“ENDLESS NIGHT”
BY AGATHA CHRISTIE
(VIEWED FROM OBJECTIVE APPROACH)

SCRIPT

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By:

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FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN

"ENDLESS NIGHT" BY AGATHA CHRISTIE

(Viewed from Objective Approach)

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Adalah benar hasil karya sendiri, bukan merupakan karya orang lain, baik sebagian atau keseluruhan, kecuali dalam bentuk kutipan yang telah peneliti sebutkan sumbernya.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenar-benarnya dalam keadaan sadar dan tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun. Apabila dikemudian hari ditemukan adanya kecacatan yang menunjukkan pernyataan ini tidak benar, maka peneliti bersedia menerima sanksi akademik serta sanksi lainnya sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

"Be Happy, Niken" –Mami

DEDICATION:

This undergraduate-thesis is dedicated to my mom. Dear Mami, I did it.

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ABSTRAK

Maharani ABD Halik 2021. Bahasa Kiasan yang Digunakan dan Makna Kontekstual Dalam Novel Endless Night Oleh Agatha Christie (Dibimbing olehSutisno Adam and Nurfani).

Tujuan dar ipenelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam novel “Endless Night” karya Agatha Christie dan makna kontekstual dari setiap bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori gaya bahasa oleh Gorys Keraf.

Penelitian ini dilihat dari pendekatan objektif. Ini menekankan teks sastra sebagai objek utama studi. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif karena sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian ini. Data dijelaskan dengan memilih setiap kalimat yang menunjukkan ekspresi bahasa kiasan. Mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan, mendeskripsikan makna, dan jenis bahasa kiasan yang dominan dalam novel Endless Night karya Agatha Christie.

Fokus penelitian ini adalah bahasa kiasan yang meliputi: Simile, Metafora, Personifikasi, Metonimi, Innuendo, Eponim, dan Irony. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 27 kalimat yang memiliki bahasa kiasan. Dari 27 kalimat terdapat 10 item simile, 4 item metafora, 4 item personifikasi, 3 item metonimi, 2 item sindiran, 2 item eponimdan 2 item ironi.

Kata Kunci :BahasaKiasan, MaknaKontekstual, Novel.

ABSTRACT

Maharani ABD Halik 2021. Figurative Language Used and Contextual Meaning in Endless Night Novel by Agatha Christie (Supervised by Sutisno Adam and Nurfani).

The aims of this study are to identify and analyze the types of figurative language used in “Endless Night” novel by Agatha Christie and elaborate the contextual meaning of each figurative language found. This research uses figurative language theory by Gorys Keraf.

This research viewed from objective approach. It emphasized literary texts as the main object of study. The method of this research was descriptive method because it is suitable for the purposes of this study. The data are explained by selecting every sentence which indicates figurative language expressions. Classified the types of figurative languages, describe the meanings, and the dominant type of figurative language in the novel Endless Night by Agatha Christie.

The focus of this study is figurative language which involves: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Metonymy, Innuendo, Eponym, and Irony. The result shows that they are 27 sentences that have figurative language. From 27 sentences, there are 10 items of simile, 4 items of metaphor, 4 items of personification, 3 items of metonymy, 2 items of innuendo, 2 items of eponym and 2 items of irony.

Key words: Figurative language, contextual meaning, novel.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is the literary product of art, and the language used in literature is the language which is attractive for reader though sometimes it needs relatively long time to understand but it usually attracts people for its beauty (Louis, 2009: 1).Literature in line with Mukarovsky, E.E, Cummings and Sjklovski is a work of fiction that's the result of creation by a spontaneous surge of feeling that have the ability to expressing the aesthetic aspects of the aspects of language nor aspects of the meaning. In alternative words, literature is writing that "transforms and intensifies standard language, distinction consistently from everyday speech.

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. Language is also used to express someone's feelings or emotion and also to express their ideas, their thoughts and their imaginations, it can be spoken or written. One of the keys to understand the utterances meaning is knowing figurative language, as the statement from Abrams in his book "A Glossary of Literary Terms" (1999: 96): Figurative language is a stark departure from what language users understand as the standard meaning of words, or standard word sequences, in order to achieve a special meaning or outcome.

Figurative language is language which uses words or expressions that have completely different meaning from the interpretation. Figurative

language is that the use of words that transcend their standard means. It gives new and implicit meaning to a story, which is why it is often used in literature. It requires readers to use their imagination to find out what the author meant. Every writer has different style to express their thoughts. To figure out the meaning of figurative language we require to use our mind's eye (imagination) to visualize what the words are talked about or what the words point out.

In this research, the researcher would analyze one of literary works which contains figurative language. It is a novel written by Agatha Christie entitled Endless Night. The title Endless Night was taken from William Blake's Auguries of Innocence and describes Christie's favorite theme within the novel: a "twisted" character, who continuously chooses bad over goodness. As we all know that when we read a novel sometimes we will find some terms that are difficult to understand because there will be so many figurative expressions and some idioms that we will never find in our daily conversation. It is important for us to know the meaning of the figurative language found in a novel so we can imagine what happens in the story, and we can feel the emotion of the story in the novel.

One of literary works which contains figurative language is novel Endless Nightwritten by Agatha Christie. In this study the researcher restricts in terms of the figurative language because after reading the novel Endless Night, researcher found there are some figurative language used by Agatha Christie in this novel. Endless Night was published in

October 1967. In addition, the researcher also wants to explore the meaning of those figurative language in Christie's work.

On the other hand, every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages. The readers should be able to understand what is contained within that novel. From that point, the writer is interested in conducting the study of figurative languages used in *Endless Night* novel.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The researcher analyzes a novel entitled Endless Night by Agatha Christie. Here, the researcher formulates some research questions, they are as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found in Endless Night novel by Agatha Christie?
2. What is contextual meaning of each figurative language in Endless Night by Agatha Christie?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this research. The researcher limits the scope of the problem on the kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in *Endless Night.*

1.4 Objective of the Study

Specifically, the purposes of the research are:

1. To analyze kinds of figurative language used in the novel “Endless Night” by Agatha Christie.
2. To elaborate the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in “Endless Night” by Agatha Christie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The results of this research can be used by other researchers in the analysis of novel, which can be in the form of concepts and theories, also contribute directly or indirectly toresearchers in the future. It also expected to give knowledge about figurative language in Endless Night novel by Agatha Christie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to give information forresearchers and readers about what kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in Endless Night Novel by Agatha Christie.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In support the research, the researcher referred to some other research that related to this research. Some of the previous studies are as follows, first came from Fitria Lonanda (2013) with title The Use Of

Figurative Language In Characterization Of The Nightingale And The Rose Short Story By Oscar Wilde**.** In her research, Lonanda focused on the figurative language and the relation between these figures of speech and the characterization of the characters contained in “The Nightingale” and “The Rose Short Story” By Oscar Wilde (1888).

Then there is also found a research related to this research entitled ”An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak’s Novel The Book Thief” by Ilma Wahyuni**.** The discussion in this thesis contains about the kinds of figurative language and the meanings of each figurative language that found in The Book Thief novel. However In this study, the researcher discusses several types of figurative language and how the relation of figurative language to the characterization of main characters in Markus Zusak’s novel by applying the theory of figurative language which is described by Rozakis (1995) and the theory of character and characterization by Abrams (1999).

