

**Figurative Language in the *Broken Wings* by Kahlil Gibran:
An Analysis of Language Style as Stylistic Effect**

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article Received February 27th, 2022 • Article Accepted September 14th, 2022 <p>Keywords</p> <p>Figurative Language Language Style Broken Wings Kahlil Gibran Stylistic effect</p>	<p>The objective of this research is to find out the figurative languages in Broken Wings by Kahlil Gibran. This research is descriptive qualitative. The data was taken from Kahlil Gibran’s novel entitled “The Broken Wings”. The result analysis shows that there are several types of figurative language in “The Broken Wings” by Kahlil Gibran. 292 data contain figurative language in 8 types of figurative language including simile, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and proverb. In a simile, there are 128 data (43.8 %). In personification, there are 34 data (11.6 %). In metaphor, there are 33 data (11.3 %). In synecdoche, there are 30 data (10.3 %). In hyperbole, there are 25 data (8.6 %). In a paradox, there are 22 data (7.5 %). In symbol, there are 13 data (4.5 %). In the proverb, there are 7 data (2.4 %). It shows that the most dominant type of figurative language in “The Broken Wings” by Kahlil Gibran is simile as 128 data or 43.8 %. The novel Broken Wings by Kahlil Gibran is a romantic literary novel that tells the fate of Gibran's love story for a Lebanese girl named Selma Karamy. The style of language used by the author in this novel is very distinctive. The author provides proof that his love story wrapped in romance is written in beautiful and interesting language for the readers.</p>

I. Introduction

Language is one of the most important elements in a literary work. As one of the most important elements, then language acts as a means of expressing, communicating, and conveying messages in literature. Literary writings have characteristics of beauty in their language. Beauty includes the concept of beauty. While writing is an intriguing aspect of reading. Each writer/author expresses each concept in his/her work in a unique manner. Each piece of writing created will have a distinct writing style inspired by the authors/writers, and so it can be argued that a writer's character has a significant impact on the work he/she creates.

The figurative language style is the extensive use of language by someone in speaking or writing; the employment of a certain variety to achieve specific effects: The general linguistic qualities of a group of literary authors are as follows: the peculiar manner of expressing one's ideas and emotions in a certain way. It means that language style can be used in all kinds of languages, both spoken, written, non-literary, and literary variety, because language style is a way of using language in a certain context by certain people for certain purposes. However, traditionally, language style is always associated with literary texts, especially texts written literature. Language style includes diction or lexical choice, sentence structure, the figure of speech and imagery, rhyme patterns, and dimensions used by a writer or others existing in a literary work.

A figurative language is a style of language that can be in the form of figures of speech, like, similes that aim to enhance the meaning and message of a sentence[1]. A figurative language is the use of a wealth of language elements and the use of certain languages, to give the impression and taste (tasted on a literary work). A figurative language related to the way and the style of conveying feelings at the same time the author's view to be impressed more maximally and effectively on the reader or listener. While the figure of speech itself contains two forms, namely oral and written. Sentence oral figure of speech is a product of speech by using utterances and mouth. A figure of speech in the form of a written

product or text is generally contained in works of fiction such as short stories, poetry, rhymes, and so on.

The figurative language is a container for thoughts; this concept is constantly present in the minds of writers who consistently incorporate their ideas into each work they create; the distinctive language package endows each of their works with distinction or uniqueness.

The form of creation of the writers/authors can be seen as the result of literary activities is first seen from the material side, namely in the form of language. The effort to record the contents of the soul of the writer is by using a tool, namely language. The use of language in literature is different from the use of language in other activities, such as in everyday language use. Literary work is an imaginative work with the medium of language that functions dominant aesthetic. Literary language as a medium of literary expression is used to obtain the artistic value of literary works, in this case, related to style 'style of language' as a literary tool. Thus, language plastic becomes the need in literary language to have a dominant aesthetic function.

Consideration of figurative language use necessitates an examination of how such usage varies among languages, which raises the broader topic of how linguistic and cultural patterns are connected to cognition[2]. Figurative language use by people includes its scope, along with that its accompanying pragmatic effects[3]. Literary language is related to the semiotic function of literary language. Language is a system of first-order semiotics (first-order semiotics), while literature is a second-order semiotics system. Language as a medium of literary creation is positioned as a second-level semiotic by conventional literature.

