

Figurative Language Analysis in *The Dancer* Novel

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the linguistic aspects and functions of figurative language used in the novel (*The Dancer*) by Ahmad Tohari which is translated from Rene T.A. Lysloff. This research was conducted using the novel *The Dancer*, translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari part II with the title "A shooting Start at Dawn" from pages 115 - 268 . This study uses qualitative methods and discourse analysis to analyze the various types of figurative language used in *The Dancer*. The instrument used in this study is by reading and recording language that contains figurative language in a sentence. The results of the research are in the form of figurative language which includes 17 data of metaphor, 16 data of synecdoche, 7 data of simile, 6 data of personification and 2 data of metonymy. Based on the results of this study, it shows that metaphor is the most prominent figurative language in the novel *The Dancer*, a translation of Rne T.A. Lysloff. Thus, the researcher hopes that the readers of the translated novel from Rene T.A. Lysloff. It will better be able to capture the intention expected by the author because the object used in the comparison is already known to the reader, both in form and nature.

Keywords; Figurative Language; Analysis Aspect of Meaning; *The Dancer*; Types of Figurative Language

A. Introduction

A work can be said to have literary value if in its nature there is an equivalence between form and content. The form of the language is good, beautiful, and the contents can cause feelings of emotion and awe in the reader's heart. The form and content of literature must complement each other, that is, it can create a deep impression on the hearts of its readers as the embodiment of the values of works of art. Literature is an oral or written work that has various superior characteristics such as originality, artistry, beauty in content and expression.

Wellek and Warren (2014) stated that "we cannot understand and analyze literature without value preferences" proving that value positions have an important position. The value of education contains values that can encourage a person to change into a person who is

religious, moral, cultured and has a social spirit. These values need to be instilled in everyone. Endaswara (2013) "that literary works are the product of the soul and thoughts of the author in a semi-conscious state (subconscious) which is processed and poured into a conscious form (conscious). Literary works are born and live in society the novel comes from the Latin "novellus" which comes from the word "novies" which means new: a new story that appears later after drama, poetry, and others (Tarigan, 1985). Literary works, especially novels, display a socio-cultural background public.

Literary works are born in the midst of society as a result of the author's imagination and shadows of the social dynamics that surround them (Pradopo, 2003). The life of language in literary works makes literary works interesting to be enjoyed, so that they can provide spiritual satisfaction to their readers. Many literary works variety. There is poetry, prose and drama. Poetry consists of several varieties, prose also has several varieties, meanwhile, drama also has types according to the nature of the characters that distinguish it from one drama to another (Sutejo and Kasnadi, 2010). According to Susanto (2012) states that literary works (novels, short stories, and poetry) are imaginative, fictional, and author's expressions.

Fictional prose as a type of literary work presents many stories that address the problems of human life in their interactions with the environment and with others, their interactions with themselves, and their interactions with God. Fiction is the result of dialogue and the author's reaction to the environment and life. According to Kosasih (2012) a novel is an imaginative work that tells the full side of the problematic life of a person or several characters. This style of speech is also often used in everyday conversation and writing. According to Pradopo (2004), language style is a sign that marks something.

Literary media is language which is a first level sign system (first order semiotics). In literary works, language style becomes a second level sign system (second order semiotics). The purpose of this research is to study because language is also a communication tool used by every individual or social being as the main tool in communicating, namely through language with the intention of conveying words, ideas, concepts, as well as thoughts and feelings. In addition, language is a means of communication for every human being to interact with each other either directly or indirectly. Language according to Pateda (2011) is a series of systemic sounds as a tool (instrumentalist) that replaces the individual in stating something to the interlocutor and finally gave birth to cooperation between the speaker and the opponent said.

Then, language is also explained in detail by Chaer (2012) in the form system, symbol-shaped, sound-shaped, arbitrary, meaningful, conventional, unique, universal, productive, varied, dynamic, humane, used as a tool social interaction, and serves as the identity of the speaker. Through language, humans express thoughts, feelings, and abilities (creativity, taste, and intention) to fellow humans or other people.

