

## STYLISTIC USED IN NORA ROBERTS' *THE PAGAN STONE*

Sitti Aminah<sup>1</sup> Akmal<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> IAI Muhammadiyah Sinjai, Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 20. Kec. Sinjai Utara, Kab. Sinjai, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

E-mail: [aminah.tirtayasa@gmail.com](mailto:aminah.tirtayasa@gmail.com), [latoqalu@gmail.com](mailto:latoqalu@gmail.com) Tlp: +6282346948770, +625239680937

### Abstract

*This research is about the analysis of Stylistic Used in Nora Roberts' novel The Pagan Stone. It departs from the researcher's willing to know the existence of linguistics features, such as figurative languages in literary works. The research's objectives are (1) to analyze the kinds of figure of speech used in Nora Roberts' novel The Pagan Stone, (2) to describe the types of figure of speech dominantly used in the novel. The method used in this research is qualitative method. The sources of data in this research were the novel entitled The Pagan Stone written by Nora Roberts published in 2008 and some books, journals, and written sources were used to analyze and support this research. The instrument used in collecting the data was note taking. In analyzing the data, the writer used Perrine's theory about the figure of speech. In this research, the writer found five types of figure of speech in the novel The Pagan Stone written by Nora Roberts. They are simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, and overstatement. The most dominant type of figure of speech used in the novel is simile, it appears nineteen times, and the less type of figure of speech used in the novel is metonymy, the researcher only found out one from all the data. The implication of this research is to give understanding on the term of figure of speech as one of categories of stylistics to readers whom would like to know more about it.*

**Keywords:** Stylistics, Figurative Language, the Pagan Stone by Nora Roberts

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini membahas tentang Analisis Stilistika yang digunakan dalam novel The Pagan Stone karya Nora Roberts. Penelitian ini berangkat dari keinginan peneliti untuk melihat keberadaan fitur-fitur linguistik, khususnya gaya Bahasa dalam karya sastra. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk menganalisis jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel The Pagan Stone karya Nora Roberts. (2) Untuk mendeskripsikan jenis kiasan yang dominan digunakan dalam novel The Pagan Stone karya Nora Roberts. Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian yang menggunakan metode kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel The Pagan Stone karya Nora Roberts yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2008 dan beberapa buku digunakan untuk menganalisis dan mendukung penelitian ini. Instrument yang peneliti gunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah note-taking. Dalam menganalisis gaya bahasa yang terkandung dalam novel peneliti menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Perrine. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menemukan lima jenis majas dalam novel The Pagan Stone yang ditulis oleh Nora Roberts, yaitu simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, dan overstatement. Jenis gaya bahasa yang paling dominan digunakan dalam novel adalah simile, yaitu sebanyak sembilan belas, dan jenis gaya bahasa yang kurang digunakan dalam novel adalah metonymy, peneliti hanya menemukan satu dari semua data. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan pemahaman tentang istilah gaya bahasa sebagai salah satu kategori stilistika kepada pembaca yang ingin mengetahui lebih dalam.*

**Kata Kunci:** Stilistika, Gaya Bahasa, Pagan Stone karya Nora Roberts

## 1. Background

As a one of forms of work of art, literature is always interesting to discuss because of its ability to function as a source of entertainment and information as well. Like a mirror, literature reflects the author's mind. We can find an author's point of view or perspective through reading his/her works. Literature as writing in which things, persons and events are described from a particular individualistic viewpoint, in a way that is different from an 'objective' understanding (Rainsford, 2014)."

As an activity of expressing feeling, though, ideas, spirits, beliefs and other expressions that use language as the basic element, for some people literature is way of communication which is very important in our social life. Literature was created when people exist on earth. It is a cultural expression which evolves with human culture (Rahman, 2017). It has a vital role in someone's daily life which can give a new change and experience by reading or enjoying it. Furthermore, it can be said that literature has the ability to give people awareness about the truth of the world. Beside that, it can be used as a source of some information, knowledge, and/or comprehension about human being, world, and life. As the portrayal of the society, the author through their literary works invites the readers to join, look, feel about the meaning of life like how he has felt (Rahman, Fathu; Amir; Tammase, 2019). As a product of author's imagination, literature is totally different from the non-literary woks. Literature as a writing is not just the reporting of facts, but in which things are created or made up. Usually, in fact, a kind of fiction (Rainsford, 2014).