Figures of speech are present everywhere[4]. There are many different figures of speech for broad cultural awareness and to build an understanding that not all words and expressions are meant to be taken literally. Thus, the study of figurative language is absolutely valuable, since high awareness and knowledge of such language patterns may boost our understanding of the texts, we read texts they read.

Several previous studies have been conducted related to the use of figurative language (figure of speech) in literature or literary works. In the 1st research, Yuri & Rosa[5] state that from advertisements published on the internet. Based on data analysis, it was found that personification is the type of figure of speech that is most often used in advertisements for both men (50%) and women (44%). In the 2nd research, Muhammad, Hidayat, & Alek[6] states That simile is the most often used figure of speech in Oscar Wilde's short work *The Nightingale and the Rose*. The relationship between the simile figure of speech and characterization is to describe the character physically and mentally. In the 3rd research, Fitri[7] states that Al-Quran has a variety of figurative language meanings and forms. In Al-Quran, a simile is the major figure of speech, whereas personification, symbol, exaggeration, and metaphor are minor figures of speech. In the 4th research, Mutammam & Zubaidah[8] states that in 20 expressions of figurative language in the movie, there are 3 personification data, 8 Simile data, 5 hyperbole data, 2 Paradox data, 1 Irony data, and 1 Litotes data. From the finding of the figure of speech of the selected character in the movie "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix", most of the figure of speech used is Simile. In the 5th research, Putri, Permana, & Winarta[9] states that Facebook users employ a variety of figurative languages, including simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and idiom. With regards to the second issue, which is the emotional lexicon utilized by Facebook users, we can remark that both Augmentatives and Euphemisms are employed in Facebook postings. In the 6th research, Fitria[10] states that in One Direction's album "Up All Night," six different forms of figurative language are used: repetition, parallelism, personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. While repetition is the most often utilized style of figurative language, 50 lyrics include both anaphora and epiphora. In the 7th research, Anggiamurni[11] states that every poem written by Maya Angelou had metaphorical language. The usage of metaphorical language in the poem varied as well. In the 8th research, Rohani & Arsyad[12] states that six forms of figurative language are found in the lyrics of anthem songs from chosen English premier league

football teams (metaphor, repetition, exaggeration, simile, personification, and synecdoche), with metaphor being the most prevalent of the six. In the 9th research, Kasma[13] states that CNN international news headlines use five distinct forms of metaphorical language. They are as follows: metonymy, simile, exaggeration, and metaphor. In the 10th research, Resi & Adrallisman[14] states that in the form of a quote on Morgan Instagram. Love's Thirty pieces of data were discovered in the form of quotes with figurative types. Six of them include similes, three have metaphors, nine feature personification, and twelve contain hyperbole. The hyperbole is a frequently employed style.

The following studies examine figurative language in a variety of contexts, including advertising, short tales, the Quran, films, Facebook, a song (album), a poem (poetry), a national anthem song, CNN worldwide news, and Instagram. But there are no previous studies that discuss figurative language in the novel. In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the figurative language in the novel "Broken Wings". The novel "Broken Wings" is one of the many works written by a famous author, Kahlil Gibran. This novel is already famous in the world and has even become a bestseller in the world.

The reason for choosing this novel is because it has a remarkably interesting story, even if the author uses language that is quite difficult to understand, this book can make the reader lose tears when reading. A woman who is helpless, unable to fight, and unable to unite with the people she loves. even being the wife of a man who does not love her, that is ironic from the history of Kahlil Gibran's book *Broken Wings*. Therefore, the objective of this research is to find out the figurative languages in *Broken Wings* by Kahlil Gibran.

Novel "The Broken Wings"

The novel *Broken Wings* is a romantic literary novel that tells the fate of Gibran's love story for a Lebanese girl named Selma Karamy. This story begins with the introduction of a rich man in Lebanon named Faris Effendi who turned out to be a friend of Gibran's father when he was young. Gibran and Faris maintained their relationship in their leisure time; Gibran often visited Faris' residence and introduced

Selma to Gibran. Finally, flowers of love grew between Gibran and Selma, but fate had to break their love because a priest in Lebanon proposed to Selma for his nephew named Mansur Bey Galib. The priest chose Selma not because of his beauty but because of his father's wealth. Selma suffers severe anguish because of this marriage since Mansur is a man who enjoys venting. He tortures Selma constantly, and in the end, the Almighty erases all of Selma's misery by taking his life.

