

Language Style in the Novel *a Big Plan to Die Quietly* Works of Vishnu Suryaning Adji Stillistic Study

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Abstract

One of the ways authors express literary works is through the use of language styles. Language style has a function that can influence the reader which can make the reader interested in what the author conveys. This research is entitled "Language Style in the novel Big Plan to Die with Calm by Wisnu Suryaning Adji". The purpose of this study is to describe the use of style in hyperbole, irony, and personification in the novel The Great Plan to Die with Tranquility by Wisnu Suryaning Adji. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. Based on the results of the study, the author uses hyperbolic language style to emphasize excess, describe emotional tension, create dramatic effects, give an impression of humor. The use of ironic language styles for the contrast between hope and reality, dissatisfaction and frustration, social criticism, emotional reflection, and gives a more complex layer of meaning. Using his own personification language style, the author aims to bring objects and concepts to life, create an emotional impression, add aesthetic beauty to the novel Big Plan to Die with Tenang by Wisnu Suryaning Adji.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Literary work is an art of writing written by poets who want to channel it communicatively with the intention of showing beauty. According to Taum (1997: 13), literature is creative work or fiction that is imaginative (imagination) or literature is the use of beautiful and useful language that signifies other things. Literary works contain many dynamics which are a source of inspiration for writers and readers. The conflicts contained in literary works give readers awareness that what is contained in the literary work is real.

Literary works are the result of a writer's imagination and expressed in the form of beautiful literary works. Literary works certainly have the language style of a writer, the language style of each writer can also be different because it shows the characteristics of the writer. Language style can also animate and create effects that make the work more aesthetic. According to Keraf (1984: 115), literary works are a place for art to display beauty through the use of language that is interesting, varied and full of imagination.

One of the literary works that uses language styles is a novel. According to Siswantoro (2010: 29) states that novels as a form of literary work are a way of life in which events and behavior are experienced and carried out by humans. The story presented in the novel is the author's interpretation of existing social reality which is then implemented in the form of a literary work. Therefore, in preparing a novel, good language is needed, the wealth of words possessed by the novel author will greatly influence the quality of the novel.

One of the literary works that the author wants to examine is the novel *Big Plan to Die Peacefully* by Vishnu Suryaning Adji. This novel is closely related to human life. Novels present fictional stories in the form of writing or words. This novel tells various problems and aspects of human life. Novel *Big Plan to Die Peacefully* Vishnu Suryaning Adji's work tells the story of the journey of a character who tries to face the reality of life which is full of inner conflict, complicated relationships, and feelings of anxiety that push him to make big decisions regarding his life.

The main character in this novel feel trapped in a life routine that does not provide true happiness, and in his search, he plans a "quiet death" which is not only related to physical death, but also more to psychological death or liberation from the burdens of life that he feels. This novel also touches on social issues, such as pressure in interpersonal relationships, societal demands, and the existential crisis that individuals often face in modern society. Vishnu describes the main character's feelings and thoughts in a deep, moving and reflective way about life and death.

Novelists have different styles that are characteristic in expressing each idea in their writing. Diction (word choice) in a novel is an important element. The issue of diction is not just about choosing words correctly and appropriately. But it is also a matter of language style and expression. The language style used attracts readers.

Language style plays an important role in the richness of language in a work. Language style is often used to make literary works livelier and more artistic in conveying the thoughts of a writer. Figures of speech are used to beautify or act as figures of speech in a work so that readers can really feel what the author wants to express. According to Ratna (2013: 161) that language style is a method used by writers to produce aspects of beauty perfectly in creating literary works.

Language style is used to build the fabric of the story by choosing diction, expressions, figures of speech, and so on, which create an aesthetic impression in literary works. Language style reflects personal images and characteristics, is personal, belongs to the individual, so that each author has his or her own language style. This language style then becomes an illustration of how an author writes the ideas contained in the literary work. Usually, language style is expressed in a specific way, so that the intended goal can be achieved optimally. Remembering that language style is related to the way each author conveys literary works, language style also allows readers to differentiate the work of each author. According to Hartoko (1986: 137) that language style is the typical way a person uses to express themselves (writer's style).

The language style that researchers want to analyze in the novel *Big Plan to Die Peacefully* is the language style of hyperbole, irony, and personification where this language style is included in figurative language style and rhetorical language style. Language style issues through diction, phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse. In this research, the researcher used Gorys Keraf's theoretical stylistic study.

Stylistics is a science that discusses style, in the field of language and literature, stylistics can be said to be a literary science, namely a science related to various aspects of beauty. Stylistics can be said to be a process for analyzing literary works, as the media used and stylistics are more dominant in the use of language and literary works. Stylistics in the field of literary language can be said to be part of literature, which is related to aspects of beauty. Stylistics can be said to be a process for analyzing literary works using language as the medium to be used. Selecting literary works using stylistic studies can highlight the beauty and uniqueness of the language used by the poet in the novel. *Big Plan to Die Peacefully* by Vishnu Suryaning Adji.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research the author used a qualitative descriptive research type. Endraswara (2008: 5) states that the qualitative descriptive method is a method that prioritizes describing data through words. This research aims to explain in full the problems that will be studied by means of analysis.

According to Ratna (2013: 3-4) Stylistics (*stylistic*) is the science of style, while style (*style*) in general, as will be discussed more extensively in the following section, are typical ways, how everything is expressed in a certain way, so that the intended goal can be achieved optimally. In connection with the two terms above, it is necessary to mention another term which seems to receive less attention but actually plays a big role in the analysis process, namely figure of speech.

Figures of speech are translated from words *trope* (Greece), *figure of speech* (English), means equation or metaphor. There are many types of figures of speech, such as: hyperbole, paradox, irony, inversion, and so on. This figure of speech is the most widely known, both in society in general and in the field of education, from elementary school to general high school and college. With the explanation above, basically the figure of speech functions as a support for language style.

Other terms that may appear in relation to language style include: language arts, language aesthetics, language quality, language variety, language symptoms, and language taste. The first two terms have almost the same meaning, language in relation to the characteristics of beauty so that they are identical to the style of language itself. The quality of language is more related to the value of language use in general, including science. Language varieties are types, genres, categorized according to medium (spoken and written), topic discussed (scientific and popular scientific), speaker (fine and rough), spirit (regional and national).

In a narrow sense, language phenomena involve changes (eliminations, exchanges) in a word, such as: syncope, apocope, and metathesis. In a broad sense, language style concerns various forms of language change, both spoken and written. Symptoms of language itself, including figures of speech. Taste of language is a feeling that arises after using, listening to a certain variety of language. Language does not merely represent literal meaning, denotative meaning, but also as a result of social context.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data description in chapter four is presented in a discussion based on the research results in accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives. This chapter describes the language style of hyperbole, the language style of irony, and the language style of personification. Here they will be explained sequentially in one discussion. The descriptions of hyperbole, irony and personification in this chapter are explained together, sequentially with descriptions of hyperbole, irony and personification. This is done to make it easier for readers to understand the hyperbole, irony and personification language styles in the novel *Big Plan To Die Peacefully* by Wisunu Suryaning Adji.

