swimmingmate” for the dialogues in “Harry Potter” and “The Lord of the Ring”). V-at (for believing in her whenever no one did and making her laugh). Didah (for everything). Farida (for sharing burdens).

9. Sisters: K Yati (for the information, facilities, and for being there when she needs you most). K Nia (you supported her by being my elder sister, listening to her problems, and your birthday surprise, she will also remember “the free ices cream”). K Ani (her truly partner in watching Harry Potter movies).

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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is not perfect yet. It is a pleasure for her to receive some critics and suggestions from the readers.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Figure of speech has many roles in fiction. It makes the fiction interesting by evoking emotion, making vivid sensory experience, and eliciting image. On many occasions, figurative language enables a writer to communicate experiences which he would find very difficult or even impossible to do in literal term. It enables a writer also to accomplish in many words.¹ For example, Christopher Marlowe communicated his idea on his work The Passionate Shepherd to His Love through figure of speech: Melodious birds sing madrigals. The figure of speech described the shepherd’s environment if the girl whom shepherd loved would live with him. Besides, figure of speech is one of literary elements; it creates the sense or power to describe things in unique ways, that the readers or literary lovers can explore the words in fiction or non fiction which are expressed by the author.

Novel as one of literary works has room in describing the story by using figure of speech in some parts to emphasize it and give it relish.² As figure of speech presence in the novel If You Could See Me Now, the author describes the part of panorama in the novel with figure of speech (simile)” The sun shone down through the leaves of dominant oaks, sprinkling lights on their faces like gold

dust. “Figure of speech emphasizes the panorama of sun light that shone the oaks is similar to gold dust due to its far view that creates the image.

This study tries to analyze figure of speech occurrence and find the central theme in the novel If You Could See Me Now. Since figure of speech and theme are related to each other. Theme can reveal through exploring the story and figures of speech shows the way to understand novel to the readers from author’s language. Dietsch said “By finding figure of speech we can explore the story and the theme can be implied through a series of events, actions, or dialogues. Theme may be revealed as an observation, insight, doctrine, or general principle by a character or a narrator.”

If You Could See Me Now is a novel which presents story of romance, imagination, and brings atmosphere of a modern fairy tales. It is the woman character who is saved by imaginary man character from being lonely and finding love she missed. However a woman has strong and managed character to help herself. And the unusual man character who is seen by some people and not by others. Besides, in the novel, the weather and the setting are full of colors and imagination. The author describes so much about the character, the setting, and the portraits of situation and conflict with figurative language. The readers will enjoy the novel completely by understanding the theme of it. Thus, the writer is interested in discussing the occurrence of figure of speech and theme revelation through the analysis of figure of speech in If You Could See Me Now.

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3 Ibid, p. 435
B. **The Focus of Study**

The writer will focus the discussion of this thesis only in figure of speech and theme of the novel “If You Could See Me Now”.

C. **The Statement of Problem**

Based on the background above, the writer tries to formulate the problem as follows:

1. What Figures of speech are used in the novel If You Could See Me Now?
2. What are the meanings of figure of speech sentences used by the author?
3. How do those figures of speech contribute the central theme of the novel?

D. **The Objective and Significance of Study**

The objectives of this thesis are: to find out the figure of speech of the novel. To understand meanings of sentences that contain figure of speech used by the author, and to know the theme that appears in the novel concerning the usage of figure of speech.

The writer hopes that this thesis will give a good contribution to department of English Letters as reference for the literature analysis of the novel.
E. The Research Methodology

1. Research Methodology

This thesis uses qualitative method. The data are collected from the sentences that contain figure of speech, then the writer will identify and interpret those to find out the theme of novel.

2. Technique Analysis

In this research the writer uses content analysis by reading the novel accurately and finding out the sentences that use figure of speech, then the writer will present the meaning of sentences that contain figure of speech and its contribution in discovering the central theme.

3. The Unit Analysis

The unit analysis of thesis is novel If You Could See Me Now by Cecelia Ahern. Published by Hyperion on 2006 in New York.

3. Instrument of The Research

The instrument of the research is the writer herself by identifying the occurrence of figure of speech and finding out theme in the novel through many ways such as, reading, exploring data, and giving other important notes to the data source.

4. Place and Time

The writer starts doing the research at eight semesters at English Letters Department of Faculty Adab and Humaniora. This research takes place in the library of Department of English Literature Faculty of Adab and Humaniora, The Center Library of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta State Islamic University, The Library of The Faculty of Humanities, and The University of Indonesia.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

Data Description

The writer found eight types of figurative language in the novel. There are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, understatement, alliteration, metonymy, and allusion. In the novel If You Could See Me Now, the writer tabulates the data by classifying them into eight tables.

Table 1. Simile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>There was a lovely smell of freshly cut grass and the sound of the lady snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning was like music in the air.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Every now and again he whipped ’round and sprayed water on two little girls who were dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit, like big bumblebees.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The open curtains acted as her alarm clock.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sitting with Satires was like trying to catch a butterfly in a jar.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Life’s kind of like painting.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Opal smiled and when she spoke her voice was like honey.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The sentence repeated itself like a broken record.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>“Life is look like a funny bone-“</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>“-During the summer, this town is like a big powerful tree, strong and visually beautiful-‘</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Even the sounds of tears, laughter, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>They looked like an army of ants as they rushed around carrying all sorts of materials on their backs.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>“Stars are like people-”</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The sun shone down through the leaves of the dominant oaks, sprinkling light on their faces like</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gold dust.

14 But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symbal or the ringing bell.

Table 2. Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke was that he was an empty book.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Her words were big whisper of excitement.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>His gaze was hypnotic.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“-Your world was brown-“</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The surrounding hills were a rich emerald.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Personification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frustrating being held in the sleepy town.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It was as though even the grandfather clock in the hall was waiting for her mother to return.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The full moon awaited its final call to center stage to take over the night shift</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The crickets continued to chatter loudly to each other</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The trees shivered and were tossed around in the forceful wind. They cast wild shadow across her bedroom walls.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>“You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.”</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wild flowers and growth reached out to brush the side of her car as she passed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Outside, the wind howled, squeezing itself through</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the windows and door locks with a whistling sound, it raced and danced around the rooms, taunting, teasing, and tickling Elizabeth as she lay in the bed, hands over her ears, tears falling down her cheeks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The wind helping her for the first time that night by lifting her words and carrying them for her toward the bungalows</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4. Hyperbole**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Her father would sit silently in his chair by the fireplace, reading his newspaper but never turning the page as she got lost in his wife’s world of words.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>But Ivan couldn’t move. His blue converse runners were rooted to the marble kitchen floor.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Her blood boiled.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“Did you think a burning asteroid millions of miles away, which is visible from earth, is going to shoot down to e and kiss me on the cheek?”</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5. Understatement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Looking at how everything glistened, I was afraid even to get the napkins dirty.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He wore the same brown cord Elizabeth could have sworn he had been wearing since she was a child.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>She studied the chair some more. “It looks like a bird with a very bad stomach has gone to the toilet on it”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6. Alliteration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The soapy suds slithered down the side, revealing a new sparkle.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The boy had white-blond hair and big blue eyes.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Swallowing the lump that threatened to rise her throat, forcing back the thoughts that threatened to dawn her mind.

It was the sight of Ivan standing in the sand dressed in a smart new suit beside a small, beautifully set table for two, candle flickering in the center, casting shadows across his smiling face.

A father who has not moved away from window for weeks because he is waiting for his wife.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>His hands were big as shovels, shoulders as wide as the Gap of Dunloe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“I’m thinking the Romantic Era meets Art Deco. Caspar David Friedrich meets Jean dunand”.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“How far? Like Donegal–far?”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“- I want the Van Gogh of interior design-“</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“I’d like to thank Damien Hirst for inspiring me, Egon schiele”- She wiped an imaginary tear from her eye-“Banksy and Robert Rauschenberg.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>“Jesus!” Elizabeth jumped back in fright.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elizabeth would have driven the JCB through it herself.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>She sat at the table and watched him pour Coco Pops into his cereal bowl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Elizabeth’s BMW rattled along the bumpy track leading to her father’s farm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Then she went to Google, typed in the words “imaginary friend”, and hit search.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“I tried calling the B&amp;B a few times over the weekend to see if you were OK.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

1. Simile (Table 1)

Simile is comparison between two things conveyed obviously by words: *like, as such, etc*. They are fourteen data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*There was a lovely smell of freshly cut grass and the sound of the lady snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning was like music in the air.* (P.15)

**Explanation:**

The simile above evokes the readers’ mind to cause special effect in the sentence; figurative language found in the sentence shows the similarity between two things “the sound of lady snipping, clipping, and pruning” and “music in the air” by using comparison word ‘like’. In this story the author tells that Ivan who is considered as an imaginary friend starts walking to fuchsia Lane (Elizabeth Residence) to make a new friend. He finds lots of people and activities outside the houses, but no one invites him. As he passes the lady who is snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning, he hears that activity is like music in the air. The activity of cutting the grass in the open area makes such a sound and rhythm, like audible sound of small music passes though air and loses in the wind. In other word, the process of cutting grass with heavy tool needs energy. The heavy tool that rubs against the grass or leaves even sometime rubs the land can produce the sound, this sound compared to music makes special effect.

The simile above shows the desire of person to find a new place and to make a new friend. In this case, Ivan pays so much attention to the activities in
Fuchsia Lane and feels happy with the sound of lady who is snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning in her front yard. It is contradicted to himself that he walks alone. Here is the quotation in the novel: There were lots of children on the roads; cycling, chasing, enjoying hopscotch,…As much as they seemed really nice and all, I just wasn’t drawn to anyone of them. You see, I can’t make friends with just anyone. That’s not what my job is about. (P.15) Through the figure of speech, the readers will understand the theme that he needs someone to love him as a friend.

b. Datum 2:

Every now and again he whipped ‘round and sprayed water on two little girls who were dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit, like big bumblebees. (P.15)

Explanation:

The sentence still describes the activities in the yard of fuchsia lane. In this moment, Ivan finds cheerful activities of a family. He looks to a father who sprays the water to his daughters who dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit. But, no one of them who invites him to join their cheerfulness.

In this sentence, the simile compares “the girls who dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit” to “big bumblebees” by using comparison word ‘like’. The author brings out the color imagination to readers’ mind into such a real view, by mentioning the color as a comparison object. The sentence reflects usual comparison due to the same color of swimsuit to bee’s skin. The color points the comparison object.
The figure of speech emphasizes on the description that Ivan wants to join the activities and seems to miss a cheerful times with everybody he loves. Here is the quotation in the novel:

"I was glad I met Luke that morning because I was a bit down after having to leave my old best friend Barry...It's not a very nice part......So the way I see it is, if I didn't have to leave my best friends, then I wouldn't be able to make a new ones. And making a new friends is my favorite part by far." (P.14) The figure of speech shows the theme that he needs to be loved.

c. Datum 3:

*The open curtains acted as her alarm clock.* (P.52)

**Explanation:**

The open curtains is compared to Elizabeth alarm clock with comparison word ‘as’. She uses to open the curtain in the night regularly, with the open curtains, the morning sunlight will waft in and she can wake up from her sleep, as she sets her alarm clock to wake her up.

The simile above informs if Elizabeth is an alert, discipline and managed woman due to her character that was shaped since she grown up. Beside, her habit on keeping the curtains open shows her weakness that she is a lonely girl who still cannot find love. Here is the quotation in the novel:

*Elizabeth has annoyed college roommate and lovers with her persistence in keeping the curtains open. She didn’t know why she remained firm on keeping them open...But now in her adulthood, the open curtains acted as her alarm clock; with them open she knew the light would never allow her to fall into a deep*
sleep. Even in her sleep she felt alert and in control. She went to bed to rest, not to dream. (P.51)

The figure of speech emphasizes on the theme that a lonely woman like Elizabeth needs to love and to be loved.

d. Datum 4:

_Sitting with Saoirse was like trying to catch a butterfly in a jar._ (P.89)

Explanation:

Saoirse is a wild and uncontrolled woman, someone will get difficulty to communicate with her because she appears almost everywhere but hard to be together. She is harmful to her surrounding, and an irresponsible woman. Her elder sister, Elizabeth wants eagerly to talk heart to heart with expectation Saoirse can live normally as woman in her age. The problem comes when Elizabeth wants to communicate with Saoirse seriously, but her sister avoids and disappears with no one knows her particular direction

In this sentence, Saoirse’s manner is compared to a butterfly trapped in jar.. If it is trapped in jar it will tries to escape. It is nice to see but difficult to touch. It is similar as Saoirse who always avoids from her sister when her sister tries to talk to her.

The usage of butterfly as comparison to Saoirse makes the readers feels the difficulty in communicating with uncontrolled woman. Here is the quotation in the novel:

_Elizabeth was forever chasing and when she did manage to catch her sister, Saoirse would all the time be fluttering her wings in panic, wanting to get away from her sister’s company...When she did has her sister company, she tried so hard to be understanding, to treat her with the sympathy and empathy she_
deserved...She wanted advice from as many places as possible in order to help her sister...Besides, she felt she had a duty to look out of her. (P.89)

The implied theme from the figure of speech is that someone like Saoirse needs to be loved, not to chase her away.

e. Datum 5:

*Life's kind of like painting. A bizarre. Abstract painting.* (P.105)

**Explanation:**

Ivan as imaginary friend appears in Elizabeth’s house. He succeeds in making friend with Elizabeth’s nephew (Luke). However, Elizabeth never believes in imaginary friend. But his meeting with Elizabeth is a joy of him. He can learn more about world and life. He also understands about Elizabeth’s life that she is trapped in her daily routine activities. That is why he thinks of *life’s kind of like a painting. A really bizarre, abstract painting.*

In this case, the author compares a kind of life to abstract painting. It is Creation or work that shows wonderful object and cannot be seen only by naked eyes, but through imagination or strong passion. In addition, the wonderful image will appear through people who will appreciate it. Likewise, to life, everyone has different way at looking and facing life. It depends on oneself how to see and make life become more wonderful.

The figure of speech describes that Elizabeth needs a change- to break her daily routine activities, and do exactly what she wants in life; finding love and joy she ever missed.
f. Datum 6:

*Opal smiled and when she spoke her voice was like honey.* (P.113)

**Explanation:**

In the story, the author gives the fantasy effect by describing that imaginary friend has organization aimed for everyone who needs friend. It has office, and workers characterized as invisible people. They have a routine meeting to discuss their friend problems and theirs. The problem comes when Ivan falls in love with Elizabeth; it is a big mistake because that feeling can hurt both of them. As imaginary friend, he should leave the client someday. Everyone in the office gives him sad comment, but as a boss, Opal advises him tenderly and supports him by smiling at him. It makes Ivan comfort, and he calms down to think that he will make a right decision as the time comes.

In this sentence, the author compares Opal’s voice to honey, with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence means that Opal’s voice is tender, nice to hear, her voice and words can calm down the person whose heart filled with burdens. It is compared to honey due to its taste and advantages, it is sweat and contains medicine substance.

The word ‘honey’ also reflects Opal characters, the author intends to convey if Opal is nice and wise woman, patient, caring, helping, listening to complaint, solving problems, and can be best friend. The figure of speech conveys the theme of how a friend should be.
g. Datum 7:

_The sentence repeated itself like a broken record._ (P.117)

**Explanation:**

The sentence tells that Elizabeth is a busy woman, she meets kinds of people everyday and face different problems needed to be solved. She uses to think back the events of the day. The problem comes when her sister Saoirse comes to her and lets her down with a pain sentence. The repeated sentence that hurts Elizabeth is: **They all leave eventually, isn’t that right, Lizzy?**. It breaks her heart and resounds in her mind, as same as a record, when it is twisted over and over, it will break, stuck, and repeat the same sound over and over. Because of the pain she suffered from past and now will haunt her life. Here is the quotation in the novel:

_Her mind began to rewind over the events of the day...It play over and over again ...Her mind is exploded. YES! It shouted. Yes they all eventually leave. Every single one of them, every single time.. Every person that ever succeeded in brightening her day and cheering her heart disappeared as quickly as the cat in the night...Her mother had done just as this evening’s sun had done: had left her...Uncles and aunts who visited to help had moved and passed on...It was always the good people who left, the people who weren’t afraid to smile or to love._ (P.117)

In this sentence, Elizabeth’s thought is compared to a broken record with indication word ‘like’. Readers used to hear the phrase “broken record” because they can find it in daily life, then they can build the concept of these two different things in their mind. From the figure of speech and supported quotation implies the theme if Elizabeth needs friend to share her problem to lighten her burdens, and needs to find her happiness.
h. Datum 8:

“Life is look like a funny bone” (P.161)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the speaker compares the word ‘life’ to ‘funny bone’ with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence means that life is sometimes full of happiness and sadness. In this life, there are no people who always laugh or feel happy, but sometime people cry and feel sorrow. Elizabeth who feels her life full of pain, feels the happiness. Ivan conveys the sentence above to support Elizabeth’s heart. Even since she can see Ivan she finds new things that she never found before, and she feels comfort to share her story or her life to Ivan, Ivan appearance changes her life so much, she become happier in living her life.

