



# Personification and Metaphor Language Styles in the Novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye dan Their Potential as Teaching Materials for Writing Poetry in High Schools

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**Abstract.** This study focuses on personification and metaphor language styles. This study aims to (1) describe the personification used by Tere Liye in the novel *Tentang Kamu*, (2) mention the metaphor or figurative language used by Tere Liye in the novel *Tentang Kamu*, (3) describe the potential of personification as teaching material for writing poetry. This study applied a qualitative descriptive method that analyzed and recorded personification and metaphor language styles. The research material was from data sources, including words, phrases, sentences, and discourses containing personification and metaphorical language styles from Tere Liye's *Tentang Kamu*. The source of research material was the first edition of the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye, published by Republika in 2016, with 524 pages. The research topic is the personification and metaphor of the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye. Data collection techniques in this study were documentation and recording techniques. The equivalent method or linguistic reference was used in the data analysis in this study. The technique for assessing the validity of the data in this study was a triangulation of data sources. This study finds 15 personification language styles and 16 metaphor language styles. As for its potential as a teaching material for writing poetry texts in high schools by linking research results with learning outcomes in the independent writing element curriculum, it shows that students can rewrite literary works in the form of poetry.

**Keywords:** novel · personification · metaphor · teaching material · writing poetry

## 1 Introduction

Literary works are human expressions through language about life, imagination, and other realities. Literary work is the author's imaginative work. When reading and listening, the author and the readers will have high imagination [1]. Literary works are created because of the author's instincts, such as the appearance of events or problems, so ideas and imagination flow in writing. Literary works show funny things and contain

social values that benefit readers. A work is created through contemplation and change after witnessing various phenomena in social life. Literary work cannot come from a background and history that gave birth to it. For example, the literary form of a novel is released through its various internal elements. The novel is one of the media for conveying ideas written by the author using figures of speech. Language and writing style is one of the most interesting elements of reading. Literary works can capture a person's life that can be enjoyed, understood, and utilized [2]. Literary works are born thanks to the author's inner experiences in the form of interesting moments or problems that give rise to thoughts and fantasies expressed in written form. One of the author's imagination expression systems is writing stories in novels [3].

A novel is a form of literary work from within the novel's intrinsic elements. Understanding literary works, one of which is a novel, is done by studying its intrinsic elements. It is applied to determine how far the reader can get to know literary works. Readers do not immediately understand a literary work because not everyone understands the novel's content or purpose. Materially, the novel is fictional. However, this literary work cannot simply be separated from the reality of human life because novels reflect people's lives. Novelists rarely emphasize stories that occur in society. It indirectly reflects the awareness of the community itself. The presence of the novel is inseparable from its components [4]. The main elements that compose a new novel are external and internal. There is a level of understanding where literary readers rely on their imagination, for example, in a novel studied by the author, such as Tere Liye's, which is familiar and easy to find. Different literary works, such as novels, have life and teaching values that their readers can emulate. Thus, the novels used by the researchers can influence the nature of fondness for reading from childhood.

The use of language that is varied, unique, and full of imagination is called language style. The language style is an interesting element in a literary work. Every writer has different ideas for pouring his imagination into a work. Language style allows the author to be individual. The nature and expertise of a person use a particular language. Not only that, with language style, one can produce literary works as a form of interpretation of the life they feel, witness, listen to, or imagine [5]. Figures or language styles that match the author's ability to play the language make delivering the story orderly, such as the language style used in the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye.

The language style is the art of speaking, which uses words in communication and writing to capture the interest of readers and listeners. Every writer has a different style of expressing their writing ideas. The author will influence the creative style of each work. It can be said that the author's character has a significant influence on the works they write [6]. There are four types of figurative language introduced in the figurative language application: comparative figurative language, contradictory figurative language, satirical figurative language, and assertive figurative language. This study focuses on the comparative figure of speech, differentiating figure of speech or figurative language into ten types, including similes, metaphors, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, and periphrasis anticipation or prolepsis, and correction or epanorthosis [7]. Of the many comparative figures of speech, the researchers chose two figures of speech to study from Tere Liye's novel *Tentang Kamu*: personification and metaphor. Personification figurative language is a kind of figurative language or figure of speech

that describes an inanimate object resembling a person's appearance. Personification is a style of language that places human behavior and applies it to inanimate objects in such a way that these inanimate objects have characteristics like living things. Personification can be used to compare living things to inanimate things in such a way as to appear alive [8]. Metaphor, or the figurative language of speech, is an implicit comparison because it is in two different things without the words "as" or "similar." Figures can also be interpreted as figures of speech based on comparisons or parables or the wrong meaning of words [9].