3.1 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a style of language that is used to exaggerate something to the extreme, so that the meaning or image conveyed becomes very exaggerated or dramatic. The main goal is to emphasize or emphasize an idea in a very strong way. The following is a hyperbolic language style used by the author to exaggerate or go beyond reality to emphasize a point, which can be seen from the following quote:

"No matter how much money a fool has, it will just disappear like water flowing in a drain," (Adji, 2022:42)

Based on the quote above, the phrase "disappeared like water flowing in a drain" is a figure of speech *hyperbole*. The water in the drain flows very quickly, and here, this comparison is used to illustrate how a fool's money will quickly run out, with nothing left. This exaggerates the process of spending money to make it feel more dramatic.

In this context, "stupid" refers to a person who is not wise in managing money, who may be wasteful, careless, or simply does not know how to save and invest money well.

Sewer: Usually refers to a dirty water channel, which describes a place that is useless and wasted. In this comparison, sewage indicates a place that provides no value or profit. This means that even if stupid people have a lot of money, they will not be able to manage it wisely, and the money will simply disappear, like water in a useless channel.

The hyperbolic language style in this quote lies in the way the author uses excessive and dramatic comparisons to describe something that is considered "worthless" or "useless". The use of hyperbole in this quote emphasizes how futile it is if someone is not wise in managing money. This style of language is used to reinforce the message that even if you have a lot of money, without knowledge or wisdom in managing it, the money will quickly run out and be wasted without meaning, like water flowing in a drain. This is a way of emphasizing the importance of wisdom in financial matters, as well as warning about the dangers of greed or negligence in managing money. This exaggerated and dramatic use of comparisons is an example of hyperbole. "Disappearing like water flowing in a drain" illustrates that money will run out very quickly and in vain, but in a very exaggerated way.

"A strange sensation erupted in my stomach like a celebratory firework explosion-either because I would have a permanent job, or because I could still taste the delicious whitefish in yellow sauce made by the hooded mother." (Adji, 2022:52)

In the sentence "or because you can still taste the milkfish in yellow sauce made by the hooded mother which is extraordinarily delicious", the phrase "extraordinarily delicious" is an example of hyperbole. The use of the word "extraordinary" here serves to describe the very delicious taste of milkfish in yellow sauce, but the use of the word is too excessive to show the level of deliciousness.

Literally, "unbelievably delicious" may be difficult to imagine as a quality that can be measured or described objectively, but this expression is actually used to add to the impression that the food is very delicious, even more so than can be described with ordinary words

This sentence uses hyperbole to describe the delicious taste of food in a very exaggerated way, aiming for emotional emphasis and expressing extreme joy. The use of hyperbole makes the description of milkfish in yellow sauce more vivid and gives the reader a strong impression of how special the eating experience is.

"Bedroom, bathroom, dining room, living room, then I walked slowly towards the tarpaulin shop which is located close to the house. With my snail-like walking speed, it took about 30 minutes to get there." (Adji, 2022:54)

The phrase "my walking speed is like a snail's" can be considered hyperbole because it exaggerates how slowly the narrator walks. The snail, which is known to be a very slow-moving animal, was chosen to emphasize how slow the narrator's steps are, even though in reality, the narrator is probably walking at a normal or regular pace. The use of a "snail type" serves to dramatically magnify the impression of slowness.

By comparing the narrator's walking speed with a snail, the author emphasizes how slow the narrator's steps are, reinforcing the impression that he is walking very slowly. This hyperbole also gives an exaggerated effect, bringing to life the image of how slowly the narrator moves towards his goal. This hyperbole also reinforces the

impression of the narrator's lack of haste in completing his purpose, making the sentence feel more expressive, humorous, and gives an idea of the narrator's unhurried nature.

"But my head was racing to determine the location of the dinner, which I assumed would be the location of my death too - if the Angel of Death was smart enough to catch my meaning." (Adji, 2022:54)

Based on the quote above, the phrase "The location of my death too" is a very clear example of hyperbole. This sentence exaggeratedly associates dinner with death. There is no rational reason to link dinner with literal death, but the use of the term "the location of my death" here serves to describe the narrator's feelings of tension, worry, or even excessive anxiety about the upcoming event.

The narrator does not actually think that he will die at the event, but by using hyperbole, he expresses excessive anxiety or fear, as if the dinner will end in death.

In the sentence "If the Grim Reaper is smart enough to catch my meaning" is another passage that contains elements of hyperbole. To say that the Angel of Death—a figure believed in many traditions to bring death—would require intelligence to "get the point" of the narrator is also an overstatement.

This sentence uses hyperbole to give a dramatic and exaggerated effect to the narrator's feelings of anxiety. "The location of my death" and "The Angel of Death" are used to emphasize irrational fear or worry about a dinner event, reinforcing the narrator's feelings of distress or anxiety. This hyperbole not only gives intensity to these feelings, but also creates an effect of humor or irony because we know that the narrator does not actually believe these things. The hyperbolic style of language enriches the narrator's expression, giving the impression of exaggeration that is livelier and more emotional.

"The contents of my stomach rose to my head without being able to return to its place." (Adji, 2022:118)

The phrase "My insides went to my head" is not a literal or physical description of what might have happened. Biologically, stomach contents cannot rise to the head. However, this is a gross exaggeration to describe the sensation of nausea or tension felt by the speaker after a heavy blow.

The meaning to be conveyed is a very strong feeling of nausea or discomfort, where the discomfort almost makes the speaker feel like he has lost control of his body. This sensation is often felt when someone is shocked or in a state of extreme stress.

The phrase "It can't be returned to its place" also strengthens the element of hyperbole. Typically, when someone feels nauseous, they may want to settle their stomach or get things back on track. However, here, the character describes the situation as if he cannot return the uncomfortable feeling to its original state. This is an exaggerated depiction of how overwhelming feelings can be, which cannot simply be controlled or fixed.

The sentence "The contents of my stomach rose to my head without being able to return to their place" uses hyperbole to describe the overwhelming feeling of nausea, giving the impression that the feeling is very strong and cannot be controlled. This hyperbole enriches the narrative by increasing the intensity of the main character's feelings and providing a dramatic effect that makes the experience feel more extreme. This language style is effective in showing the impact of events that shock and shake the bodies and feelings of the characters in the story.

"I could feel the air roaring in my nostrils, and my teeth chattering." (Adji, 2022:119)

"Roaring" is a hyperbole that describes air that feels very fast and intense, as if it is moving with incredible force. This sentence describes the feeling of intense tension

within the character, as if the entire environment around him was in turmoil. The effect is to add a dramatic impression that the character is very stressed and feels every detail of the tense situation.

In this context, "chattering" is hyperbole to describe jaw muscle tension or feelings of anxiety that cause teeth to grind against each other. Although teeth are not actually "chattering" in a literal sense, the word is used to describe a force of tension so great, that the character's teeth feel as if they can be heard or shaken due to the immense physical tension.

These sentences use hyperbole to describe how strong the physical and emotional tension experienced by the main character is. The use of hyperbole such as "shaking," "holding," "roaring," and "chattering" gives a very exaggerated and dramatic impression of the tension and anxiety the characters are feeling. This hyperbole is effective in reinforcing the characters' feelings of fear and anxiety, as well as creating a more tense and deep atmosphere in the narrative. This style of language helps readers feel the psychological and physical impact of the threats the characters face, bringing the story to life in a more expressive and emotional way.