Then the third previous research related to this research came from Dini Indriani (2015) entitled The Analysis of Figurative Languages in novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green. The problem formulations of this research are the types of figurative languages which are found, the types of figurative languages which are found most and the meaning of those figurative languages found in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green. In this research, Indriani found 7 kinds of figurative languages in novel The Fault in Our Stars. They are Allusion, hyperbole, irony,

metaphor, personification, simile, symbolism. While the 7 kinds of figurative language in this research are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym, and irony.

Related to the previous study, in this study the researcher limits in terms of finding the figurative language used in Endless Night by Agatha Christie and the contextual meaning of each figurative language found in Christie's novel. In conducting the research, the researcher use objective approach.

1.7 Theoretical Base

Theories are ways of directing an analysis towards literature work. Theory in general is systematic knowledge which contains concepts or descriptions of an object of knowledge from a certain point of view. In simple terms, the approach is ways of approaching literary works. In analyze the figurative language used in Agatha Christie's selected novel, this research use objective approach to find out the kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Agatha Christie's selected novel.

In conducting the research, the researcher uses the theory of figurative language by Gorys Keraf, where Keraf divides the style of language related to meaning in two parts. The language style in question is rhetorical style and figurative language style. First, rhetorical style is a style of language that is merely a deviation from ordinary construction to achieve a certain effect. In its application, this style of language still

maintains the basic meaning according to the words that make it up. The second, this figure of speech was formed based on comparisons or similarities. This style of language is a storage in the field of meaning. have different meaning from the real meaning and it makes the words have contextual meaning. The researcher only gives the explanation of the second one related to this research.

1.7.1 Objective Approach

The objective approach is an approach that focuses on literary texts. It emphasized literary texts as the main object of study. In its development, the objective approach became the basis for the emergence of the structuralism approach. In subsequent developments, various new approaches emerged, both those that were continuation of theories or reactions to previous theories or which were new theories, in the sense that they had never been used. The theory or approach in question, for example, the approach of Russian formalism, structuralism, semiotics, intertextuality, postmodernism, deconstruction, feminism, culture, etc. to various sociological literary theories.

Structuralism can be seen as one of the literary approaches that emphasizes the study of the relationship between the building blocks of the work concerned. Thus, structuralism (equated with an objective approach) can be distinguished from other approaches, such as the mimetic, expressive, and pragmatic approaches (Abrams, 1999).

Basically, in analyzing the structure of a literary work, which in this case is a novel, must focus on its intrinsic elements. However, it is not enough that structural analysis is carried out by simply listing certain elements of a literary work. What is more important is to show how the relationship between these elements and what they contribute to the aesthetic goal and the overall meaning to be achieved.

1.7.2 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is the author's way of using language to obtain an aesthetic effect by expressing ideas in a figurative way that focuses on literal meanings. In a modern way, the language style is a direct expression of the author's thoughts and feeling, covering the entire way of presenting the literary works that it produces. Ratna (2013: 146-147) explains that figurative language is one of the elements of literary works that is obtained through the way of arranging language so that it creates aesthetic aspects. Figurative language is used to (1) compare two unlike ideas to increase understanding of one, (2) describe ideas sometimes difficult to understand, (3) show a deeper emotion or connection, (4) influence the audience, (5) help make connections, (6) make descriptions easier to visualize, (7) explicit an emotion.

In his book, diction and language style, Gorys Keraf divides language style based on whether or not the meaning is direct. This style of language is usually referred to as figure of speech. Before being replaced by figure of speech, the first popular term was trope. The word trope means a

reversal or deviation. This style of language which is also called trope or figure of speech is then divided into two groups. Namely, rhetorical style, which is a style of language used solely to achieve certain effects, and figurative language, which is a further deviation from meaning.

The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. The researcher used the Keraf and Leech to present kinds of figurative language used in Endless Night by Agatha Christie.

1. Simile

   Simile is a figurative language that equates one thing with another. According to Gorys Keraf in the book entitled diction and style, Simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant by the comparison that is explicit is that it implies the same thing with another thing. Based on explanations stated by the experts above, the researcher concludes that simile is kind of figure of speech that usually characterized by the use of the words like, as, such as, and so on.

2. Metaphor

   In diction and style books, metaphor is explained as a kind of analogy that compares two things directly. In contrast to similes, metaphors do not use comparative words, for example, such as, like, and so on. Metaphors are generally distinguished between

dead metaphors and living metaphors. metaphor because it compares between two things usually unlike.

According to Subroto (2010: 128) Dead metaphor is a frozen type of metaphor, often used in everyday life for a long time and continuously. This type of metaphor is too cliché, no longer has expressive power, and has frozen. Dead metaphors are also usually marked by a very clear resemblance. So, in dead metaphors people will be able to understand it faster, because they are already familiar with the use of everyday language.

Larson (1998: 274-275) distinguishes metaphors into two groups: dead metaphors and live metaphors. Dead metaphor is part of the idiomatic construction in the lexicon of a language. When a dead metaphor is used, the listener or reader does not think about the literal meaning of the words that form it, but thinks about the idiomatic meaning of the phrase directly.

3. Personification

Keraf (1986: 141) states that, “personification has special feature from metaphor and simile”. It contains the comparison as metaphor and simile, but in personification the things to be compared is nonhuman and human attributes. Leech (1969: 158) states personification where by an abstraction is figuratively represented as human Personification used in a novel, short story, or fairy tale because the readers will find

nonhumans such as animal, plant, and other objects have dialogue each other and they also have the attribution like human. Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the inanimate objects talk or behave as humans do. In the novel, the author mostly used inanimate object that is personified, by attributing human traits to it. The use of this will create the story imaginatively.

4. Metonymy

   Metonymy is a figure of speech used a word or more words in which a brand, type, or else that was one unit of a word referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or object. Metonymy is a language style that uses a word to declare something else because it has very close connections. Metonymy is a kind of figurative language that uses the name of the object for something else that has a connection with the object in question. Metonymy consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it isrelated.

5. Innuendo

   Language style that creates an expression that decreases the reality of the actual thing. It declared a critic with indirect suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly (Keraf, 2009, p. 143).

6. Eponym

An eponym is a figurative language that mentions a person's name that is so often associated with a particular trait that the name is used to express that trait. The word is used in different ways. In the most frequently cited meaning, an eponym is a person, place, or thing after whom or after which something is named, or believed to be named. In this way, the example can be Elizabeth I of England is the eponym of the Elizabethan era.

7. Irony

Irony means the sarcasm meaning which is not an actual meaning. This type of figurative language has an opposite meaning in their phenomenon. Which express the feeling like sadness or tragic in the actual meaning. Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). The people using the term irony to express the sadness, disappointment, or angriness without judging something can be seen. In diction and style books, irony as figurative language is a reference that wants to say something with a different purpose from what is contained in the series of words. In its application, an irony is when you say something

which is polite and innocent on the surface, but actually it is a teasing comment at once.