The word ‘life’ is compared to phrase ‘funny bone’. Logically ‘bone’ can make people stand as its function and ‘bone’ can hurt them as its age and its decline function, but phrase ‘funny bone’ indicates sense of humor. The phrase means; it is funny as bone not only supports and makes people strong in doing activities, standing, walking, but it also hurt them when it become weak and cannot support them anymore. Here is the quotation in the novel: ‘There’s another thing that’s funny, funny bones, they hurt, but they also make you laugh. Like lots of thing in life.” (161) The implied theme from the figure of speech emphasizes on the way of someone to face the life that filled of happiness or sadness.

i. Datum 9:
“-During the summer, this town is like a big powerful tree, strong and visually beautiful-“ (P.186)

**Explanation:**

The dialogue describes the conversation between Elizabeth and Ivan when they get their breakfast in the town. Considering Ivan as a new comer of the town, Elizabeth explains the condition of town that is crowded by local and international tourists. In this case, a big powerful tree which is considered by Elizabeth as strong and visually beautiful is compared to town Baile Na gCroithe (the town of heart) in the summer.

The author points out the setting description of the novel. By using the sentence, the author transfers the interesting image of tiny Irish town that can push readers’ imagination to absurd the effects creation of the author.

The word ‘town’ resembles to a big powerful tree, full of leaves, shady, has strong stem, and adds the beauty of town, it describes that people of town are looking forward eagerly for summer time. It is a cheerful season, there will be too many people gathering in town, they enjoy sunshine, make a trip or party, and have fun in town. The author identified the word ‘strong’ as the situation of the town and the phrase ‘visually beautiful’ as description of town panorama that become prettier in the summer.

**j. Datum 10:**

*Even the sounds of tears, laughers, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke.* (P.201)

**Explanation:**
This sentence tells that the good and bad things experienced by Elizabeth is never been stated. No one can help her because she hides them, the word she spoke has just gone. It is compared to cigarette smoke; it flies high to the air, and cannot be touched. The cigarette smoke is a transparent thing that everybody can see it for a while or even everybody will not care about, since it is just smoke. There is no benefit and cannot cause trouble if people walk away from it. The cigarette smoke is similar as what she thinks: she does not talk her problems to other and, she is the one who owns them. Everybody will not even concern. So she let her problems hunged however they come in her mind.

The sentence also represents Elizabeth’s experiences: She ever had a good time, and she still feels painful. Everyone whom she loved went away from her life. Her mother had gone when she was a child. She missed the love from the important woman in her life. Then her father who did not really care about her since her mother left them, her lover also went away since she gave more attention to her sister, Saoirse. But in the other hand, Saoirse still could not change and control herself. She becomes trouble maker in the town, even everyone in the town knows her due to her bad manner. All those problems fill her life and make her down; even she has no one to share her problems.

**k. Datum 11:**

*They looked like an army of ants as they rushed around carrying all sorts of materials on their backs.* (P.220)

**Explanation:**
The pronoun “they” refers to the phrase “construction laborers”. The phrase is compared to “an army of ants”, the men who work for hotel project, whose is Elizabeth involved in as interior designer. She comes to the area everyday to make sketches. She finds men who overrun the area and run up to the building site with material on their back and make row as they walk. This activity resembles to ants habit that used to make a row to carry the meal on their back.

By using the phrase above, the readers can imagine the description of sentence due to its usual thing that people eventually find this ants activity on the walls, trees, and other places. The description from the figure of speech shows the influence to human life; even the animal can stick together to go in the same direction to get the same point and helping each other as human being who have thought and sense. They should stick together in kindness; it also makes things easier to reach. Through this figure of speech, the readers will understand the theme that everybody needs each other in this life.

1. Datum 12:

“Stars are like people-“  (P.244)

Explanation:

In this case, the speaker uses the word ‘star’ to compare people with comparison word ‘like’. The speaker means that stars and people has the same characteristic. The stars are the object that seen in the sky at night and move in different way based on their circle. They appear at their regular portion and influenced by the hours, days, months, years, and their events in nature. While people also experience or move in different things and direction based on their
fate. But they have emotional, moral, intellectual energy that can control their life. It means, people influence themselves to decide what they want to do.

Here is the quotation in the novel:

“Stars are like people, Elizabeth. Just because they appear to emerge from the same point doesn’t mean that they do. This is an illusion of perspective created by distance...”...”Not all families manage to hold it together, Elizabeth, everyone moves in different directions. That we all emerge from the same point is a misconception; to travel in different direction is the very nature of every being and every existing thing.” (p.244)

The speaker thinks that stars are like people, they emerge from the same point but move in different direction. Elizabeth and Saoirse, for instance, emerge from the same family but live their life in different way. Elizabeth live in control, meanwhile Saoirse live in wild way and in uncontrol way.

The figure of speech conveys that people experience not only good thing but also bad thing; they must feel up and down. There will be time when they are in up but there will be time when they will fall down.

**m. Datum 13**

*The sun shone down through the leaves of the dominant oaks, sprinkling light on their faces like gold dust* (p.163)

**Explanation:**

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan and Elizabeth enjoy the morning panorama of sunshine around dominant oaks at Fuchsia Lane. It is when they feel their relationship become closer; they always spend the time
and share the problem together. It is the first time Elizabeth found person for sharing her life, therefore she feels happier than before.

It this sentence, the author uses the phrase ‘gold dust’ to compare the reflection of sunlight on the leaves of dominant oaks with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence describes the panorama formed from sunlight effect, when the sun shines the leaves and reflect the light to the things around them, it will look like the gold dust; yellow and bright in small pieces.

The sentence gives sense and description effect. Then, the readers can explore the author’s thought and imagine the panorama of sun that shines the dominant oaks with their own imagination.

n. Datum 14

But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symbal or the ringing of a bell. (p.265)

Explanation:

The author uses the phrases “the gong of symbal” and “the ringing of a bell” to compare broken heart expression with indicator word “like”. If someone’s heart breaks, it will not be heard, because there is no sound produced from heart. But as a matter of fact, it will scream loudly and abstractly like the gong of symbal or the ringing bell. As Elizabeth experienced that, she ever broke up with her boyfriend. Everyone could not understand what she felt but inside her heart it
felt like something smashed on the floor and sounded piercing like the gong of
symbal or the ringing of a bell.

The author intends to convey that when a heart breaks there will be deep
emotion. If it happens someone will need other to share and load up the emotion
or feeling, this feeling shall not hide, since it is what makes people cannot stand to
live.

2. Metaphor (table 2)

Metaphor is the comparison between things that are not conveyed
obviously. There are six data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke
was that he was an empty book.* (p.53)

**Explanation:**

When Luke visits his grandfather, Elizabeth is afraid if her father will fill
him with bad information and not enough knowledge to question or criticize.
Because her father is small – minded and unwilling- to open up or change. While
Luke needs good information because he is just a kid and open minded.

The sentence describes comparison indirectly. Luke is treated as if he were
an empty book that cannot be meant literally. An empty book means pure, as a kid
Luke wants to know and learn everything he found due to his open minded. He is
ready to receive knowledge and information that will shape him to become a good
or bad man.
The figure of speech describes how the old man missed his family. In this case, Brendan (Luke’s grandfather) felt unhappy and has miserable life, due to his separated family. The figure of speech conveys the theme that he needs to love and to be loved. Here is the quotation in the novel:

Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding...His views frustrated him and only made his life more miserable. He was stern, rarely spoke except to the cows or vegetables, never laughed...He didn’t speak for conversation. He spoke to make statements. He rarely spends time with Luke. (p.52)

b. Datum 2

Her words were big whisper of excitement. (p.95)

Explanation:

In the sentence, the author describes implicit comparison, by comparing ‘words’ with ‘big whisper of excitement’. In this case, the word ‘words’ indicates to the story of Elizabeth’s mother. The story does not only mean fairy tales but also the experience that happened in her mother’s adventure. The sentence tells When Elizabeth was a girl; the only thing she waited was her mother story. It was the only thing of her happiness since her mother went for adventure to find new places. Her mother’s words were like big whisper of excitement; they attracted her and made her happy to hear the words.

The figure of speech describes about a girl who missed her mother very much, and rarely met her. In this case, little Elizabeth waited for her mother to come home. Since her mother left her for adventure to new places. Even she felt happy to hear the words from her mother. Through the figure of speech the
readers will understand the implied theme that Elizabeth needs love and attention from her mother.

c. Datum 3:

*His gaze was hypnotic.* (p.124)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘gaze’ is treated as if it were hypnotic. In this case, the word ‘hypnotic’ means to enchant person, to make her or him focus on the object or sight. In the story Elizabeth admires Ivan’s blue eyes, they are twinkle and shady, she also admires Ivan words that show the attention. With exotic eyes and beautiful words he seems to control Elizabeth’s mind only by asking her feeling that never been heard by Elizabeth for long time. However, he is a stranger, his appearance makes her open her heart or discover her soul.

The figure of speech describes about someone’s attention. In this case, Ivan’s word in asking Elizabeth condition while he looks into her eyes deeply shows the careness that makes her happy, because she heard no word like that for long time. Here is the quotation in the novel: *She looked at the kind stranger with the blue eyes watching her and saw more care in those eyes than she had in those of anyone she knew.* (p.124) The description seen from the figure of speech is even the independence woman like Elizabeth needs someone to care of her and love her.

d. Datum 4:

“*-Your world was brown-*” (p.191)
Explanation:

In the story, the speaker (Mrs. Bracken) accuses Elizabeth’s change since she has worked for the hotel project. As a neighbor, Mrs. Bracken realizes her change. Mrs. Bracken tells her that her world was brown, since Mrs. Bracken treats the word ‘world’ as if it were brown; it is calm color, flat and near to dark. It means that Elizabeth life was not a special (she rarely did fun things and always does the same things everyday; sleeping, working, cleaning the house.) and lonely. (She has no someone to love and to be loved). Here is the quotation in the novel: *She had reached her goals by being in control, maintaining order...Elizabeth found herself thirty-four year old and living alone with a six-year-old in the house...Alone because love one of those feelings that you could never have control.* (p.8) It also describes Elizabeth’s heart that felt pain and hurt she has suffered in the past. The figure of speech conveys that she needs to love and to be loved.

By using brown color, the author tries to create imagination of color to readers’ mind. It evokes the readers to feel how brown color represents unhappy life.

e. Datum 5:

*The surrounding hills were a rich emerald* (p.304)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the author evokes readers’ mind by treating hills as if they were a rich emerald due to green color of tree on the hills that represents emerald
color. The sentence describes the panorama of hills When Elizabeth holds her own birthday party that she never held before. The panorama is the reflection of the light to the trees on the hills, they look bright and glitter from far distance, this effect has same description to emerald, it has green color, bright and glitter. Both of those comparisons are pointing to beautiful view of nature.

The author intends to describe the setting of the novel, to beautify and enrich the story, it will push readers’ mind to imagine the beautiful sight appeared in the novel.

3. Personification (Table 3)

Personification as figure of speech which gives human attributes to nonhuman to provoke the sense of readers in literary work. There are fourteen necessary data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*Frustrating being held in the sleepy town.* (p.5)

**Explanation:**

The sentence evokes readers’ mind by imagining the town as having emotional (frustrating), and having the internal sensation (sleepy). The sentence means the town became bored and weary for Elizabeth’s mother (Grainnie), there was no such a bustle in the town, because she found no new world, no freedom, and there was only crying baby that filled her daily life. She thought she should not belong to that town and she finally made trips with no particular direction and disappeared for long time.
The words ‘frustrating’ and ‘lonely’ emphasizes on the description of ‘Grainne’ who felt pressure with the condition of her family and the town that seemed not to be her last destination to stay.

The figure of speech describes about mother would rather to find new places and take adventure than to take care of her children. However she knew that her baby needed her love very much. Here is the quotation in the novel: A sleeping baby and sleepless nights drove her further and further away in her head. Dreams of her own personal freedom became confused with her reality and she started to go missing for days at a time. She went exploring, discovering places and other people. (p.5)

b. Datum 2:

A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope. (p.5)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the phrase ‘summer breeze’ is personified as having emotion (excitement and hope) as human that can feel as if it can hope and has feeling and as having hand to bring something. Logically, summer breeze only an abstract thing that cannot be touched or seen, it has no body or feeling. It means that the blow of wind becomes cooler and fresher in the summer. This sentence also represents Elizabeth feeling that filled with hope and happiness as she was waiting for her mother return. In this case, the figure of speech supports the description of Elizabeth enthusiasm; that her mother would return home and she
would get hug she missed and love she needed from her mother. Here is the
quotation in the novel: *She knew in her heart that her mother would eventually
return, cheeks flushed, eyes bright, and speaking breathlessly of the world and all
it had offer.* (p.5) The figure of speech also describes Elizabeth feeling by
personifying the summer breeze as what she felt (excitement and hope), as the
summer breeze presents good and comfortable weather.

c. Datum 3:

*It was as though even the grandfather clock in the hall was waiting for her
mother to return.* (p.7)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘clock’ is personified as human who is standing and waiting for
someone, as if it has feet to support the body to stand. Actually it means that
everyone in the home always waited for Elizabeth’s mother to return, but there
were no signs of her returning. As the time passed by, Elizabeth knew that her
mother was trapped by marriage and motherhood and decided to leave them by
exploring new places. It took Grainne to the long journey. Everyone in the house
felt the house was dull without her. Even the old clock of Elizabeth’s grandfather
still set in the same position since her mother was a new comer in the house.

The personification above emphasizes the very long journey of Elizabeth's
mother, the very long of her disappearance, and her family exhaustion in waiting
the woman whom they loved.
d. Datum 4:

*The full moon awaited its final call to center stage to take over the night shift.* (p.116)

**Explanation:**

The quotation above is taken from the event at night when Elizabeth drives her car to get to her father’s house on visiting purpose. The day just passes to the night, as on her way she thinks many problems she worried, especially about Ivan, Luke and competitors in the hotel project.

In the sentence, the author imagines the phrase ‘fool moon’ as human who is doing the freelance job. But the readers cannot take this sentence literally. The author means that the moon is visible in the night and invisible in the daylight. Logically, the moon has no capacity to wait as human, because it is just the phenomenon of solar system. This sight builds the personification due to same image seemed in both phenomenal; an employer who works in shift comes and works only on certain time and the moon that appears only in the night and changed by the sun in the morning.

e. Datum 5:

*The crickets continued to chatter loudly to each other.* (p.116)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘crickets’ in the sentence above is imagined as having conversation each other. In a matter of fact, it is the voice of animal (crickets) that
human cannot understand. Cricket sounded in the night, the sound heard back and forth, as human traits that call and answer each other when they talked.

The phenomenon above is heard when Elizabeth arrives in her father garden and parks her car in front of the house. The sentence also gives the effect of lonely that she felt as her father uses not to welcome her home. Even she can hear the sound of Crickets clearly.

The figure of speech evokes readers’ mind to imagine cricket as human. However, both of them are creature. In this case, chatter loudly to each other has different concept between human and crickets.

f. Datum 6:

Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back. (p.139)

Explanation:

In the sentence above, Elizabeth’s school skirt is imagined as having hands, feet, and body to dance. In fact, the skirt cannot dance; it is being scraped by her steps and winds that blown around her. The author creates the personification by putting an inanimate object ‘skirt’ as if it could do human’s capacity ‘dance’.