"Not long after, we left the residential area. Twenty steps towards the portal, I felt like I could count the steps slowly. Time slowed down for a moment. In front of us, a portal pole runs across, dividing the housing complex from the main road. There are no guards. We stopped for a moment." (Adji, 2022:188)

Here, "time momentarily slows down" is also hyperbole. Objectively, time cannot slow down, because time is a concept that runs continuously and is not affected by human feelings. However, in this context, the main character's feelings of anxiety or worry make him feel that time seems to move more slowly. This is a way to describe suspense or intense waiting, where the seconds seem to last forever.

In this text, hyperbole is used to describe how intense and dramatic the main character feels. The "slow" time and uncertainty about how much time has passed (five or ten minutes) gives the impression that the character's feelings are intense and full of anxiety, to the point of affecting his perception of time. This hyperbole strengthens the tense and suspenseful atmosphere in the story, creating the impression that the situation faced by the main character is very heavy and stressful. Hyperbole serves to highlight intense emotional experiences and move the reader.

3.2 Irony

Irony is a style of language that expresses something that is contrary to reality or what is expected. In this context, irony can be found in the contrast between deep feelings and actions carried out, as well as between hopes and the reality of life that the character is experiencing. The following is an ironic language style used by the author to express things that are contrary to reality or what is expected, which can be seen from the following quote:

"In short, I want to cry. He smiled, and I held back because tears can ruin a smile. His smile was calm in my eyes, always like that, even at the end of his life. After decades of living together, maybe this is the end. But I'm wondering." (Adji, 2022:5)

"He smiled, and I restrained myself because tears can ruin a smile." This is a clearer irony. The main character wanted to cry, but he held back because tears could ruin his calm smile. A smile that should be an expression of happiness or peace can actually be "damaged" by tears. There is a contradiction between the feeling in the heart (wanting to cry) and the outer expression that one wants to maintain (smiling). Despite facing an emotional breakup, this character tries to maintain a calm and calm exterior.

The sentence "After decades of living together, maybe this is the end." also contains irony, especially in the use of the words "maybe this is the end". After decades of being together, a relationship that was supposed to be a symbol of togetherness and strength, finally broke up. The irony lies in the fact that after all that time, the long-awaited goodbye comes, but is filled with doubts and feelings of unpreparedness. This shows the mismatch between the hope of lasting togetherness and the reality that "the end" has come.

Overall, the ironic language style in this text arises from the contrast between deep feelings and the actions or situations that occur. There is a mismatch between the desired external expression (smile) and actual feelings (wanting to cry), as well as the hope for a long life with your partner and the reality that separation is in sight.

This irony serves to add emotional depth and provide a dramatic effect on the reader. The main character experiences a severe emotional dilemma: he wants to cry because he feels sad, but must restrain himself in order to maintain a calm exterior. All this creates tension between what is desired and what happens, which is the essence of irony.

"Perhaps, he woke up early again. Who knows. What is clear is that that morning I just let him pass, and didn't have the guts to accompany him on his way to the market. That's inappropriate behavior for me. I don't have enough courage, even though she is a brave woman. One of the most important courage for humans to master is the courage to wake up early every day, courage my children failed to master." (Adji, 2022:17)

The irony that arises when the character feels that his behavior is inappropriate is the sentence "That's behavior that I don't deserve." Indirectly, this indicates that the expectation of performing a caring and caring action (accompanying someone) is contradicted by the fact that one does not do it. Expectations and reality do not align, and the character feels that there is something wrong with him for not doing what is considered right or good.

In the part "I don't have enough courage, even though she is a brave woman.", there is reverse irony. The main character realizes that he lacks the courage to do something simple, even though the woman in question (perhaps a powerful figure in his life) has obvious courage. The irony is that the main character admits his lack of courage to do small actions such as accompanying him, even though he thinks that the woman is much braver than him. Supposedly, the courage to do small things in everyday life is easier to achieve, but in reality, this is not the case.

In the sentence "One of the most important courage for a human being to master is the courage to get up early every day, a courage that my children failed to master." The main irony in this quote is that the main character considers "the courage to get up early" as one of the most important courage, even though getting up early is a daily habit that should not be seen as courage. Considering this as a form of courage depicts irony because in reality, getting up early is a routine that should be easy to do, but this character feels that his children have failed to master it. This shows a mismatch between the ideal understanding of courage (as large actions) and the reality that courage in small, everyday things is often overlooked.

Overall, the ironic language style here shows the discrepancy between expectations and reality in the daily lives of the characters. The main character admits that he does not have the courage to do small actions (such as accompanying someone) even though such courage should be considered normal. Apart from that, he also realized that having the courage to wake up in the morning—which should be a normal thing—was actually a challenge, especially for his children. The irony arises from the understanding that actions that are considered "ordinary" or simple, such as getting up in the morning,

actually require their own discipline and courage, which are not always easy for everyone to master.

"She was still smiling, and I realized that the girl didn't smile only when she was working, and she understood hermit crabs better. But I know: when humans have absolute freedom, perhaps, they actually long for bonds. Man needs to go home, and man cannot go home to freedom. Man returns to bondage. Although, they may not even realize they are doing it." (Adji, 2022:34)

In the section "Humans need to return home, and humans cannot return to freedom. Humans return to bondage." A deeper irony is apparent in this statement. The main character states that although humans desire freedom (and even have absolute freedom), they ultimately need bonds or relationships with other people. The irony lies in the fact that absolute freedom, which should be a goal or dream, in reality does not bring satisfaction. Humans tend to "return" to bonds—which should be considered limiting—as deeper emotional needs. The hope or assumption that freedom is the ultimate goal actually contradicts the reality that humans seek to return to attachment.

Next is the sentence "Even though, they may not realize they are doing it." adding another layer of irony. Absolute freedom (which should give happiness or satisfaction) is instead realized or not realized as something that is inadequate. This suggests that humans, despite their pursuit of freedom, do not realize that they actually need more concrete bonds, which they may seek without full awareness.

Overall, this quote uses ironic language to describe the deep contradiction between freedom and bondage in human life. Thus, the irony here serves to illustrate how humans are often caught up in the search for freedom without realizing that what they really need is an attachment or relationship that provides meaning and a sense of security. This irony deepens the theme of human emotional needs which are not always consciously visible, but ultimately become an important element in the search for happiness and meaning in life.

"They chose not to and instead hang their necks here, as if they don't realize that minorities could be driven out at any time." (Adji, 2022:50)

The main character in this sentence hopes that his children will be more independent, build their own shop, or at least help an existing business. However, in reality, the children actually choose to remain dependent on existing shops, which in the view of the main character is very risky. They "hang their necks" in the shop, which means they depend completely on the existing business, without awareness of the possibility of the business failing or being destroyed - something that can happen at any time because of the high dependence on the shop. The irony lies in the fact that they do not realize the threat of uncertainty that exists, even though there is a possibility that they could be expelled as expressed by "minorities could be expelled at any time".

"Perhaps, he thinks that I need that much broth for bathing." (Adji, 2022:68)

This sentence is an example of irony, where the statement made actually contradicts reality. The main character raises the possibility that the person who put a bowl of thick chicken noodle soup with extra soup thought that he needed that much soup to bathe, which is obviously very unreasonable. This is a form of irony because, even though the intention is to feed, the action (giving too much gravy) actually makes it seem excessive and absurd. This irony highlights the stupidity or lack of understanding of the person giving, who thinks that abundant broth will be better, even though it is not in accordance with actual needs.