1. What kinds of figures of speech are found in "THE DANCER"?
2. What are the benefits of using figure of speech in "THE DANCER"?

The novel *The Dancer*, translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari.

Figurative language is formed on the basis of comparisons and similarities. Figurative language is considered meaningful because it is different from what is spoken. This is appropriate with the definition of Zaenuddin (1992) that figurative language is the language used to express the intent of the speaker by using figures of speech or a way of saying something beyond the actual meaning of the words the. Meanwhile, according to Peter (2002) figurative language has a hidden meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the listener's emotions where things with the aim of causing a shock effect and influencing them to do something.

This means that figurative language has a different meaning from its true meaning have the intention to influence and make them do what is desired speaker. Perrine and Thomas (1983) also state that figurative language is persuasive language. This language is another way to give another dimension in a language that will catch the listener's attention Comparing something with another means looking for characteristics that show similarities between the two things. Figurative language tends to imply implicit meaning, so understanding the meaning of the message first requires in-depth interpretation. This comparison with a figurative word is often used to adequately convey the meaning or description of something. Novel *The Dancer* translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari which is one of Ahmad Tohari's best sellers which tells about a dancer. In a remote village called (Dukuh Paruk).

B. Research Methodology

This research method uses discourse analysis which focuses on notes on the writing process in the form of sentences. Based on a study (Hamad, 2004), a discourse arises from the process of constructing reality by actors (2) which begins with the first reality in the form of conditions, objects, thoughts, people, events, and so on (1). Discourse analysis basically

analyzes or interprets the message intended by the speaker or writer by reconstructing the text as a product of speech or writing so that all contexts support the discourse. Discourse is a complete language unit which already contains a complete concept, idea, thought, so that it is easily understood by the reader. In addition, discourse can be said to be a complete linguistic record related to communication events (Samsuri in Sumarlam, 2003)

The data used in discourse analysis is focused on sentences. The data collection technique used was literature study and note-taking techniques. The analysis technique used is to conclude the text in the existing novel. In writing there is data in the form of sentences that contain figurative meanings. In the novel *The Dancer*, the translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari.

It was found that the types of figurative language contained in *The Dancer* consist of five types of figures of speech based on Scott and Pradopoulos types in simile, personification, metonymy, metaphor, synecdoche. Then the data was obtained using the discourse analysis method in the form of reading and note-taking techniques, and after the data was found, analysis techniques were used by concluding the text in the novel translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari. In his writings there are data in the form of sentences that contain figurative meanings. Figurative language is formed on the basis of comparisons and similarities, according to KBBI (2008 edition), transformation is a change in form (shape, nature, function). Furthermore, Nurgiyantoro (2007) argues, transformation. Is a change in a thing or situation. The form of change, sometimes changing words, sentences, structures, and contents of the literary work (novel) itself. Transfer of vehicles is a change from one type of art to another type of art.

Literary works can not only be translated, namely transferred from one language to another, but also translated, namely transformed into other types of art. Activities in this field will make us aware that literature can move here and there, changing its elements to suit the new vehicle (Damono, 2005). Furthermore, Damono (2005) states that, literary works can also be transformed into songs and paintings, or vice versa. Comparing something with another means looking for characteristics that show similarities between the two things. Figurative language tends to imply implicit meaning, so understanding the meaning of the message first requires in-depth interpretation. This comparison with a figurative word is often used to adequately convey the meaning or description of something. Novel *The Dancer* translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari which is one of Ahmad Tohari's best sellers which tells about a dancer.