1.7.3 Contextual Meaning

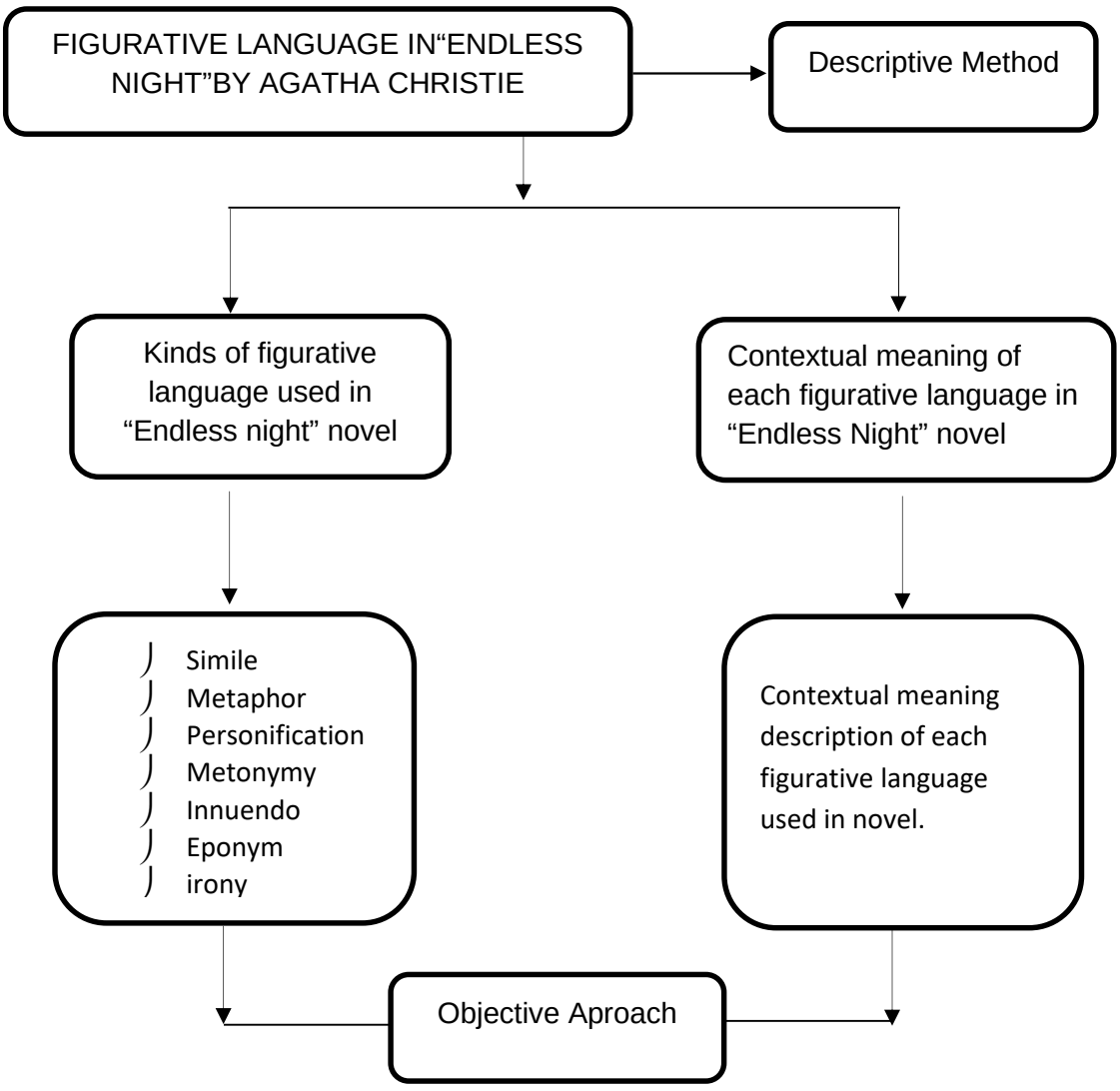
Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situation in which they are used (Lyon, 1984:140). Different situation gives different meaning. On other hand, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition contextual meaning also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context (Crystal, 1991:79). It can be said that contextual meaning is according to the text. It involves the function of words in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context.

From the explanation above it can be said that contextual meaning is a meaning of language that depends on the context. It is because sometimes people use several words that have different meaning from the real meaning and it makes the words have contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the terms explained the actual meaning according to the situation in which they were used.

In this study, the researcher uses contextual meaning to analyze Endless Night novel by Agatha Christie. Contextual meaning is the meaning of words, phrases, sentences based on the context.

1.8 Conseptual Scheme

In conceptual scheme, the researcher placed the conceptual scheme of the proposal. The purpose of conceptual scheme is to clarified the aim, scope and limits of the research. It helps the researcher conducting the research based on the limitation that already stated by the researcher.



1.9 Method of The Study

This research used descriptive method. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p.23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and text. It means that the data are not measured using statistic but explained by numbering every sentence which indicates figurative language expressions. It is to find the types of figurative languages, describe the meanings, and the dominant type of figurative language in the novel Endless Night by Agatha Christie.

This study focused on simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym, and irony. It is done by identifying, classifying, describing, and explaining the meaning of every figurative language.

The description method is done by describing the facts which is then followed by the analysis. This method does not merely describe but also provides understanding and explanation. The researcher uses descriptive method because it is suitable for the purposes of this study.

1.10 Techniques of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

At this point, the researcher reads the novel selected from Agatha Christie, understands the storyline of the novel, then identifies the types of figurative language used in the novel.

1.10.2 Internet Browsing

In analyzing the selected novels of Agatha Christie, the researcher also used the internet to search for several journals and articles related to this research as a reference source.

1.10.3 Library Research

Library research is the research method using in this research. The researcher found out some books as the basic reference to this research. An also some journals related to this research.

1.11 Techniques of Analyzing Data

This section aimed to explain the techniques conducted by the researcher analyzing the data. Miles and Huberman (1992: 10) define analysis consisting of three current flows of activities:

1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing data is data reduction. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. After the researcher collected the data, then the researcher transcribed it. The researcher reduced some parts of the data. Through data reduction, the researcher selected and organized the raw data. The data which were irrelevant to the research problem were discarded.

2. Data Display

The next step is data display. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion 33 drawing and action. (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 11). It refers to displaying or presenting the selected data. The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, tables, and graphic. In this research, the researcher presents the data in the form of narrative or description. The summaries of causes speaking anxiety and the ways how to overcome it are presented in the form of table.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last procedure of analyzing data of the research. There are two kinds of conclusion. Those are temporary conclusion which is made in the beginning of the research and final conclusion which is made in the last of research. The temporary conclusion was analyzed continuously and then verified to bring it to the final conclusion.

Researcher first identify figurative language. Second, the researcher classified it by type. Then, the researcher interpreted the meaning of figurative language. Finally, the researcher explains the contextual meaning of each figurative language.

1.11.1 Identification

At this point, the researcher identified the figurative language used in the novel. Researchers identify figurative language. There are some types of figurative language found in Agatha's selected novel.

1.11.2 Classification

After identifying the figurative language used, the next step is for the researcher to classify it by type. In classifying the types of figurative language, the researcher tries to match the patterns of wording or definitions based on reference sources from books and journals.