"Protests never get people to do things the right way." (Adji, 2022:68)

In this sentence, the main character states that protests never succeed in getting people to do things the right way, which leads to the fact that even though someone can

express their disagreement, it does not guarantee change or better actions. The irony lies in the fact that although protests are a way to try to change the situation, the results still do not meet expectations. The main character is "tired" of protesting because he feels it is ineffective. This irony depicts pessimism and hopelessness regarding the ability of change through acts of protest.

"This is ordinary chicken noodles. Lies do sell." (Adji, 2022:68)

This sentence shows irony. The main character feels disappointed because the chicken noodle served does not match the claim on the banner, which says it is chicken noodle. But in reality, it's just ordinary chicken noodles. The irony here lies in the fact that although the claims in advertising promise something special or different, what is delivered in reality does not live up to expectations. However, despite the lies in these claims, lies still "sell"—that is, people continue to buy into and accept promises that do not correspond to reality. This illustrates how lies in marketing or commercialization can be profitable, even though they clearly do not correspond to reality.

"Those who have been good at reading since childhood are mistaken in reading it." (Adji, 2022:108)

This is ironic because in general, children who have learned to read since childhood are expected to become more proficient, but in reality, they make mistakes in reading, as if they were never taught properly. This shows that even though there is formal education, the results are actually the opposite of what was expected.

"I want to sue the government for compiling a national education curriculum that fails to make children have the ability to understand the meaning of reading." (Adji, 2022:108)

This sentence contains irony because the educational curriculum should be designed to develop reading and comprehension skills, but in reality, it is considered to have failed in achieving this goal.

"I suspect many adults read as illiterate humans read." (Adji, 2022:108)

This is an irony that highlights the harsh reality, namely that even though adults are educated, they are no better than illiterate people when it comes to reading comprehension. This sentence reveals a paradox—educated people are actually no more adept at reading and understanding texts than those without formal education.

"Eradicating illiteracy while sabotaging the ability to read is absurd." (Adji, 2022:108)

This sentence shows irony because efforts to overcome illiteracy (teaching to read) actually lead to new problems, namely ineffective reading skills or even sabotaging the understanding that should develop. This describes a policy that is inconsistent or even contradictory to its own goals.

The ironic style of language used in this statement highlights the discrepancy between educational goals (reading and reading comprehension) and the results received. Although the education system aims to reduce illiteracy and improve reading ability, in reality it results in shallow understanding or even confusion in reading. In this case, irony expresses social criticism of educational policies which are considered ineffective and even detrimental in terms of developing literacy skills. The existence of this irony inspires readers to think more critically about the goals and outcomes of education, and encourages reflection about the responsibilities of the government, education system and parents in shaping children's literacy skills.

"However, those days taught me that trash cans can also provide food." (Adji, 2022:110)

This sentence contains quite a strong element of irony. In this context, irony is realized when this sentence conveys the contrast between hope (the trash can is a dirty

place that should not be useful) and reality (that the trash can actually "gives food", which can be interpreted as survival or finding value from something that is thrown away).

This sentence has a more striking difference between hopes and reality in the life faced by the speaker. In conditions of deprivation or hardship, the unexpected—like "food from the trash can"—becomes a reality. This irony reflects the harsh reality in which a person has to face the inconveniences of life, and in such conditions, even something considered trash or worthless can provide something that survives.

The ironic language style in this sentence shows the mismatch between the expectations and reality faced by the speaker. The "trash can that provides food" is a symbol of the stark contrast between the desired living conditions (well-being and comfort) and the harsh reality that must be accepted (surviving with whatever is available). This irony creates depth of meaning, reveals suffering or struggle that is not directly visible, and provides a reflection on how even the most trivial things can be a source of continuity in life in very difficult circumstances.

"Bringing two people together is a complicated matter, and separating them can happen so easily..." (Adji, 2022:149)

Here, the narrator reveals how bringing two people together (in this case, a relationship or bond) requires effort and complexity, while separation occurs very easily and almost without resistance. This creates irony because a process that is expected to be difficult (uniting) turns out to be more complicated than something that is expected to be easier (separating).

"...so it's a kind of natural law about injustice." (Adji, 2022:149)

This phrase shows the feeling that life or the situation experienced by the narrator is unfair. He feels that there is an unwritten law that regulates this injustice, which strengthens the irony. Because, even though the narrator longs for justice, in reality he feels the opposite, namely injustice which seems like "natural law."

"The man now stands victorious, and I am the loser hiding in the dark." (Adji, 2022:149)

This statement also contains irony, as the narrator states that the man is a "winner," while he himself is described as a "loser hiding in the dark." In fact, if we look further, the victory may have been obtained in an unfair or easy way, while the narrator feels that he should have the right to win, but instead is trapped in a feeling of defeat.

The ironic language style in this quote emphasizes the injustice experienced by the narrator. The narrator feels that in the life or relationship he is in, efforts to maintain or unite something (for example a relationship) are much more complicated and fuller of struggle, while separation (or loss) comes easily and without resistance. This feeling is exacerbated by the fact that the other party (the man) is "winning" through inadequate means, while he feels like a loser trapped in darkness, or uncertainty. Thus, irony here not only expresses the contradiction between expectations and reality, but also provides criticism of injustice in relationships or life itself.

"It was all an empty hope that he was nagging me, even though he was already dead." (Adji, 2022:150)

Here, irony reaches its peak. The narrator realizes that he still hopes or feels that his wife will nag him, despite the fact that she is dead. This empty hope is a great irony because even though the narrator knows that this hope is impossible to achieve, he still feels it. He is trapped in memories and feelings that can no longer be realized.

"He betrayed our agreement, and left me with a bunch of bastards." (Adji, 2022:150)

The irony in this sentence is that he considers his wife's death a "betrayal" of their agreement. This is ironic because death is something that is inevitable and cannot be

controlled by anyone, let alone the narrator's wife. Despite this, the narrator feels betrayed, which shows the emotional tension between reality (death) and the narrator's personal feelings (a sense of abandonment). He felt as if his wife was responsible for those feelings, even though the death was no one's fault.

"I hate it, but I need medicine." (Adji, 2022:151)

This irony arises from the narrator's contradictory feelings. He stated that he "hated" his situation (likely his dependence on the drug), but at the same time, he "needed" the drug to treat the health problems he was facing. Here, the narrator does not want to rely on medication, but he realizes that it is the only way to deal with his high blood pressure and other symptoms. This contradiction betrays his confusion—he doesn't like his situation, but he also can't escape from it, which exacerbates his feeling of being trapped in a condition he doesn't want to be in.

"The best compliment he could do is to keep his mouth shut and not interfere with my work." (Adji, 2022:168)

In this sentence, "best praise" are words that seem positive, because praise usually contains recognition or appreciation of something good. However, in the context of this sentence, the best compliment is actually being quiet or not disturbing. This clearly contradicts the meaning of praise which usually takes the form of verbal praise or a positive attitude. In other words, the "best compliment" here is actually criticism in disguise, suggesting that the person would be better off keeping quiet rather than making an annoying comment. So, even though the word "praise" is used, the intended meaning is actually the opposite. This is an example of verbal irony, where the words used contradict the intended meaning or situation.

The ironic language style used in this sentence expresses disagreement and criticism in an indirect way. The sentence "The best compliment he could do is to keep his mouth shut and not interfere with my work" uses verbal irony to express that the person's actions are more distracting than making a positive contribution. This irony suggests that the person in question should have been more silent if they were unable to provide constructive assistance, conveying the main character's frustration and displeasure with the person's attitude.