The novel "The Broken Wings" is presented with a sophisticated plot and uses the point of view of the first person or the main actor because, in the story of this novel, the author seems to tell his personal experience. The paragraphs in this novel are narrative paragraphs and descriptive paragraphs and contain dialogue between characters who have strong characters in the storyline.

A love that cannot be integrated and ends with death. In this novel, the reader seems to be invited to imagine and explore how this story happened for the reader to feel the way the original story is told. This novel has a good story so the reader will feel curious and always want to know that each page or page will be the next story.

This novel is presented with a sophisticated plot and uses the point of view of the first person or the main actor because, in the story of this novel, the author seems to tell his personal experience. The paragraphs in this novel are narrative paragraphs and descriptive paragraphs and contain dialogue between characters who have strong characters in the storyline. The problem with Kahlil Gibran's book *Wings of Broken Wings* is the deprivation of love from a couple, but in *Laila Majnun*, the lover's family refuses. The strength of this novel lies in its poetic text which is full of meaning and criticism. Love is defined as an attempt to love without a loved one. After all, everything is returned to God, the owner of love itself. As if the reader is invited to go directly into the story so that the reader will clearly describe the original story of this story.

Figurative Language

There are several definitions of figurative language. We need to know that the style, according to the context of the study namely literary works with the medium of language, style is defined as 'language style'. The language style is the way language is pronounced in prose or how an author reveals something to be put forward[15]. In figurative language, the intended meaning differs from the literal meaning of the words and sentences employed [16]. Figurative language is a language distinct from literal language; it employs exaggerations or changes to emphasize a specific linguistic point[17]. Gibbs & Colston[18] state that one of the distinctive features of figurative meaning is that many forms of figurative language can communicate complex social and pragmatic meanings. Thus, figurative language or language style is a lovely language that is utilized to enhance the impact by presenting and comparing a particular item or thing to other, more general objects or things. In the *Broken Wings* novel is that the writing system is different from the usual novels. However, the writing style that is different from the usual novels makes this novel interesting because it is not arranged neatly.

Types of Figurative Language

Many kinds of figurative language[19]. According to Kennison[20] There are numerous types of figurative language used such as idiom, proverb, simile, metaphor, and metonymy. Figurative language is classified into six subtypes[21], including metaphor, simile, idiom proverb, humor, and irony. Conklin[22] state that the term figurative language refers to the language used to compare two things. There are many types of figurative language, but the five we will explore in this activity are similes, metaphors, personifications, hyperbole, and symbols.

Three guidelines cover the use of figurative language: Identify the author's use of metaphorical language. Determine the sort of figurative language that has been used: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, and so forth[23]. According to Angell[21], there are six types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, idioms, proverb, humor, and irony. While, according to Abrams (1999), there are 16 types of figurative

language. They are Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Hyperbole, Personification, Paradox, Synecdoche, Sarcasm, Allegory, Allusion, Antithesis, Apostrophe, Epithet, Euphemism, Symbol, and Irony.

II. Methodology

This research is descriptive qualitative research. These qualitative studies may involve numbers in the form of frequencies of occurrence of certain phenomena[24][25]. In this research, the researcher wants to know about existing phenomena under natural. In addition, researchers need to go directly to the field together with the object of research. The researcher refers to the stylistic approach. Stylistics (stylistic) is the science of style, while stylistics (style) in general are typical ways, how is everything expressed in a certain way, so that the intended purpose maximally achievable.

The technique of collecting data in this research use documentation. The data was taken from Kahlil Gibran's novel entitled "The Broken Wings". The researcher classifies the database on figurative language. The theory that is used in this analysis is Abrams's theory (1999). There are data (sentences) that are identified as figurative language.

The technique of analyzing data in this research use three steps analysis qualitative, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion as proposed by Miles et al.[26]. In reducing data, the researcher collects data from Kahlil Gibran's work in his novel entitled The Broken Wings which uses figurative language. Besides, the research reduces the data related to the focus of this research. The researcher reads and comprehends and identifies all words, phrases, and sentences that contain figurative language as data, then writes the data according to their classification, then displays it into a table, then analyzes the result of data descriptively from conclude[27].

III. Result and Discussion

From the data gained in this research, several results can be analyzed.