This event is described when little Elizabeth arrived from her school with the book and bag in her hand and returned back to the house with the wind in the dark evening that blown her skirt, but, no one welcomed her home. The figure of speech describes lonely little Elizabeth who felt like no one loved her and hoped the welcome from her family member when she got home. Here is the quotation in
Unlike her primary school bus, her new bus school dropped her at the end of long road that led from Bungalow, leaving her alone on her walk to the front door, where nobody stood to greet her. (p.139)

g. Datum 7:

The trees shivered and were tossed around in the forceful wind. They cast wild shadow across her bedroom walls (p.172)

Explanation:

The word ‘trees’ is imagined as having internal sensation as human trait that can feel of being unhealthy, feeling cold, or kind of nervous. Logically tree cannot feel as the way human feel. However, they are a living creature, but tree has not capacities to shiver or to toss around. In addition, the word ‘shadow’ is imagined as having animal character (wild). The author personifies the object above to emphasize the strong of wind blows in the night.

This description appears when Elizabeth tries to get sleep on her bad with the wind of night blows the trees in front of her room. In addition, she begins to think about Ivan appearance that has became a mystery to her and afraid of losing him someday.

h. Datum 8:

“You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.” (p.217)

Explanation:
The slide of dialogue above is taken when Ivan explains to Elizabeth about the myth that some people believe if they catch and throw Dandelion up to the sky and make wish on them, their wish will come true someday.

In this sentence, the personal pronoun ‘them’ sign the personification, this personal pronoun returns to the word ‘Dandelion’, it is kind of flower. ‘Dandelion’ is imagined as having human characteristic by calling Dandelion pretty and as though it could dance. As nature thing, flower (Dandelion) is beautiful to see; even some people symbolize the girl with flower due to its beauty. The word ‘dance’ means the Dandelion fly up to the sky blown by the wind. While using word ‘pretty’, and ‘dance’ the author intends to convey the beauty of flower (Dandelion), so the readers will recognize the beauty of nature of the novel.

i. Datum 9:

“Wild flowers and growth reached out to brush the side of her car as she passed” (p.239)

Explanation:

The sentence above tells Elizabeth who drives her car in hurry and breaks through the flowers on her way to get to the dinner with Ivan at the seashore. While she has another promise with her business partner (Benjamin). She is confused to whom she will break her promise. In addition, the two persons are important to her. Nevertheless, she prefers to get to seashore and drives as fast as she can, since it is too late for her to meet Ivan.
In this sentence, the word ‘flowers’ is imagined as having human characteristic by using the words ‘wild’ and ‘brush’. The word ‘wild’ represents the flowers as having power as animal and sense of frighten and tense as human being, while the word ‘brush’ represents the flower as having hand and energy, logically flower impossible in doing the same thing as human being.

Those words above emphasizes on the free of living creature like flower. It grows anywhere it takes, as long as there is space for it grows and spread. The words will inspire readers mind due to its simplicity delivering.

j. Datum 10:

“And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light.” (p.288)

Explanation:

The author gives human attributes to the word ‘memories’ as if it could watch and creep. In a matter of fact, memory is an abstract thing that cannot be seen, touched or heard. It was everything; recorded by the brain, it can be remembered sometimes, also can be felt by heart, the memory causes the flaming emotion and mental.

The word ‘lurked’ and ‘creep’ describes Elizabeth’s feeling. She used to look back into her past memories, whereas she only got little of good memories and mound of bad memories. The words ‘lurked’ and ‘creep’ mean Elizabeth’s memories are nestled, then comes and gone in her mind. But Ivan’s appearance has changed her life and point of view about her big family. She also can eliminate her past memories that filled of bitterness slowly.
The figure of speech describes that Elizabeth realizes that her mother and Saoirse were different to her and Luke; they need freedom. While Luke and her need someone to love and to be loved who will stay for them. Here is the quotation in the novel:

“I don’t want you to be afraid of that happening. I used to be afraid like that. I used to think that everyone I loved would always go away.”…”We’re kind of the same now, aren’t we? My mom leaving is kinda like what your mom did, isn’t it? Luke asked…Elizabeth’s body grew cold…‘It’s nothing like that.’…”They are totally different people, it’s not the same at all.” (p.288)

k. Datum 11:

“Outside, the wind howled, squeezing itself through the windows and door locks with a whistling sound, it raced and danced around the rooms, taunting, teasing, and tickling Elizabeth as she lay in the bed, hands over her ears, tears falling down her cheeks.” (p.290)

Explanation:

The sentence gives human traits to inanimate object ‘wind’ as if it could ‘howl’ as having voice to scream, but in fact it was a sound of wind, ‘squeeze’ as having nose to squeeze, logically it was blowing. ‘Race’ as if it were riding on something logically it was moving. ‘Dance’ as having body to shake, but it means the blow of wind is turning up. ‘Taunt’ insults someone, but logically its sound is heard to ears. As if ‘Tease’ could disturb something physically. But in fact it is the cold temperature of wind. And ‘tickle’ as if could tickle the body, in fact the cold of wind felt by someone. These description words are physically the capacities of human being. Logically, the wind has no organs like human, even it cannot be seen and touched, and it only can be felt.
The sentence means that wind strongly blows everything around it and causes many things moved. The sentence describes the situation when little Elizabeth heard her baby sister was crying in the night and saw her father took the baby in his arms to comfort the baby from cold wind. Elizabeth and her father scare and uncomforted due to it’s highly temperature.

The figure of speech describes incomplete family, since there was no mother held and comfort the baby in the cold night. While father and sister loved the baby, but mother’s love still the one for the baby.

1. Datum 12:

“The wind helping her for the first time that night by lifting her words and carrying them for her toward the bungalows.” (p.302)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the word ‘wind’ is imagined as having emotion to help, as it was the capacity of human being, logically the wind has no emotion, the sentence means that the wind blowing harshly until the far voice can be heard as if the voice comes from nearly place.

In this case, Elizabeth screamed to her father loudly when the wind blown around her at the Bungalow in front of her father house. She screamed his name because she needed a shelter to cry after finding her mother in the pub with unknown men rejected and chased her away harshly.
The figure of speech supports the description of little Elizabeth who felt lonely and faced bitter problem. Father was the only man she turned to. It proofs that father could be a shelter to cry and can love her as his own daughter. Here is the quotation in the novel: *He heard her crying ..."I'm here, don’t you worry,” he shouted her, patting her head and rocking her from side to side. “Daddy's here.*” (p. 303)

4. Hyperbole (Table 4)

Hyperbole or overstatement is the way to express something much bigger than the real. They are four hyperboles found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

“*Her father would sit silently in his chair by the fireplace, reading his newspaper but never turning the page as she got lost in his wife’s world of words.*” (p. 5)

**Explanation:**

The sentence exaggerates that the man’s way of reading but never turning back the page of newspaper. It does not mean that he reads the same newspaper everyday. It means that Elizabeth’s father only can wait without doing anything to get her wife back; even he lost with his old life and his wife memories since his wife left him with unknown men and unparticular direction. At first, he thought his wife would come back someday, but it was worse than his thought. Her wife left him behind as if he was not meant to her.
The hyperbolic sentence describes the characters of the man; loyal, patient, easy to be broke down and fragile. It also provokes readers’ mind to feel what the man feel with this hyperbole. It is to be left by someone special.

b. Datum 2:

“But Ivan couldn’t move. His blue converse runners were rooted to the marble kitchen floor.” (p.35)

Explanation:

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan visits his new friend (Luke) and gets lunch in the kitchen that is managed by Elizabeth (Luke’s aunt). Ivan is amazed the kitchen and finds comfort air in his friend’s house, while Elizabeth cannot see him yet.

The sentence exaggerates that Ivan blue converse runners were rooted. The author does not really mean they were rooted like plants in the ground, because it is impossible if runners have roots. It means Ivan feels home with the situation in the kitchen. It is clean, fresh and it is being a favorite place of the owner of the house to relax and Ivan feels the same way. Moreover, the place of rooted runners is in the marble kitchen floor, it is impossible for floor to burry the runners, due to its inanimate stuff.

c. Datum 3:

“Her blood boiled.” (p.54)

Explanation:
The sentence exaggerates that Elizabeth blood boiled. It is impossible for blood to boil. The author uses the word ‘boiled’ to describe the rise of Elizabeth’s temperature as she gets mad. It is actually meant Elizabeth is nervous and her mind is messed up, she was provoked to be angry but she defends and tries to reject her flame emotion by screaming, with no hitting or striking something In this case, she feels if Luke is perfectly insane, because he accuses her for locking Ivan in the living room all night long. Even she gets mad when Luke screams Ivan name through the living room loudly.

The hyperbolic sentence shows how hard and tired Elizabeth feels to face her turmoil nephew who lives in his imaginary world and friend. Moreover, her problem is not only treated on her nephew. But also the turmoil she finds almost everyday. Those turmoil make her lives under pressure and sometimes loads them up. While she is a lonely woman and needs someone who loves her to lift her up from the pressure.

d. Datum 4:

“Did you think a burning asteroid millions of miles away, which is visible from earth, is going to shoot down to e and kiss me on the cheek?”

(p.217)

Explanation:

The speaker exaggerates that a burning asteroid could shoot down to him and kissed him on the cheek. The speaker does not really mean it because it is impossible for burning asteroid and could kiss cheek. The speaker explains that
wishes or success cannot come suddenly; they need effort to reach them. The speaker uses the hyperbolic sentence above to emphasize that people have to sacrifice everything they have to get something they eagerly want. Such as wishes, they do not come easily, people have to pray repeatedly, being passion and waiting with a hope. Even, God cannot grant the wishes directly.

In this case, the speaker intends to tell Ivan if the Dandelion he catches together with Elizabeth and Luke deliver and carry their wishes to him, but he cannot grant the wishes on time, since the speaker (Oscar) has job to collect other Dandelion from people. The author creates imagination to build fiction in the story by creating character of the speaker and explaining the story that is related to magic, as in the phases of speaker to collect the wishes from Dandelion. Because in real life there is no one who can collect the wishes and put them in a jar and make it real someday.

The figure of speech describes that Ivan wants to make everyone whom he loves to be happy, at least has a hope to reach it. Moreover he knows that Elizabeth and looks need someone to love them

5. Understatement (Table 5)

Understatement is the expression that made something seems smaller than the real. There are three sentences of understatement found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*Looking at how everything glistened, I was afraid even to get the napkins dirty.* (p.25)
Explanation:

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan visits Elizabeth’s house. Ivan notices the room and finds everything in the room is clean. And finds spotless in every stuff.

The sentence is understatement because it is described in a negative way. Considering to the tiny room, I (Ivan) was afraid of touching napkins due to his frightened in making the napkins dirty, but actually napkin function is cleaning dirty up. ‘Afraid even to get napkins dirty’ becomes negative meaning.

The word ‘afraid’ emphasizes as if Ivan were admitted of being a rumpled man. If he was a clean man, he does not have to be afraid to get napkins dirty due to its function. From the sentence, the readers will get negative idea about Ivan. But in the story it was only his thought.

b. Datum 2:

He wore the same brown cord Elizabeth could have sworn he had been wearing since she was a child. (p.59)

Explanation:

In the story, Elizabeth is picking Luke to his grandfather’s house and finds her father still uses the same cord, as she was a child. It takes her time to think even for a while the changed her father made. But her father never changed; he still dresses in Polo T-shirt and Wellington boot, he also seldom to speak and seemed lonely.
The sentence is smaller than its real. By describing ‘he wore the same brown cord’ and ‘since she was a child’ as sign of negative image, that as if he (Elizabeth’s father) were a poor man who cannot buy a new cord. However, he uses it as long as it useful and the reason why he maintains it for its memory, the good he keeps it, the memories of his wife will be saved in his mind.

The word ‘sworn’ emphasizes a negative statement, then the reader will get negative idea, however it has another point or idea. Nevertheless, it will make speculation in readers’ mind since the sentence has two sights; negative and positive sight. It depends on the reader’s mind.

The figure of speech conveys that Elizabeth’s father lacked of attention, since no one who really cared about him and loved him, even Elizabeth herself. Obviously, that her father needs even someone to love him.

c. Datum 3:

She studied the chair some more. “It looks like a bird with a very bad stomach has gone to the toilet on it” (p.78)

Explanation:

The slide of dialogue above is taken from the event when Elizabeth sees the chair in her office keeps spinning and thinks that it is broken. Instead, Ivan is spinning in that chair. As imaginary friend, no one can see him except someone who needs him. So, Elizabeth and her assistants are confused with the condition of the chair, since they cannot see Ivan, but feel his appearance.

The speaker makes the negative statement by emphasizing he word ‘toilet’ as description of the chair, as if there were bird that poops on the chair. The
speaker seems to humiliate the chair, it seems not deserves to be sit, as a matter fact, there is no bird that makes the chair as toilet, even bird cannot enters to the office. The speaker uses the word ‘bird’ as diction due to its habit that poops everywhere it wants; even it does when it flies. And, the word ‘toilet’ due to its function as place of banishment. With all of those bad descriptions above that represent negative meaning, the speaker intends to convey if the chair is broken and looked bad. The negative sentence makes the readers imagine if the chair does not deserve to be used.

6. Alliteration (Table 6)

Alliteration is the repetition of consonant in the beginning word purposed to beautify the language of literary work. There are six necessary data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

_The soapy suds slithered down the side, revealing a new sparkle._ (p.15)

Explanation:

The sentence tells that description of a man in the Fucshia Lane who is washing the car. Ivan supposes the man is happy and seemed in a good mood, as much as Ivan feeling to walk along Fuchsia Lane, he becomes more confidants to get friend there.
The alliteration with repetition consonant’s’ consists of five words; soaps, suds, slithered, side and sparkle. Through the repetition, the author intends to unite and combine the sentence to be construct words that has meaning.

The alliteration stresses the consonant to evoke readers’ mind to think that the sentence has description. In the sentence above, it shows the description of man who washes his car and the process of soapy suds work to spark the car.

b. Datum 2:

The boy had white-blond hair. and big blue eyes. (p.17)

Explanation:

The sentence describes Ivan who is meeting Luke for the first time in front of the yard of Fuchsia Lane. Ivan studies his appearance as a boy who had blond hair and big blue eyes and addresses the boy. After walking around the area, finally Ivan meets his new friend who responds his appearance.

The stressed consonant ‘b’ in the sentence above consists of four words: Boy, blond, big and blue. The stressed words above show clue to the readers if the sentence constructed to have certain description. In this case, the author shows the certain description of physical identity of the boy. The words ‘boy’, ‘blond’, ‘big’ and ‘blue’ are representing the description of the boy, so the readers can consider by their own imagination the look of the boy; if the boy was handsome, good looking or ugly.

c. Datum 3:

Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding. (p.52)
**Explanation:**

The stressed words with letter ‘b’ in the beginning is considering the indication meaning of the first word (Brendan), it explains the identity and character of man named Brendan (Elizabeth’s father). The next stressed word with letter ‘b’ after the word ‘Brendan’ indicates the characteristic of the man. The word ‘big’ describes body shape of the man, while the word ‘broad’ means his appearance is harsh, due to his hard work and loneliness, it support by the word ‘brooding’, means he lives in sorrow and never feel happiness after his wife left him with two daughters.

The quotation above is taken from the event when Elizabeth visits her father’s house. She studied her father physic and can feel her father bitter life. And she can see bitter experience that has shaped him. The man who lives without love from his wife.

d. **Datum 4:**

*Swallowing the lump that threatened to rise her throat, forcing back the thoughts that threatened to dawn her mind.* (p.115)

**Explanation:**

In the story, Elizabeth uses to fight her thought about the problems that come and gone in her life before she gets to bed. From her past memories, that haunts her everyday, especially about her mother disappearance and rejection, Ivan appearance makes her believes in imaginary friend, her neighbors who talk her past life, her drunken sister who almost makes trouble in the town, her
assistant who submits crazy idea in designing hotel interior, and other problems around her life.