Literature was referred to as the entirety of written expression which usually comes with additional adjectives such as "aesthetic" or "artistic" to differ literary works from texts of everyday use, such as telephone books, newspapers, legal documents, and scholarly writings (Klarer, 2004). It means that literature can give the feeling of happiness and obtaining values to those who enjoy it. It is in line with Islam's idea that the function of literature is both entertaining (*dulce*) and useful (*et utile*) (Islam, 2016). In line with Rexroth's idea about what literature is. For him, it might be assumed to be the organization of words which can give pleasure and can also be used as a means of criticizing and affirming cultural values by society (Rexroth, 2020).

Novel is one of form of literature that has a special place in the lives of people around the world. It came from Latin *Novellas*, Italian *Novella*, and German *Novelle*. In literary meanings, *Novella* means a new little thing (Abrams, 2009) and then interpreted as short story in prose. As a fiction, novel absolutely is an imaginative work which describes the social life of the society. As an art work, novel relates to the society and its social life, because the author's process of making it should be influenced by both social and cultural background where the novel is written. It relates to Kennedy's statement that "novel is a long fictional story in prose could be the author's view of life and some problems of life, or the author's criticism" (Kennedy, 1991).

In some respects a novel is like a short story. Basically, they are different because of their length and complexity. Like short story, novel is also a prose fiction which also deals with problems and conflict. Both of them were aimed to entertain and to inform. The structures like plot, characterization, situation, and theme were also found in both novel and short story. A novel is a long story written in prose, but because it is long, it differs from a short story in other ways too (Jones, 1996). Based on Jones' point of view, it can be said that both novel and short story have similar intrinsic elements. The only thing made it different is the length. The author of a novel draws his or her imagination more detail and complex, unlike short story.

Novel is a picture of life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. The romance, in lofty and elevated languages, described what never happen nor is likely to happen (Wellek & Warren, 1949). From Wellek and Warren's point of view, it can be concluded that novel was an author's way of representing some kinds of story that ever or never happen in the real life.

In writing novel or the process of exploring his/her imagination, the author cannot deny the use unusual words or language style. It is done in order to create the aesthetic or the artistic effect to the reader. This term is the part of what the experts called stylistics elements. According to Jeffries and McIntyre, stylistics was the linguistic study of style in language. It aimed to account for how texts

project meaning, how readers construct meaning and why readers respond to texts in the way that they do (Jeffries & McIntyre, 2010).

Stylistics is defined as the study of style. Style identifies how ideas embodied in language. It is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing what use is made of language (Leech & Short, 1981). On the other words, the writer's habitual language features over which the writer has little or no conscious awareness was the center of stylistic analysis. Author's writing style is different from one to another. It is not identical, superficial, or supplementary. The author's words choices and how he/she puts literary elements on their writing has important effect on the reader's understanding about the meaning of a text. Author's writing style includes several items including specific word choices, use of formal or informal language, and so on. Simply, stylistics analysis consists of four categories. They are lexical categories, grammatical categories, figure of speech, and cohesion and context (Leech & Short, 1981)

In this research, the writer will focus on the analysis of figure of speech used by Nora Roberts in the novel *The Pagan Stone*. The researcher focuses on analyzing this novel due to the willing of figuring out language features, in this case figurative language, used by a novelist who has produced hundreds works, especially romance novels.

Figurative language is one of the ways an author uses to express her or his idea by using extraordinary words and deviating the standard grammar. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figure of speech, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point (Aminah, 2020).

According to Reaske,

Figurative language or figure of speech is the language which consists of many kinds of figures; among others are metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and personification. In common, we can say that figurative language is the kind of language that deviates from the language employed in literal ways of describing person or object (Reaske, 1987). From Reaske's definition above, it is clearly visible that figurative language or figure of speech is one of the stylistics categories which used unusual form of language to describe the object. It was sometimes deviate from standard grammar (Aminah, 2020).

A figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way (Perrine, 1993).” From Perrine's statement, it can be concluded that the term figurative language or figure of speech in its application uses extraordinary word. Furthermore, he stated that there were many kinds of figure of speech of figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, paradox, and overstatements (Aminah, 2020).