Result

The objective of this research is to find out the figurative language in Broken Wings by Kahlil Gibran. In the Broken Wings by Kahlil Gibran, there

are several figurative languages are found, they are as follows:

Simile

The examples of figurative language in simile can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. The Figurative Language of Simile

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	Entrance to the Shrine	He ushered me into his house with a hearty welcome and sat by me, like a happy father when he sees his son, showering me with questions on my life, future, and education.
2.	The Rescuer	Mansour Bey Galib was that kind of man; materially, he was like earth, and hard like steel and greedy like a grave.
3.	The Rescuer	He was born like a thought, died like a sigh, and disappeared like a shadow.
4.	The Lake of Fire	I shall love you, Selma, as the prairies love the spring, and I shall live in you in the life of a flower under the sun's rays.
5.	The Lake of Fire	I shall listen to the language of your soul as the shore listens to the story of the waves.
6.	The Sacrifice	...you know that I love you as a mother loves her only child , and Love only taught me to protect you even from myself.

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of simile. The words commonly used in this figurative language are *like* and *as*. A simile is used to describe a situation by comparing it to something else. In the 1st example, it shows that the activity "He ushered me into his house with a hearty welcome: is compared and equated with "a happy father when he sees his son". In the 2nd example, it shows that the man named Mansour Bey Galib is compared and equated with earth materially, hard like steel and greedy like a grave. In the 3rd example, it shows that the man named Mansour Bey Galib is compared and equated with others such as in birth like thought and died like a sigh and disappeared like a shadow. While the data number 4 up to 6, shows that the author uses the conjunction "as". In the 4th example, it shows that the woman named Selma is compared and equated with "the prairies love the spring". In the 5th example, it shows that the activity "listen to the language of your soul is compared and equated with "the shore listens to the story of the waves". Then, the 6th

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example, shows that the activity “I love you” is compared and equated with “mother loves her only child”.

Personification

The examples of figurative language in personification can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. The Figurative Language of Personification

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	Foreword	I was eighteen years of age when love opened my eyes with its magic rays and touched my spirit for the first time with its fiery fingers.
2.	Foreword	...the revelation of books and scriptures when I heard love whispered into my ears through Selma's lips.
3.	The Lake of Fire	At night, Love will embrace me, and I shall sleep, dreaming of the heavenly world where the spirits of lovers and poets abide.
4.	Before the Throne of Death	Selma's words stabbed my heart, and I felt that I could bear no more.
5.	The Silent Sorrow	That sorrow was caused by an inward ailment which made me love solitude. It killed in me the inclination for games and amusement.

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of personification. The author creates parables of inanimate objects with human-like characteristics. In the 1st example, the author informs that love opened his eyes with its magic rays and touched his spirit with its fiery fingers. In the 2nd example, the author informs that the author heard love whispered into his ears through Selma's lips. He demonstrates that love can whisper into his ears. In the 3rd example, the author informs us that love will embrace him. He demonstrates that love can embrace him. Those examples demonstrate that love is capable of human behavior. In the 4th example, the author informs that Selma's words stabbed his heart. He demonstrates that the words can stab his heart. He demonstrates that word is capable of human behavior. Then, in the 5th example, the author informs that sorrow kills him in the inclination for games and amusement. He demonstrates that sorrow is capable of human behavior.

Metaphor

The examples of figurative language in simile can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. The Figurative Language of Metaphor

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	The White Torch	Until she became a book whose pages I could understand and whose praises I could sing, but which I could never finish reading.
2.	The Foreword	She was the Eve of my heart who filled it with secrets and wonders and made me understand the meaning of life.
3.	The White Torch	...and her silence was a kind of music that carried one to a world of dreams and made him listen to the throbbing of his heart,...
4.	The Tempest	... and more beloved than a sweetheart. She became a supreme thought, a beautiful, an overpowering emotion living in my spirit.
5.	The Silent Sorrow	In that year, I saw the angels of heaven looking at me through the eyes of a beautiful woman

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of metaphor. It is a comparison of two unconnected objects without the need for a linking word, as in a simile. In the 1st example, the author compares Selma with a book. In the 2nd example, the author compares a woman named Selma Al Karamy with Eve. In the 3rd example, the author compares a woman's silence with a kind of music that carries a world of dreams. In the 4th example, the author compares Selma Alkaramy as a supreme of thought, a beautiful, and overpowering emotion. In the 5th example, the author compares a beautiful woman with the angels of heaven.