In this study, the researchers studied the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye. *Tentang Kamu* speaks of one's determination to complete tasks and overcome life's obstacles and problems. From start to finish, this novel tells about Zaman Zulkarnaen's motivation to find Sri Nings' legal heir by visiting various places in London and Indonesia. In more detail, this novel tells of the struggle of Sri Nings against the heights of life. The story used in the novel *Tentang Kamu* is in the form of a previous story and is told in detail and sequentially. Overall, this novel tells about Zulkarnaen's movement in finding the heir of Sri Nings with a letter left by a client. The tourist season starts at a nursing home in Paris and an island of Bungin, Surakarta, and Jakarta and returns to London. Zaman found a person entitled to inherit from his deceased client [10]. Tere Liye makes the story of this novel very unique and creative, so the writer wants to know more about the contents. Creative language and good narration allow readers to deepen the story of this novel. The advantage of Tere Liye's novel is that the choice of words makes the reader think about what the author wants to convey. This novel is also notable because the special story continues from the first chapter to the last chapter without interruption, where the story continues to the next story. The words used are also different from those used by the author [11]. The language used is relatively brief but forces the reader to understand the meaning of the word, and it is not enough to read it once or twice to understand it.

Previous research on personification and metaphor was also found [12]. In this study, various similarities were found in studying a language style in general. There are differences in the form of objects in research in the form of research that examines the style of language of contradiction and language style of satire from the research results.

Furthermore, this study also discusses literature teaching materials for schools based on research results in the form of metaphors and personification in a novel. Teaching materials used in schools are often considered inadequate, making it difficult for students. This research will bring out appropriate teaching materials for literature classes in schools on Indonesian language learning. Literature can be studied by adding appropriate material, such as an analysis of the language style of a novel so that students read many novels. In high school literature learning, literary works are studied, such as poetry texts. The language style of the physical elements of poetry is one of the Indonesian language learning materials. Lesson pictures are one of the essential learning contents that students must master. Linguistic style is one of the main elements of any literary work. The style of language is also often used in various matters of the Indonesian language. In addition, figurative language occurs outside written elements, such as in magazines and advertisements, and is also used to express character [13].

In this study, the literary text used is the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye. Based on the description, the researchers are interested in analyzing aspects of personification

and metaphor in the novel *Tentang Kamu*, which can highlight students' use of language. The following are the research problems in this study: (1) What are the personification styles in the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye? (2) What are the metaphors or figurative language in the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye? (3) What is the potential of Tere Liye's *Tentang Kamu* for studying poetry texts? This study aims to (1) describe the style of personification used by Tere Liye in the novel *Tentang Kamu*, (2) mention the style of metaphor or figurative language used by Tere Liye in the novel *Tentang Kamu*, (3) describe the potential of personification as teaching material for writing poetry. As well as benefiting students, schools can benefit by facilitating teaching students good language use from an early age through appropriate literature lessons. In addition to the curriculum, according to the school's written lessons, learning must be promoted through the active participation of students [14]. The reason for using the title 'personification and metaphor language styles in Tere Liye's novel *Tentang Kamu* and their potential as a learning material for writing poetry texts in high school' is because the dominant language styles are personification and metaphor. Both language styles can be applied in a singular form to create literary works with a more interesting and unique language in poetry writing teaching materials.

## 2 Method

This study applied a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method analyzes, records, and explains not the numbers but the internal understanding of the studied concepts. The research material was from data sources, including words, phrases, sentences, and discourses containing personification and metaphorical language styles from Tere Liye's *Tentang Kamu*. The source of research material was the first edition of the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye, published by Republika in 2016, with 524 pages. The research topic was the personification and metaphor of the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye. Data collection techniques in this study were documentation and recording techniques. Data validation was systematic, considering the meaning of words, sentences, and paragraphs in the discourse context. The researchers used semantic validity to read and interpret images seriously. The data analysis method in this study was semiotic reading which includes heuristic and interpretive understanding. Heuristic reading comprehension occurs when a person understands the meaning of a sentence in a text sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and general dialogue. Interpretive reading, on the other hand, derives from understanding the elements of the whole from understanding the elements in the overall framework. The equivalent method or linguistic reference was used in the data analysis in this study. The result of these principles is a scientific activity presented by the author in simple words that the researchers encounter. Information acquisition technology uses library, observation, and storage technology. The technique for assessing the validity of the data in this study was a triangulation of data sources. This triangulation used verification of the correctness of the information, documents, official documents, personal information, or other reporting documents.