The repetition of beginning consonant is letter ‘t’, consists of; threatened (mentioned twice), throat, thoughts. It seems the stressed words with letter (t) in the beginning are supported each other. The first word ‘threatened’ supports the next word ‘throat’ they show description of Elizabeth that worrying something, the other word of ‘threatened’ and the word ‘thoughts’ are explaining the words before that Elizabeth is sad because she has problems she has been thinking all day long. The sentence describes Elizabeth heart pressure.

e. Datum 5:

It was the sight of Ivan standing in the sand dressed in a smart new suit beside a small, beautifully set table for two, candle flickering in the center, casting shadows across his smiling face. (p.239)

Explanation:

In this sentence there are nine words stressed with letter’s’ in the beginning; sight, standing, sand, smart, suit, small, set, shadow and smiling. These words are involved each other in building description of the sentence and having specific identification or pattern.

The words ‘sight’ and ‘stand’ show activities, the word ‘sand’ shows the place of activities that Ivan stands on the sand, the word ‘smart’ and ‘suit’ are involving each other, it gives the information that the kind suit worn by Ivan. The words ‘small’ and ‘set’ are connecting each other, they describe the shape of table,
and it is small table that set for candle light dinner. The words ‘shadow’ and ‘smiling’ are connected each other, they describe if the candles light reflect shadows to Ivan faces. This description can be found when Ivan waits Elizabeth to get dinner with him in the seashore, however Elizabeth is late for the dinner, Ivan still waits alone for he coming in the seashore.

The whole words are parallel by using one kind of stressed letter. The sentence describes Ivan is meeting Elizabeth in proper dress to get candle light dinner.

The figure of speech shows Ivan’s attention, and proofs his seriousness to wait Elizabeth for dinner. That means he cares about her happiness. He thinks that she just needs love from a man. Here is the quotation in the novel: *She Wishes for Mark...She wishes to be surrounded by his love while he rocked her slowly and softly as he used to do, whispering hush of reassurance in her ears and running his fingers through her hair. He made her believe that everything would be OK.* (p.239)

f. Datum 6:

*A father who has not moved away from window for weeks because he is waiting for his wife.* (p.264)

Explanation:
In this sentence, the repetition consonant stressed to letter ‘w’, it consists of window, weeks, waiting and wife. The words are parallel and building description of the sentence.

The words ‘window’ and ‘weeks’ give explanation place and time to the next words ‘waiting’ and ‘wife’, means the man is waiting for his wife for weeks by looking outside the window to get the sign of his wife return. The sentence describes the man who suffers for longtime. A man who lives in loneliness without having his own world as a husband who has wife to speak to, to huge, to love, and live together until they get old. Nevertheless, Elizabeth’s father never felt that, since his wife disappearance.

The figure of speech describes a lonely man who needs to be loved; he felt pain and hurt inside but nothing he could do, even if he could effort to find his love, it would be helpless, since his wife would never wanted to go home.

7. Allusion (Table 7)

Allusion is figure of speech that brings the familiar name, place or history, etc. There are six necessary alliterations found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

His hands were big as shovels, shoulders as wide as the Gap of Dunloe. (p.60)

Explanation:

The description above found when Elizabeth visits her father’s house. She learns her father shoulders, and imagines the Gap of Dunloe to compare the wide of her father’s shoulder.
In this sentence, the author intends to describe that Elizabeth’s father shoulders are wide and big by using allusion ‘Gap of Dunloe’. ‘The Gap of Dunloe’ is a wide lake that located in Killarney, Ireland. The author assumes that the readers know the place, because it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Ireland.

Connected to the setting of novel that is located in Irish town, it will transfer the knowledge or idea of famous place in Ireland and provokes readers’ mind to imagine Elizabeth’s father physic through the description of famous place ‘Gap of Dunloe’. By imagining the wide lake, there will be description about the shoulder size of Elizabeth’s father.

The figure of speech shows even Elizabeth’s father is lonely and lack of love from his wife, he still can be tough. All of his strengthen is not apart from what he had experience in his miserable life.

b. Datum 2:

“I’m thinking the Romantic Era meets Art Deco. Caspar David Friedrich meets Jean Dunand”. (p.82)

Explanation:

Romantic era was era of romantic, passion and full of love. Caspar David Friedrich was a painter figure in that era (19th Century). The majority of his work

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4 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunloe
was expressionism. He produced a romantic painting; one of his famous paintings is *Wonderer above the sea of fog* (1818).

Whereas Art Deco was a popular international; design movement (1920-1939), affecting the decorative arts such as architectures, interior design, fashion, painting, etc. In the early 20th century, Jean Dunand was the famous interior designer at that time; one of his works is *Silver and Black Mottled Vase* (1930).

As the famous artist, Caspar David Friedrich and Jean Dunand created many phenomenal works; they created their best work to become memorable and admirable by all the people who saw their works in their period.

In the sentence, the speaker (poppy) as Elizabeth’s staff seems to share her opinion with Elizabeth, while they are discussing at their office informally. She is interested in combination of both of the artist and inspired to give the effect of romantic era and art deco in designing the hotel interior.

The author passes the references in form of work of arts in case the readers were recognizing these figures and tries to provoke readers mind to imagine the hotel interior design in Elizabeth hand.

c. Datum 3:

“*How far? Like Donegal-far?*”  (p.102)

Explanation:

The word ‘Donegal’ in this sentence is allusion. ‘Donegal’ is a coast in Ireland. It is far from Elizabeth’s residence. The sentence is also simile, due to the

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* http://www.adsence_successguide.com/Caspar David Friedrich
* http://www.adsence_successguide.com/Jean Dunand
word "Donegal" is compared to the far distance between Elizabeth’s residence and Ivan’s residence. Again, connected to the setting of novel that is located in Ireland, the sentence presents the beautiful panorama of Ireland based on assumption ‘Donegal’ is famous place in Ireland.

The allusion ‘Donegal’ increases knowledge of readers about famous place and makes the readers can imagine the far distance of Ivan Residence. Since in the story, Elizabeth is questioning Luke about how far Ivan’s house. However, in fact Ivan has no house to stay. It just Luke who tells Elizabeth that his residence is somewhere in ekam eveileb. The place that never been existed in the world. Because ekam eveileb is backward word of make believe. But Elizabeth does not realize yet the backward word and trusts in Luke’s word.

d. Datum 4:

“‘I want the Van Gogh of interior design-’” (p.144)

Explanation:

‘Van Gogh’ is an allusion of this sentence; he was postimpressionism painter between 19th and 20th century. ‘Van Gogh’ became famous due to his masterpieces, he produced many kinds of paintings and one of his famous works is sunflower.

In this sentence, the speaker (Poppy) presents the Van Gogh beautiful works while the meeting between Elizabeth side (interior designer) and Vincent (the owner and investor of hotel project). Poppy is not only inspired by ‘Van

7 http://www.senirupa.net/mad.php
Gogh’, but also passionate about his masterpieces. She eager to design the hotel interior in ‘Van Gogh’ style. She thinks that every kind of painting made by ‘Van Gogh’ is completely amazing and can persuade person to stay or visit the hotel. Again, the author uses the allusion in forms of artwork to provoke readers’ mind to imagine the process and planning of hotel interior decoration.

**e. Datum 5:**

“I’d like to thank Damien Hirst for inspiring me, Egon schiele” - She wiped an imaginary tear from her eye- “Banksy and Robert Rauschenberg.” (p.150)

**Explanation:**

The figures above were famous at their era. The author passes the famous artists through the sentence; due to the reader will recognize them. Damien Hirst is an English artist; he is popular with his unique work, such as away from the flock, composed of a dead sheep in glass of tank (1994). While Egon Schiele was an expressionism painter in the early 20th century, one of his famous works is four trees painting. Then, the phenomenal, Banksy was English graffiti artist; one of his painting works is Israeli West Bank Barrier, and Robert Rouschenberg was an American artist of abstract expressionism; one of his works is New York City.

In this sentence, the speaker (Poppy) held presentation together with her boss (Elizabeth), she efforts to convince the investor and the owner of hotel project by mentioning the ideas of hotel decoration were inspired by those artists

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8 ibid
above. The presentation completely succeeds, to load up her victory. Poppy mentions and thanks the artists who inspire her to Elizabeth.

The allusion; provokes readers’ to notice arts illustration and memorable people that helped readers to construct romantic effects appeared in the novel in their mind.

f. Datum 6:

“Jesus!” Elizabeth jumped back in fright. (p.190)

Explanation:

The word ‘Jesus’ is allusion, because the author uses the name in Bible. In Bible, Jesus is the Son of God who sacrificed his life and dead on the cross to spread the Lord’s word. He identified as a second person in trinity. As Christianity, Elizabeth always spells the word in bad or good time. In this sentence, Elizabeth is surprised with the appearance of Mrs. Bracken (her neighbor) when she kisses Ivan, but what is visible in Mrs. Bracken’s eyes is Elizabeth breathing deeply with face top forward nothing, since Mrs. Bracken cannot see him. In this case, the author also wants to convey the important of remembering God in facing many difficulties.

The figure of speech conveys to the readers if the story has religion message that everything in this life is not quite simple or difficult, but whatever that, people has strength or power to face their life, it is God, as they belief. However, it is as simple as Elizabeth who is surprised with Mrs. Bracken appearance, she still mention her God’s name.
8. Metonymy (Table 8)

Metonymy is the use of name of thing that involves to thing that will make concept to readers mind. There are five metonyms found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*Elizabeth would have driven the JCB through it herself.* (p.40)

**Explanation:**

The term ‘JCB’ replaces ‘the mobile digger’. The JCB is a type of mobile excavator used in building industry, with a hydraulic school at the front and a digging arm at the back, it named after Joseph Cyril Bamford (the British manufacturer).\(^\text{11}\) This metonymy uses for the concept of mobile excavator, people in industry world commonly use the term ‘JCB’ to call mobile digger due to its familiar name in their world.

The term ‘JCB’ is used due to the scope of the story covers a hotel building project, where Elizabeth involved in the project as professional interior designer. In the story, Elizabeth thinks to use ‘JCB’ to destroy the tower which people believe can live the love in the village. But it is ridiculous story for Elizabeth, but she thinks the hotel prospect. It will attract people, while the hotel is located beside the tower. By metonymy usage above, the readers can build the

\(^{11}\) [http://www.answer.com/topic/JCB](http://www.answer.com/topic/JCB)
concept of ‘JCB’ as mobile digger and imagine the work of ‘JCB’ in building hotel.

b. Datum 2:

*She sat at the table and watched him pour Coco Pops into his cereal bowl.*

(p.56)

**Explanation:**

‘Coco Pops’ is a metonymic usage of original word ‘chocolate cereal’, this cereal contains of wheat flour, cocoa flavor and chocolate milk. Most of people from Europe, America and other foreigners, generally eat cereal for the breakfast.

The figure of speech not only shows that Elizabeth rarely gives Luke cereal, especially chocolate cereal. She gives it to Luke in certain times, and shows how care of Elizabeth to his nephew to discipline him in living his life. In this moment, Luke is angry to Elizabeth since she locks Ivan in the living room all night long. To calm Luke, she allows him to eat chocolate cereal or ‘Coco Pops’.

c. Datum 3:

*Elizabeth’s BMW rattled along the bumpy track leading to her father’s farm.* (p.58)

**Explanation:**

In this sentence, the author uses the label ‘BMW’ to describe or replace the original term ‘sedan’. It is common to people to take well- understood of this label due to its famous label.
The author intends to show if Elizabeth uses the ‘sedan’ with ‘BMW’ label for her transportation, included to bring Luke to his grandfather’s house with bumpy track leading the car on the way. By using metonymy ‘BMW’, the author transfers the idea of Elizabeth statue as successful carrier woman, as most of rich persons own sedan with ‘BMW’ label. It points if Elizabeth is a rich woman.

d. Datum 4:

Then she went to Google, typed in the words “imaginary friend”, and hit search. (p.72)

Explanation:

The word ‘Google’ is metonymic word for original term ‘internet media service’. ‘Google’ is one of popular provider in the world and most of people had made concept in their mind that ‘Google’ is an internet provider, since ‘Google’ company has a lot of consumer around the world and become popular in society, especially educated society.

In the story, Elizabeth learns about imaginary friend from internet by using ‘Google’ as her internet provider. Since Luke always imagines Ivan character as his friend. Finally, she gets the information if imaginary friend is very common to kids, and it will disappear in three months.

The figure of speech conveys that Elizabeth is a modern woman who likes instants things, does her proper job on proper time and she is a technology consumer. She likes to get speed access in her world filled with competitions.

e. Datum 5:
"I tried calling the B&B a few times over the weekend to see if you were OK."

Explanation:

‘B&B’ is a metonymic usage for the term ‘person’s private house or cottage’. It is a house consists of good facilities such as swimming pool, garden and other facilities. Sometimes, the house is only for rent, not for sale.

In the story, the owner of ‘B&B’ comes to Elizabeth to demand the payment that should be paid by Saoirse, while she has disappeared for long time with no one knows her particular direction. Instead, Elizabeth has given her amount of money for her necessity, included money to fulfill house payment.

The figure of speech describes Elizabeth’s kindness to ask Saoirse lives in a cottage and pay for it, in order her sister can feel save and comfort and able to use the facilities. Hopefully, she can keep her sister away from bad things she has done, and tries to protect Saoirse’s son (Luke) from his mother wild act by separating their house.

C. Theme of the novel

Based on figure of speech analysis in previous section, the writer finds out the theme of the story is related to characters of the novel in finding their selves and loves. As they get trapped in the past life that they were not satisfied with and unawareness of love around them. Elizabeth, for example, her daily routine
activities make her feel lonely, though she seems strong and fine. But unconsciously, she cannot find the love for herself and for others.

The theme revealed is built in figure of speech contribution. The sentence “-Your world was brown-“ for instance, illustrates the past life of Elizabeth. She ever felt love for short time in her childhood. It is stated that she needs to find new world as she can love and to be loved.

The sentence of *Even the sounds of tears, laughter, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke* illustrates Elizabeth’s heart of the pain and hurt she has suffered in the past. It is being left by her mother when she was young. The theme conveyed in the story also supported by the sentence: *But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symbol or the ringing bell.* (p.265) The figure of speech illustrates that Elizabeth left brokenhearted when she lost the people whom she needed. Her boy friend, Mark, for instance, left her just because she concerned about her sister’s problem.

The theme is conveyed by figure of speech. It is proven by the sentence: *The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke was that he was an empty book.* (p.53) It illustrates other character in the story in finding love. It is Elizabeth’s father, Brendan. He is also left brokenhearted, when her wife left him with two daughters. As the result of his brokenhearted, he tries to find love from his grandson, Luke.
The other supported sentence of figure of speech which conveyed the theme is proven by the sentence: *Frustrating being held in the sleepy town.* (p.5) It illustrates Elizabeth’s mother, Grainnie, who wanted to find the freedom, and unwilling to get trapped in a world that was not hers. She liked exploring, discovering places and others people.

The sentence *A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope* (p.5) also contributes the theme revealed. It illustrates little Elizabeth’s heart that filled with hope-her mother return and she would hear stories about her mother’s adventure, birthday party planning, and cheerful time. The figure of speech shows Elizabeth’s eagerness to feel love from her mother.

The figure of speech in *Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back* (p.139) contributes the theme conveyed. It illustrates Elizabeth in her past life who felt lonely. Her loneliness was pitiable emotional experience that traced until her adult. It also shows that she lost so much love in her childhood.

The figure of speech in the sentence “*You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.*” (p.217) Contributes the theme revealed. It is Ivan’s experience has thought him how to make Elizabeth’s life more beautiful. By bringing her to the field in Jinny Joes day and spread Dandelion make her fun. Ivan is considered as “imaginary friend” in the story. He gets close to people who need him and knows everything about them, included Elizabeth. So, Ivan existence teaches Elizabeth carefree, fun,
change her life, keeping Elizabeth believe that she can find the love she ever missed, and can find what she wants in life.

Another supported sentence of figure of speech which reveals the theme is And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light. (p.288) It illustrates Elizabeth’s changed that she can reduce her past memories. Since she finds Ivan, everything in her life becomes so much fun. She also learns how to love Luke and her father than before.