- a. Metaphor used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike (Perrine, 1993). A metaphor is a process of mapping between two different conceptual domains. The different domains are as the target domain and the source domain. The target domain is the topic of concept that you want to describe through metaphor, while the source domain refers to the concept that you draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction (Simpson, 2004). it is a comparison which is implied without using the words of comparison, such as like, as, similar to, and resemble (Aminah, 2020).
- b. According to Perrine a simile is the comparison derived from likeness perceived between two referents; one thing is likened to another, and the ground of the likeness is specified (Perrine, 1993). Unlike metaphor, simile is clearly seen through the use of word or phrase such as like, as, that, similar to, resembles, or seems (Aminah, 2020).
- c. Personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or an idea (Aminah, 2020). It is really a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being (Perrine, 1993).
- d. Metonymy is the use of some features that it is closely related to the thing that actually mean or the name a thing is substituted for another closely associated with it (Aminah, 2020). In other words, metonymy involves in replacing the name of something with something that connected with it (Perrine, 1993).

- e. Repetition is a form of figurative language which repeated a lexical item unit two times or more (Perrine, 1993).
- f. Overstatement or hyperbole is simply exaggeration but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1993).
- g. Paradox is an apparent contradiction that nevertheless somehow true. It is maybe either a situation, or a statement (Perrine, 1993). It can also be said as a statement that is contradictory or absurd on the surface, which forces the search for a deeper level of meaning (Aminah, 2020). E.g. war is peace, freedom is slavery, and ignorance is strength (Crystal, 2010).

The study about stylistics in literary fictions had been done by some previous researchers across the world, such as Agemo in his thesis entitle *A Stylistic Analysis of Some Selected Poems of Wole Soyinka*. This research used the theory of Alabi about stylistic. She found the different occurrences of element of stylistics under each level. On lexico-syntactic patterns level there were 6 elements, under lexico-syntactic choices there were 14 elements. In the phonological devices, there were 4 elements had been found and there were 2 elements for both morphological devices and graphological devices found (Agemo, 2011).

Song in her thesis entitle *A Stylistic Analysis of "Miss Brill" by Katherine Mansfield*. This research focused on the analysis of stylistics by using intrinsic approach. The objective of this research was to provide an integrative systematic stylistic analysis of the short story. The data were collected by using Leech and Short's theory. She found that on the lexical level, the author marked preference for word and expression with vague meaning, provoking vague feeling. In the level of grammatical construction, the sentence is the highest rank. Most of sentence in the short story "Miss Brill" fall into two types, namely, statement and command. While in the figure of speech level, Mansfield preferred to use simile and metaphor (Song, 2009).

The differences between those two previous researches and this research can be seen from the object and the theory used in collecting and analyzing the data. Agemo, in her thesis, had analyzed the selected poems of Wole Soyinka by using Alabi's theory about stylistic categories. In her thesis, Song tried to figure out the stylistic categories contained in the short story "Miss Brill" by using Leech and Short's theory. This researcher focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language by using Perrine's theory and to describe the types of figurative language dominantly used in Nora Roberts' novel *The Pagan Stone*.

Evaluating the existence of figurative language in a literary work is something good do to enrich people's understanding about figurative language itself and to give additional insight about the examples of this term. Furthermore, the study of figurative language could reduce misunderstanding or confusing might be aroused among the English language learners. Based on this point of view, the researcher conducted a research entitle *Stylistic Used in Nora Roberts' The Pagan Stone*.

## 2. Method

This research is a library research using qualitative method with objectivism approach. It is aimed to find out the data objectivity. Qualitative approach is chosen because it is closely related to language research. Nora Roberts' novel entitle *The Pagan Stone* which was written in 2008 was the main source of data in this research. The instrument used by the researcher in collecting the data was note-taking. Note taking was the technique used to collect data contained in a literary work, and then written in the form of notes (Aminah, 2020). The information included the last name of author, page, and related information (Denzin, 1994). The researcher validated the data by looking at the compatibility between the theory used and the data obtained in the research.

### 2.1 Procedure of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher follows several steps:

- a. Reading the novel carefully;
- b. Identifying all the words, phrases, and sentences that indicate the existence of figurative language in the novel
- c. Determining the figurative language contained in the novel;

- d. Writing down the figurative languages find in the notes;
- e. Identifying the dominant kind of figurative language used in the novel.

## 2.2 Procedure of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the theory of figurative language initiated by Perrine. According to Perrine, the kinds of figurative language are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, paradox, and overstatements. The researcher followed several steps below:

### a. Data Reduction

At this step, the researcher summarized and selected the main and important which are related to this research, in this case the types of figurative language initiated by Perrine.