1.11.3 Interpretation

The researcher then interpreted the results of the classification of the types of figurative language so that it was easy to understand the overall meaning. In this point, while reading the novel the researcher identify and match the patterns of wording or definitions based on reference sources from books and journals.

1.11.4 Explanation

In this last section, the researcher explains the contextual meaning of each type of figurative language related to the circumstances that form the setting of an event, statement, or idea in a novel.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND OF THE AUTHOR

Agatha Christie, in full Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie was an English writer known for her 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections. Agatha Christie (15 September 1890 – 12 January 1976) was an English writer of crime and romantic novels.

In 1920 Agatha Christie published her first novel, The Mysterious Affair at Styles. The novel introduced reader to one of Christie's most famous characters and went on to become one of the most famous writers in history.

2.1 The Life of Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie was born in UK September, 15, 1890. Agatha Christie was born to Clarissa Margaret Boehmer and Frederick Alva Miller. Agatha has two siblings named Margaret and Louis and she is the youngest. Growing up in Devon during the last decade of the 19th century, she was homeschooled by her parents. While her two siblings were sent away for their education she was encouraged to write. From young age she enjoyed reading, writing poetry, playing fantasy and creating characters.

Educated by her parents at home and encourage to write, Agatha Christie started writing detective fiction while working as a nurse during World War I. By the early 1970s, Christie's health began to fade, but she

kept writing. Modern, experimental textual analysis suggests that she may have begun suffering from age-related neurological issues, such as Alzheimer's disease or dementia. She spent her later years living a quiet life, enjoying hobbies such as gardening, but continuing to write until the last years of her life.

Agatha Christie died of natural causes at age 85 on January 12, 1976, at her home in Wallington, Oxfordshire. Before her death, she made burial plans with her husband and was buried in the plot they purchased in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Cholsey. Sir Max survived her by about two years and was buried beside her upon his death in 1978

2.2 Literary Career of Agatha Christie

She published her first novel entitled The Mysterious Affair at Styles in 1920. The story focuses on the murder case of a rich heir. In 1926, Christie released The Murder of Roger Ackroyd, a work of fiction that later marked as a genre classic and one of the author's all-time favorites.

Christie wrote more than 70 detective novels as well as short fiction. Though she also wrote romance novels like Unfinished Portrait (1934) and A Daughter's a Daughter (1952) under the name Mary Westmacott, Christie's success as an author of sleuth stories has earned her titles like the "Queen of Crime" and the "Queen of Mystery. Christie was a renowned playwright as well, with works like The Hollow (1951) and Verdict (1958). Her play The Mousetrap opened in 1952 at the

Ambassador Theatre and—at more than 8,800 showings during 21 years—holds the record for the longest unbroken run in a London theater. Additionally, several of Christie's works have become popular movies, including Murder on the Orient Express (1974) and Death on the Nile (1978). Christie was made a dame in 1971. In 1974, she made her last public appearance for the opening night of the play version of Murder on the Orient Express.

One of literary works which contains figurative language is novel Endless Nightwritten by Agatha Christie. The title Endless Night has been taken from William Blake's poem Auguries of Innocence and the premise of the novel is aligned with the theme of the poem.

2.3 Christie's Writing Style

Quoted from a site called Freelance Writing, despite being raised by an affluent upper-class family in England, the language is always simple, using a writing style that every reader can understand and enjoy. While simple in style, its compelling plot and sub-plots challenge the reader to find out "who did it" before the story ends.She relied heavily on dialogue. Her writing style and techniques have set her apart from other authors. As the years passed her styles of writing grew and she found what worked for her short stories and novels.

However, in the novels she wrote, Agatha Christie uses imagery and figurative language such as metaphors. We might say that Christie

soothe the readers through the centering effect great detective or through soothing descriptions or through the use of metaphors that implicitly convey an idea. The figurative language in the passage creates the theme surrounding evil and justice as well as a symbol that is used throughout the rest of the novel; through this the readers learn more about Agatha Christie's writing style and ideas.

The spy novels may not be the most well-known of Christie's work, but they serve as a good study case to introduction to her self-reflexive wit, sarcastic humour, and love of the intertexual and open text. To Christie, language, is a shifting signs and connections which form patterns, break loose, and then reform elsewhere or in different patterns

CHAPTER III

DATA AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter the researcher describes the result and the data analysis.In this analysis, the writer is answers the problem statements that have been presented in chapter I. The analysis of the sentences of the novel is presented based on each type of the figurative language. The data of this study were segmented into sentences according to their types of figurative language on the first step. The analysis also presents the contextual meaning of figurative language of eachsentence.All the data in this research are taken from the novel Endless Night by Agatha Christie.

In this novel, the author uses figurative languages to make the story alive and more entertaining so that the readers do not get bored while reading the novel. These figurative languages can also help the readers to imagine the story so the readers can understand what the story tells about.

3.1 The figurative language found in Agatha Christie's novel Endless Night

There are many kinds of figurative language. After read and analyze the novel, the writer has found 7 of figurative language. This research focused on those 7 kinds of figurative language, they are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym, and irony.

3.1.1 Simile

There are ten simile that found in Endless Nightnovel. All of sentences below are simile because it compares two things and uses words such as "like, such as, as".

1. Hair Like Autumn Leaves

   "And I don't like tall blonde girls. I like small girl with **hair like autumn leaves**." (Christie, 1969: 30).

2. As Chalk from Cheese

   "Her life was different from mine **as chalk from cheese**. In a way it was fascinating to hear about it, but it sounded stultifying to me." (Christie, 1969: 29).

3. It's Like Being in Prison

   "It's like being in prison." (Christie, 1969: 29)

4. Mouth Like a Ratrap

   "My mother opened the door and stood there looking at me. She looked jus the same as usual, too. Tall and angular, gray hair parted in the middle, **mouth like a ratrap**, and eyes that were eternally suspicious." (Christie, 1969: 34)

5. Hard as Nails

   "She looked **hard as nails**. But where I was concerned, there was a core of softness somewhere in her. She never showed it, not if

she could help it, but I'd found out that it was there." (Christie, 1969: 34)

6. Different as chalk and cheese

   "No, I don't. I don't really know anything about you because you and I are **different as chalk and cheese**. "But I know when you're up to something. You're up to something now. What is it, Micky? Is it a girl?" (Christie, 1969: 36)

7. Blinking like a wrinkled old tortoise

   "He sat looking cautiously at me and blinking **like a wrinkled old tortoise**." (Christie, 1969: 68)

8. Like a ton of coals

   "Not if the family had come down on us **like a ton of coals**. They'd have broken it up somehow. Tell me, Greta, have they been very awful?" (Christie, 1969: 73)

9. Sniffing around like the rats

   "and there are some bad people round you, my girl. I know. I've seen one or two of them. They come nosing around, **sniffing around like the rats** they are. Excuse my French, but somebody's got to say it." (Christie, 1969: 87)

10. Like A Miasma Embracing Me

    "It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of an anxiety that swept out **like a miasma embracing me**." (Christie, 1969: 158)

3.1.2 Metaphor

There are four metaphor that found in Endless Nightnovel. These sentences below are metaphor because it compares between two things usually unlike.