Synecdoche

The examples of figurative language in synecdoche can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. The Figurative Language of Synecdoche

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	The Sacrifice	I walk on are all eyes watching me and fingers pointing at me, and ears listening to the whisper of my thoughts."
2.	The Tempest	But those eyes, instead of making me forget what she had said, repeated through the depths of my heart more clearly and effectively...

3.	The Sacrifice	... you may remain virtuous and honourable in the eyes of the people and be far away from their treachery and persecution.
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Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of synecdoche. It is the use of a part to represent the whole or the entire to represent a part. Synecdoche is a literary device in which a major portion of anything is substituted for the entire thing. The 1st example shows that the author writes “all eyes watching me and fingers pointing at me, and ears listening to” to represent”, the 1st example shows that the author writes “But those eyes, instead of making me forget what she had said”, and the 3rd example shows that the author writes “you may remain virtuous and honorable in the eyes of the people”. These examples are to represent the entire to represent a part.

Hyperbole

The examples of figurative language in hyperbole can be seen in the table below:

Table 5. The Figurative Language of Hyperbole

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	The Sacrifice	I was living close to you, surrounded by the shadow of your spirit, submerged in the ocean of your affection.
2.	The Sacrifice	"I cannot say everything, because the tongue is mute with pain and cannot talk; the lips are sealed with misery and cannot move;
3.	The Silent Sorrow	Every time I looked at the grey sky I felt my heart contract.
4.	The Tempest	I felt as if my heart were choked with grief
5.	The Lake of Fire	Learning these words, my heart melted, and I answered her, " I will be as you want me to be, my beloved."
6.	The Lake of Fire	"I will do all you have said and will make my soul an envelope for your soul, and my heart a residence for your beauty and my breast a grave for your sorrows.
7.	The Lake of Fire	You will enter the gate of life, while I shall enter the gate of death.

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is exaggerated and beyond actual reality.

In the 1st example, the author writes “the shadow of your spirit, the ocean of your affection”. In the 2nd example, the author writes “tongue is mute with pain; the lips are sealed with misery”. In the 3rd example, the author writes “my heart contract”. In the 4th example, the author writes “my heart was choked with grief”. In the 5th example, the author writes “my heart melted”. In the 6th example, the author writes “my soul an envelope for your soul, and my heart a residence for your beauty and my breast a grave for your sorrows”. In the 6th example, the author writes “the gate of life, the gate of death”.

Paradox

The examples of figurative language in paradox can be seen in the table below:

Table 6. The Figurative Language of Paradox

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	The Hand of Destiny	Then his lips trembled a little, but he said nothing when I started towards the door.
2.	The Hand of Destiny	Then he continued, " Farris Effandi is a good old man with a noble heart, but he lacks will power.
3.	The Tempest	Three persons were separated in thoughts, but united in love; three innocent people with much feeling but little knowledge;...
4.	Before the Throne of Death	The woman of yesterday was a happy wife, but the woman of today is a miserable mistress.
5.	Before the Throne of Death	In the past she walked blindly in the light, but now she walks open-eyed in the dark.
6.	Before the Throne of Death	He is a brother whom I dearly love, but he is like all brothers who share my sorrow.

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of paradox. A paradox is a figure of speech that states something opposite or contradictory. In the 1st example, the author writes “his lips trembled a little, but he said nothing”. In the 2nd example, the author writes “a good old man with a noble heart but lacks willpower”. In the 3rd example, the author writes “separated in thoughts, but united in love, much feeling but little knowledge. In the 4th example, the author writes “woman of yesterday was a happy wife, but the woman of today is a miserable mistress”. In the 5th example, the author writes she walked blindly in the light, but now she walks open-eyed. In the 6th

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example, the author writes “He is a brother whom I dearly love, but he is like all brothers who share my sorrow”. Here, the author presents the contradiction between the statement and the facts

Symbol

The examples of figurative language in the symbol can be seen in the table below:

Table 7. The Figurative Language of Symbol

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	Entrance to the Shrine	... a beautiful young woman, dressed in a gorgeous white silk gown, appeared from behind the velvet curtains of the door...
2.	The White Torch	In her white silk dress, Selma was slender as a ray of moonlight coming through the window.
3.	The Rescuer	The second day Selma was shrouded with her white wedding dress and laid in a coffin;...

Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of symbols. Symbolic is a style of language in which the sentence describes something by using symbols or symbols to express its meaning. The symbol here means to replace the actual meaning of the word with an object, animal, or plant. The symbolic figure of speech is included in the comparative figure of speech because it has the property of comparing two different things but having the same meaning. In the 1st example, the author writes “white” in “white silk gown”. In the 2nd example, the author writes “white” in “white silk dress”. In the 3rd example, the author writes “white” in “white wedding dress”. All examples above show that the author writes the word “white” which refers to Selma Al Karamy’s wedding. White has meaning of purity, majesty, purity, and freshness. White is a symbol of new beginnings. This color is often used for wedding dresses as a symbol of a woman's virginity.

Proverb

The examples of figurative language in proverbs can be seen in the Table 8. Based on the table above, shows the figurative language of a proverb. Proverbs are simple or short sentences that are usually used to illustrate something or real truths that aim to educate through aphorisms.

Table 8. The Figurative Language of Proverb

No	Chapter	Figurative Language
1.	Before the Throne of Death	The will of humanity cannot change the will of God, as an astrologer cannot change the course of the stars.
2.	Before the Throne of Death	The most beautiful word on the lips of mankind is the word "Mother," and the most beautiful call is the call of "My mother."
3.	The Sacrifice	Braving obstacles and hardships is nobler than retreat to tranquility.
4.	The Sacrifice	Limited love asks for possession of the beloved, but the unlimited asks only for itself.
5.	The Sacrifice	Love is a precious treasure, it is God's gift to sensitive and great spirits
6.	The White Torch	Hearts that are united through the medium of sorrow will not be separated by the glory of happiness.

The types of meanings are meanings related to natural laws and general truths, guidelines for life, advice, description of facts of life, praise and satire, statements of exaggeration, and impossibility and futility. The 1st and 3rd example shows that the proverb reflects the facts of life. The 2nd example shows that the proverb reflects the praise toward a mother. While in the 4th and 5th example shows that the proverb reflects love and God.

Discussion

The character of the Love Poet and Novelist from Lebanon, Khalil Gibran gave birth to many works that carved many beautiful inspirations for his readers around the world. Many literary fans have studied her exquisite language and powerful choice of diction in his books and poetry, one of which is the novel "The Broken Wings." In the novel "The Broken Wings", there are several types of figurative which can be seen in Table 9.

Based on table 9, shows there are several types of figurative language in “The Broken Wings” by Kahlil Gibran. 292 data contain figurative language.

Table 9. The Type of Figurative Language and Its Frequency in “The Broken Wings”

No	Figurative Language	Data	Percentage
1.	Simile	128	43.8 %
2.	Personification	34	11.6 %
3.	Metaphor	33	11.3 %
4.	Synecdoche	30	10.3 %
5.	Hyperbole	25	8.6 %
6.	Paradox	22	7.5 %
7.	Symbol	13	4.5 %
8.	Proverb	7	2.4 %
Total		292	100 %

The researcher finds 8 figurative languages are found, including simile, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and proverb. In a simile, there are 128 data (43.8 %). In personification, there are 34 data (11.6 %). In metaphor, there are 33 data (11.3 %). In synecdoche, there are 30 data (10.3 %). In hyperbole, there are 25 data (8.6 %). In a paradox, there are 22 data (7.5 %). In symbol, there are 13 data (4.5 %). In the proverb, there are 7 data (2.4 %). It shows that the most dominant type of figurative language in “The Broken Wings” by Kahlil Gibran is in simile as 128 data or 43.8 %.

The 1st type of figurative language is a simile. There are 128 data (43.8 %) containing similes. A simile is used to describe a situation by comparing it to something else. The words commonly used in this figure of speech are *like* and *as*. A simile also compares two or more things that are essentially different but have aspects, characteristics, or characteristics that are considered similar. The similarity in this simile is stated explicitly. The explicit similarity means that the statement that states the similarity between two or more things is stated clearly, unequivocally, frankly, and uncomplicatedly. It is because simile gives a different impression than the use of the original choice of words but is easy to understand by readers or listeners.