The writer presents those examples to reveal the theme of the novel based on illustrations above. Most of those figure of speech examples present people who get trapped in unhappy world and afraid to open up or change. As the result they cannot fill their life with happiness and cannot discover love that was around their world. Finally, the writer concludes the theme that reveals in the novel through figures of speech analysis is everybody needs to love and to be loved.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

Data Description

The writer found eight types of figurative language in the novel. There are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, understatement, alliteration, metonymy, and allusion. In the novel *If You Could See Me Now*, the writer tabulates the data by classifying them into eight tables.

Table 1. Simile

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<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>There was a lovely smell of freshly cut grass and the sound of the lady snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning was like music in the air.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Every now and again he whipped 'round and sprayed water on two little girls who were dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit, like big bumblebees.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The open curtains acted as her alarm clock.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sitting with Satires was like trying to catch a butterfly in a jar.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Life’s kind of like painting.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Opal smiled and when she spoke her voice was like honey.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The sentence repeated itself like a broken record.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>“Life is look like a funny bone-“</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>“-During the summer, this town is like a big powerful tree, strong and visually beautiful-“</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Even the sounds of tears, laughter, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>They looked like an army of ants as they rushed around carrying all sorts of materials on their backs.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Stars are like people—”

The sun shone down through the leaves of the dominant oaks, sprinkling light on their faces like gold dust.

But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symal or the ringing bell.

Table 2. Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke was that he was an empty book.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Her words were big whisper of excitement.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>His gaze was hypnotic.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“Your world was brown—”</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The surrounding hills were a rich emerald.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Personification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frustrating being held in the sleepy town.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It was as though even the grandfather clock in the hall was waiting for her mother to return.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The full moon awaited its final call to center stage to take over the night shift</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The crickets continued to chatter loudly to each other</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The trees shivered and were tossed around in the forceful wind. They cast wild shadow across her bedroom walls.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>“You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.”</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wild flowers and growth reached out to brush the side of her car as she passed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light.

11. Outside, the wind howled, squeezing itself through the windows and door locks with a whistling sound, it raced and danced around the rooms, taunting, teasing, and tickling Elizabeth as she lay in the bed, hands over her ears, tears falling down her cheeks.

12. The wind helping her for the first time that night by lifting her words and carrying them for her toward the bungalows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Her father would sit silently in his chair by the fireplace, reading his newspaper but never turning the page as she got lost in his wife’s world of words.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>But Ivan couldn’t move. His blue converse runners were rooted to the marble kitchen floor.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Her blood boiled.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“Did you think a burning asteroid millions of miles away, which is visible from earth, is going to shoot down to e and kiss me on the cheek?”</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4. Hyperbole**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Looking at how everything glistened, I was afraid even to get the napkins dirty.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He wore the same brown cord Elizabeth could have sworn he had been wearing since she was a child.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>She studied the chair some more. “It looks like a bird with a very bad stomach has gone to the toilet on it”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5. Understatement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The soapy suds slithered down the side, revealing a new sparkle.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corpus</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The boy had white-blond hair and big blue eyes.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swallowing the lump that threatened to rise her throat, forcing</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>back the thoughts that threatened to dawn her mind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>It was the sight of Ivan standing in the sand dressed in a smart</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>new suit beside a small, beautifully set table for two, candle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flickering in the center, casting shadows across his smiling face.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A father who has not moved away from window for weeks because he is</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>waiting for his wife.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Allusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>His hands were big as shovels, shoulders as wide as the Gap of Dunloe</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“I’m thinking the Romantic Era meets Art Deco. Caspar David Friedrich</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meets Jean Dunand”.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“How far? Like Donegal-far?”</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“- I want the Van Gogh of interior design-”</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“I’d like to thank Damien Hirst for inspiring me, Egon Schiele”- She</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wiped an imaginary tear from her eye-“Banksy and Robert Rauschenberg.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>“Jesus!” Elizabeth jumped back in fright.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Metonymy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elizabeth would have driven the JCB through it herself.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>She sat at the table and watched him pour Coco Pops into his cereal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bowl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Elizabeth’s BMW rattled along the bumpy track leading to her father’</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s farm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Then she went to Google, typed in the words “imaginary friend”, and</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hit search.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“I tried calling the B&amp;B a few times over the weekend to see if you</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>were OK-“</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
B. Data Analysis

1. Simile (Table 1)

Simile is comparison between two things conveyed obviously by words: *like, as such, etc.* They are fourteen data found in the novel.

**a. Datum 1:**

*There was a lovely smell of freshly cut grass and the sound of the lady snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning was like music in the air.* (P.15)

**Explanation:**

The simile above evokes the readers’ mind to cause special effect in the sentence; figurative language found in the sentence shows the similarity between two things “the sound of lady snipping, clipping, and pruning” and “music in the air” by using comparison word ‘like’. In this story the author tells that Ivan who is considered as an imaginary friend starts walking to fuchsia Lane (Elizabeth Residence) to make a new friend. He finds lots of people and activities outside the houses, but no one invites him. As he passes the lady who is snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning, he hears that activity is like music in the air. The activity of cutting the grass in the open area makes such a sound and rhythm, like audible sound of small music passes through air and loses in the wind. In other word, the process of cutting grass with heavy tool needs energy. The heavy tool that rubs against the grass or leaves even sometime rubs the land can produce the sound, this sound compared to music makes special effect.
The simile above shows the desire of person to find a new place and to make a new friend. In this case, Ivan pays so much attention to the activities in Fuchsia Lane and feels happy with the sound of lady who is snipping, clipping, cropping and pruning in her front yard. It is contradicted to himself that he walks alone. Here is the quotation in the novel: *There were lots of children on the roads; cycling, chasing, enjoying hopscotch,...As much as they seemed really nice and all, I just wasn’t drawn to anyone of them. You see, I can’t make friends with just anyone. That’s not what my job is about.* (P.15) Through the figure of speech, the readers will understand the theme that he needs someone to love him as a friend.

**b. Datum 2:**

*Every now and again he whipped ‘round and sprayed water on two little girls who were dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit, like big bumblebees.* (P.15)

**Explanation:**

The sentence still describes the activities in the yard of fuchsia lane. In this moment, Ivan finds cheerful activities of a family. He looks to a father who sprays the water to his daughters who dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit. But, no one of them who invites him to join their cheerfulness.

In this sentence, the simile compares “the girls who dressed in yellow-and-black-striped swimsuit” to “big bumblebees” by using comparison word ‘like’. The author brings out the color imagination to readers’ mind into such a real view, by mentioning the color as a comparison object. The sentence reflects usual
comparison due to the same color of swimsuit to bee’s skin. The color points the comparison object.

The figure of speech emphasizes on the description that Ivan wants to join the activities and seems to miss a cheerful times with everybody he loves. Here is the quotation in the novel: *I was glad I met Luke that morning because I was a bit down after having to leave my old best friend Barry...It's not a very nice part......So the way I see it is, if I didn't have to leave my best friends, then I wouldn't be able to make a new ones. And making a new friends is my favorite part by far.* (P.14) The figure of speech shows the theme that he needs to be loved.

c. Datum 3:

*The open curtains acted as her alarm clock.* (P.52)

**Explanation:**

The open curtains is compared to Elizabeth alarm clock with comparison word ‘as’. She uses to open the curtain in the night regularly, with the open curtains, the morning sunlight will waft in and she can wake up from her sleep, as she sets her alarm clock to wake her up.

The simile above informs if Elizabeth is an alert, discipline and managed woman due to her character that was shaped since she grown up. Beside, her habit on keeping the curtains open shows her weakness that she is a lonely girl who still cannot find love. Here is the quotation in the novel:
Elizabeth has annoyed college roommate and lovers with her persistence in keeping the curtains open. She didn’t know why she remained firm on keeping them open...But now in her adulthood, the open curtains acted as her alarm clock; with them open she knew the light would never allow her to fall into a deep sleep. Even in her sleep she felt alert and in control. She went to bed to rest, not to dream. (P.51)

The figure of speech emphasizes on the theme that a lonely woman like Elizabeth needs to love and to be loved.

d. Datum 4:

Sitting with Saoirse was like trying to catch a butterfly in a jar. (P.89)

Explanation:

Saoirse is a wild and uncontrolled woman, someone will get difficulty to communicate with her because she appears almost everywhere but hard to be together. She is harmful to her surrounding, and an irresponsible woman. Her elder sister, Elizabeth wants eagerly to talk heart to heart with expectation Saoirse can live normally as woman in her age. The problem comes when Elizabeth wants to communicate with Saoirse seriously, but her sister avoids and disappears with no one knows her particular direction.

In this sentence, Saoirse’s manner is compared to a butterfly trapped in jar,. If it is trapped in jar it will tries to escape. It is nice to see but difficult to touch. It is similar as Saoirse who always avoids from her sister when her sister tries to talk to her.

The usage of butterfly as comparison to Saoirse makes the readers feels the difficulty in communicating with uncontrolled woman. Here is the quotation in the novel:
Elizabeth was forever chasing and when she did manage to catch her sister, Saoirse would all the time be fluttering her wings in panic, wanting to get away from her sister’s company...When she did has her sister company, she tried so hard to be understanding, to treat her with the sympathy and empathy she deserved...She wanted advice from as many places as possible in order to help her sister...Besides, she felt she had a duty to look out of her. (P.89)

The implied theme from the figure of speech is that someone like Saoirse needs to be loved, not to chase her away.

e. Datum 5

Life’s kind of like painting. A bizzare. Abstract painting. (P.105)

Explanation:

Ivan as imaginary friend appears in Elizabeth’s house. He succeeds in making friend with Elizabeth’s nephew (Luke). However, Elizabeth never believes in imaginary friend. But his meeting with Elizabeth is a joy of him. He can learn more about world and life. He also understands about Elizabeth’s life that she is trapped in her daily routine activities. That is why he thinks of life’s kind of like a painting. A really bizzare, abstract painting.

In this case, the author compares a kind of life to abstract painting. It is Creation or work that shows wonderful object and cannot be seen only by naked eyes, but through imagination or strong passion. In addition, the wonderful image will appear through people who will appreciate it. Likewise, to life, everyone has different way at looking and facing life. It depends on oneself how to see and make life become more wonderful.

The figure of speech describes that Elizabeth needs a change- to break her daily routine activities, and do exactly what she wants in life; finding love and joy she ever missed.
f. Datum 6:

*Opal smiled and when she spoke her voice was like honey.* (P.113)

Explanation:

In the story, the author gives the fantasy effect by describing that imaginary friend has organization aimed for everyone who needs friend. It has office, and workers characterized as invisible people. They have a routine meeting to discuss their friend problems and theirs. The problem comes when Ivan falls in love with Elizabeth; it is a big mistake because that feeling can hurt both of them. As imaginary friend, he should leave the client someday. Everyone in the office gives him sad comment, but as a boss, Opal advices him tenderly and supports him by smiling at him. It makes Ivan comfort, and he calms down to think that he will make a right decision as the time comes.

In this sentence, the author compares Opal’s voice to honey, with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence means that Opal’s voice is tender, nice to hear, her voice and words can calm down the person whose heart filled with burdens. It is compared to honey due to its taste and advantages, it is sweat and contains medicine substance.

The word ‘honey’ also reflects Opal characters, the author intends to convey if Opal is nice and wise woman, patient, caring, helping, listening to complaint, solving problems, and can be best friend. The figure of speech conveys the theme of how a friend should be.
g. Datum 7:

*The sentence repeated itself like a broken record.* (P.117)

**Explanation:**

The sentence tells that Elizabeth is a busy woman, she meets kinds of people everyday and face different problems needed to be solved. She uses to think back the events of the day. The problem comes when her sister Saoirse comes to her and lets her down with a pain sentence. The repeated sentence that hurts Elizabeth is: **They all leave eventually, isn’t that right, Lizzy?.** It breaks her heart and resounds in her mind, as same as a record, when it is twisted over and over, it will break, stuck, and repeat the same sound over and over. Because of the pain she suffered from past and now will haunt her life. Here is the quotation in the novel:

*Her mind began to rewind over the events of the day...It play over and over again ...Her mind is exploded. YES! It shouted. Yes they all eventually leave. Every single one of them, every single time.. Every person that ever succeeded in brightening her day and cheering her heart disappeared as quickly as the cat in the night...Her mother had done just as this evening’s sun had done: had left her...Uncles and aunts who visited to help had moved and passed on...It was always the good people who left, the people who weren’t afraid to smile or to love.* (P.117)

In this sentence, Elizabeth’s thought is compared to a broken record with indication word ‘like’. Readers used to hear the phrase “broken record” because they can find it in daily life, then they can build the concept of these two different things in their mind. From the figure of speech and supported quotation implies
the theme if Elizabeth needs friend to share her problem to lighten her burdens, and needs to find her happiness.

h. Datum 8:

"-Life is look like a funny bone-" (P.161)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the speaker compares the word ‘life’ to ‘funny bone’ with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence means that life is sometimes full of happiness and sadness. In this life, there are no people who always laugh or feel happy, but sometime people cry and feel sorrow. Elizabeth who feels her life full of pain, feels the happiness. Ivan conveys the sentence above to support Elizabeth’s heart. Even since she can see Ivan she finds new things that she never found before, and she feels comfort to share her story or her life to Ivan, Ivan appearance changes her life so much, she become happier in living her life.

The word ‘life’ is compared to phrase ‘funny bone’. Logically ‘bone’ can make people stand as its function and ‘bone’ can hurt them as its age and its decline function, but phrase ‘funny bone’ indicates sense of humor. The phrase means; it is funny as bone not only supports and makes people strong in doing activities, standing, walking, but it also hurt them when it become weak and cannot support them anymore. Here is the quotation in the novel: ‘There’s another thing that’s funny, funny bones, they hurt, but they also make you laugh. Like lots of thing in life.” (161) The implied theme from the figure of speech emphasizes on the way of someone to face the life that filled of happiness or sadness.
i. Datum 9:

“-During the summer, this town is like a big powerful tree, strong and visually beautiful-“ (P.186)

Explanation:

The dialogue describes the conversation between Elizabeth and Ivan when they get their breakfast in the town. Considering Ivan as a new comer of the town, Elizabeth explains the condition of town that is crowded by local and international tourists. In this case, a big powerful tree which is considered by Elizabeth as strong and visually beautiful is compared to town Baile Na gCroithe (the town of heart) in the summer.

The author points out the setting description of the novel. By using the sentence, the author transfers the interesting image of tiny Irish town that can push readers’ imagination to absurd the effects creation of the author.

The word ‘town’ resembles to a big powerful tree, full of leaves, shady, has strong stem, and adds the beauty of town, it describes that people of town are looking forward eagerly for summer time. It is a cheerful season, there will be too many people gathering in town, they enjoy sunshine, make a trip or party, and have fun in town. The author identified the word ‘strong’ as the situation of the town and the phrase ‘visually beautiful’ as description of town panorama that become prettier in the summer.

j. Datum 10:

Even the sounds of tears, laughters, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke. (P.201)
Explanation:

This sentence tells that the good and bad things experienced by Elizabeth is never been stated. No one can help her because she hides them, the word she spoke has just gone. It is compared to cigarette smoke; it flies high to the air, and cannot be touched. The cigarette smoke is a transparent thing that everybody can see it for a while or even everybody will not care about, since it is just smoke. There is no benefit and cannot cause trouble if people walk away from it. The cigarette smoke is similar as what she thinks: she does not talk her problems to other and, she is the one who owns them. Everybody will not even concern. So she let her problems hunged however they come in her mind.

The sentence also represents Elizabeth’s experiences: She ever had a good time, and she still feels painful. Everyone whom she loved went away from her life. Her mother had gone when she was a child. She missed the love from the important woman in her life. Then her father who did not really care about her since her mother left them, her lover also went away since she gave more attention to her sister, Saoirse. But in the other hand, Saoirse still could not change and control herself. She becomes trouble maker in the town, even everyone in the town knows her due to her bad manner. All those problems fill her life and make her down; even she has no one to share her problems.

k. Datum 11:

They looked like an army of ants as they rushed around carrying all sorts of materials on their backs. (P.220)
Explanation:

The pronoun “they” refers to the phrase “construction laborers”. The phrase is compared to “an army of ants”, the men who work for hotel project, whose is Elizabeth involved in as interior designer. She comes to the area everyday to make sketches. She finds men who overrun the area and run up to the building site with material on their back and make row as they walk. This activity resembles to ants habit that used to make a row to carry the meal on their back. By using the phrase above, the readers can imagine the description of sentence due to its usual thing that people eventually find this ants activity on the walls, trees, and other places. The description from the figure of speech shows the influence to human life; even the animal can stick together to go in the same direction to get the same point and helping each other as human being who have thought and sense. They should stick together in kindness; it also makes things easier to reach. Through this figure of speech, the readers will understand the theme that everybody needs each other in this life.