The frequency of using figurative language in novel The Dancer

No	Data	Methapor	Simile	Personification	Metonymy	Synecdoche
1	The night-time silence of the village was slowly broken	1				
	by the sounds of animals awakened by signs of the coming day, the goats were growing restless.					
2	The rays of the sun pierced the bamboo wall and, like a beam, fell on her cheek.		1			
3	They deserve to chase, play and talk, they should know that childhood is a one-time paradise.	1	1			1
4	While the sounds of the ceiling, filled the solitude of the village, the situation at Kartareja's paradise					1
5	Marsuki repeatedly swallowed hard, but Srintil still sat sideways,pretending not to know	1	1			
	that a hungry crocodile was nearby.					
6	It was the same with the morning dove in the canary behind the market,its body hidden.	1				
7	Beneath the dense foliage of palm leaves to protect it from the sun's stinging rays.	1				1
8	Only one house remained silent the smallest in the village.	1				1
9	For a long time the old woman remained still then she held out her hand to srintil and opened	1				1
	her fingers, revealing the coins.					
10	But there was much whispering, questions quickly filling the air in every corner of the market	1		1		
11	Srintil is still fresh, a young sprout		1	1		
12	The sounds of the xylophone keys penetrated the bamboo groves.		1	1		
13	Bamboo returning to bamboo is Intimate and full of meaning like a child	1	1	1		
14	she could see the thin fog which had blanketed the town wafting away under the heat of the sun.			1		1
15	The two doves felt compelled to create a private place to find unity with nature.			1		1
16	The hot air, the soft blowing breeze, and the sound o the morning dove were a	1				1
	harmony instinctively in tune with nature.					

17	But he knew that people must rest during the twilight hours, when the demon god, Bathara kala,	1				1
	came down to earth to feed					
18	They also heard the screams of a clan that was watching their world disappear right before their eyes.	1				1
19	Dawuan Market is a place for news to spread from mouth to ear, from ear to mouth, and so on.	1	1			1
20	Marsuki was nervous beside him, until sat, quite aloof.	1				1
21	Several times Marsusi swallowed, while Srintil acted as if she was unaware that a	1				1
	was sitting next to her.					
22	That elderly woman who lived there was awake, but reluctant to get out of bed.	1				1
23	As his leghs had grown , they had only increased in lenght without growing thicker, like those of a stork.	1				1
24	Her lips began to quiver and she exploded in laughter .					1

Total utilization of figure of speech

No Data

1. Metaphora	17
2. Simile	7
3. Personification	6
4. Metonymy	2
5. Synecdoche	16

Total 48 Data

B. Research Methodology

This type of research is qualitative research. According to Moleong (2006), that qualitative research is research that intends to understand what phenomena are experienced by research subjects descriptively in the form of words and language in certain contexts. The results of this study are the use of the style of language used by the author in the novel "The Dancer" translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff. "The Dancer" by Ahmad Tohari. The method used is discourse analysis Discourse studies can be carried out structurally by connecting text and context, and looking at discourse functionally by analyzing. The actions taken by someone with a specific purpose to give meaning to a written work.

Discourse analysis is the study of message structure in communication more precisely, discourse analysis is a study of the various functions of language (Pragmatic) (Sobur, 2009).

Discourse analysis focuses on process notes (oral or written). Discourse analysis basically analyzes or interprets the message intended by the speaker or writer by reconstructing the text as a product of speech or writing so that all the contexts that support discourse are known when spoken or written. The data collection technique used was literature study and note-taking techniques. The analysis technique used is to conclude the text in the existing novel. In writing there is data in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs that contain figurative meanings.

From several definitions of discourse analysis according to these experts, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the message or meaning intended by the author with an emphasis on spoken and written. Processes where language is the most important factor because language is also used to express desires. Therefore, my goal is to use discourse analysis to support my research in researching Figurative Language Analysis in Ahmad Tohari's Novel *The Dancer* Translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff. In the novel *The Dancer*, the translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari. It was found that the types of figurative language contained in *The Dancer* novel consisted of five types of figures of speech based on Scott and Pradopoulos types in figures of speech, namely simile, personification, metonymy, metaphor, and synecdoche.