### b. Data Display

In displaying the data, the researcher used a brief description, so that the results were easy to understand.

### c. Drawing Conclusion or Verification

At this step, the researcher concluded the results through the induction method in order to find the meaning of the data in the form of interpretation and argumentation.

## 3. Finding and Discussion

### 3.1 The Kinds of Figurative Language Used in the Novel “The Pagan Stone”

Based on the data analysis of figure of speech by using Perrine’s theory, it is found that there are five types of figure of speech used in Nora Roberts’ novel *The Pagan Stone*, such as, simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, and overstatement.

#### a. Simile

Simile is one kind of figures of speech that used by Roberts in her novel *The Pagan Stone*. They are:

##### 1) Datum 1

*“What a nice surprise. And look at those flowers! **They’re almost as gorgeous as you are.**”* (Roberts, 2008).

The bold sentence above is categorized into simile because there is a word “as” which known as the character of simile. It was shown that the word “they”, which refers to the flowers in the preceding sentence, shared the same qualities with the word “you” which is in this case refers to a woman. It means that both woman (you) and flowers (they) are beautiful and interesting to be seen. As a result, the author successfully delivered her ideas to the reader by using simile (Aminah, 2020).

##### 2) Datum 2

*“I always remember this backyard,” he told her. **“Fox’s farm was like Adventure World and this was...”*** (Roberts, 2008).

The writer categorized the bold sentence in the datum 2 into simile. In this sentence there is a parable word “like” which is recognized as the character of simile. In this sentence, Roberts compares “Fox’s farm” and “adventure world”. It means that fox’s farm is large, beautiful, and potential to be explored like the world of adventure (Aminah, 2020).

##### 3) Datum 3

*On the front window, **the boy scabbled like a spider*** (Roberts, 2008).

The bold sentence in datum 3 compares “the boy” with “a spider”. It can be inferred from the comparison above that the boy’s effort in living his life is not easy. It is as hard as a spider’s effort in making web.

4) **Datum 4**

*He stared at her for a moment, then shaking his head, sat down beside her. The boy leaped down to race around the lawn. Where it ran, **blood flowed like a river** (Roberts, 2008).*

The bold sentence in the quotation above is categorized as the form of simile because of the occurrence of the word “like” on that sentence. Here, the words “blood” and “a river” are compared. It can be inferred that the flow of the blood is similar with the flow of water in a river. It could be assumed that the number of bloods is as much as the water in the river (Aminah, 2020).

5) **Datum 5**

*While I was there, he got this little buzz in the brain. **A lot of static, he said, like a signal just off channel** (Roberts, 2008).*

By using the word “like”, Roberts compared the phrase “a lot of static” with “a signal just off channel.” It is used to make a clear picture of what the author intended to say in the reader’s mind. From the explanation above, “a lot of static” actually refers to Gage and friends’ plans, and “a signal just off channel refers” to their stitiveness.” It can be concluded that a plan without action is nothing. From the expalanations above, the bold sentence in the datum 5 is categorized as the form of simile (Aminah, 2020).

6) **Datum 6**

*In the brightly lit market with its mind- melting Muzak and red dot specials, **she looked like some fairy queen** (Roberts, 2008).*

Similar with the previous data, the sentence “she looked like some fairy queen” in the datum 6 is also categorized as simile (Aminah, 2020). Here, in this sentence the author compared “she” with “some fairy queen” which can be concluded that “she” is as beautiful as “fairy queen.”

7) **Datum 7**

*She’d already been married lavishly, and divorced bitterly, by this time. **She blew through the money like a force-five hurricane** (Roberts, 2008).*

From the datum 7 the phrase “blew through the money” and “a force-five hurricane” were compared by using the form of simile. This sentence actually talked about Marrissa’s life which totally change after she divorce from her wealth husband. Her extravagant wedding was just a past story and now she had to work hard to survive. She has to let the glamorous she had got after the divorce in a sudden.

8) **Datum 8**

*Fox sat on the floor, scratching Lump on his big head. **“Maybe it’s like the vampire deal. Has to be invited.”** (Roberts, 2008)*

In this quotation, the word “it” which refers to their target. Fox thoughts that finding it will be difficult without doing something like “vampire deals.”