The 2nd type of figurative language is personification. There are 34 data (11.6 %) that contain personification. A personification figure of speech is a figure of speech that attaches the characteristics of living things to inanimate objects. Personification or cognition is a style of language that equates objects with humans, having properties,

abilities, thoughts, and feelings, as possessed and experienced by humans.

The 3rd type of figurative language is a metaphor. There are 33 data (11.3 %) that contain metaphors. Metaphor helps the writer describe things clearly, by comparing one thing with other things that have the same characteristics and characteristics. The difference between metaphor and simile is that the metaphorical figure of speech is implicit, while the simile is explicit. The intended meaning of figurative language does not correspond to the literal meanings of the words and phrases employed. The most important thing to remember is that whenever a statement employs a metaphor, there is always a comparison at the end of the sentence.

The 4th type of figurative language is synecdoche. There are 30 data (10.3 %) that contain synecdoche. Synecdoche is a figurative language that mentions an important part of an object (thing) for the thing or thing itself. Synecdoche’s words function to express an object or thing as a whole or vice versa. Synecdoche uses a part to represent the whole or the entire to represent a part. Its major portion of anything is substituted for the entire thing.

The 5th type of figurative language is hyperbole. There are 25 data (8.6 %) that contain hyperbole. Hyperbole is used to exaggerate something, suppress, intensify, or give an exaggerated impression in terms of number, nature, and size. The style of language is exaggerated so that something conveyed in the sentence feels or looks bigger than it is. The language style tends to make no sense but has a strong influence on people who hear and read it.

The 6th type of figurative language is a paradox. There are 22 data (7.5 %) that contain paradoxes. A paradox states something opposite or contradictory between a statement and an existing fact. In addition, a paradox can also be interpreted as a way of emphasizing a narrative that deliberately displays elements of its contradiction. Paradox also states something opposite or this figure of speech also contains things that are contrary to what should happen.

The 7th type of figurative language is a symbol. There are 13 data (4.5 %) that contain symbols. A

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symbol compares one thing with another symbol, in the form of symbols, figures, animals, or objects to express a certain purpose. Typically, the symbols employed are already familiar and readily understood by listeners or readers, such as animals, plants, objects, and figures. The symbols are used to represent something to be expressed and can have the same meaning. The 8th type of figurative language is a proverb. There are 7 data (2.4 %) that contain proverbs. Proverbs are short words with broad meanings, pleasant to hear, and wise words. Proverbs have a fixed arrangement and usually tell a certain purpose. In the proverbs, there are thimbles, parables, and expressions. Proverbs can also be interpreted as expressions or concise sentences that are dense, containing comparisons, advice, parables, principles of life, or rules of behavior. Proverbs have several functions, namely giving advice, a sign of the identity of the speaker in a group, to observing the world and circumstances. The essence of the linguistic items in the proverb has a treasure of antis and forms.

Figurative language (language style) is the deliberate use of a variety of words to achieve the desired impact, the overall language qualities of a group of authors' work, and a particular method of communicating ideas and emotions, either verbally or in writing. The author's style of language is simply a means of employing acceptable words to explain emotions and ideas that are subjective and distinct from the style of ordinary language. The author uses the style of language in literary works as a technique for utilizing and managing the possibilities of language.

The author uses figurative language (language style) to make his language presentation more engaging, rich, deep, and clear, while also emphasizing the concepts being delivered, creating a specific mood, and displaying an aesthetic impact. Literary works acquire artistic significance as a result of their aesthetic impact. The aesthetic worth of literary works is determined not only by the language employed but also by how the tale is told or the way the flow is organized. However, it is the style of language that makes a significant contribution to the accomplishment of society's values.

When we compare an essay that is literary with an essay the usual, we will be seen the difference in the form of disclosure. Reading literary essays will feel a lively atmosphere, soulful and aesthetic. One of the means to express that atmosphere is the use of style language. Style is the use of figurative words and appropriate comparisons to describe something to form interesting language. Through language style, the reader can assess the personality and abilities of the author, the better the style of language used, the better the assessment against him. It is often said that language is the author recorded in the work he produces. That's why every author has their style.

As a medium of expression for writers in expressing ideas, through his work, literary language has several characteristics, among others, as a language emotive and connotative as opposed to non-literary language, especially language rational and denotative science. In detail, literary language has the following characteristics: emotional means language literature contains a wide ambiguity that is full of homonyms, and arbitrary or irrational categories; literary language infused with historical events, memories, and associations, connotative means that literary language contains many additional meanings, far from being just referential, stylish (spirited) is a language used specifically to cause a certain effect, in particular aesthetic effect and indirectness of expression.