Then the data was obtained using the discourse analysis method in the form of reading and note-taking techniques, and after the data was found, analysis techniques were used by concluding the text in the novel translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari. In his writings there is data in the form of sentences that contain figurative meanings. Figurative language is formed on the basis of comparisons and similarities. Comparing something with another means looking for characteristics that show similarities between the two things. Figurative language tends to imply implicit meaning, so understanding the meaning of the message first requires in-depth interpretation.

This comparison with a figurative word is often used to adequately convey the meaning or description of something. Novel *The Dancer* translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari which is one of Ahmad Tohari's best sellers which tells about a dancer. This research is an observational study. Observation is defined as observing and recording the phenomenon being investigated. The phenomenon that the researcher investigates is figurative language and aspects of meaning that focus on types of intentions that are difficult for readers to understand in the novel "The Dancer".

C. Results and Discussion

Results

The results of this research are presented in this section through findings from reading and recording figurative language from the novel *The Dancer*.

1. Types and functions of Simile Language Styles

A simile is a figure of speech that equates one thing with another by using comparative words such as: as, like, and other comparative words. This simile is the simplest and most widely used figure of speech in literary works (Pradopo,2000).

Based on the available data, the simile style contained in *The Dancer* novel is as follows.

Simile is the simplest rhetorical tool because it compares something with something else that has the same or similar meaning. Here are some data about the simile.

“As his legs had grown, they had only increased in length without growing thicker, like those of a stork”.

is a figurative expression of similes that juxtapose two things directly but not with the same form because the focus of the comparison lies on nature or character. "As the legs grow, they only increase in length without getting thicker, like the legs of a stork". This juxtaposes the **"legs"** of a **boy** growing up it only gets longer and thicker, like the **"legs" of storks**. The function of this figure of speech has a function as the use of language to explain something by comparing it to other things, which actually have nothing to do with it.

“The sun's rays penetrated the bamboo wall and fell like beams on his cheeks. A point of light no bigger than a coin reveals the vibrant beauty of the ronggeng Paruk dancers. “ (page 118)

is a figurative expression of a simile in form, of course humans cannot equate it with a "bamboo wall and, like a log" in the simile, one can say it is a way of expressing nature. or character through that comparison. So that in the simile narrative, something mentioned earlier is stated to have the same nature as what was mentioned later. The simile function above gives a beautiful effect to the story, thus making the story more beautiful and beautiful more alive.

"Srintil is still fresh, still young to sprout" (page 128)

The choice of the word “young shoots” as a comparison with 'Srintil that is still small and fresh' is certainly not done by chance. There is a comparison that feels plastic between 'Srintil who is still a teenager' and 'young shoots' who are still fresh. The word 'young sprout' was chosen because sprouts have a special meaning. Like Srintil who is still a teenager, bean sprouts are 'newly grown green bean seeds' which are also fresh and are very much liked by the community as a

vegetable ingredient. The comparison between 'adolescent girl' and 'srintil that is still fresh, young sprouts'.

2. Types and functions of Personification Language Style

This figure of speech equates objects with humans, inanimate objects are made to be able to act, think, see, hear, and so on like humans. Personification has been widely used by writers from the past until now. Personification figure of speech makes the painting come alive, and gives clarity to the picture, giving concrete images of imagination (Pradopo, 2000).

Based on the existing data, the personification style contained in the novel *The Dancer* is as follows.

“While the sound of the ceiling filled the silence of the village, the atmosphere at Kartareja's house was growing uncomfortable. (Page 159)

The personification figure of speech is seen in "the sound of the ceiling, filling the silence of the village, the state of Kartareja's house." The atmosphere of the village is described through the sound of calung so that the silence at night makes the atmosphere at Kartareja's house feel very uncomfortable. The personification function above gives a beautiful effect to the story, by connecting the sound of the sky - the sky which has human-like properties, thus making the story beautiful and interesting.