### 3 Result and Discussion

Based on the findings from the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye, personification and metaphor language styles are obtained. In this case, the researchers analyzed the data and developed it as teaching material for writing poetry in Indonesian learning.

#### 3.1 Personification Language Style

Data 01 is “The soft morning sun splashed the asphalt as the plane headed warmer.” This quote has a personification style because it likens sunlight to someone watering the plants in front of the house.

Data 02 is “At six o’clock in the afternoon, the sun is almost setting, the horizon is orange, and the seagulls are flying low. It looks so charming.” This quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “the sun is almost setting.”

Data 03 is “The full moon is perched dashingly, wispy clouds drifting powerlessly overshadowing its beauty.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive “perched dashingly.”

Data 04 says, “Not only is there no progress, but this has also knocked out the remaining enthusiasm.” The quote has a personification style because it shows an inanimate object as if it is alive in “knocked out the remaining enthusiasm.”

Data 05 is “The morning sun splashes the tin roofs; activity begins to squirm on Bugin Island.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “splashes the tin roofs.”

Data 06 is “Drizzle washes down the sea. It is a heartbreaking sight.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “the drizzle washes down the sea.”

Data 07 is “It was drizzling down wrapping the island, the wind was blowing fast, and the tin roof was rattling.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “wrapping the island.”

Data 08 is “They chose to huddle on the terrace while brewing hot coffee.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “huddle on the terrace.”

Data 09 is “Lightning has once again struck the light. This time the thunder boomed. The first drop of water hit the zinc, followed by millions of drops, the rain splashed Bugin Island.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive, which were “struck the light” and “rain splashed Bugin Island.”

Data 10 is “At five o’clock in the afternoon, the sun begins to touch the horizon. Soft white clouds look orange, also the surface of the sea, waves clapping sand. Seagulls fly low.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “touch the horizon.” The word *touch* is as if alive because it is like being in the sky.

Data 11 is “The sun has slipped to its zenith.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive in “slipped” as if the sun were going down or setting.

Data 12 is “Heavy rains have again doused Jakarta.” The quote has a personification style because it shows an inanimate object as if it were alive in the word “doused.”

Data 13 is “The sun has fallen at the western leg.” The quote has a personification style because it shows inanimate objects as if they were alive when they fell.

Data 14 is “The months go by like crawling.” The quote is a personification style because it shows inanimate objects but seems alive in the word crawling because the moon seems to be moving slowly.

Data 15 is “The hot sun roasts Jakarta.” The quote has a personification style because it shows an inanimate object like life in the word *roasts*. The word explains that the sunlight is scorching.

Based on the explanation of the data described, personification is obtained to strengthen the reader’s imagination about the conditions and circumstances of the novel and create the atmosphere desired by the reader. The personification of the Tere Liye style is a simple language style or figure of speech that can be felt by ordinary people because there is no intelligent language style or figure of speech with language that is difficult to interpret in writing. Even though the language in personification does not use formal language in everyday oral communication, personification in literary works can reveal the level of creativity and status of the author. The more complex and the better the figure of speech, the novel can be considered a high-quality novel with an advanced figure of speech. This personification is a confirmation personification [15].

### 3.2 Metaphor Language Style

A metaphor language style is a form of figurative language that describes a clear and contrasting painting. A metaphor is an expression that does not directly use the word: like, as if, as though, and so on until the first expression continues the second. The following is the metaphor style in the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye (Table 1).

Table 2 explains that the data was obtained from the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye, which explains the style of metaphorical language. Data 01 is “The simultaneous movement of thousands of students adds to the impressive atmosphere of prayer.” This quote is a metaphorical style because it describes an inhuman reality. So, the word “impressive atmosphere” shows the word used with existing reality.