1. Major Phillpot was God locally

   “He seemed quite upset that I should ask! I gathered that **Major Phillpot was God locally**. Mrs. Lee was some kind of dependent of his, I suppose, whom he’d provided for. The Phillpots seemed to have lived there all their lives and more or less to run the place.” (Christie, 1969: 4)

2. Honeymoon

   “I know better,” said Greta, “than to write to a happy couple when they’re on their **honeymoon**.” (Christie, 1969: 73)

3. This house is a fine monument

   “Well, **this house is a fine monument to his memory**,” said Greta. “I think we’ll stick on it, don’t you?” (Christie, 1969: 171)

4. I’ve Hated That Old Fox

   “Look,” I said to Greta, “he knew we know each other. He’s known it all along**. I’ve always hated that old fox** and he’s always hated you.” (Christie, 1969: 174)

3.1.3 Personification

The other type of figurative language is personification such as the following sentences that gives the human characteristic to object such as animal, object or ideas. There are four personification that found in Endless Nightnovel.

1. A telegram waiting for me

   “When I got home, there was **a telegram waiting for me** it had been sent from Antibes.” (Christie, 1969: 37)

2. It’s death standing by you

"It'll never be your own land and it'll never belong to you. I warned you once and I've warned you twice. I shan't warn you again. It won't be long now I can tell you that. It's death I see. There behind you left shoulder. **It's death standing by you**, and it's death to will have you." (Christie. 1969: 108).

3. An anxiety that swept out

   "It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of **an anxiety that swept out** like a miasma embracing me." (Christie, 1969: 158)

4. A miasma embracing me

   "It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of an anxiety that swept out like **a miasma embracing me**." (Christie, 1969: 158)

3.1.4 Metonymy

There are three metonymy that found in Endless Night novel. The researcher takes the sentences of metonymy because it consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it isrelated.

1. The wall of the George and Dragon

   "Did, my story begin, perhaps, when I noticed the sale bill hanging on **the wall of the George and Dragon** announcing sale by auction of that valuable property "The Towers" and giving particulars of the acreage, the miles and furlongs, and the highly idealized portrait of the Towers as it might have been perhaps in its prime, anything from eighty to a hundred years ago." (Christie, 1969: 1)

2. The Cézanne

   "The funny thing was that I knew quite well that Ellie had just the same longing for that £ 6 picture that she had for **the Cézanne.**" (Christie, 1969: 76).

3. A battered old Landrover

   “Shaw came up in **a battered old landrover**—I suppose the car he used for going to visit isolated farms in bad weather.” (Christie, 1969: 130)

3.1.5 Innuendo

There are two innuendo that found in Endless Night novel. In the sentences below, the researcher gives the quotation that contains innuendo. It occurred because it declared a critic with indirect suggestion.

1. Have a word

   “Now, my dear, I’d like to **have a word** with you if I may.” (Christie, 1969: 70).

2. Had an eye for women

   “Uncle Frank, for instance. I agreed with Greta about him. I wouldn’t have trusted him a yard. I had come across the same type in England. He was a big man with a bit of a paunch and pouches under his eyes that give him a dissipated look which was not far from the truth, I imagine. He **had an eye for women**, I thought, and even more of an eye for the main chance.” (Christie, 1969: 81)

3.1.6 Eponym

There are two eponym that found in Endless Night novel. The sentences below are eponym because associated with a particular trait that the name is used to express that trait.

1. Smart Aleck

   “you can laugh, but there’s places as is cursed. You **smart aleck** in town don’t know about them. But there’s place as is cursed, all right, and there’s a curse on this place. People got killed here in the quarry when they got the stone out to build.

Old Geordie, he fell over the edge there one night and broke his neck."
(Christie, 1969: 3)

2. Edwardian Style

"The presiding goddess of George, rustling in her usual black silk of affected **Edwardian style**, which she always wore, came up to me and said, "Will you be coming to your table soon, Mr. Rogers? There's one or two waiting." (Christie, 1969: 127)

3.1.7 Irony

There are two irony that found in Endless Night novel. We know that irony is uses expression of something which is contrary to be intended meaning.

1. Very Polite to Me and thought Dirt

"There was something about Stanford Lloyd that was almost too good to be true. He was a banker, and he looked like a banker. He was rather a handsome man though not young. He was **very polite to me and thought dirt** of me though he tried not to show it." (Christie, 1969: 85)

2. You hateful, glorious, golden-haired bitch
"You filthy bitch!" I said. "**You hateful, glorious, golden-haired bitch**. You're not safe, Greta. You're not safe from me. Do you understand? I've learned to enjoy——to enjoy killing people." (Christie, 1969: 175)

3.2 The contextual meaning of figurative language found in Agatha Christie's novel

This section discusses the analysis of types of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language. The explanation is described below.

3.2.1 Simile

1. Like Autumn Leaves

The word autumn has several meaning, it can be sadness, it also can be an end. In other side, autumn can be interpreted of a beauty. The word like at the sentence ispointing a simile. The author compares two different objects, hair and autumn leaves to describe what the type of a girl Mike likes. In the novel Mike and Ellie talk about themselves. Then Ellie start to explain about Greta. How Greta helps her so Ellie can do things and go places. Ellie said Greta is beautiful, tall, blonde and very clever too. She thought Mike would like Greta.

> "And I don't like tall blonde girls. I like small girl with **hair like autumn leaves**." (Christie, 1969: 30).

Based on sentence above the simile can be found when the author intended to compare 'hair' and the 'autumn leaves'. The word 'like' pointing a simile.Contextually, by saying hair like autumn leaves, the author reminds us how Mike first saw Ellie, who had soft hair and was brown like autumn leaves.

2. As Chalk from Cheese

Chalk and Cheese is an old expression for such a big difference between two things. When we say people or things like chalk and cheese, meaning they are completely different. This quote refers to Ellie's life as a rich woman whose freedom is very limited, different from Mike who lives hand to mouth.

> “Her life was different from mine **as chalk from cheese**. In a way it was fascinating to hear about it, but it sounded stultifying to me.” (Christie, 1969: 29).

In the novel, Ellie talked about her background of riches, boredom, and about her mother died when she was a baby and her father had married again. The sentence ‘as chalk from cheese’ aboveiscategorizedassimile. Inthecontext,theauthorusesthephrase chalk from cheese because chalk and cheese were different object. The author compare Mike and Ellie’s life as different as chalk and cheese.

3. It’s Like Being in Prison

Being in prison means feeling tired, bored, not free, constrained, confined and unpleasant. In accordance with the situation in the novel, after listening to Ellie’s answers about her life being regulated, Mike stated that living like that was like living in a prison. Unlike Mike who throughout his life tried a lot of new things, got different jobs, met a lot of people, and went to several places.

> **“It’s like being in prison**.” (Christie, 1969: 29).

Ellie’s life is different from Mike’s. Mike can do whatever he wants and is responsible for himself. In Ellie’s life, everything is regulated and limited, even friends and boyfriends are chosen by her family. That’s why

Mike compared her life by prison for everything she did was limited and supervised.

4. Mouth Like a Ratrap

Mike said that his mother had a mouth like a mousetrap. In this case, Mike felt that everything his mother said seemed to always give the impression that she knew so much about him that he didn't even know himself.