The use of figurative language (language style) is a technique for persuading or influencing the reader or listener. The author's linguistic style is also tied to the context and setting in which he or she is writing. Thus, it may be claimed that the literary work's linguistic style serves as a tool for 1) Enhancing taste, which means that it may pique the reader's/interest listener's in the author's/message. speaker's b. Influencing or persuading readers or listeners, means gaining the reader's confidence and trust in the author's/message. speaker's c. Creating a certain mood state, which means that it may lull the reader into a particular state of mind, such as positive or negative impressions, joyful or unhappy thoughts, or hatred, after catching what the author says. d) Increasing the influence of the concept, that is, it may

impress the reader via the author's thoughts transmitted in his work.

Every figurative language (language style) will cause an effect, and an effect generated will be different [26]. To find out what effect is caused we must know the criteria of beauty itself. There are at least three traits of stylistics, namely clarity (clearness) for understanding, strength (force) to produce a certain effect, and beauty for pleasure.

In the position as a theory and research approach to literary works linguistically oriented (with linguistic parameters), stylistics has the following purposes. First, stylistics connect the attention of literary critics in aesthetic appreciation with linguistic attention in linguistic description. Second, stylistics is to examine how the elements of language are placed in generating actual messages through the patterns used in a literary work. Third, stylistics to connect intuitions about meanings with language patterns in the text (literature) analyzed. Fourth, stylistics guide a better understanding of the meaning expressed by the author in his work and give a good appreciation more on the literary ability of the author. Fifth, stylistics to find the underlying artistic principles of the choice of an author's language. Because every writer has quality individually. Sixth, stylistic studies will find the author's tips in writing to take advantage of the possibilities available in language as a means of disclosure of the meaning and aesthetic effects of language.

Broken Wings by Kahlil Gibran is classified as a popular mystical book and has been translated into more than twenty languages. This shows that there is extraordinary power behind the way it is expressed so that readers are interested in understanding, experiencing, and maybe believing it. With his extraordinary sensitivity, Kahlil Gibran weaves a love story about a beautiful and passionate couple. However, their love is not without obstacles. Tradition, taboos, politics, and injustice are obstacles for the two to unite. Poetic but full of meaning. That is what makes Gibran's work so close to the hearts of its readers.

The character in this book, *Broken Wings*, who has lived in a city for 12 years is about to return to his country on a ship. His departure was delayed by a

gathering of persons raising inquiries about the mysteries of existence. The discourses delivered by the *Broken Wings* aim to liberate the listeners. This book contains short, poetic essays on various themes such as love, friendship, marriage, happiness, freedom, knowledge, faith, and death. These themes were conveyed through dialogue between the *Broken Wings* (the prophet) and the people who came to him, ranging from leaders, traders, prostitutes, homeless people, old, young, male, and female.

Selma Karamy and Kahlil Gibran's story of being separated by forces beyond their control is rapidly slicing readers' hearts. Supported by a narrative form that is so rich in beautiful diction, pain, love, and all its components are so coherent. Reading this tragic love story provides space for the readers to pursue every word and its meaning. Readers can follow each implied message to better understand love and appreciate it. Kahlil Gibran tries to show that love requires us to believe in hope and to continue to interpret it even though it is in a bad position.

IV. Conclusion

Language is one of the most important elements in a literary work. As one of the most important elements, then language acts as a means of expressing and communicating and conveying stories in literature. Through language style, the reader can assess the personality and abilities of the author, the better the style of language used even the better the assessment against him. That is why every author has their style in writing and chooses figurative language (language style) in her/his literary work.

The author's style of language is simply a means of employing proper language to communicate emotions and ideas that are subjective and distinct from ordinary language patterns. The novel *Broken Wings* by Kahlil Gibran is a romantic literary novel that tells the fate of Gibran's love story for a Lebanese girl named Selma Karamy. The advantage of this novel is that the writing system is different from the usual novels. However, the writing style that is different from the usual novels makes this novel less interesting because it is not arranged neatly. In "The *Broken Wings*" by Kahlil Gibran. 292 data contain figurative language in 8 types of figurative language including simile, personification, metaphor,

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synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and proverb.

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