9) **Datum 9**

*While around them the room began to bleed, and to burn. She cried out, **her nails biting like teeth** into his back while the sea of bloody flames rolled over them (Roberts, 2008).*

In the datum 9, the sentence which is categorized as the form of simile showed that the word “nails” is compared with the word “teeth”. Both of them are essentially unlike, but the author composed the sentence to make something different in her work. It means that the nail is as strong and sharp as the teeth that can leave pain (Aminah, 2020).

10) **Datum 10**

***Layla’s smile radiated like sunlight** (Roberts, 2008).*

The bold sentence in the datum 10 is categorized into simile because there is a word “like” which known as the character of simile. In this sentence, it can be seen the comparison between “Layla’s smile” and “sunlight”. The function of simile in this

sentence is to give aesthetic value to the work. Both “smile” and “sunlight” might bring happiness to people seeing it.

11) **Datum 11**

*The optimism drained out of him like water. What was left in him hardened like stone* (Roberts, 2008).

In the datum 11 above, there are two forms of simile. The first sentence compares “optimism” with “water”; it means that he does not have something like spirit in his live. His optimism has gone away like the flow of the water (Aminah, 2020).

The second sentence compares a thing (what was left in him) with stone, it means he does not have anything in his life except the negative one, and it has become hardened like the stone. Both sentences above use a parable word “like” as the character of simile (Aminah, 2020).

12) **Datum 12**

*“I can’t whistle it up like a German shepherd.”* (Roberts, 2008).

The bold sentence in datum 12 is categorized into simile because there is a word “like” which known as the character of simile. The bold sentence above shows that the speaker does not as good as a German shepherd. As we know that German shepherd is an America’s most popular dog which is known as a smart, loyal, confident, and brave dog.

13) **Datum 13**

*“We didn’t control it,” she said after a moment. “It just dragged us along like dogs on a leash. I couldn’t stop it, or slow it down. I couldn’t block the fear out.”* (Roberts, 2008).

Writers sometimes use similes to help create a vivid image in the reader's mind. Like in the bold sentence in the datum 13 above, the writer compared the word “it” which refers to “fear” and the word “dogs” by using the connection word “like”. It means that Gage and his friends cannot handle the fear they feel.

14) **Datum 14**

*As Cybil picked up her wine, the hummingbird shot away like a sparkling bullet* (Roberts, 2008).

Connection word that used in the bold sentence in the datum 14 is “like”, which is characterized the statement into simile. In simile, words are used literally, or normally (Aminah, 2020). Thus, sentence “the hummingbird shot away like a sparkling bullet” consisted of the words “hummingbird” and “sparkling bullet” literally. As we know that hummingbird is a kind bird which has the ability to fly not only forward but also straight up and down, sideways, and backward. It means that hummingbird is an active or energetic bird. When it flies the speed could be like a sparkling bullet.

15) **Datum 15**

*As his tawny eyes glanced her way, they warmed like suns* (Roberts, 2008).

As what have been explained previously that simile is the figure of speech which comparing two different things by using connection word such like, as, resemble, or similar, the sentence above can be categorized as the form of simile because the occurrence of the word “like” which symbolize simile (Aminah, 2020). In the bold sentence which is found in the datum 15, the word “they” which refers to “tawny eyes” are compared with “suns”. Lexically, they are different, but the warmth of the sun can be felt through his eyes.

16) **Datum 16**

*“Careful.” The warning dripped like molten sugar* (Roberts, 2008).

In the bold sentence in the datum 16, the word warning is compared with the word sugar. It is because the warning to be careful is faintly heard, similar with the dripping of molten sugar. As we know that one of the characteristics of something melted is flowing slowly.

17) **Datum 17**

*“My, my, you are doing your homework.” She smelled like the woods, he thought. Autumn woods. Nothing fragile and pastel like spring, but rich and vivid, with just a hint of distant smoke* (Roberts, 2008).

In the bold sentences in the datum 17, there are two forms of simile. The first sentence compares the phrase “her smell” with “autumn woods”. Some people who have experienced Autumn say that the smell of autumn woods is the most delicious scent among others. In relation to the quotation above, it can be said that the smell of the woman compared to the smell of Autumn wood is nice and strong.

The second sentence compares nothing with spring. As we know that spring is the season which has a sense of freshness and growth where plants begin to flower and grow leaves, it compares with nothing fragile and pastel because the author want to say that everything run well and beautiful by using simile as the form figure of speech (Aminah, 2020).