"Finally, the police could only conclude that the death of an oil trader's son in a rice trader's shop was purely an accident - for me, mixed with bad luck because bad luck can also make people die." (Adji, 2022:170)

A "purely accidental" death: In this context, we are expected to believe that such a tragic death (caused by a falling sack of rice) could be considered an ordinary accident. However, the irony arises because in reality this incident is very unusual, considering how everyday objects such as sacks of rice can cause unexpected deaths. Here, a death that occurs suddenly and unplanned—especially if it is associated with an object that is considered harmless—is ironic because we do not usually think of such accidents as being fatal.

Police conclude "purely an accident": The police came to a simple conclusion, namely that the death was "purely an accident." In the context of a more in-depth investigation, of course there is hope that the police will find more facts or other explanations about the incident. However, in reality, the investigation only led to a very superficial and inadequate conclusion. This is ironic because we expected there to be a deeper analysis or a more serious investigation, but instead what was found was a very shallow conclusion.

"Misfortune can also make people die": This sentence contains irony because the use of the word "bad luck" as a cause of death is illogical and excessive. Bad luck, an abstract concept that has no physical or concrete power, is said to cause death, which

of course defies logic. This is a statement that invites doubt and sarcasm because bad luck is not a real or legitimate cause of death, but rather a coincidence or event that cannot be clearly explained.

By using the word "misfortune," the narrator ironically implies that there is an overly simple or even implausible explanation for the death. Here, "bad luck" becomes a term used to denigrate or ridicule the police's conclusions, which fail to provide a more logical or reasonable explanation.

The ironic language style in this sentence creates a contrast between what was expected (in-depth investigation and rational explanation) and the reality that occurred (superficial conclusions about "accident" and "bad luck" as the cause of death). Situational irony arises because the death caused by a rice bag—an ordinary object—receives an explanation that seems ordinary, while in reality the incident was very unusual and tragic. Verbal irony is seen in the use of "bad luck" as the cause of death, which is actually illogical and undermines the police's explanation of the incident. Thus, this irony emphasizes the narrator's dissatisfaction with the way the police handled the investigation, as well as illustrating how the incident is viewed superficially or with implausible explanations.

"Perhaps, this is what my wife meant when she died: we will just know when life ends." (Adji, 2022:192)

The irony in the sentence "Perhaps, this is what my wife meant by her death: we will just know when life ends" is used to highlight the contradiction between hope and reality. The hope or statement that we "will just know" when life ends conflicts with the reality that death is unpredictable and always comes in unexpected ways. This irony describes the feelings of confusion, uncertainty and despair of the main character who only understands the meaning of death when it is too late.

Here, there is a contradiction between the fact that death comes unexpectedly and statements that imply that we will realize or understand when life ends easily. This emphasizes how difficult it is to know or accept the reality of death until it actually happens.

Using this irony, the author reveals how complex and difficult our understanding of life and death is, and how we can often only understand the important things in our lives after something inevitable, such as death, comes. This irony reinforces the theme of the deep uncertainty of life and death, and adds a tragic and reflective feel to the narrative.

"The cell phone screen is not very obedient, or maybe it's just my fingers that like to rebel by constantly vibrating." (Adji, 2022:193)

This sentence contains irony because there is tension between reality and the hopes or understanding expressed by the character. In this statement, the cell phone screen is described as not being "too tractable," meaning that the screen does not respond well or does not work as the main character wants. This can be seen as a complaint about a device that is not functioning properly.

However, irony emerges in the next statement, "or is it just my fingers that like to rebel by constantly shaking." Here, not only is the phone screen depicted as not working properly, but also his fingers are described as being "likely to rebel." Literally, the finger can't rebel. However, with the use of the word "rebellion," the author creates an image as if his finger is purposely or knowingly acting against or against its intended function.

The irony in the sentence "The cell phone screen is not very obedient, or indeed my fingers are the ones who like to rebel by constantly vibrating" is used to highlight the tension between hope and reality. The main character hopes to be able to use a cell

phone easily, but in reality, the phone screen is not working properly and the main character's fingers are also "struggling" or restless. This irony shows the contrast between the hope of ease and the frustrating reality.

This irony depicts the feelings of confusion, tension, and frustration experienced by the main character, and creates a deeper emotional nuance to a situation that should be normal. This style of language reinforces the impression that the main character is in a more complicated and conflicted situation than appears on the surface, revealing complexity in small things that should be simple.

"Ironically, the sadness was not caused by death itself, but rather suddenly I realized that there were too many things that had not been resolved, or had been left behind because of various mistakes and mistakes in the past." (Adji, 2022:192)

This sentence is an example of irony, where the result that occurs is contrary to what was expected or predicted. Usually, death is considered the main source of sadness, but in this text, the main character's sadness actually comes from the realization that there are many things that have not been resolved or are left behind due to mistakes in the past.

The irony occurs because although death is a major event that usually triggers feelings of grief, the main character feels sadder and more depressed by the fact that he has not accomplished much in his life. While people often feel sadness when facing death itself, in this case the sadness comes from regret for time wasted, mistakes that cannot be corrected, and things left behind.

This irony illustrates how ordinary expectations or assumptions about what will cause sadness (death) turn out to be reversed, and what is even sadder is the realization that many things in life have not been achieved or improved before time runs out.

The irony contained in the sentence "Ironically, the sadness was not caused by death itself, but rather suddenly I realized that there were too many unresolved matters..." reveals the discrepancy between what was expected and the reality experienced by the main character. Usually, death is the main cause of sadness, but here, sadness comes from regret for things unaccomplished or problems that have not been resolved.

"My life is always beautiful even in its bitterest moments which ironically make me want to die because it is too beautiful." (Adji, 2022:199)

In this sentence, the narrator states that his life has "always been beautiful," even in its most bitter moments. In general, "beauty" or "happiness" is expected to be something that brings comfort and satisfaction, but instead the narrator feels that beauty makes him want to die because it is "too beautiful." This is ironic because logically, the beauty of life should give happiness, but in the narrator's experience, this beauty actually gives an extraordinary emotional burden, to the point that he feels depressed and wants to end his life.

Contradiction between hope and reality: This sentence describes the discrepancy between the hope of happiness and the emotional reality experienced by the narrator. The beauty of life that should bring joy instead becomes a burden. It emphasizes the difficulty in accepting happiness that comes with consequences or inner suffering.

"Love is skilled at triggering stupidity and short-sightedness." (Adji, 2022:199)

In this sentence, love is described as something that is "skilled" at inciting stupidity and irrationality. Love, which is usually thought of as a positive force motivating good actions, is depicted here as having the ability or "skill" to induce stupidity and irrational decisions. This is ironic because love, which should be something that brings happiness and clarity, is actually the cause of ignorance and uncertainty.

Contradictions in views on love: Usually, love is seen as something positive, inspiring compassion and good decisions, but in this quote, the narrator shows that love

can also be a trigger for stupidity. This gives the impression that love is not a savior or enlightener, but can make someone lose their mind and fall into unwise decisions.

The irony in this quote is used effectively to describe the emotional tension and inner conflict experienced by the narrator. Through situational irony and conceptual irony, the narrator conveys that although his life is filled with beauty and love, these feelings bring unexpected suffering. This irony shows the mismatch between what should bring happiness (the beauty of life and love) and a more complex emotional reality, leading to confusion, regret, and even the desire to end life. This ironic language style gives depth to the story, showing that happiness does not always match expectations, and love can bring stupidity and suffering.