Datum 12:

“Stars are like people-“ (P.244)

Explanation:

In this case, the speaker uses the word ‘star’ to compare people with comparison word ‘like’. The speaker means that stars and people has the same characteristic. The stars are the object that seen in the sky at night and move in different way based on their circle. They appear at their regular portion and influenced by the hours, days, months, years, and their events in nature. While
people also experience or move in different things and direction based on their fate. But they have emotional, moral, intellectual energy that can control their life. It means, people influence themselves to decide what they want to do.

Here is the quotation in the novel:

“Stars are like people, Elizabeth. Just because they appear to emerge from the same point doesn’t mean that they do. This is an illusion of perspective created by distance...”...“Not all families manage to hold it together, Elizabeth, everyone moves in different directions. That we all emerge from the same point is a misconception; to travel in different direction is the very nature of every being and every existing thing.” (p.244)

The speaker thinks that stars are like people, they emerge from the same point but move in different direction. Elizabeth and Saoirse, for instance, emerge from the same family but live their life in different way. Elizabeth live in control, meanwhile Saoirse live in wild way and in uncontrol way.

The figure of speech conveys that people experience not only good thing but also bad thing; they must feel up and down. There will be time when they are in up but there will be time when they will fall down.

**m. Datum 13**

*The sun shone down through the leaves of the dominant oaks, sprinkling light on their faces like gold dust* (p.163)

**Explanation:**

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan and Elizabeth enjoy the morning panorama of sunshine around dominant oaks at Fuchsia Lane. It is when they feel their relationship become closer; they always spend the time
and share the problem together. It is the first time Elizabeth found person for sharing her life, therefore she feels happier than before.

It this sentence, the author uses the phrase ‘gold dust’ to compare the reflection of sunlight on the leaves of dominant oaks with comparison word ‘like’. The sentence describes the panorama formed from sunlight effect, when the sun shines the leaves and reflect the light to the things around them, it will look like the gold dust; yellow and bright in small pieces.

The sentence gives sense and description effect. Then, the readers can explore the author’s thought and imagine the panorama of sun that shines the dominant oaks with their own imagination.

n. Datum 14

But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symbal or the ringing of a bell. (p.265)

Explanation:

The author uses the phrases “the gong of symbal” and “the ringing of a bell” to compare broken heart expression with indicator word “like”. If someone’s heart breaks, it will not be heard, because there is no sound produced from heart. But as a matter of fact, it will scream loudly and abstractly like the gong of symbal or the ringing bell. As Elizabeth experienced that, she ever broke up with her boyfriend. Everyone could not understand what she felt but inside her heart it
felt like something smashed on the floor and sounded piercing like the gong of symbal or the ringing of a bell.

The author intends to convey that when a heart breaks there will be deep emotion. If it happens someone will need other to share and load up the emotion or feeling, this feeling shall not hide, since it is what makes people cannot stand to live.

2. Metaphor (table 2)

Metaphor is the comparison between things that are not conveyed obviously. There are six data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

*The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke was that he was an empty book.* (p.53)

**Explanation:**

When Luke visits his grandfather, Elizabeth is afraid if her father will fill him with bad information and not enough knowledge to question or criticize. Because her father is small – minded and unwilling- to open up or change. While Luke needs good information because he is just a kid and open minded.

The sentence describes comparison indirectly. Luke is treated as if he were an empty book that cannot be meant literally. An empty book means pure, as a kid Luke wants to know and learn everything he found due to his open minded. He is ready to receive knowledge and information that will shape him to become a good or bad man.
The figure of speech describes how the old man missed his family. In this case, Brendan (Luke’s grandfather) felt unhappy and has miserable life, due to his separated family. The figure of speech conveys the theme that he needs to love and to be loved. Here is the quotation in the novel:

*Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding... His views frustrated him and only made his life more miserable. He was stern, rarely spoke except to the cows or vegetables, never laughed... He didn’t speak for conversation. He spoke to make statements. He rarely spends time with Luke.* (p.52)

b. Datum 2

*Her words were big whisper of excitement.* (p.95)

Explanation:

In the sentence, the author describes implicit comparison, by comparing ‘words’ with ‘big whisper of excitement’. In this case, the word ‘words’ indicates to the story of Elizabeth’s mother. The story does not only mean fairy tales but also the experience that happened in her mother’s adventure. The sentence tells When Elizabeth was a girl; the only thing she waited was her mother story. It was the only thing of her happiness since her mother went for adventure to find new places. Her mother’s words were like big whisper of excitement; they attracted her and made her happy to hear the words.

The figure of speech describes about a girl who missed her mother very much, and rarely met her. In this case, little Elizabeth waited for her mother to come home. Since her mother left her for adventure to new places. Even she felt happy to hear the words from her mother. Through the figure of speech the
readers will understand the implied theme that Elizabeth needs love and attention from her mother.

c. Datum 3:

*His gaze was hypnotic.* (p.124)

Explanation:

The word ‘gaze’ is treated as if it were hypnotic. In this case, the word ‘hypnotic’ means to enchant person, to make her or him focus on the object or sight. In the story Elizabeth admires Ivan’s blue eyes, they are twinkle and shady, she also admires Ivan words that show the attention. With exotic eyes and beautiful words he seems to control Elizabeth’s mind only by asking her feeling that never been heard by Elizabeth for long time. However, he is a stranger, his appearance makes her open her heart or discover her soul.

The figure of speech describes about someone’s attention. In this case, Ivan’s word in asking Elizabeth condition while he looks into her eyes deeply shows the careness that makes her happy, because she heard no word like that for long time. Here is the quotation in the novel: *She looked at the kind stranger with the blue eyes watching her and saw more care in those eyes than she had in those of anyone she knew.* (p.124) The description seen from the figure of speech is even the independence woman like Elizabeth needs someone to care of her and love her.

d. Datum 4:

“*-Your world was brown-*” (p.191)
Explanation:

In the story, the speaker (Mrs. Bracken) accuses Elizabeth’s change since she has worked for the hotel project. As a neighbor, Mrs. Bracken realizes her change. Mrs. Bracken tells her that her world was brown, since Mrs. Bracken treats the word ‘world’ as if it were brown; it is calm color, flat and near to dark. It means that Elizabeth life was not a special (she rarely did fun things and always does the same things everyday; sleeping, working, cleaning the house.) and lonely. (She has no someone to love and to be loved). Here is the quotation in the novel: *She had reached her goals by being in control, maintaining order…Elizabeth found herself thirty-four year old and living alone with a six-year-old in the house…Alone because love one of those feelings that you could never have control.* (p.8) It also describes Elizabeth’s heart that felt pain and hurt she has suffered in the past. The figure of speech conveys that she needs to love and to be loved.

By using brown color, the author tries to create imagination of color to readers’ mind. It evokes the readers to feel how brown color represents unhappy life.

e. Datum 5:

*The surrounding hills were a rich emerald* (p.304)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the author evokes readers’ mind by treating hills as if they were a rich emerald due to green color of tree on the hills that represents emerald
color. The sentence describes the panorama of hills when Elizabeth holds her own birthday party that she never held before. The panorama is the reflection of the light to the trees on the hills, they look bright and glitter from far distance, this effect has same description to emerald, it has green color, bright and glitter. Both of those comparisons are pointing to beautiful view of nature.

The author intends to describe the setting of the novel, to beautify and enrich the story, it will push readers’ mind to imagine the beautiful sight appeared in the novel.

3. Personification (Table 3)

Personification as figure of speech which gives human attributes to nonhuman to provoke the sense of readers in literary work. There are fourteen necessary data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

_Frustrating being held in the sleepy town._ (p.5)

Explanation:

The sentence evokes readers’ mind by imagining the town as having emotional (frustrating), and having the internal sensation (sleepy). The sentence means the town became bored and weary for Elizabeth’s mother (Grainnie), there was no such a bustle in the town, because she found no new world, no freedom, and there was only crying baby that filled her daily life. She thought she should not belong to that town and she finally made trips with no particular direction and disappeared for long time.
The words ‘frustrating’ and ‘lonely’ emphasizes on the description of ‘Grainne’ who felt pressure with the condition of her family and the town that seemed not to be her last destination to stay.

The figure of speech describes about mother would rather to find new places and take adventure than to take care of her children. However she knew that her baby needed her love very much. Here is the quotation in the novel: *A sleeping baby and sleepless nights drove her further and further away in her head. Dreams of her own personal freedom became confused with her reality and she started to go missing for days at a time. She went exploring, discovering places and other people.* (p.5)

b. Datum 2:

*A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope.* (p.5)

**Explanation:**

In this sentence, the phrase ‘summer breeze’ is personified as having emotion (excitement and hope) as human that can feel as if it can hope and has feeling and as having hand to bring something. Logically, summer breeze only an abstract thing that cannot be touched or seen, it has no body or feeling. It means that the blow of wind becomes cooler and fresher in the summer. This sentence also represents Elizabeth feeling that filled with hope and happiness as she was waiting for her mother return. In this case, the figure of speech supports the description of Elizabeth enthusiasm; that her mother would return home and she
would get hug she missed and love she needed from her mother. Here is the quotation in the novel: *She knew in her heart that her mother would eventually return, cheeks flushed, eyes bright, and speaking breathlessly of the world and all it had offer.* (p.5) The figure of speech also describes Elizabeth feeling by personifying the summer breeze as what she felt (excitement and hope), as the summer breeze presents good and comfortable weather.

c. Datum 3:

*It was as though even the grandfather clock in the hall was waiting for her mother to return.* (p.7)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘clock’ is personified as human who is standing and waiting for someone, as if it has feet to support the body to stand. Actually it means that everyone in the home always waited for Elizabeth’s mother to return, but there were no signs of her returning. As the time passed by, Elizabeth knew that her mother was trapped by marriage and motherhood and decided to leave them by exploring new places. It took Grainne to the long journey. Everyone in the house felt the house was dull without her. Even the old clock of Elizabeth’s grandfather still set in the same position since her mother was a new comer in the house.

The personification above emphasizes the very long journey of Elizabeth's mother, the very long of her disappearance, and her family exhaustion in waiting the woman whom they loved.
d. Datum 4:

_The full moon awaited its final call to center stage to take over the night shift._ (p.116)

**Explanation:**

The quotation above is taken from the event at night when Elizabeth drives her car to get to her father’s house on visiting purpose. The day just passes to the night, as on her way she thinks many problems she worried, especially about Ivan, Luke and competitors in the hotel project.

In the sentence, the author imagines the phrase ‘fool moon’ as human who is doing the freelance job. But the readers cannot take this sentence literally. The author means that the moon is visible in the night and invisible in the daylight. Logically, the moon has no capacity to wait as human, because it is just the phenomenon of solar system. This sight builds the personification due to same image seemed in both phenomenal; an employer who works in shift comes and works only on certain time and the moon that appears only in the night and changed by the sun in the morning.

e. Datum 5:

_The crickets continued to chatter loudly to each other._ (p.116)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘crickets’ in the sentence above is imagined as having conversation each other. In a matter of fact, it is the voice of animal (crickets) that
human cannot understand. Cricket sounded in the night, the sound heard back and forth, as human traits that call and answer each other when they talked.

The phenomenon above is heard when Elizabeth arrives in her father garden and parks her car in front of the house. The sentence also gives the effect of lonely that she felt as her father uses not to welcome her home. Even she can hear the sound of Crickets clearly.

The figure of speech evokes readers’ mind to imagine cricket as human. However, both of them are creature. In this case, chatter loudly to each other has different concept between human and crickets.

f. Datum 6:

*Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back.* (p.139)

Explanation:

In the sentence above, Elizabeth’s school skirt is imagined as having hands, feet, and body to dance. In fact, the skirt cannot dance; it is being scraped by her steps and winds that blown around her. The author creates the personification by putting an inanimate object ‘skirt’ as if it could do human’s capacity ‘dance’.

This event is described when little Elizabeth arrived from her school with the book and bag in her hand and returned back to the house with the wind in the dark evening that blown her skirt, but, no one welcomed her home. The figure of speech describes lonely little Elizabeth who felt like no one loved her and hoped the welcome from her family member when she got home. Here is the quotation in
Unlike her primary school bus, her new bus school dropped her at the end of long road that led from Bungalow, leaving her alone on her walk to the front door, where nobody stood to greet her. (p.139)

g. Datum 7:

*The trees shivered and were tossed around in the forceful wind. They cast wild shadow across her bedroom walls* (p.172)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘trees’ is imagined as having internal sensation as human trait that can feel of being unhealthy, feeling cold, or kind of nervous. Logically tree cannot feel as the way human feel. However, they are a living creature, but tree has not capacities to shiver or to toss around. In addition, the word ‘shadow’ is imagined as having animal character (wild). The author personifies the object above to emphasize the strong of wind blows in the night.

This description appears when Elizabeth tries to get sleep on her bad with the wind of night blows the trees in front of her room. In addition, she begins to think about Ivan appearance that has became a mystery to her and afraid of losing him someday.

h. Datum 8:

>“You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.” (p.217)

**Explanation:**
The slide of dialogue above is taken when Ivan explains to Elizabeth about the myth that some people believe if they catch and throw Dandelion up to the sky and make wish on them, their wish will come true someday.

In this sentence, the personal pronoun ‘them’ sign the personification, this personal pronoun returns to the word ‘Dandelion’, it is kind of flower. ‘Dandelion’ is imagined as having human characteristic by calling Dandelion pretty and as though it could dance. As nature thing, flower (Dandelion) is beautiful to see; even some people symbolize the girl with flower due to its beauty. The word ‘dance’ means the Dandelion fly up to the sky blown by the wind. While using word ‘pretty’, and ‘dance’ the author intends to convey the beauty of flower (Dandelion), so the readers will recognize the beauty of nature of the novel.

1. Datum 9:

   “Wild flowers and growth reached out to brush the side of her car as she passed” (p.239)

**Explanation:**

The sentence above tells Elizabeth who drives her car in hurry and breaks through the flowers on her way to get to the dinner with Ivan at the seashore. While she has another promise with her business partner (Benjamin). She is confused to whom she will break her promise. In addition, the two persons are important to her. Nevertheless, she prefers to get to seashore and drives as fast as she can, since it is too late for her to meet Ivan.
In this sentence, the word ‘flowers’ is imagined as having human characteristic by using the words ‘wild’ and ‘brush’. The word ‘wild’ represents the flowers as having power as animal and sense of frighten and tense as human being, while the word ‘brush’ represents the flower as having hand and energy, logically flower impossible in doing the same thing as human being.

Those words above emphasizes on the free of living creature like flower. It grows anywhere it takes, as long as there is space for it grows and spread. The words will inspire readers mind due to its simplicity delivering.

**j. Datum 10:**

> “And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light.” (p.288)

**Explanation:**

The author gives human attributes to the word ‘memories’ as if it could watch and creep. In a matter of fact, memory is an abstract thing that cannot be seen, touched or heard. It was everything; recorded by the brain, it can be remembered sometimes, also can be felt by heart, the memory causes the flaming emotion and mental.