“The sound of the xylophone keys penetrates the bamboo grove, the bamboo groves. Bamboo returning to bamboo intimate and full meaning like a child which hides his face deep in his mother hights. (Page 163)

the personification figure of speech appears in ” The sound of the xylophone keys penetrates the bamboo grove. Bamboo returns to intimate and meaningful bamboo” The personification function above gives the effect of beauty in the story, which connects the sound of the xylophone musical instrument with bamboo groves that are considered human-like, thus making the story beautiful and more interesting.

“He could see the light mist that had enveloped the city drifting under the scorching sun.”

The personification of this figure of speech can be seen in “The thin fog that enveloped the city blows under the hot sun. The city of Dawuan is depicted through the thin fog that currently covers the city of Dawuan, blocking it from the scorching sun. The personification function above gives the effect of beauty in the story, that connects the thin mist that covers the city under the scorching sun can do good or evil that has human-like properties, thus making the story beautiful and more interesting.

3. Types and Functions of Metaphor Language Style

Metaphor is a figure of speech like a simile, it's just that it doesn't use the words "like" or "as" . Metaphor is seeing something by using another object (Becker in Pradopo (2000)).

"The night-time silence of the village was slowly broken by the sounds of animals awakened by signs of the coming day, the goats were growing restless in the stable and one by one the roosters began to crow". (Page 117)

This metaphorical form describes the condition of Dukuh Paruk which is still beautiful when at night the atmosphere of the night is in **"The night-time silence"** which shows the use of metaphors to equate something with others such as "the silence of the night broken by the sounds of goats and chickens". **"Sign of the coming day"**, in this case, all the figurative symbols used are not limited to nouns, both acting as subjects and acting as complements. Judging from the synchronic meaning of the figure of speech, the form of metaphor contains contextual language meaning, namely figurative meaning that considers pragmatic interpretations that may be acceptable to the reader according to a particular context or environment. The function of the metaphor above gives the effect of beauty in the story, avoiding boredom so that the story becomes more lively and beautiful.

"Only one house remained silent, the smallest in the village, that elderly woman who lived there was awake, but reluctant to get out of bed". (Page 118)

"The tips of the coconut palms and the bamboo stalks received the first heat of the morning". (Page 118)

"For a long time the old woman remained still, then she held out her hand to srntil and opened her fingers, revealing the coins". (page 120)

Include creative metaphors which are usually used to express feelings, ideas or feelings in writing or utterances and make the said partner have to deconstruct the intended meaning. The function of the metaphor above gives the effect of beauty in the story, so that the story is more lively and beautiful. The sentence "Only one house remained silent, the smallest in the village, that elderly woman who lived there was awake, but reluctant to get out of bed". (Page 118)

"The tips of the coconut palms and the bamboo stalks received the first heat of the morning". (Page 118)

"For a long time the old woman remained still, then she held out her hand to srntil and opened her fingers, revealing the coins". (page 120) is by incorporating imagination and feelings into sentences from data 4,5,6 and 7 so that it is composed in a language that is conveyed directly which is easy for the reader to understand. In accordance with the notion of a metaphor that a metaphor is a figure of speech that expresses something directly.

4. Types and Functions of Metonymy Language Styles

In metonymy there is a concept that can be empowered to refer to other concepts that are

associative-referential (Evans and Green, 2006) Evans, 2007). Metonymy is a cognitive phenomenon-not merely a style of language-which has the role of meaning in the organization of meaning (semantics) and the production and interpretation of utterances (pragmatic) (Panther and Thornburg, 2007).

"The two doves felt compelled to create a private place to find unity with nature. The hot air, the soft blowing breeze, and the sound of the morning dove were a harmony instinctively in tune with nature". (Page 135). The word "To find their unity" means they have found a private place that is quite comfortable to live in and blends with nature. The word "Finding their oneness" means they have found a private place that is comfortable enough to live in and be at one with nature. The function of the metonymy above is to give the effect of beauty in the sentence that replaces it by finding the unity of nature and their place of residence that unites them and makes them feel comfortable.