> "My mother opened the door and stood there looking at me. She looked jus the same as usual, too. Tall and angular, gray hair parted in the middle, **mouth like a ratrap**, and eyes that were eternally suspicious." (Christie, 1969: 34)

Mike's statements seemed to make his mother immediately know what was really going on. Mouth like a mousetrap, can simply mean that his mother can always catch Mike's point even though he tries not to say it directly. It can also be said that the answer or statement made by Mike's mother made Mike feel trapped. It can be said that what Mike feels shows how strong the feeling or chemistry between a mother and child is

5. Hard as Nails

The meaning of hard as nails in this statement is the attitude of his mother who always acts quite hard and firm. In the situation described in the novel, as a child Mike rarely came to visit his mother, but Mike's visit to his mother received a rather stiff response from his mother. Some of her

mother's sentences can describe her mother's attitude which is likened to the hardness of nails.

> "She looked **hard as nails**. But where I was concerned, there was a core of softness somewhere in her. She never showed it, not if she could help it, but I'd found out that it was there." (Christie, 1969: 34)

6. As Chalk and Cheese

"No, I don't. I don't really know anything about you because you and I are different **as chalk and cheese**. "But I know when you're up to something. You're up to something now. What is it, Micky? Is it a girl?" (Christie, 1969: 36)

7. Blinking like a wrinkled old tortoise

The use of like in sentence 'blinking like a wrinkled old tortoise' is pointing as simile. Theauthor tries to compare someone to the old tortoise to convey understanding about what the character lookslike.

> "He sat looking cautiously at me and **blinking like a wrinkled old tortoise**." (Christie, 1969: 68)

From the novel Mr.Lippincott described as an elderly man. He sat down down in an upright chair with gilt arms. The sentence 'blinking like a wrinkled old tortoise' above is categorizedas simile. Through this simile, the author wants to describe the character, in this context, it refers to Mr.Lippincott.

8. Like a ton of coals

Ellie compares her family to a ton of coals coming down on them. This comparison means that her family members and even her confidants as a whole will be involved in Ellie's decisions. It can also be said that comparisons like Coals are not only meant to offend her family, but also at the same time highlight their stubbornness in determining Ellie's decisions.

> "Not if the family had come down on us **like a ton of coals**. They'd have broken it up somehow. Tell me, Greta, have they been very awful?" (Christie, 1969: 73)

In this case his marriage is a big thing which of course will be the center of attention of his family. They will immediately find out the man Ellie married and this has the potential that the marriage will not happen. Here, Ellie feels that it was Greta's help that allowed her and Mike to finally get married, even though afterward they had to face Ellie's family, who were usually strict.

9. Sniffing around like the rats

Santonix's words described the evil people who came like mice sniffing, contextually the meaning was the people came to scrape information and information such as mice that scrambled garbage looking for food.

> "and there are some bad people round you, my girl. I know. I've seen one or two of them. They come nosing around, **sniffing around like the rats** they are. Excuse my French, but somebody's got to say it." (Christie, 1969: 87)

10. Like A Miasma Embracing Me

Anxiety and miasma are two different things. Here Mike compares his mother's anxiety to a miasma. His mother's gaze, which seemed to always know everything Mike explained, felt like he was being hugged by a miasma.

> "It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of an anxiety that swept out **like a miasma embracing me**." (Christie, 1969: 158)

3.2.2 Metaphor

1. Major Phillpot was God locally

This was a metaphor. The author trying to tell us that The Major was a very fair man, very fair and kind just like God. The author compared Major Phillpot to God without using like or as making this metaphor.

> "He seemed quite upset that I should ask! I gathered that **Major Phillpot was God locally**. Mrs. Lee was some kind of dependent of his, I suppose, whom he'd provided for. The Phillpots seemed to have lived there all their lives and more or less to run the place."
>
> (Christie, 1969: 4).

In the narrative in the novel, when asking who Major Phillpot is, the Old man seems disappointed because Mike doesn't know Major Phillpot. In that area, Major Phillpot could be said to have lived there for generations and ruled the place. Like a god, on the page… also Mike mentions that Major Phillpot was a kind and gentle man. He always cared about people, and often helped them. From the quotation above we know that, Phillpot is a Major, he had lived there for so long time.

2. Honeymoon

Honeymoon is a form of dead metaphor. Where this word has been used very often and people are familiar with its meaning. Honeymoon is intended for activities such as a vacation after the wedding.

> "I know better," said Greta, "than to write to a happy couple when they're on their **honeymoon**."
> (Christie, 1969: 73).

In the situation described in the novel, Ellie and Mike have just returned from their honeymoon and Greta explains how Ellie's family was angry and blamed Greta after finding out that Ellie had secretly married and Greta was involved in it. They not only blamed Greta but even fired her. Greta didn't tell Ellie and Mike about this because Greta didn't think such things should be said to a happy couple, Ellie and Mike, who at that time were on their honeymoon.

3. This house is a fine monument

It is metaphor, because it is a comparison that show how two things that are not alike is most ways are similar in one important way. House is a where you lived and a monument is a type of building made to commemorate a person or event that is considered important by a social group. This is a metaphor because it shows how Santonix build the house before he died by comparing the house he built with a monument and saying that it is a fine monument for his memory.

> "Well, this house is a fine monument to his memory," said Greta. "I think we'll stick on it, don't you?" (Christie, 1969: 171)

From the novel we know that the house is was built by Santonix before he passed away. It shows how meaningful Santonix for Mike as his best friend and also was the architect for the house so Greta said that it is a fine monument for his memory.

4. I've Hated That Old Fox

That old fox refers to Lippincott. Old fox has an implicit meaning that If you describe someone as a fox, you mean they are very clever and deceitful. Here Mike compared Stanford Lloyd to an old fox. From the novel we know when Mike first time met Stanford Lloyd Mike thought there was something about him that was too good to be true. The author used the words old fox to describe Stanford Lloyd because he seems to have a bit of a bad attitude.

> "Look," I said to Greta, "he knew we know each other. He's known it all along. **I've always hated that old fox** and he's always hated you." (Christie, 1969: 174)

In the situation in the novel, Mike opened the letter from Lippincott. There was a cutting from a paper, it was a picture of a street in Hamburg with two people walking arm in arm. They were Mike and Greta. It means he had known about Greta and Mike and of course when he asked whether Mike had met or not met Greta Anderson, he'd known Mike had denied it. Just like explained above that old fox is an expression to say someone who clever and deceitful.

3.2.3 Personification

1. A telegram waiting for me

Waiting is one of human activity. Here the word waiting pinned on an inanimate object in this case is a telegram. Telegram is a message sent by telegraph and then delivered in written or printed form. A telegram cannot actually wait for you. The author used this personification to explain about the telegram sent from Antibes was already at the house before Mike arrived.

> "When I got home, there was **a telegram waiting for me**it had been sent from Antibes." (Christie, 1969: 37)

From the situation in the novel we know it was a telegram sent by Ellie. After met his mother, Mike went home and the telegram was there when he got home. The author describe the way Mike saw the telegram there by saying it is waiting for him. The word telegram is personified by giving it human activity waiting. By the telegram Ellie asked Mike to meet her tomorrow at the usual place.