"I'm willing to swallow my shame over and over again before leaving him." (Adji, 2022:202)

In this sentence, the narrator states that he is ready to "swallow his shame over and over again" for the sake of the girl's happiness. On the surface, this may sound like a statement of great sacrifice, in which the narrator is willing to sacrifice his self-respect for the sake of those he loves. However, this is ironic because shame itself is something most people want to avoid. The narrator instead expresses his willingness to face the shame over and over again, which creates a contradiction between the action he would normally avoid (bearing the shame) and the action he chooses (sacrificing for the girl).

The irony arises because even though returning to A Pe's house—where the narrator would be embarrassed—is a non-ideal and humiliating choice for her, the narrator chooses to do so for the sake of the girl's happiness. There is a contrast between the fact that A Pe's return home may be seen as a form of failure or lack of success, and the fact that he is willing to endure it for the sake of someone he loves.

In both of these options, neither is ideal. The first option leads to the risk of homelessness, while the second option involves the shame of returning to A Pe's house, which may be a symbol of failure or betrayal. These two choices are equally difficult and full of contrasts, creating an ironic situation because both the decision to become homeless or return home A Pe shows desperation and compulsion.

In this quote the beautiful use of irony creates deep emotional tension and reinforces the themes of sacrifice and despair. The narrator is faced with difficult choices, where nothing is ideal—everything is full of contradictions and inner conflict. The irony arises from the fact that the narrator is willing to endure shame for the sake of the girl's happiness, even though shame is something one would normally wish to avoid. This shows how much sacrifice he is prepared to make, even though it is emotionally very painful. This ironic style of language provides a deeper dimension to the narrator's character and shows the tension between self-esteem and love in stressful decisions.

"We'll be anything if it means we can get married." (Adji, 2022:215)

This statement contains irony because on the surface, it shows the couple's determination and sacrifice to achieve their goal: marriage. However, there is a deep contradiction in this statement, because they say they would "do anything" to get married, even though in reality, they don't really want to change themselves or lose their faith just to get married.

By declaring that they would "be anything," the couple seemed to put aside their personal identities and beliefs in order to achieve their personal goals. This is ironic because even though they want to get married, a decision that seems to be driven by love or a desire for unity, they are willing to sacrifice their values and religious beliefs to get what they want. The irony lies in the mismatch between their spiritual values and the decisions they make.

The use of ironic language in this quote shows the contradiction between the couple's desire to get married and the moral values they are prepared to sacrifice for that goal. Irony arises because they hope to obtain an outcome (marriage) in a way that is contrary to the principles they believe in. This irony shows that although they wanted to marry, they did not fully understand or consider the deeper consequences, both emotional and spiritual, of their choice. This ironic style of language adds depth to the theme of the story, depicting the internal conflict between personal desires and moral or religious beliefs.

3.3 Personification

Personification is a style of language that gives human traits or characteristics to inanimate objects, abstract things, or living creatures other than humans. In this context, personification makes something that does not have human characteristics appear to have human abilities or characteristics. The following is the personification language style used by the author to give human traits or characters to inanimate objects, abstract things, or living creatures other than humans, which can be seen from the following quote:

"I took a breath while looking at the paper in front of me - the letters seemed to jump" (Adji, 2022:29)

The letters on the paper are depicted as if they could move or "jump", which usually only applies to living creatures that are active or full of energy. This shows the impression of the character's anxiety or discomfort when dealing with the writing. The personification style of language is used to describe letters that seem alive and difficult to arrange, which gives an idea of confusion or difficulty in facing the task.

"Mangrove branches are fingers that stick out" (Adji, 2022:35)

Mangrove branches, which are actually part of the tree, are likened to extended fingers. This is a form of personification because the twig does not have the abilities or physical properties of a human finger. However, in this way, the twig is presented as if it has the ability to extend like a human finger, giving the impression that the twig can move or point, similar to a finger extending forward. This personification gives life to the branch and brings the image of the tree to life in a softer and more meaningful way.

"The wind is a touch that partes the hair, gently caresses the scalp" (Adji, 2022:35)

Wind, which is essentially a natural phenomenon that has no physical form or ability to touch, is likened to a touch that parts the hair and gently strokes the scalp.

In this sentence, the wind is given human qualities, namely the ability to touch and have gentleness like a human hand stroking hair. This creates the impression that the wind can be felt and provides a soft feeling similar to human touch.

With this personification, the wind is no longer just a cold, unfelt element of nature, but becomes something soulful, full of tenderness, and almost nurturing or caring.

The beauty in this sentence is that personification is used to animate nature, making it feel more alive, full of feeling, and able to interact with humans. The wind and mangrove branches that "reach out" or "touch" give an idea that nature can provide comfort and peace, almost like a relationship between humans that is full of intimacy and care. This personification enriches the emotional meaning of the narrative and makes the experience feel more real for the reader.

"Time is shrinking." (Adji, 2022:160)

The phrase "time shrinks" gives a human quality to time, which seems to be able to "shrink" like a physical object. Time, in fact, cannot undergo physical changes such as shrinking, but in this context, time is described as having the ability to physically change and exert pressure.

In real life, time cannot "shrink", but in this sentence, time is presented as if it has the property of resembling an object or thing that can shrink, implying that the time available is getting less or passing more quickly, which adds to the sense of urgency or anxiety in the character.

The beauty of the personification language style in the sentence is used to describe time as something that is active and affects the character's emotional state. By saying "time shrinks," the author gives the character time as if it has control over the situation and can worsen the situation experienced by the main character. This adds to the effect of tension and urgency in the narrative.

"Her short eyelashes fluttered." (Adji, 2022:164)

In this sentence, "her short eyelashes waved" brings the eyelashes to life as if they had the ability to move in a gentle, meaningful way, like a waving hand. In fact, eyelashes do not have the will or purpose to move like that consciously.

The use of the word "waving" with eyelashes gives the impression that the eyelashes seem to have life, a movement that is full of softness and can even be considered attentive, as if giving greetings or attention. This illustrates how the author wants to convey an aesthetic impression and arouse the reader's feelings towards the figure being observed.

In this way, this personification provides a more vivid and emotional picture of the character being observed, enhancing the impression that there is something interesting and beautiful in that physical detail.

The beauty of the personification style in the phrase "her short eyelashes fluttered" gives a human nature to the eyelashes by describing them as if they could move like living creatures that have goals or feelings. This personification serves to add an emotional dimension and beauty to the depiction of the character, as well as giving a soft and attentive impression to the object being observed, enriching the description aesthetically.

"I want to massage the corners of his eyes, as well as untangle the tangled thoughts there." (Adji, 2022:164)

In this passage, "tangled thinking" is personified. Thought is described as having a physical form that can be "tangled," like a thread or rope, which requires a process to be untangled. Thoughts are actually something abstract and cannot be physically touched or broken down, but in this context, they are treated as if they could be straightened or arranged, like real objects. These thoughts cannot really be "sorted" or "unraveled" in a literal sense, but here, the author uses personification to describe mental complexity or confusion that can be resolved or controlled.