"The magic of babies is like the magic of flowers, the magic of area blossoms that hang loosely from their sepals in the morning, or the magic of flowery blue bulgur trees at the beginning of the dry season". Using metonymy when describing the power of a baby who is like a flower that blooms beautifully in the morning. The function of the metonymy figure of speech is to describe something alive and impressive.

5. Types and functions of synecdoche language style

The synecdochical figure of speech consists of *pars pro toto* (part for the whole) and *totum pro parte* (whole for the part). In the novel "The Dancer" Tohari also makes use of these two types of synecdochical figures of speech to make the expression of ideas more effective and expressive.

"Dawuan Market is a place for news to spread from mouth to ear, from ear to mouth, and so on". (Page 132)

" Srintil's arrival at the market of Dawuan usually brought about a spontaneous enthusiastic response from the people there". (Page 132)

They also heard the screams of a clan that was watching their world disappear right before their eyes. (Page 243) "*totum pro parte*.

The word "Pasar Dawuan" which is a place for spreading the news and "response" enthusiastically spontaneous to the arrival of srintil. The function of the synecdoche figure of speech in this sentence refers to the srintil object to represent part of the object. Or to mention the part as a whole so that it makes it easy for readers to understand what is meant.

"Marsuki repeatedly swallowed hard, but Srintil still sat sideways, pretending not to know that a hungry crocodile was nearby". (Page 154)

The hungry crocodile said that comparing Marsuki when he saw srintil, the function of this synecdoche figure of speech is a comparison of the types of figure of speech used to compare or juxtapose an object with other objects.

"As his legs had down, they hand only increased in lenght without growing thicker, like those of a storik" (Page 230)

"Her lips began to quiver and she exploded in laughter" (Page 230)

The synecdoche pars pro toto figure can be seen in the usages "As his legs came down his hands only grew longer without getting thick, storik like" and "His lips started to quiver and he roared with laughter". The function of the figure of speech pars pro toto is a figurative language that mentions some of the elements of a situation object to explain the whole thing or situation.

Discussion

This study is designed to find out about Socio-Affective Strategy towards students' self-esteem in speaking ability. In this section, the discussion relates to the interpretation of the findings obtained from the questionnaire and interviews. Based on the data in this research, there were 20 items used in the questionnaire about students' perceptions of themselves about their speaking ability and some items that related to Socio-Affective Strategy.

Rosenberg (2015) who divides Self-esteem into two types: favorable (positive) and unfavorable (negative). The statements involving to favorable (positive) type are items number 1,6,8,9,12,15, and 20. For unfavorable (negative) types are items number 2,7, 10, 11, and 14. The rest of the statements discuss students' preferences related to the use of Socio-Affective Strategy in teaching and learning especially for speaking abilities. It was found that the data in the results session showed that :

The favorable statements found that three statements agreed and satisfied with their speaking abilities at least on par with most other people. They are willing to accept their shortcomings about their speaking abilities, and in the other four statements, half of the class disagree that they prefer to speak English during class time. Most of the students feel that their speaking is not yet fluent and good. Also, they feel that they need help to speak English as well as other people. In addition, on the unfavorable statements, it was found that some students felt that they were not good at speaking English, the students were not satisfied with their English speaking ability, but were disagree if they feel useless because they were not fluent in speaking. They did not think that they didn't have much things to be proud of.

Besides, students' preferences for using of Socio-Affective Strategy in teaching and learning process especially in speaking showed the following data: students prefer to ask their teacher and ask their friends if they do not understand with the material presented. They also choose to be given assignment in a group. They prefer to be called in front of the class with their study group rather than

alone. When taking assignment they also choose to be face to face with the teacher, they have low confidence to perform alone in front of the class. Students dare to perform in front of the class with their friends (group). Nevertheless, students hope to be braver and more confident speaking English with their friends and teacher.