Data 02 is “It is time to sleep, to be precise, trying to sleep between La Golo’s snoring which resembles the sound of a chainsaw.” This quote is figurative because the expression “La Golo’s snoring which resembles the sound of a chainsaw” shows a different meaning. The word chainsaw sound in question is noisy because of the noise.

Data 03 is “The garden looks green under the transparent plastic dome.” This quote is figurative language because in this quote, the word “transparent plastic dome” shows a figure of a white plastic container whose inside is still visible.

Data 04 is “Heaps of dead coral which are the foundation of stilt houses built at sea level are visible.” The quote is a figurative language style because the word foundation is a figurative word that means a supporting structure of a building.

Data 05 is “Sri exhales restlessly.” This quote is figurative language because restless breathing is a figurative word meaning anxiety.

Data 06 is “The collectors on the other side of the island say the price of *tetehe* is bad.” The quote is a figurative language style because the word *tetehe* is a figurative

**Table 1.** Data of Personification Language Style

No	Data	Page	Paragraph
1.	<i>“Cahaya matahari pagi lembut menyiram aspal saat pesawat menuju hangat”.</i> (“The soft morning sun splashed the asphalt as the plane headed warmer.”)	51	01
2.	<i>“Pukul enam sore,matahari hampir tenggelam, kaki langit jingga,dan burung-burung camar yang terbang rendah, terlihat begitu menawan”.</i> (“At six clock in the afternoon, the sun is almost setting, the horizon is orange, and the seagulls are flying low, it looks so charming.”)	57	04
3.	<i>“Bulan purnama bertengger gagah,awan tipis berarak tak kuasa menutupi keindahannya.”</i> (“The full moon is perched dashingly, the wispy clouds are unable to cover its beauty.”)	59	03
4.	<i>“Bukan hanya tidak ada kemajuan,ini justru memukul padam sisa semangatnya.”</i> (“Not only is there no progress, but this has also knocked out the remaining enthusiasm.”)	61	01
5.	<i>“Cahaya matahari pagi menyiram atap-atap seng, aktivitas mulai menggeliat di Pulau Bugin”.</i> (“The morning sun splashes the tin roofs, activity begins to squirm on Bugin Island.”)	63	04
6.	<i>“Gerimis turun membasuh laut, itu sungguh pemandangan memilukan.”</i> (“Drizzle washes down the sea. It’s a heartbreaking sight.”)	82	01
7.	<i>“Gerimis turun membungkus pulau, anginnya kencang berkesiur membuat atap seng bergemeletuk.”</i> (“It was drizzling down wrapping the island, the wind was blowing fast, and the tin roof was rattling.”)	93	05
8.	<i>“Mereka memilih berkemul di teras depan sambil menyeduh kopi hangat.”</i> (“They chose to huddle on the terrace while brewing hot coffee.”)	98	06
9.	<i>“Petir sekali lagi menyambar terang. Guntur kali ini menggelegar. Tetes pertama air turun menerpa atas seng,disusul jutaan tetes berikutnya,hujan menyiram Pulau Bugin.”</i> (“Lightning has once again struck the light. This time the thunder boomed. The first drop of water hit the zinc, followed by millions of drops, the rain splashed Bugin Island.”)	109	02
10.	<i>“Pukul lima sore,matahari mulai menyentuh kaki langit. Awan putih lembut terlihat jingga,juga permukaan laut,ombak bergelut pasir. Burung camar terbang rendah”.</i> (“At five in the afternoon, the sun was starting to touch the horizon. Soft white clouds look orange, also the surface of the sea, waves clapping sand. Seagulls fly low.”)	129	02
11.	<i>“Matahari telah tergelincir ke puncaknya.”</i> (“The sun has slipped to its zenith.”)	140	03

(continued)

**Table 1.** (continued)

No	Data	Page	Paragraph
12.	" <i>Hujan deras kembali menyiram Jakarta</i> ". ("Heavy rains have again doused Jakarta")	222	02
13.	" <i>Matahari telah tumbang di kaki barat</i> " ("The sun has fallen at the foot of the west".)	232	03
14.	" <i>Bulan-bulan berlalu seperti merangkak</i> " ("The months went by like crawling")	104	02
15.	" <i>Matahari terik memanggang Jakarta</i> " ("The hot sun roasts Jakarta")	265	01

word that means sea animals that have eggs as a source of consumption by seaside communities.