18) **Datum 18**

*“I asked Mr. Turner in.” Cybil’s words dropped like stones into the deep well of silence* (Roberts, 2008).

In datum 18, The word words are compared with stones because the words are considered to be able to break the silence. On the other words, the words that Cybil uttered loudly broke the silence among them. This comparison is called simile because there is connector “like” in this sentence.

19) **Datum 19**

*Blood spat out of the sky, splatting the windshield, hissing like acid on the roof, the hood. The boy’s head appeared at the top, its eyes slanted like a snake’s. As it ran its tongue through the blood, Cybil moaned* (Roberts, 2008: 142-143).

As the people know that simile is comparison of one thing with another which always explicit because the words “like” and “as” are used. In the bold sentence in datum 19, there is also word “like” which characterized simile. The first sentence compares blood and acid, it is because the blood spat out of the sky, splatting the windshield, and hissing just like the acid when the wind blow it (Aminah, 2020).

The second sentence compares “the boy’s eyes” with “the snake’s eyes”, because his glazing eyes is as sharp as the snakes’.

**b. Personification**

In Nora Roberts’ novel entitle *The Pagan Stone*, the researcher found personification in some sentences:

1) **Datum 20**

*Pain stole his breath, so he sucked more of it and struck out a third time. It screamed. Fury, Gage thought* (Roberts, 2008).

As people know that personification is one of figures of speech that giving the human attribute to non-human. The bold sentence in the datum 20 above clearly shown that it is included in personification, because only human which can steal something from the others. In this case, the word pain is not similar with human being who can do the activity that can be done by human. One of examples of human activity is stealing (Aminah, 2020).

2) **Datum 21**

*And the glass bled until it was covered with red, and with the buzzing black flies that came to drink* (Roberts, 2008).

In the datum 21, the form of personification is also found, because of bleeding is something that only happened and felt by the human and another living being and cannot be felt by a thing like "glass". It means that the author gave human characteristics to a non-human, in this case "glass".

3) **Datum 22**

*Like being blind, she thought as her heart began to buck and kick* (Roberts, 2008).

If we look at the bold sentence in the datum 22 above, it can be said that it is a personification sentence because "buck and kick" are two activities that can be done by human and literally cannot be done by "heart". One of the activities that heart can do in human's body is pumping blood.

4) **Datum 23**

*On the lawn, the thing screamed in fury. It leaped, and it dived into the stream of flaming blood* (Roberts, 2008).

Screaming is a human activity that cannot be made by non-human. The bold sentence in the datum 23 is categorized as the personification word because the word "thing" is given human attribute that can be done only by human and another living being, in this case screaming.

5) **Datum 24**

*She set her notebook on the arm of the sofa* (Roberts, 2008: 57).

Similar to the four previous data, the bold phrase in the datum 24 above is categorized as personification, because the sofa is considered as same as human who has arm. The phrase actually refers to a part of sofa where someone can put his or her arm on it (Aminah, 2020).

6) **Datum 25**

*It slammed and screamed through him, so fast, image after image ramming into the next* (Roberts, 2008).

In datum 25, the bold sentence is considered as the form of personification because of the giving human attribute to non-human. The word "it" in this sentence, refers to the word "image". As far as the writer knows that "slam", "scream", and "ram" are the human activity which cannot be done by non-human such as "image".

7) **Datum 26**

*"Violence drawing violence," Cybil murmured* (Roberts, 2008: 115).

Based on the researcher's understanding, "drawing" is an activity that only human that can make it. As the people know that drawing is the process of making a picture uses a pencil or crayon, while violence is the great roughness and forces which often causing damage. So that the writer categorized the bold sentence in the datum 26 as the form of personification (Aminah, 2020).

c. **Metonymy**

In the novel "The Pagan Stone", the used of metonymy is not very general, so that the writer only found one example of metonymy used in the novel:

1) **Datum 27**

*When next documented, the stone had been divided into three equal parts, and was clutched in Cal Hawkins's, Fox O'Dell's, and Gage Turner's fists, after they had performed their blood brother ritual, at the Pagan Stone at midnight on their shared tenth birthday (7/7/1987)* (Roberts, 2008: 40).

It has been mentioned above that metonymy is a figure of speech where a thing or a concept is not called by its own name, but the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept. The phrase, the Pagan Stone in datum 27 is considered as the form of metonymy because of the Pagan Stone is always uttered by the characters in the novel to replace the place, named Howkins Woods, Near Hawkins Hollow, Maryland. When the characters want to say Howkins Woods, they just using The Pagan Stone as its associated concept (Aminah, 2020).