2. It's death standing by you

Death is a process and all of the body's organs do not fail simultaneously. Standing shows something that is done by humans or living things. Death in its category is a noun, when you say death is standing behind you, it means to describe death as an inanimate object acting or acting like a human. From the situation based on the novel, Ellie came back from a ride one day and met the gypsy old woman. The old

woman told Ellie that the land doesn't belong to them. There's no luck for them and they will get no joy of it.

> "It'll never be your own land and it'll never belong to you. I warned you once and I've warned you twice. I shan't warn you again. It won't be long now I can tell you that. It's death I see. There behind you left shoulder. It's death standing by you, and **it's death to will have you**." (Christie. 1969: 108).

The sentence above is considered as personification. Theauthor personifies the object death by giving it human activity by saying it's standing behind Ellie. In this sentence, the old woman said as if she could see death stand behind Ellie where this was a form of personification. Death cannot actually stand. The author uses this personification to describe her mean about curse on that land. Which she said there will be no good luck, not for those who buys and those who build their house on it.

3. An anxiety that swept out

Anxiety is a feeling of unease, such as worry or fear, that can be mild or severe. Everyone has feelings of anxiety at some point in their life. Theauthor personifies the anxietyby giving it human activity by saying it's standing swept out. When saying an anxiety swept out, in it state that an anxiety as a feeling can actually be felt by someone for sure. Anxiety is demanding to be felt.

> “It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of **an anxiety that swept out** like a miasma embracing me.”
> (Christie, 1969: 158).

Based in the situation in the novel, ‘Mike felt an anxiety as if sweeping over him as his mother looked at him.The anxiety cannot actually sweep. Mike said that when he went to see his mother, she always looked at him with worried eyes and seemed to know what he was thinking.

4. A miasma embracing me

An unpleasant and unhealthy smell or vapor. Since it was a smell or vapor it means that it cannot act like a human, in this case embrace as mentioned in the sentence ‘a miasma embracing me’. The author personifiestheobject miasmabygivingithuman abilityto embrace someone which is makes the miasma seems alive.

> “It was always with my mother a question of her seeing me, of her eyes looking through me, of an anxiety that swept out like **a miasma embracing me**.” (Christie, 1969: 158).

The miasma embracing him was Mike’s description of how he felt when he met his mother and received a worried look from his mother. The miasma cannot actually embrace a person. Embracing is human capabilities. In the context, the author chooses the word embrace, because the effect of they Mike’s mom look at him, it would make Mike felt like a miasma embracing him. Despite the fact miasma can not embracing him, because it does not havehands.

3.2.4 Metonymy

1. The wall of the George and Dragon

The George and dragon was a name of a remarkable pub. So the wall of the George and Dragon referred the wall of that pub building. Here the George and Dragon as the name of that pub directly used to declare the pub word. Since it's a remarkable pub, people can conclude what it referred to only by hear or read the name.

> "Did, my story begin, perhaps, when I noticed the sale bill hanging on **the wall of the George and Dragon** announcing sale by auction of that valuable property "The Towers" and giving particulars of the acreage, the miles and furlongs, and the highly idealized portrait of the Towers as it might have been perhaps in its prime, anything from eighty to a hundred years ago." (Christie, 1969: 1).

Based on the sentence above "the wall of the George and Dragon" is categorized as metonymy, because the George and Dragon replaces of the bar or pub of the city. George and Dragon are premium pubs, bars and restaurants so by mentioning the name of the place where people can immediately conclude that what is meant by a pub.

2. The Cézanne

Cezanne was a French painter, often referred to as the father of modern art. By the time of his death he had attained the status of a legendary figure. In the novel, the author replaces the word painting by directly mentioning the name of the painter. So The Cezanne was metonymy because the author used it to replace the word painting.

> “The funny thing was that I knew quite well that Ellie had just the same longing for that £ 6 picture that she had for **the Cézanne**.” (Christie, 1969: 76).

In the situation in the novel, when Mike and Ellie walked along the street of Venice, Ellie stopped and look at some pavement artist. Then she bought quite a tiny picture of a little glimpse through to a canal. It seems that Ellie had the same longing when she bought a Cezanne. The Cezanne refers to a painting made by Cezanne.

3. A battered old Landrover

In British, Landrover is a car company brand. The name Land Rover was originally used as the name of one of car models, Land Rover, which was launched in 1948. But over time, the name developed into a separate brand for four-wheel drive vehicles. The sentence ‘a battered old landrover’ is categorized as metonymy. In the sentence the author used the name of the brand to replace the word car.

> “Shaw came up in **a battered old landrover**—I suppose the car he used for going to visit isolated farms in bad weather.” (Christie, 1969: 130)

In the novel, Shaw came up in a car. A battered old Landrover refers to Shaw’s car. Landrover is an attribute used to replace the word car in the above expression. The word car was replaced with the word Landrover because it has a close relationship. As mentioned in the explanation above, Landrover is the name of a brand that is a manufacturer of this

type of car. The quotation above contains metonymy because it uses another name to saying a car.

3.2.5 Innuendo

1. Have a word

The sentence "have a word" actually means talking or chatting in a quick way, which means that it is impossible for only one word to be spoken. It is something that you say in order to tell someone that you want to talk quickly. From the situation based on the novel, Ellie came back in the room and look at Lippincott. She said to Lippincott that she knew he had been nice to Michael. Lippincott said that he does reserve the right to give a few words of advice. After that, Lippincott asked to talk with Ellie.

> “Now, my dear, I’d like to **have a word** with you if I may.” (Christie, 1969: 70).

According to what happened in the story, Mr. Lippincott had just finished his conversation with Mike, then he said that he wanted to talk to Ellie immediately if he could. Theauthorchoosesthewords ‘have a word’ to show that Lippincott want a brief conversation with Ellie. Mike went to the bedroom left Ellie and Lippincott then shut the two double doors.

2.Had an eye for women

Had an eye means to be good at seeing or finding something. In this case, the quotation says had an eye for women, it can be said the meaning is someone really good at seeing women. The sentence he had an eye is categorized as innuendo. It referred to Uncle Frank. From the

novel we know that Ellie's family come over to have a look at Mike and he found some of them were pleasant enough. First person of Ellie's family Mike describe is Uncle Frank. He borrowed money from Mike once or twice. Mike thought Uncle Frank not needed the money but wanted to test him out.

> "Uncle Frank, for instance. I agreed with Greta about him. I wouldn't have trusted him a yard. I had come across the same type in England. He was a big man with a bit of a paunch and pouches under his eyes that give him a dissipated look which was not far from the truth, I imagine. **He had an eye for women**, I thought, and even more of an eye for the main chance." (Christie, 1969: 81)

The sentence used by the author to describe the traits of uncle Frank. The author use innuendo to decrease the fact that Uncle Frank type of man that noticing some women or even it more than noticing. The words 'even more of an eye' can be refer to the type of a man who noticing women those sexually attractive.

3.2.6 Eponym

1. Smart Aleck

Smart-aleck is a commonly used term to mention someone arrogant or acting like knowing everything. This term comes from someone's name named Alec Hoag. A thief in the 1840s working with his wife in committing a crime. The method they use is fairly quite well-known so people call it smart aleck. The name Aleck then become an eponym and used so often by people now days. If you describe someone as a smart aleck it means

you think they're an annoying person who thinks that other people are less intelligent and because they behave as if they know everything.