The word ‘lurked’ and ‘creep’ describes Elizabeth’s feeling. She used to look back into her past memories, whereas she only got little of good memories and mound of bad memories. The words ‘lurked’ and ‘creep’ mean Elizabeth’s memories are nestled, then comes and gone in her mind. But Ivan’s appearance has changed her life and point of view about her big family. She also can eliminate her past memories that filled of bitterness slowly.
The figure of speech describes that Elizabeth realizes that her mother and Saoirse were different to her and Luke; they need freedom. While Luke and her need someone to love and to be loved who will stay for them. Here is the quotation in the novel:

“-I don’t want you to be afraid of that happening. I used to be afraid like that. I used to think that everyone I loved would always go away.”...”We’re kind of the same now, aren’t we? My mom leaving is kinda like what your mom did, isn’t it? Luke asked...Elizabeth’s body grew cold...’It’s nothing like that.”...”They are totally different people, it’s not the same at all.” (p.288)

**k. Datum 11:**

“Outside, the wind howled, squeezing itself through the windows and door locks with a whistling sound, it raced and danced around the rooms, taunting, teasing, and tickling Elizabeth as she lay in the bed, hands over her ears, tears falling down her cheeks.” (p.290)

**Explanation:**

The sentence gives human traits to inanimate object ‘wind’ as if it could ‘howl’ as having voice to scream, but in fact it was a sound of wind, ‘squeeze’ as having nose to squeeze, logically it was blowing. ‘Race’ as if it were riding on something logically it was moving. ‘Dance’ as having body to shake, but it means the blow of wind is turning up. ‘Taunt’ insults someone, but logically its sound is heard to ears. As if ‘Tease’ could disturb something physically. But in fact it is the cold temperature of wind. And ‘tickles’ as if could tickle the body, in fact the cold of wind felt by someone. These description words are physically the capacities of human being. Logically, the wind has no organs like human, even it cannot be seen and touched, and it only can be felt.
The sentence means that wind strongly blows everything around it and causes many things moved. The sentence describes the situation when little Elizabeth heard her baby sister was crying in the night and saw her father took the baby in his arms to comfort the baby from cold wind. Elizabeth and her father scare and unocomforted due to it’s highly temperature.

The figure of speech describes incomplete family, since there was no mother held and comfort the baby in the cold night. While father and sister loved the baby, but mother’s love still the one for the baby.

1. Datum 12:

“The wind helping her for the first time that night by lifting her words and carrying them for her toward the bungalows.” (p.302)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the word ‘wind’ is imagined as having emotion to help, as it was the capacity of human being, logically the wind has no emotion, the sentence means that the wind blowing harshly until the far voice can be heard as if the voice comes from nearly place.

In this case, Elizabeth screamed to her father loudly when the wind blown around her at the Bungalow in front of her father house. She screamed his name because she needed a shelter to cry after finding her mother in the pub with unknown men rejected and chased her away harshly.
The figure of speech supports the description of little Elizabeth who felt lonely and faced bitter problem. Father was the only man she turned to. It proofs that father could be a shelter to cry and can love her as his own daughter. Here is the quotation in the novel: *He heard her crying ...* "I’m here, don’t you worry," he shouted her, patting her head and rocking her from side to side. “Daddy’s here.” (p. 303)

4. Hyperbole (Table 4)

Hyperbole or overstatement is the way to express something much bigger than the real. They are four hyperboles found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

“*Her father would sit silently in his chair by the fireplace, reading his newspaper but never turning the page as she got lost in his wife’s world of words.*” (p.5)

Explanation:

The sentence exaggerates that the man’s way of reading but never turning back the page of newspaper. It does not mean that he reads the same newspaper everyday. It means that Elizabeth’s father only can wait without doing anything to get her wife back; even he lost with his old life and his wife memories since his wife left him with unknown men and unparticular direction. At first, he thought his wife would come back someday, but it was worse than his thought. Her wife left him behind as if he was not meant to her.
The hyperbolic sentence describes the characters of the man; loyal, patient, easy to be broke down and fragile. It also provokes readers’ mind to feel what the man feel with this hyperbole. It is to be left by someone special.

b. Datum 2:

“But Ivan couldn’t move. His blue converse runners were rooted to the marble kitchen floor.” (p.35)

Explanation:

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan visits his new friend (Luke) and gets lunch in the kitchen that is managed by Elizabeth (Luke’s aunt). Ivan is amazed the kitchen and finds comfort air in his friend’s house, while Elizabeth cannot see him yet.

The sentence exaggerates that Ivan blue converse runners were rooted. The author does not really mean they were rooted like plants in the ground, because it is impossible if runners have roots. It means Ivan feels home with the situation in the kitchen. It is clean, fresh and it is being a favorite place of the owner of the house to relax and Ivan feels the same way. Moreover, the place of rooted runners is in the marble kitchen floor, it is impossible for floor to burry the runners, due to its inanimate stuff.

c. Datum 3:

“Her blood boiled.” (p.54)

Explanation:
The sentence exaggerates that Elizabeth blood boiled. It is impossible for blood to boil. The author uses the word ‘boiled’ to describe the rise of Elizabeth’s temperature as she gets mad. It is actually meant Elizabeth is nervous and her mind is messed up, she was provoked to be angry but she defenses and tries to reject her flame emotion by screaming, with no hitting or striking something In this case, she feels if Luke is perfectly insane, because he accuses her for locking Ivan in the living room all night long. Even she gets mad when Luke screams Ivan name through the living room loudly.

The hyperbolic sentence shows how hard and tired Elizabeth feels to face her turmoil nephew who lives in his imaginary world and friend. Moreover, her problem is not only treated on her nephew. But also the turmoil she finds almost everyday. Those turmoil make her lives under pressure and sometimes loads them up. While she is a lonely woman and needs someone who loves her to lift her up from the pressure.

d. Datum 4:

“Did you think a burning asteroid millions of miles away, which is visible from earth, is going to shoot down to e and kiss me on the cheek?”

(p.217)

Explanation:

The speaker exaggerates that a burning asteroid could shoot down to him and kissed him on the cheek. The speaker does not really mean it because it is impossible for burning asteroid and could kiss cheek. The speaker explains that
wishes or success cannot come suddenly; they need effort to reach them. The speaker uses the hyperbolic sentence above to emphasize that people have to sacrifice everything they have to get something they eagerly want. Such as wishes, they do not come easily, people have to pray repeatedly, being passion and waiting with a hope. Even, God cannot grant the wishes directly.

In this case, the speaker intends to tell Ivan if the Dandelion he catches together with Elizabeth and Luke deliver and carry their wishes to him, but he cannot grant the wishes on time, since the speaker (Oscar) has job to collect other Dandelion from people. The author creates imagination to build fiction in the story by creating character of the speaker and explaining the story that is related to magic, as in the phases of speaker to collect the wishes from Dandelion. Because in real life there is no one who can collect the wishes and put them in a jar and make it real someday.

The figure of speech describes that Ivan wants to make everyone whom he loves to be happy, at least has a hope to reach it. Moreover he knows that Elizabeth and looks need someone to love them.

5. Understatement (Table 5)

Understatement is the expression that made something seems smaller than the real. There are three sentences of understatement found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

Looking at how everything glistened, I was afraid even to get the napkins dirty. (p.25)
Explanation:

The quotation above is taken from the event when Ivan visits Elizabeth’s house. Ivan notices the room and finds everything in the room is clean. And finds spotless in every stuff.

The sentence is understatement because it is described in a negative way. Considering to the tiny room, I (Ivan) was afraid of touching napkins due to his frightened in making the napkins dirty, but actually napkin function is cleaning dirty up. ‘Afraid even to get napkins dirty’ becomes negative meaning.

The word ‘afraid’ emphasizes as if Ivan were admitted of being a rumpled man. If he was a clean man, he does not have to be afraid to get napkins dirty due to its function. From the sentence, the readers will get negative idea about Ivan. But in the story it was only his thought.

b. Datum 2:

*He wore the same brown cord Elizabeth could have sworn he had been wearing since she was a child.* (p.59)

Explanation:

In the story, Elizabeth is picking Luke to his grandfather’s house and finds her father still uses the same cord, as she was a child. It takes her time to think even for a while the changed her father made. But her father never changed; he still dresses in Polo T-shirt and Wellington boot, he also seldom to speak and seemed lonely.
The sentence is smaller than its real. By describing ‘he wore the same brown cord’ and ‘since she was a child’ as sign of negative image, that as if he (Elizabeth’s father) were a poor man who cannot buy a new cord. However, he uses it as long as it useful and the reason why he maintains it for its memory, the good he keeps it, the memories of his wife will be saved in his mind.

The word ‘sworn’ emphasizes a negative statement, then the reader will get negative idea, however it has another point or idea. Nevertheless, it will make speculation in readers’ mind since the sentence has two sights; negative and positive sight. It depends on the reader’s mind.

The figure of speech conveys that Elizabeth’s father lacked of attention, since no one who really cared about him and loved him, even Elizabeth herself. Obviously, that her father needs even someone to love him.

c. Datum 3:

She studied the chair some more. “It looks like a bird with a very bad stomach has gone to the toilet on it” (p.78)

Explanation:

The slide of dialogue above is taken from the event when Elizabeth sees the chair in her office keeps spinning and thinks that it is broken. Instead, Ivan is spinning in that chair. As imaginary friend, no one can see him except someone who needs him. So, Elizabeth and her assistants are confused with the condition of the chair, since they cannot see Ivan, but feel his appearance.

The speaker makes the negative statement by emphasizing he word ‘toilet’ as description of the chair, as if there were bird that poops on the chair. The
speaker seems to humiliate the chair, it seems not deserves to be sit, as a matter fact, there is no bird that makes the chair as toilet, even bird cannot enters to the office. The speaker uses the word ‘bird’ as diction due to its habit that poops everywhere it wants; even it does when it flies. And, the word ‘toilet’ due to its function as place of banishment. With all of those bad descriptions above that represent negative meaning, the speaker intends to convey if the chair is broken and looked bad. The negative sentence makes the readers imagine if the chair does not deserve to be used.

6. Alliteration (Table 6)

Alliteration is the repetition of consonant in the beginning word purposed to beautify the language of literary work. There are six necessary data found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

_The soapy suds slithered down the side, revealing a new sparkle._ (p.15)

Explanation:

The sentence tells that description of a man in the Fucshia Lane who is washing the car. Ivan supposes the man is happy and seemed in a good mood, as much as Ivan feeling to walk along Fuchsia Lane, he becomes more confidants to get friend there.
The alliteration with repetition consonant’s’ consists of five words; soaps, suds, slithered, side and sparkle. Through the repetition, the author intends to unite and combine the sentence to be construct words that has meaning.

The alliteration stresses the consonant to evoke readers’ mind to think that the sentence has description. In the sentence above, it shows the description of man who washes his car and the process of soapy suds work to spark the car.

b. Datum 2:

_The boy had white-blond hair. and big blue eyes. (p.17)_

**Explanation:**

The sentence describes Ivan who is meeting Luke for the first time in front of the yard of Fuchsia Lane. Ivan studies his appearance as a boy who had blond hair and big blue eyes and addresses the boy. After walking around the area, finally Ivan meets his new friend who responds his appearance.

The stressed consonant ‘b’ in the sentence above consists of four words: Boy, blond, big and blue. The stressed words above show clue to the readers if the sentence constructed to have certain description. In this case, the author shows the certain description of physical identity of the boy. The words ‘boy’, ‘blond’, ‘big’ and ‘blue’ are representing the description of the boy, so the readers can consider by their own imagination the look of the boy; if the boy was handsome, good looking or ugly.

c. Datum 3:

_Brendan was sixty-five years old, big, broad, silent and brooding. (p.52)_
**Explanation:**

The stressed words with letter ‘b’ in the beginning is considering the indication meaning of the first word (Brendan), it explains the identity and character of man named Brendan (Elizabeth’s father). The next stressed word with letter ‘b’ after the word ‘Brendan’ indicates the characteristic of the man. The word ‘big’ describes body shape of the man, while the word ‘broad’ means his appearance is harsh, due to his hard work and loneliness, it support by the word ‘brooding’, means he lives in sorrow and never feel happiness after his wife left him with two daughters.

The quotation above is taken from the event when Elizabeth visits her father’s house. She studied her father physic and can feel her father bitter life. And she can see bitter experience that has shaped him. The man who lives without love from his wife.

**d. Datum 4:**

*Swallowing the lump that threatened to rise her throat, forcing back the thoughts that threatened to dawn her mind.* (p.115)

**Explanation:**

In the story, Elizabeth uses to fight her thought about the problems that come and gone in her life before she gets to bed. From her past memories, that haunts her everyday, especially about her mother disappearance and rejection, Ivan appearance makes her believes in imaginary friend, her neighbors who talk her past life, her drunken sister who almost makes trouble in the town, her
assistant who submits crazy idea in designing hotel interior, and other problems around her life.

The repetition of beginning consonant is letter ‘t’, consists of; threatened (mentioned twice), throat, thoughts. It seems the stressed words with letter (t) in the beginning are supported each other. The first word ‘threatened’ supports the next word ‘throat’ they show description of Elizabeth that worrying something, the other word of ‘threatened’ and the word ‘thoughts’ are explaining the words before that Elizabeth is sad because she has problems she has been thinking all day long. The sentence describes Elizabeth heart pressure.

e. Datum 5:

It was the sight of Ivan standing in the sand dressed in a smart new suit beside a small, beautifully set table for two, candle flickering in the center, casting shadows across his smiling face. (p.239)

Explanation:

In this sentence there are nine words stressed with letter’s’ in the beginning; sight, standing, sand, smart, suit, small, set, shadow and smiling. These words are involved each other in building description of the sentence and having specific identification or pattern.

The words ‘sight’ and ‘stand’ show activities, the word ‘sand’ shows the place of activities that Ivan stands on the sand, the word ‘smart’ and ‘suit’ are involving each other, it gives the information that the kind suit worn by Ivan. The words ‘small’ and ‘set’ are connecting each other, they describe the shape of table,
and it is small table that set for candle light dinner. The words ‘shadow’ and ‘smiling’ are connected each other, they describe if the candles light reflect shadows to Ivan faces. This description can be found when Ivan waits Elizabeth to get dinner with him in the seashore, however Elizabeth is late for the dinner, Ivan still waits alone for he coming in the seashore.

The whole words are parallel by using one kind of stressed letter. The sentence describes Ivan is meeting Elizabeth in proper dress to get candle light dinner.

The figure of speech shows Ivan’s attention, and proofs his seriousness to wait Elizabeth for dinner. That means he cares about her happiness. He thinks that she just needs love from a man. Here is the quotation in the novel: She Wishes for Mark...She wishes to be surrounded by his love while he rocked her slowly and softly as he used to do, whispering hush of reassurance in her ears and running his fingers through her hair. He made her believe that everything would be OK. (p.239)

f. Datum 6:

A father who has not moved away from window for weeks because he is waiting for his wife. (p.264)

Explanation:
In this sentence, the repetition consonant stressed to letter ‘w’, it consists of window, weeks, waiting and wife. The words are parallel and building description of the sentence.

The words ‘window’ and ‘weeks’ give explanation place and time to the next words ‘waiting’ and ‘wife’, means the man is waiting for his wife for weeks by looking outside the window to get the sign of his wife return. The sentence describes the man who suffers for longtime. A man who lives in loneliness without having his own world as a husband who has wife to speak to, to huge, to love, and live together until they get old. Nevertheless, Elizabeth’s father never felt that, since his wife disappearance.

The figure of speech describes a lonely man who needs to be loved; he felt pain and hurt inside but nothing he could do, even if he could effort to find his love, it would be helpless, since his wife would never wanted to go home.

7. Allusion (Table 7)

Allusion is figure of speech that brings the familiar name, place or history, etc. There are six necessary alliterations found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

His hands were big as shovels, shoulders as wide as the Gap of Dunloe.

(p.60)

Explanation:

The description above found when Elizabeth visits her father’s house. She learns her father shoulders, and imagines the Gap of Dunloe to compare the wide of her father’s shoulder.
In this sentence, the author intends to describe that Elizabeth’s father shoulders are wide and big by using allusion ‘Gap of Dunloe’. ‘The Gap of Dunloe’ is a wide lake that located in Killarney, Ireland. The author assumes that the readers know the place, because it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Ireland.

Connected to the setting of novel that is located in Irish town, it will transfer the knowledge or idea of famous place in Ireland and provokes readers’ mind to imagine Elizabeth’s father physic through the description of famous place ‘Gap of Dunloe’. By imagining the wide lake, there will be description about the shoulder size of Elizabeth’s father.