#### d. Repetition

The term repetition is also found in the novel “The Pagan Stone”. It occurs fourteen times, they are:

##### 1) Datum 28

*“I knew **it wasn’t her**. It only took a minute for me to know **it wasn’t her**.” And in that minute, she thought, he must have felt unbearable grief and joy. She turned back to pour the water into the pot (Roberts, 2008: 31).*

The repeated statement in the datum 28 is “it wasn’t her”, it is used to emphasize that she does not believe in what she has seen.

##### 2) Datum 29

*She threw her arms around Quinn, then opened up to pull Cybil into the hug. “Thank you, thank you, thank you.” (Roberts, 2008: 39).*

“Thank you” in quotation above was repeated three times without any break at all. The purpose of using this kind of repetition is giving stress to the words immediately after saying the first one. it can be inferred from the statement that the speaker feels lucky and grateful of having some good friends who can always be there when she needs help (Aminah, 2020).

##### 3) Datum 30

*“Maybe it is, **I don’t know. I don’t know** if it would complicate things, simplify them, or make no damn difference at all. But while I’m sure the sex would be good—in fact superior—I’m equally sure it would be as risky as going down in the basement to see what the banging’s about.” (Roberts, 2008: 60).*

The sentence “I don’t know” in the quotation above was repeated without any break. Like the previous quotation in datum 29, the purpose of the author in using this kind of repetition is to give stressing to the sentence immediately after saying the first one.

##### 4) Datum 31

*“**Pay attention. Pay attention** to the points I’m pressing. I need you to do this for me when I’m done. Are you hearing me?” (Roberts, 2008: 84).*

“Pay attention” was repeated in the quotation above in order to get the listener attention to what the speaker want to say further. The use of this repetition to make the listener focus on his point of view.

##### 5) Datum 32

*“And here’s something else, you son of a bitch, we’re not done for the day. What happened here needs to be shared with the others. Whether you like it or not you’re part of a team. This whole ugly business has to be reported, documented, charted. **Burying it isn’t enough. It’s not enough. It’s not.**” (Roberts, 2008: 90).*

This kind of repetition repeated a word or a phrase in utterance without any break at all. The purpose of using this kind of repetition is to give stressing to the words immediately after saying the first one. In this case, the expression it’s not enough –which can be seen in the datum 32– is repeated three times without any break, it means that the speaker want to show the strong feeling to the listener. Based on the scene above, it can be said that there should be another thing to do beside burying it (Aminah, 2020).

#### 6) Datum 33

*"He never said a thing. Gage never said a thing, and all the times I babbled on about my plans here. Fox never . . . Or Cal. And when I asked Fox about it, he said the point was to make things what they should be, or preserve what they were meant to be. You know how he gets."* (Roberts, 2008: 123).

The repetition in the datum 33 above is used to emphasize that "he" which refers to Gage never said a thing. It is used to create the stressing of the thing which considered as the important one (Aminah, 2020).

#### 7) Datum 34

*I made you promises, and I broke them. Over and over again. I wasn't no kind of father to you. I wasn't no kind of man* (Roberts, 2008: 131).

If we look at the bold sentence in the datum 34 above, it can be concluded that the speaker of the utterance above want to express his feeling deeply (Aminah, 2020).

### e. Overstatement

The last type of figure of speech found in the novel *The Pagan Stone* by Nora Robert is Overstatement. The data found in the novel related to this term are:

#### 1) Datum 35

*"The town was bleeding," Gage began. "The buildings, the streets, anyone unlucky enough to be outside. Blood bubbling up from the sidewalks, raining down the buildings. And burning while it bled."* (Roberts, 2008: 15).

As has been stated before that overstatement is simply an exaggeration about something, it means that something is not as similar as the real condition or the fact. The bold sentence above is considered as the form of overstatement, because it is quite impossible to make the whole town full of blood or bleeding. The town in the situation mention in the quotation above only refers to some part (the buildings and the streets) of the real town (Aminah, 2020).

#### 2) Datum 36

*"I wasn't there for you, and did worse than leave you alone. I left you with him. I let him plant death inside me. So you were alone, and helpless, with a man who beat you and cursed you."* (Roberts, 2008: 20).