The beauty of the personification style in this sentence gives a human nature to the fingers and thoughts. The fingers are treated as if they had the ability to "fiddle" with the beads of the abacus, and the "tangled" thoughts are treated like threads or ropes that can be untangled. Both of these examples give the impression that the objects or actions are more alive and have certain intentions or goals, even though they do not have these abilities in reality. This personification enriches the narrative by depicting a character's character in more depth, expressing feelings or mental problems in a more concrete and emotional way.

"Yellow street lights gild the wet asphalt" (Adji, 2022:187)

In this sentence, the word "gilding" which is usually used to describe the human activity of coating or marking something, is applied to street lights. Street lights, being inanimate objects, cannot perform actions such as "gilding" asphalt. In this way, street lamps are given human qualities, namely the ability to "gild" something, to strengthen

the impression that the light of the lamp seems to coat or cover the asphalt with its yellow light.

"Objects reflect a kind of golden light" (Adji, 2022:187)

Here, the word "reflect" gives the impression that these objects perform actions like humans can reflect light with a specific purpose. Though, inanimate objects or objects do not have a will or purpose, but in this description, they are treated as if they have the ability to "reflect" light in a very characteristic way (golden light). This adds a lively visual impression to the objects depicted.

The beauty of the personification language style in this text gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, such as street lamps that "gild" the asphalt or objects that "reflect" light. By giving these objects an active or human nature, the author enlivens the atmosphere and strengthens the visual images, so that readers can better feel the atmosphere of the city depicted in the story. Personification serves to create the impression that these objects interact with the environment and the character's feelings, providing a more dynamic and emotional feel to the narrative.

"Time momentarily slows down." (Adji, 2022:188)

In this sentence, time is given a human characteristic, namely the ability to "slow down." In fact, literally, time as an abstract concept cannot slow down or decelerate itself. Time continues to move without being influenced by feelings. However, by giving time a human characteristic that can slow down, the author wants to describe the feelings of the main character who feels that time is passing very slowly because of the tension and anxiety he feels. This feeling has a dramatic effect, making the situation seem more immersive and fuller of anticipation.

This personification is used to describe the emotional state of the main character who is experiencing extraordinary tension or anxiety, where the seconds feel so long. This is a way of conveying that, even though objective time continues to run normally, the character's feelings make him feel that time is moving more slowly and harder.

The beauty of the personification in the sentence "Time is momentarily slow" gives a human nature to the concept of time, as if time could move more slowly at will. This creates a powerful picture of how tension or anxiety can affect a person's perception of time. By using personification, the author strengthens the dramatic and emotional nuances of the story, so that readers can feel how difficult and stressful the situation the main character is facing. This style of language enriches the description of the atmosphere and makes it clear how time is "felt" by the main character, not just as a number that runs continuously.

"My blood is flowing." (Adji, 2022:189)

In this sentence, "My blood is rustling" is an example of personification because "blood" which is supposed to be a biological substance cannot carry out an action like "rustling" actively. The word "swish" is usually used to describe a sound or vibration that occurs as a physical reaction to tension, excitement, or strong emotion.

In this context, blood is given the property of being able to "ripple," which describes how the main character's body responds to very strong emotions, perhaps anxiety, tension, or deep feelings when interacting with other characters. This gives the impression that the feeling is so strong that even his body feels it.

The beauty of personification in the sentence "My blood ripples" gives blood a human nature, which seems to feel and act like a living creature. This reinforces the picture of how strongly and intensely the main character feels in that situation. By using personification, writers can show more clearly the emotional impact of an event, allowing readers to feel the tension or excitement experienced by the character. This

style of language adds depth and intensity to the narrative, making the characters' emotional experiences more vivid and real.

"My bedroom can produce ringing sounds in my ears like nighttime sirens." (Adji, 2022:192)

In this sentence, personification is used in the phrase "my bedroom is capable of producing sound." Literally, a bedroom is a physical space that cannot produce sound on its own. Bedrooms are not living creatures, so they cannot "produce sound" in the way that humans or other living creatures can.

However, in this text, the bedroom is given human properties by being said to be "capable of producing sound." This phrase makes the bedroom seem like an entity that has the ability to produce sound, as if the room can function or behave like a living creature that can make sounds or respond to situations.

The personification in the sentence "My bedroom is capable of producing a ringing sound in my ears like a curfew siren" gives life to the bedroom by giving it a human characteristic, namely the ability to "produce sound." This personification changes the bedroom, which is usually just a physical space, into a more living entity and has an influence on the main character's feelings or mood. This language style strengthens the tense and gloomy atmosphere in the story, creating a strong feeling of tension or anxiety in the main character.

The beauty of using personification, the author not only describes the physicality of the bedroom, but also conveys a complex emotional atmosphere, connecting the physical space with the main character's inner feelings. This gives depth to the story's setting, reinforcing the themes of inner tension and discomfort felt by the main character. This personification allows the reader to feel the impact of the surrounding environment on the character's feelings, thereby enhancing the overall narrative experience.

"The cell phone screen is not very obedient, or maybe it's just my fingers that like to rebel by constantly vibrating." (Adji, 2022:193)

In this sentence, there is personification in the phrase "my fingers alone are fond of rebellion." Literally, human fingers cannot "revolt" as living creatures do in social or political contexts. Fingers are parts of the human body that move due to commands from the brain, and do not have the ability to act with intention or awareness of their own.

In this case, the author gives the finger human qualities by saying that it is "fond of rebellion." This creates the image that the finger has the awareness or intention to fight or rebel against the main character's wishes, as if the finger is acting with its own will, not because of the character's control.

This personification also adds to the impression that simple actions, such as pressing a button on a cell phone, are complicated and filled with feelings of frustration. It's as if the main character's fingers are deliberately acting against his will, creating tension in a situation that shouldn't be so difficult.

The personification in the sentence "my fingers are the only ones who like to rebel" gives human characteristics to the fingers, which seem to have the desire and action to rebel. Fingers, which usually only function as body parts that move according to brain orders, are given a more complex character—as if they have their own will or feelings.

The beauty of using personification, the author describes the feelings of tension, confusion, and discomfort experienced by the main character in a situation that should be simple. This personification also reinforces the impression that the main character feels like he has lost control of himself or the equipment he uses, creating a more dramatic and emotional atmosphere. This language style makes it easier for readers to

connect the characters' feelings with the objects used, adding an emotional dimension to the narrative.

"Meanwhile, time started ticking, giving a warning that it would soon run out and be finished." (Adji, 2022:192)

In this sentence, time is described with human behavior, namely "ticking to give a warning." Literally, time is not an entity that has the ability to "tick" or "give warning" any more than humans can give signs or signals about something to come.

This personification depicts time as an entity that is aware of its existence and deliberately gives a "warning" that it will soon run out. Giving human nature to this time creates the image that time is not just an abstract concept that continues to pass without direction, but something that actively informs the main character about the limited time remaining.

The beauty of giving human nature to time, the author strengthens the theme of human helplessness against the passing time, as well as the main character's regret for everything that has not been achieved. This personification transforms time from an abstract concept into an active and urgent element, creating emotional tension in the story and conveying fear and urgency in the face of time constraints.

"My eyes forced it." (Asji, 2022:196)

In this sentence, "the look in my eyes forced him" is an example of personification, where the "look in the eyes" is given human qualities, namely the ability to "force" someone. Literally, looks have no power to force other people to do something. Gaze is only a physical movement of the eye looking at an object, but in this sentence, the gaze is described as if it has the will or power like humans, which can control or influence the behavior of other people.