Data 07 is "The little girl turned her head with a tightened heart." The quote is a figurative language style because the word *tightened heart* is a figurative word that is likened to a heart beating rapidly.

Data 08 is "Barefoot, Sri has to walk carefully on a path filled with sharp dead coral chunks, dragging jerrycan made of iron." The quote is a figurative language style because the word *barefoot* is a figurative word which means foot without layers.

Data 09 is "Like a wounded bull, he runs up the stairs." The quote is a figurative language style on the word *wounded bull*. The word is a figure of speech that means someone who is persistent or is putting up a fight.

Data 10 is "Green areas are getting depleted, people are chasing dreams." The quote is figurative because it alludes to a green forest as a source of oxygen running out and everyone chasing the future.

Data 11 is "Not to mention the impatient drivers honking. The streets are chaotic, almost paralyzed." This quote is figurative because the word "streets are chaotic, almost paralyzed" means a figure of speech about the streets being congested and unable to move at all.

Data 12 is "Since the lousy year, Jakarta has been flooded, Mr. Journalist." The quote is a figurative language style because the word *lousy year* is a figure of speech that can be interpreted as the old year or earlier times.

Data 13 is "Finding people who know the story of Sri Ningsih at Pasar is the same as looking for a needle in a haystack." The quote is a metaphor in which "looking for a needle in a haystack" is a figurative word meaning a possibility that is very difficult to find.

Data 14 is "This soap factory must be an essential thread." The quote is a metaphor. The word *red thread* is a figure of speech that means something that is a source of something to solve a problem.

Data 15 is "His hair turned white, but his slanted eyes were brilliant, his facial expression was full of authority." The quote is a metaphor. The word "slanted eyes were brilliant" is a figurative word that describes the eyes having a creative character and many interesting ideas.



**Table 2.** Data of Metaphor Language Style

No	Data	Page	Para graph
1.	<i>“Gerakan serempak ribuan santri menambah atmosfer mengesankan shalat”.</i> (“The simultaneous movement of thousands of students adds to the impressive atmosphere of prayer.”)	141	01
2	<i>“Saatnya tidur tepatnya berusaha tidur di antara suara dengkur La Golo yang mirip suara gergaji”</i> (“It is time to sleep, to be precise, trying to sleep between La Golo’s snoring which resembles the sound of a chainsaw.”)	60	02
3	<i>“Kebun itu terlihat menghijau di bawah kubah plastik transparan”</i> (“The garden looks green under the transparent plastic dome”)	40	01
4	<i>“Timbunan karang mati yang menjadi pondasi rumah panggung yang dibangun dibangun di permukaan laut terlihat jelas”</i> (“Heaps of dead coral which are the foundation of stilt houses built at sea level are visible”)	54	03
5	<i>“Sri mengembuskan napas resah”</i> (“Sri exhales restlessly”)	97	03
6	<i>“Kata pengepul di pulau seberang harga tetehe sedang jelek”</i> (“The collectors on the other side of the island say the price of tetehe is bad”)	107	01
7	<i>“Gadis kecil itu menoleh dengan detak jantung mengencang”</i> (“The little girl turned her head with a tightened heart.”)	114	02
8	<i>“Telanjang kaki, Sri harus berjalan hati-hati di jalan setapak yang yang dipenuhi bongkahan karang mati tajam, menyeret jeligen yang terbuat dari besi”</i> (“On barefoot, Sri has to walk carefully on a path filled with sharp dead coral chunks, dragging jerrycan made of iron.”)	121	03
9	<i>“Seperti banteng yang terluka dia lari menuju anak tangga”</i> (“Like a wounded bull, he ran for the steps”)	133	04
10	<i>“Kawasan hijau yang semakin habis orang-orang mengejar mimpi”</i> (“Green areas are getting depleted; people are chasing dreams.”)	210	01
11	<i>“Belum lagi suara klakson pengemudi yang tidak sabaran. Jalanan semrawut, nyaris lumpuh”</i> (“Not to mention the impatient driver’s horn. The streets are chaotic, almost paralyzed”)	211	02
12	<i>“Sedari tahun jebot, Jakarta sudah banjir pak wartawan”</i> (“Since the lousy year, Jakarta has been flooded, Mr. Journalist”)	223	03
13	<i>“Mencari orang yang tahu kisah Sri Ningsih di Pasar Senen sama saja dengan mencari jarum di tumpukan jerami”</i> (“Looking for people who know the story of Sri Ningsih in Pasar Senen is like looking for a needle in a haystack”)	237	04
14	<i>“Pabrik sabun ini pastilah benang merah yang sangat penting”</i> (“This soap factory must be an essential thread”)	264	02
15	<i>“Rambutnya memutih, tapi tatapan mata sipitnya cermelang, ekspresi wajahnya penuh wibawa”</i> (“His hair turned white, but his slanted eyes were brilliant, his facial expression was full of authority”)	271	05