Based on the results of the in-depth interview with the teacher, it can be seen that Socio-Affective Strategy has been used in the teaching and learning process. The teaching of affective factors and socio-affective strategies can improve and facilitate the English learning process by encouraging students to help improve their motivation in speaking, on their learning circumstances as well as the affective factors they have brought into the learning process, which can ultimately encourage them to be more effective, and have plans and guidelines for future work (Hakim, 2019). Teachers already understand and know how a socio affective strategy is applied. Teachers usually apply this Socio-Affective Strategy by grouping, dialoguing, discussing, and asking questions. La'biran (2017) stated that discussions with a few members, can improve students' speaking and increase students' activeness in the learning process.

According to the teacher, the socio affective strategy is quite effective in supporting learning development and improving students' academic score. In this case, students are required to discuss and think together with their friends, then students will be asked to come forward and recite the dialog that has been made. This, can facilitate student's learning, learning with others is quite effective and fun because students can share knowledge. They will ask for clarification from others or their teachers if they do not know or understand. Basically, language is dialogic, therefore dialog exercises will form communicative interactions (Halima, 2015). Therefore, the teacher has an essential role to build communication between students, it can be applied by reading one part of the dialog and asking students to read the other part. This activity, teachers will correct students' pronunciation to be more precise.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the results of this research data and data interpretation in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn. First, in figurative language which is prismatic, emits more than one meaning by associating something with something else, it is used to create an image for the reader. The function of the aesthetics of figurative language in *The Dancer* is to clarify, to give life force, to make the story in the novel more expressive and the literature more interesting. In figurative language research on the novel *The Dancer* translated by T.A. Lysloff. Review of the novel *The Dancer* chapter II entitled *Shooting start down* totals 268 pages. Figurative language is the meaning contained in every utterance made by someone himself or contained in a conversation between two or more people.

Figurative language is structured and framed language. This language is used by poets to say something unusual, namely to express meaning indirectly. In line with that, language style shows how the use of language in a certain context, by a certain writer, for a certain purpose. In the novel *The Dancer*, the translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff's work by Ahmad Tohari, there are several types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, and synecdoche. Figurative language style is often used to write a novel which is included in this analysis. Because basically figurative language style is needed in composing a sentence or paragraph in the novel. With the aim that the reader is interested and easier to understand the contents of the novel.

This language is used by poets to say something unusual, namely to express meaning indirectly. In line with that, language style shows how the use of language in a certain context, by a certain writer, for a certain purpose. The two figurative language styles that are often used in this study are *totem synecdocy pro toto*, metaphor, followed by personification, and metonymy. *Synecdoche totum pro toto* is a figurative language that mentions some elements of an object or situation to explain the whole object or situation. Metaphor is a style of language that provides analogical comparisons. Comparisons are stated briefly and concisely.

The personification figure of speech is a figure of speech for comparison, a figure of speech for satire, a figure of speech for contradiction, and a figure of speech for affirmation. This figure of speech equates inanimate objects as if they were alive or has human-like characters. Then the metonymy figure of speech is the use of a substitute name for an object in the form of a characteristic, attribute, or brand of goods desired by the author or speaker. In this way, it is hoped that readers of the translated novel from Rene T.A. Lysloff, will be able to better capture the intention expected by the author because the object being used in the comparison is already known to the reader, both in form and nature.

Therefore, based on the above conclusions, it is hoped that the author of the novel translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff by Ahmad Tohari. To make it even easier to use figurative language in writing in the novel. To make it easier for readers to understand a novel and make the novel interesting to read. Research on the style of language in this novel can add to the treasury of novelists. This research also provides motivation and knowledge for other researchers to conduct research on this novel. Prospective researchers can also examine this novel in terms of the psychology of the character values contained in the novel *The Dancer*, a translation of Rene T.A. Lysloff's. The style of language in this novel is useful as a reference and research results can also provide knowledge for the reader. It is suggested for readers to be able to distinguish the style of language in the novel used by other authors.

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