> "you can laugh, but there's places as is cursed. You **smart aleck** in town don't know about them. But there's place as is cursed, all right, and there's a curse on this place. People got killed here in the quarry when they got the stone out to build. Old Geordie, he fell over the edge there one night and broke his neck."(Christie, 1969: 3)

In the novel, when Mike asked one of the locals, the old man, about the Gypsy's Acre, the old man told him about the curse on that land. He said it was a gipsies' land once and they put curse on it. Mike laughed. The old man in insinuated Mike by mentioning Smart-Aleck because he felt Mike too underestimate the curse she had just told. Mike didn't really take the old man's words seriously at that time. The old man called Mike smart aleck for laughing at his account of a curse placed on the ground. The author used an eponym smart Aleck to tell us how Mike behave is annoying.

2. Edwardian Style

The death of Queen marked the end of the Victorian era. Her son Edward was already the leader of a fashionable elite that set a style influenced by the art and fashions of continental Europe. The Edwardian is period of British history covers the brief reign of King extended to the start of the First World War. Edwardian style or fashion refers to the clothing that was in style on between the late 1890s and 1914 or the beginning of

the Great War (World War I). This is an eponym because the name Edward is used to express his leadership in an era.

> "The presiding goddess of George, rustling in her usual black silk of affected **Edwardian style**, which she always wore, came up to me and said, "Will you be coming to your table soon, Mr. Rogers? There's one or two waiting." (Christie, 1969: 127)

In the situation in the novel, Mike and Mr. Phillpot got to the George and had a drink at the bar while waiting for Ellie to arrive. Then the goddess of George came up to Mike in her Edwardian style and asked if Mike would come to his table soon. The Edwardian style referred to above is a style of dress that was popular in the era of King Edward's leadership. According to the novel, the author visualizes the styled clothing of the Edwardian era by mentioning the presiding in George as usual wearing rustling black silk.

3.2.7 Irony

1. Very Polite to Me and thought Dirt

Very polite is the exact opposite of thought dirt. Saying polite and thought dirt at the same time shows a hint mean that refers to a person's attitude. When someone is said to be polite and at the same time he is also said to act like thought dirt, it means that the reality is that politeness is fake. The author used this sentence as irony to describe Stanford Lloyd character.

> “There was something about Stanford Lloyd that was almost too good to be true. He was a banker, and he looked like a banker. He was rather a handsome man though not young. He was **very polite to me and thought dirt** of me though he tried not to show it.” (Christie, 1969: 85)

The situation in the novel, Stanford Lloyd came up with lots of paperwork and files and stuff that Ellie had to sign and some agreements that needed Ellie’s approval. He talked about investing, Ellie’s property, and trust fund withdrawals. Mike was completely clueless about the discussions of those things. Mike hoped Stanford Lloyd wasn’t cheating on Ellie. It can be concluded that Mike’s ignorance of such things made Stanford Lloyd underestimate him even though he tried to be polite.

2. You hateful, glorious, golden-haired bitch

The expression above is Mike words to Greta right before he killed her. It is an irony because in his sentence, Mike insulting Greta by said that she is a bitch that hateful and have hair with gold color or blonde actually and at the same time Mike say she is glorious. After all the things Mike and Greta’s done, they both finally can have everything they want such the house, all of the money, and all things that owned by Ellie before. Everything’s fixed for their glorious future. From the situation in the novel, Mike and Greta drank a champagne to celebrate all the plan they’ve made. Then Mike felt that something gone wrong. It brings him to realize the fact that Lippincott had known about him and Greta. We know that when the author told us when Mike sat down and Greta a letter from

Lippincott. It was the photograph of him and Greta. Lippincott had known all along about them.

> “You filthy bitch!” I said. “**You hateful, glorious, golden-haired bitch**. You’re not safe, Greta. You’re not safe from me. Do you understand? I’ve learned to enjoy——to enjoy killing people.” (Christie, 1969: 175)

They planned it from the beginning. But, in the novel the author described that Mike had a queer feeling that something had gone wrong somewhere. Mike loved Greta but hate her at the same time. Mike finally thought that Greta and even the house doesn’t matter at all. Mike could never hate Ellie, but he hated Greta, his girlfriend that he made all the plan with.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

Figurative language encourages the reader to figure out connections with the characters, the plot, and the deeper meaning of a work. It creates a more memorable experience for the reader. There are some figurative languages found in the novel, they are the simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym and irony.

In analyzing the data and according to the data written in chapter three, the researcher concludes that the type of language style that appears the most in the novel Endless Night is Simile. The number of similes found were 10, then 4 metaphors, 4 personifications, 3 metonymy, 2 inuendo, 2 eponym, and 2 irony.

All of the figurative language that are found in Endless Night made to be descriptive, understandable and imaginable. Some figurative in this novel were used to describe love, evil, sadness, danger, risk, serious, or something unpredictable.

4.2 SUGGESTION

By distinguishing the types of figurative language, it does not mean that each type is independent of one another. The only difference lies in the point of view and context. The hope is that in determining the

type of language style in the novel, context can be a benchmark in categorizing a language style.

The researcher can suggest for future research that researchers can use different theories with the same data so that all types of figurative meanings found in the novel can be discussed totally.So, the readers can understand the figurative language, the types of figurative language and understand the function and the roles in a literary work well. Furthermore, the readers will no longer have difficulty to interpret the meaning of the sentences that used figurative language.

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APPENDIX

SYNOPSIS

Mike Rogers as the main character in this novel has a big dream to build a house on Gipsy's Acre. It was a place that was said to be cursed so that whoever owned it would have bad luck. This is where Mike first met Ellie and decided to marry her. According to Mike's dream, they start their new life by building a house in Gipsy's Acre and believe that the story about the curse in that place is just one of those common local stories that were spoken by word of mouth. Mike, who has big ambitions, turns out to have ulterior motives for marrying Ellie.

From the beginning of the story to Ellie's mysterious death, readers will be fooled by Mike's simplicity so that they will be surprised when at the end of the story it turns out that Mike is the mastermind of strange events even Ellie's death. Interestingly, the author seems to be trying to imply this through the character Ellie who mentioned her words to Mike*, " Why are you looking at me like that, Mike? " "You're looking at me as though you loved me…."*

CURICULUM VITAE

Maharani Abd.Halik was born in Tobelo on Januari 11th 1999. She is the youngest daughter from Syarif Abd. Halik and Yulianti Kanzil. Her first education was in SD INPRES Galela, next she continued to study at SMPN 5 Galela. Then graduated from SMAN 1 Kota Ternate in 2017. Her education continued to Khairun University in Ternate for studying English literature at the Faculty of Cultural Science.

Whilst studying in Khairun University, Maharani Abd. Halik once got achievements as Duta Bahasa Maluku Utara 2019 (3rd position).The program is conducted by Kantor Bahasa Maluku Utara. For fulfillment of Bachelor degree in literature, she wrote her script/minithesis (thesis for undergraduate student) in her last exam entitled: “Figurative Language In Endless Night By Agatha Christie (Viewed From Objective Approach.