(continued)

**Table 2.** (continued)

No	Data	Page	Para graph
16	“ <i>Dua raksasa perusahaan toiletries menyetujui klausul itu tanpa syarat</i> ” (The two giant toiletries companies agreed to this clause unconditionally)	276	01

Data 16 is “Two giant toiletries companies agreed to this clause unconditionally.” The quote is a figurative language style. The word two giants is a figurative word that means two people with the highest position in the company.

Metaphor is explained as the figurative language that describes a word. In metaphorical style, there are no additional words “as” and “or.” In the previous explanation, it can be explained that Tere Liye’s Novel *Tentang Kamu* in 2016 has personification and metaphor. This study analyzes the language style of *Tentang Kamu* with previous research on “Style Analysis of the Novel *PULANG* by Tere Liye.” Previous studies explained the various language styles in the novel *PULANG* by Tere Liye. After completing the research, the writer found various language styles in the novel, including hyperbole, personification, irony, and metaphor [16]. The researchers analyzed the most prominent language styles used by Tere Liye in *Tentang Kamu*: personification and metaphor.

### 3.3 The Potential of the Language Styles as Teaching Materials in High Schools

In the Independent Curriculum in Indonesian language learning regarding the achievement of learning text writing, students must be able to write about literary texts (poems, short stories, prose, and novels). The research results regarding the use of personification and metaphor in the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye can be applied to Indonesian language learning in high schools. The results of this study are suitable for use because they meet the criteria for proper or suitable teaching materials. It can be seen from a literary, linguistic perspective based not only on the issues discussed but also on other factors, such as the writing system used by students [17]. Other factors include the author, the characteristics of the literary work at the time the work was written, and the audience the author wants to reach. Analysis of the novel can be used as material for writing poetry. Text is a unit of language that is used to express an activity that is social which is spoken orally or can be written and has the completeness of an object of thought [18]. Novel texts with unique and versatile language can be turned into written poetry texts, so that poetry becomes more beautiful and interesting. [17]. It is relevant to the learning outcomes in the independent curriculum in phase F (grades eleven and twelfth) on the writing element, which reads, “Students can write down an idea and knowledge in writing in a literary work such as poetry, prose, and novel through writing text or even print media [19]. The linguistic aspect of literary works includes stylistics. In this case, it includes the vocabulary used by the author, word structures, idioms, metaphors, figures of speech, similes, and others as a wrapper for the author’s thoughts and many other things. Its application is to use simple words, for example, avoiding unfamiliar language. An example of this language style is in the following quote:

“Bulan purnama bertengger gagah, awan tipis berarak tak kuasa menutupi keindahannya.” (TK. 59 alinea 3) (“The full moon is perched dashingly; the wispy clouds are unable to cover its beauty.” (TK, p. 59, paragraph 3).

The quotation follows the choice of teaching materials, which linguistically gives color to languages in figurative language or imagination, such as personification and metaphor. The simplicity of the language used in these quotes shows that this collection of poems is suitable for high school students [20]. The sequence of characters in the novel *Tere Liye* can be used in teaching poetry.

## 4 Conclusion

The study concludes that the novel *Tentang Kamu* by Tere Liye is more dominant in using personification and metaphor. From the data found, Tere Liye does not use all existing language styles and only uses personification and metaphorical language styles, which are more dominant in his novel. It can be described that the novel’s author uses the values of life and philosophy of life that are written through his work. In the novel, some parables are similar to everyday life and us. The potential as a teaching material for writing poetry texts is appropriate for use with the eleventh and twelfth grade F phases of the Independent Curriculum. Personification and metaphor language styles are very relevant when used as writing examples.

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