The figure of speech shows even Elizabeth’s father is lonely and lack of love from his wife, he still can be tough. All of his strengthen is not apart from what he had experience in his miserable life.

b. Datum 2:

“I’m thinking the Romantic Era meets Art Deco. Caspar David Friedrich meets Jean Dunand”. (p.82)

Explanation:

Romantic era was era of romantic, passion and full of love. Caspar David Friedrich was a painter figure in that era (19th Century). The majority of his work

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was expressionism. He produced a romantic painting; one of his famous paintings is *Wonderer above the sea of fog* (1818).\(^\text{13}\)

Whereas Art Deco was a popular international; design movement (1920-1939), affecting the decorative arts such as architectures, interior design, fashion, painting, etc. In the early 20\(^{th}\) century, Jean Dunand was the famous interior designer at that time; one of his works is *Silver and Black Mottled Vase* (1930).\(^\text{14}\)

As the famous artist, Caspar David Friedrich and Jean Dunand created many phenomenal works; they created their best work to become memorable and admirable by all the people who saw their works in their period.

In the sentence, the speaker (poppy) as Elizabeth’s staff seems to share her opinion with Elizabeth, while they are discussing at their office informally. She is interested in combination of both of the artist and inspired to give the effect of romantic era and art deco in designing the hotel interior.

The author passes the references in form of work of arts in case the readers were recognizing these figures and tries to provoke readers mind to imagine the hotel interior design in Elizabeth hand.

c. Datum 3:

“How far? Like Donegal-far?” (p.102)

Explanation:

The word ‘Donegal’ in this sentence is allusion. ‘Donegal’ is a coast in Ireland. It is far from Elizabeth’s residence. The sentence is also simile, due to the

\(^{13}\) http://www.adsence_successguide.com/Caspar David Friedrich

\(^{14}\) http://www.adsence_successguide.com/Jean Dunand
word "Donegal" is compared to the far distance between Elizabeth’s residence and Ivan’s residence. Again, connected to the setting of novel that is located in Ireland, the sentence presents the beautiful panorama of Ireland based on assumption ‘Donegal’ is famous place in Ireland.

The allusion ‘Donegal’ increases knowledge of readers about famous place and makes the readers can imagine the far distance of Ivan Residence. Since in the story, Elizabeth is questioning Luke about how far Ivan’s house. However, in fact Ivan has no house to stay. It just Luke who tells Elizabeth that his residence is somewhere in *ekam eveileb*. The place that never been existed in the world. Because *ekam eveileb* is backward word of *make believe*. But Elizabeth does not realize yet the backward word and trusts in Luke’s word.

**d. Datum 4:**

"- I want the Van Gogh of interior design-“ (p.144)

**Explanation:**

‘Van Gogh’ is an allusion of this sentence; he was postimpressionism painter between 19\textsuperscript{th} and 20\textsuperscript{th} century.\textsuperscript{15} ‘Van Gogh’ became famous due to his masterpieces, he produced many kinds of paintings and one of his famous works is *sunflower*.

In this sentence, the speaker (Poppy) presents the Van Gogh beautiful works while the meeting between Elizabeth side (interior designer) and Vincent (the owner and investor of hotel project). Poppy is not only inspired by ‘Van

\textsuperscript{15} http://www.senirupa.net/mad.php
Gogh’, but also passionate about his masterpieces. She eager to design the hotel interior in ‘Van Gogh’ style. She thinks that every kind of painting made by ‘Van Gogh’ is completely amazing and can persuade person to stay or visit the hotel. Again, the author uses the allusion in forms of artwork to provoke readers’ mind to imagine the process and planning of hotel interior decoration.

e. Datum 5:

“I’d like to thank Damien Hirst for inspiring me, Egon Schiele” - She wiped an imaginary tear from her eye- “Banksy and Robert Rauschenberg.” (p.150)

Explanation:

The figures above were famous at their era. The author passes the famous artists through the sentence; due to the reader will recognize them. Damien Hirst is an English artist; he is popular with his unique work, such as away from the flock, composed of a dead sheep in glass of tank (1994). While Egon Schiele was an expressionism painter in the early 20th century, one of his famous works is four trees painting. Then, the phenomenal, Banksy was English graffiti artist; one of his painting works is Israeli West Bank Barrier, and Robert Rauschenberg was an American artist of abstract expressionism; one of his works is New York City.

In this sentence, the speaker (Poppy) held presentation together with her boss (Elizabeth), she efforts to convince the investor and the owner of hotel project by mentioning the ideas of hotel decoration were inspired by those artists

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16 ibid
18 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egon_Schiele
above. The presentation completely succeeds, to load up her victory. Poppy mentions and thanks the artists who inspire her to Elizabeth.

The allusion; provokes readers’ to notice arts illustration and memorable people that helped readers to construct romantic effects appeared in the novel in their mind.

f. Datum 6:

“Jesus!” Elizabeth jumped back in fright. (p.190)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘Jesus’ is allusion, because the author uses the name in Bible. In Bible, Jesus is the Son of God who sacrificed his life and dead on the cross to spread the Lord’s word. He identified as a second person in trinity. As Christianity, Elizabeth always spells the word in bad or good time. In this sentence, Elizabeth is surprised with the appearance of Mrs. Bracken (her neighbor) when she kisses Ivan, but what is visible in Mrs. Bracken’s eyes is Elizabeth breathing deeply with face top forward nothing, since Mrs. Bracken cannot see him. In this case, the author also wants to convey the important of remembering God in facing many difficulties.

The figure of speech conveys to the readers if the story has religion message that everything in this life is not quite simple or difficult, but whatever that, people has strength or power to face their life, it is God, as they belief. However, it is as simple as Elizabeth who is surprised with Mrs. Bracken appearance, she still mention her God’s name.
8. Metonymy (Table 8)

Metonymy is the use of name of thing that involves to thing that will make concept to readers mind. There are five metonyms found in the novel.

a. Datum 1:

Elizabeth would have driven the JCB through it herself. (p.40)

Explanation:

The term ‘JCB’ replaces ‘the mobile digger’. The JCB is a type of mobile excavator used in building industry, with a hydraulic school at the front and a digging arm at the back, it named after Joseph Cyril Bamford (the British manufacturer). This metonymy uses for the concept of mobile excavator, people in industry world commonly use the term ‘JCB’ to call mobile digger due to its familiar name in their world.

The term ‘JCB’ is used due to the scope of the story covers a hotel building project, where Elizabeth involved in the project as professional interior designer. In the story, Elizabeth thinks to use ‘JCB’ to destroy the tower which people believe can live the love in the village. But it is ridiculous story for Elizabeth, but she thinks the hotel prospect. It will attract people, while the hotel is located beside the tower. By metonymy usage above, the readers can build the

\(^{19}\text{http://www.answer.com/topic/JCB}\)
concept of ‘JCB’ as mobile digger and imagine the work of ‘JCB’ in building hotel.

b. Datum 2:

She sat at the table and watched him pour Coco Pops into his cereal bowl.

(p.56)

Explanation:

‘Coco Pops’ is a metonymic usage of original word ‘chocolate cereal’, this cereal contains of wheat flour, cocoa flavor and chocolate milk. Most of people from Europe, America and other foreigners, generally eat cereal for the breakfast.

The figure of speech not only shows that Elizabeth rarely gives Luke cereal, especially chocolate cereal. She gives it to Luke in certain times, and shows how care of Elizabeth to his nephew to discipline him in living his life. In this moment, Luke is angry to Elizabeth since she locks Ivan in the living room all night long. To calm Luke, she allows him to eat chocolate cereal or ‘Coco Pops’.

c. Datum 3:

Elizabeth’s BMW rattled along the bumpy track leading to her father’s farm. (p.58)

Explanation:

In this sentence, the author uses the label ‘BMW’ to describe or replace the original term ‘sedan’. It is common to people to take well-understood of this label due to its famous label.
The author intends to show if Elizabeth uses the ‘sedan’ with ‘BMW’ label for her transportation, included to bring Luke to his grandfather’s house with bumpy track leading the car on the way. By using metonymy ‘BMW’, the author transfers the idea of Elizabeth statue as successful carrier woman, as most of rich persons own sedan with ‘BMW’ label. It points if Elizabeth is a rich woman.

d. Datum 4:

*Then she went to Google, typed in the words “imaginary friend”, and hit search.* (p.72)

**Explanation:**

The word ‘Google’ is metonymic word for original term ‘internet media service’. ‘Google’ is one of popular provider in the world and most of people had made concept in their mind that ‘Google’ is an internet provider, since ‘Google’ company has a lot of consumer around the world and become popular in society, especially educated society.

In the story, Elizabeth learns about imaginary friend from internet by using ‘Google’ as her internet provider. Since Luke always imagines Ivan character as his friend. Finally, she gets the information if imaginary friend is very common to kids, and it will disappear in three months.

The figure of speech conveys that Elizabeth is a modern woman who likes instants things, does her proper job on proper time and she is a technology consumer. She likes to get speed access in her world filled with competitions.

e. Datum 5:
“I tried calling the B&B a few times over the weekend to see if you were OK.” (p.92)

Explanation:

‘B&B’ is a metonymic usage for the term ‘person’s private house or cottage’. It is a house consists of good facilities such as swimming pool, garden and other facilities. Sometimes, the house is only for rent, not for sale.

In the story, the owner of ‘B&B’ comes to Elizabeth to demand the payment that should be paid by Saoirse, while she has disappeared for long time with no one knows her particular direction. Instead, Elizabeth has given her amount of money for her necessity, included money to fulfill house payment.

The figure of speech describes Elizabeth’s kindness to ask Saoirse lives in a cottage and pay for it, in order her sister can feel save and comfort and able to use the facilities. Hopefully, she can keep her sister away from bad things she has done, and tries to protect Saoirse’s son (Luke) from his mother wild act by separating their house.

C. Theme of the novel

Based on figure of speech analysis in previous section, the writer finds out the theme of the story is related to characters of the novel in finding their selves and loves. As they get trapped in the past life that they were not satisfied with and unawareness of love around them. Elizabeth, for example, her daily routine
activities make her feels lonely, though she seems strong and fine. But unconsciously, she cannot find the love for herself and for others.

The theme revealed is built in figure of speech contribution. The sentence "Your world was brown" for instance, illustrates the past life of Elizabeth. She ever felt love for short time in her childhood. It is stated that she needs to find new world as she can love and to be loved.

The sentence of Even the sounds of tears, laughter, fights and love had been preserved and hung in the air like cigarette smoke illustrates Elizabeth’s heart of the pain and hurt she has suffered in the past. It is being left by her mother when she was young. The theme conveyed in the story also supported by the sentence: But as for your heart, when that breaks, it’s completely silent. You would think as it’s so important it would make the loudest noise in the whole world or even have some sort of ceremonies sound like the gong of symbal or the ringing bell. (p.265) The figure of speech illustrates that Elizabeth left brokenhearted when she lost the people whom she needed. Her boy friend, Mark, for instance, left her just because she concerned about her sister’s problem.

The theme is conveyed by figure of speech. It is proven by the sentence: The only thing that Elizabeth could see that her father liked about Luke was that he was an empty book. (p.53) It illustrates other character in the story in finding love. It is Elizabeth’s father, Brendan. He is also left brokenhearted, when her wife left him with two daughters. As the result of his brokenhearted, he tries to find love from his grandson, Luke.
The other supported sentence of figure of speech which conveyed the theme is proven by the sentence: *Frustrating being held in the sleepy town.* (p.5) It illustrates Elizabeth’s mother, Grainnie, who wanted to find the freedom, and unwilling to get trapped in a world that was not hers. She liked exploring, discovering places and others people.

The sentence *A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope* (p.5) also contributes the theme revealed. It illustrates little Elizabeth’s heart that filled with hope-her mother return and she would hear stories about her mother’s adventure, birthday party planning, and cheerful time. The figure of speech shows Elizabeth’s eagerness to feel love from her mother.

The figure of speech in *Her school skirt lifting and dancing around her legs while her heavy school laden with the book stooped her back* (p.139) contributes the theme conveyed. It illustrates Elizabeth in her past life who felt lonely. Her loneliness was pitiable emotional experience that traced until her adult. It also shows that she lost so much love in her childhood.

The figure of speech in the sentence “*You just see them from a far looking so pretty and bright dancing across the sky and you make your wish on them.*” (p.217) Contributes the theme revealed. It is Ivan’s experience has thought him how to make Elizabeth’s life more beautiful. By bringing her to the field in Jinny Joes day and spread Dandelion make her fun. Ivan is considered as “imaginary friend” in the story. He gets close to people who need him and knows everything about them, included Elizabeth. So, Ivan existence teaches Elizabeth carefree, fun,
change her life, keeping Elizabeth believe that she can find the love she ever missed, and can find what she wants in life.

Another supported sentence of figure of speech which reveals the theme is And the memories that lurked in the dark corner of her mind begun to creep ever so slowly into the light. (p.288) It illustrates Elizabeth’s changed that she can reduce her past memories. Since she finds Ivan, everything in her life becomes so much fun. She also learns how to love Luke and her father than before.

The writer presents those examples to reveal the theme of the novel based on illustrations above. Most of those figure of speech examples present people who get trapped in unhappy world and afraid to open up or change. As the result they cannot fill their life with happiness and cannot discover love that was around their world. Finally, the writer concludes the theme that reveals in the novel through figures of speech analysis is everybody needs to love and to be loved.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this thesis reveals the occurrences of figures of speech in the novel that consists of kinds of figures of speech, the meanings and themes of the novel seen from figures of speech through dialogues and description in the novel.

There are eight figures of speech found in the novel: simile, metaphor, personification, overstatement, understatement, alliteration, allusion and metonymy. Those figures of speech contribute in discovering and stating the theme in the novel *If You Could See Me Now*. One of many ways to discover the theme is to explore the figure of speech sentences. Because figure of speech will provide important clues in discovering the theme.

In simile, the character of Saoirse for instance, is resembled to butterfly trapped in jar. The sentence describes that someone like Saoirse needs to be loved and not to make her down. As butterfly needs to fly not to be trapped. The exploration of the sentence and the comparison of Saoirse to butterfly trapped in jar has contribution to discover the theme of the novel.

In metaphor, the comparison of the words of Elizabeth’s mother to big whisper of excitement is one of the data that gives contribution in discovering the theme. The implied exploration of the figure of speech is the eagerness of a girl to find love from her mother.
The personification in the sentence *A fresh summer breeze bringing excitement and hope* is one of the personification data that gives contribution in discovering the theme. The exploration result of the figure of speech is the enthusiasm in Elizabeth’s life to find the love she needs.

From those examples, Figure of speech can give contribution in discovering the central theme of the novel. Most of the characters’ experiences describes in figure of speech. They cannot find what they want in life and live in miserable; lack of love. Until they realise that if they have to give their love to feel what it is to be loved. Finally, the writer concludes the central theme that reveals in the novel through figures of speech analysis is *everybody needs to love and to be loved*.

After analyzing the occurrence of figures of speech in the novel, the writer concludes that to understand text and find the theme in the novel, the readers need to know the language delivery by understanding figures of speech created by the author, the figures of speech make delivery more effective and clearer.

Figures of speech not only help the author to deliver the expressions and thoughts to the readers, then the readers can feel and imagine the story in the novel but also help the readers to understand the theme and the content of the novel.

The conclusion is supported by the result that using figures of speech is showing the creation of interesting image, giving language construction and style, making the author easier to transfer the ideas to readers, finding themes and providing ways of looking the world.
B. Suggestion

In *If You Could See Me Now* by *Cecelia Ahern*, there are many figures of speech that the writer found. And the theme that appeared from analyzing those figures of speech by using literary approach. The writer suggests the readers to analyze further about figure of speech contribution in discovering the theme in the novel not only by using literary approach but also linguistic approach, and other theory that related in finding figure of speech and its contribution to find theme.

After the writer analyzed the novel, the writer could understand the meaning of figure of speech sentences and found the mind theme. May this research motivate to analyze others figure of speech and theme appearance in literary works.

If the readers want to analyze further about figure of speech and theme in the novel. The writer suggests, the readers must find the novels which assumed to contain figure of speech. Besides, the readers have to understand each of words or sentences in the novel. Therefore the readers have to read the novel for pleasure. Then the readers can understand the actual meaning in the novel clearly. And finally the theme of the novel appears itself in readers’ mind. The writer hopes this thesis gives contribution to the student of English Letters who wants to analyze about figure of speech and theme appearance through figure of speech.
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