This personification creates the image that the main character's eyes have more power than just seeing. His views can influence or "force" other people to act according to his wishes, in this case, making that person follow the main character's orders or wishes. This could indicate that the main character has great emotional strength even though he appears weak or in need of help.

Eye sight is basically a physical action or visual perception, which cannot do anything without physical interaction or human thought. However, in this sentence, "the look in my eyes" is given a human characteristic by being said to be "compelling". This is a characteristic of personification, where an object or concept that would otherwise have no human powers or abilities is given these abilities, so that the object feels more alive or more active in the context of the story.

The beauty of personification in the sentence "My eyes compel him" gives a human nature to the eyes, making it seem as if they have the power to influence or control other people. This creates the image that even though the main character is in need of help, he still has emotional strength or great influence which is reflected in his eyes. This personification strengthens the character of the main character as someone who has a certain charm or authority, even though he is physically weak or depressed. This language style adds a dimension in describing the relationship of power or influence between the main character and other people in the story.

"I'm trained to deal with stupidity." (Adji, 2022:196)

Stupidity Encountered: Literally, stupidity is not something that can be "dealt with" in the physical sense. Stupidity is a concept or mental state that refers to ignorance or lack of understanding. However, in the sentence, stupidity is described as if it could be treated like a real entity that can be encountered, like a person or object present in front of us.

Giving Human Character to "Stupidity": With the word "face," stupidity seems to be given a human nature, where it is not just an abstract mental condition, but something that can be fought for, confronted, or perhaps dealt with. This gives the impression that stupidity can act like a real opponent or challenge.

Deeper Connotation or Meaning: In this context, "facing stupidity" shows that the narrator feels that he is used to or trained in dealing with situations full of incomprehension or confusion. There is a sense that stupidity is not only something that can be understood intellectually, but also something that must be resisted or faced emotionally.

The beauty of the personification used here suggests that stupidity is not just an abstract concept, but something that has a real presence, can be resisted, or can even have an emotional impact on the individual who encounters it. In this way, personification enriches the meaning of the sentence, emphasizing the narrator's trained experience in dealing with situations that may be confusing or challenging, both intellectually and emotionally.

"Road dust flying" (Adji, 2022:198)

In this sentence, "flying dust" is an example of personification that gives the dust human or living creature qualities. Dust, by nature, is a small particle that has no will or purpose, but here it is depicted as if it were moving freely and energetically, like a living creature running or wandering.

It depicts a dynamic and slightly chaotic scene on the city streets, which fits the narrator's feelings of also being confused or in a hurry to escape. This personification gives the impression that the surrounding environment is participating in creating a feeling of unease.

"The spirits of his children dwell" (Adji, 2022:198)

This sentence also uses personification, because the "spirits" or spirits of deceased people are given the characteristics of living creatures that can "reside" or live in a certain place. Typically, "dwelling" is a word used to denote the abode or abode of a living creature, not a spirit.

By using it, the narrator describes how the memories or spirits of the dead children are still present, as if they still "live" in that place. This gives it a mystical and emotional feel, which reinforces the theme of loss and memories that are never truly lost.

The beauty of personification in this quote enriches the narrative by giving life to non-human elements, such as dust and spirits, allowing the reader to feel the emotional depth and atmosphere created. Through this personification, the narrator more powerfully describes an atmosphere full of tension, confusion, and feelings of loss. This also helps illustrate how the narrator feels trapped in memories and regrets, where the past continues to "reside" in their every step. Overall, the personification here serves to reinforce the emotional themes and increase the depth of the story.

"Love is skilled at triggering stupidity and short-sightedness." (Adji, 2022:199)

In this sentence, "love" is given a human nature by being described as something "skillful." Usually, love is an abstract feeling or concept that cannot be acted upon or possessed by skills. However, by calling love "skillful," the narrator gives love the ability or power to induce stupidity and irrationality. This is an example of personification, where an abstract concept (love) is given abilities or skills normally possessed by humans or living creatures.

With this personification, the narrator illustrates that love is not just a feeling, but a force that can move someone to act stupidly or irrationally. This suggests that love has a very strong influence, so it can "trigger" unwise decisions.

The beauty of personification in this quote is used to give depth to the concept of love by giving it the ability to act, play an active role, and influence irrational decisions. By describing love as "skillful" at inducing stupidity, the narrator emphasizes how profound an influence love can have on human actions, even when it brings confusion and error. This personification enriches the meaning of the story, illustrating that love is not only a beautiful feeling, but can also be a force that leads to unwise or even detrimental actions. This helps show the emotional conflict the narrator experiences, where love brings consequences that are not always positive or rational.

"Eyes can also speak even without words." (Adji, 2022:199)

In this sentence, the eyes are given the human ability to "speak." The eyes, which usually function only as a sense of sight, are depicted as being able to speak and convey messages without words. This is an example of personification, where objects or body parts (eyes) are given attributes or abilities usually possessed by humans, namely the ability to speak.

This use of personification illustrates that eyes can convey feelings or non-verbal communication that is deeper than words. This suggests that in human relationships, sometimes a gaze or eye expression can be more honest and powerful in conveying unspoken emotions or messages. In this context, the narrator shows his closeness to the girl, which can be understood just by looking at her eyes, without the need for verbal words.

The beauty of personification in this quote gives the ability to speak to the eyes, which are parts of the body that cannot physically speak. This shows how important non-verbal communication is in emotional relationships, where the eyes are a tool to convey feelings that cannot be expressed in words. This use of personification enriches the story by providing emotional depth and emphasizing the power of relationships that don't always depend on words. Thus, this personification helps show the closeness and deep understanding between the narrator and the girl, which can be felt just through their eyes.

"That girl's eyeballs ignite a flame." (Adji, 2022:215)

Here, the girl's eyeballs are personified by igniting a flame, which is impossible in reality. The eyeball, as a non-living part of the human body, is depicted as if it could emit fire, which expresses the intensity of the girl's emotions or feelings. This is a very powerful image and depicts the passion, anger, or determination that burns within him.

The personified beauty in this quote gives a strong emotional dimension to the girl's character. By describing her eyes as if they were "igniting a flame," the author managed to express in a very expressive way the feelings of passion and determination that burned within the girl. This personification also adds intensity to the conflict in the story, because the girl is clearly very committed to her desire to get married, even though it goes against the Pastor's beliefs. This creates an in-depth picture of the characters' feelings and motivations, and emphasizes the theme of strong desires and the struggle to achieve them, despite the risks involved.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, hyperbole as a language style has an important role in expressing feelings and situations in a dramatic and exaggerated way. In the analysis above, we see how various examples of hyperbole are used in the narrative to suppress the characters' emotions, create an intense atmosphere, and strengthen the message the author wants to convey. The use of hyperbole in the text provides emotional depth and increases the appeal of the narrative. This language style not only enriches the reading experience but also allows readers to better connect with the characters' feelings and

experiences. Hyperbole serves as an effective tool to express the complexity of human emotions, create atmosphere, and bring stories to life in a more interesting and meaningful way. This analysis of irony shows how in literature it is not just a rhetorical device, but also a way to convey deeper truths about life, relationships, and human experience. Irony enriches narratives by providing more complex layers of meaning, as well as encouraging readers to think about the realities that are often hidden beneath the surface. The use of personification in Adji's work not only adds an emotional dimension, but also creates more interaction between the characters and their environment. This language style invites readers to feel and understand the character's experiences in a more intimate and deep way.

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