In researcher's point of view, the bold sentence in the datum 36 is included in hyperbole or overstatement because of in the real life there is nobody who can plant the death inside another person. Taking and giving life to someone is the God's ability and His creation cannot do or make something like Him (Aminah, 2020).

#### 3) Datum 37

*You carried the past with you, he thought, dragging it behind you on a thick, unbreakable chain no matter how far you looked ahead. You could ignore it for good long stretches of time, but you couldn't escape it. He could drag that chain ten thousand miles, but the Hollow, the people he loved in it, and his goddamn destiny just kept pulling him back* (Roberts, 2008: 72).

The bold sentence in the datum 37 is considered as the form of hyperbole because it contains exaggeration. Overstatement helps to make the point he could drag the chain, although it is probable that he could drag it ten thousand miles.

#### 4) Datum 38

*I'm an alcoholic. I've been sober five years, six months, and twelve days. I let drink take over my life. I used it as an excuse to hurt you. I should've looked after you. I should've taken care of you. You didn't have nobody—anybody else, and I made it so you had nobody."* (Roberts, 2008:131).

The sentence I let drink take over my life in datum 38 is an overstatement because it contains exaggeration. The writer does not believe that the man who said the sentence

above spent his entire life with drinking and does not do another thing. It may be used to evoke strong feelings or to create a strong impression, but is not meant to be taken literally (Aminah, 2020).

### 3.2 The most Dominant Types of Figurative Language Used in the Novel

After analyzing the data, the writer found that Nora Roberts' *The Pagan Stone* contains several types of figure of speech, in this case such as simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, and paradox. Furthermore, the writer also found that simile is the dominant kind of figure of speech that used in the novel written Nora Roberts. It was aroused nineteen times in the novel.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the study of the novel, it can be said that the novel of Nora Roberts entitled *The Pagan Stone* consisted of at least five types of figures of speech; simile, personification, metonymy, repetition, and overstatement, while the most dominant type of figure of speech used in the novel is simile, it appears nineteen times, and the less type of figure of speech used in the novel is metonymy, the researcher only found out only one from all the data.

## References

- Abrams, M. A. (2009). *Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Wadsworth.
- Agemo, O. S. (2011). *A Stylistic Analysis of Some Selected Poems of Wole Soyinka*. Ilorin: Ilorin University.
- Aminah, S. (2020, April 28). *repositories.uin-alauddin.ac.id*. Retrieved from Repositori UIN Alauddin Makassar: <http://repositories.uin-alauddin.ac.id/id/eprint/16514>
- Crystal, D. (2010). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Denzin, N. K. (1994). *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. London: Sage Publication.
- Fathu Rahman, M. A. (2019). Trends in Reading Literary Fiction in Print and Cyber Media by Undergraduate Students of Hasanuddin University. *International Journal of Education and Practice*, 66-77.
- Islam, A. F. (2016). *Introduction to Literature*. Malang: Beranda.
- Jeffries, L., & McIntyre, D. (2010). *Stylistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jones, E. J. (1996). *Outlines of Literature*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Kennedy, X. J. (1991). *Literature on Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. New York: Harper Collins Publisher Inc.
- Klarer, M. (2004). *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Leech, G. H., & Short, M. H. (1981). *Style in Fiction*. London: Longman.
- Perrine, L. (1993). *Literature, Structure, Sound and Sense*. New York: Harcourt Brace and World, INC.
- Rahman, F. (2017). A Reader Writer Interactivity. *Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*, 156-164.
- Rahman, Fathu; Amir; Tammase. (2019). Trends in Reading Literary Fiction in Print and Cyber Media by Undergraduate Students of Hasanuddin University. *International Journal of Education and Practice*, 66-77.
- Rainsford, D. (2014). *Studying Literature in English, An Introduction*. New York: Routledge.
- Reaske, C. R. (1987). *How to Analyze Poetry*. Harvard University: Monarch Press.

Rexroth, K. (2020, October 30). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from Encyclopedia Britannica:  
<https://www.britannica.com/art/literature>

Roberts, N. (2008). *The Pagan Stone*. New York: Jove Books.

Simpson, P. (2004). *Stylistic: A Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge II.

Song, S. (2009). *A stylistic Analysis of "Miss Brill" by Katherine Mansfield*. . Zhejiang Gongshang.

Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1949). *Theory of Literature*. New York: Harcourt, Brace.