AN ANALYSIS OF SIMILE USED BY JOHN GREEN IN

"THE FAULT IN OUR STARS" AND *"TURTLES ALL THE WAY DOWN"* NOVEL

THESIS

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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF SIMILE USED BY JOHN GREEN IN** *The FAULT IN OUR STARS and TURTLES ALL THE WAY DOWN NOVEL*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Even though, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

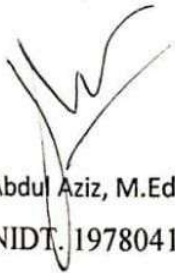Malang, 04 November 2022

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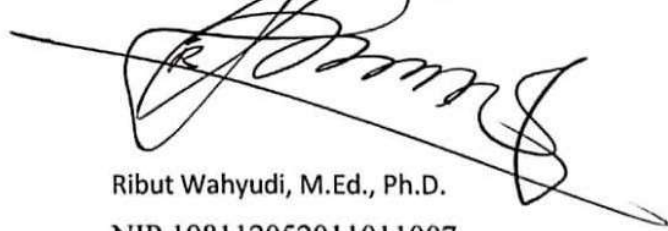
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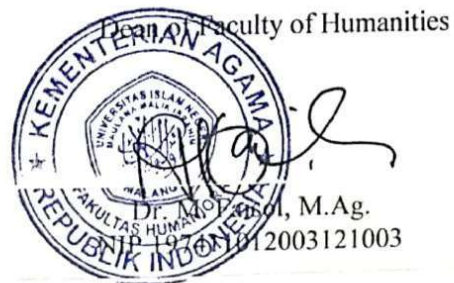
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MOTTO

Never follow the flow without your own control

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents. It is also presented for my beloved sisters and brothers, my close friends and the good people who have already sacrificed many things for always supporting.
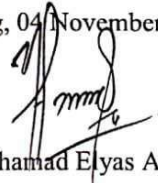
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ABSTRACT

Andrian, Mukhamad Elyas. 2022. **An Analysis of Simile Used by John Green in *The Fault in Our Stars and Turtles All the Way Down Novel*.** Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords : Language Style, Figurative Language, Simile, Novel

This research aimed to find figurative language commonly used and the implicit meaning of figurative language used by John Green in his novels. Further, this study applied a descriptive-qualitative method. The data were collected from two novels entitled *The Fault in Our Stars, Turtles All the Way Down*, and then the sentences that indicated simile were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Gorys Keraf. The result shows 36 data of two novels 17 data were found in The Fault in Our Stars and 19 data were found in Turtles All the Way Down. The writer concluded that John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars and Turtle All the Way Down used similes and they drew the characters' feelings with the various things.

ABSTRAK

Andrian, Mukhamad Elyas. 2022. Analisis simile yang digunakan John Green dalam Novel *The Fault in Our Star dan Turtle All The Way Down*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing   : Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

Kata Kunci: Gaya bahasa, Bahasa kiasan, simile, novel

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bahasa kiasan yang umum digunakan dan makna tersirat dari bahasa kiasan yang digunakan oleh John Green dalam novel-novelnya. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dari dua novel berjudul The Fault in Our Stars, Turtles All the Way Down, kemudian kalimat-kalimat yang menunjukkan simile dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Gorys Keraf. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 36 data dari dua novel 17 data ditemukan di The Fault in Our Stars dan 19 data ditemukan di Turtles All the Way Down. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa novel John Green The Fault in Our Stars dan Turtle All the Way Down menggunakan perumpamaan dan menggambarkan perasaan karakter dengan berbagai hal.

نبذة مخنصرة

أندريان ومحمد اليأس. 2022. نحليل ممائل اسنخدمه جون جرين ني روائات The Fault in Our
Star و Turtle All The Way Down. كلية العلوم ، ئسم الأدب الانجليزي ، كرضية
الانسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

المشرف: عبدالعزيز، ماجسنير، دكنوراه

الكلمات المئناحية: أسلوب اللغة ، اللغة النصويرية ، النشبيه ، الروائة

نهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرنة اللغة النصويرية شائعة الاسنخدام والمعنى الضمني للغة النصويرية
الني اسنخدمها جون جرين ني روائانه. علاوة على ذلك ، نسنخدم هذه الدراسة الطرئية
الوصئية النوعئة. نم جمع البئانات من روائنين بعنوان The Fault in Our Stars ، Turtles
، ثم نم نحليل الجمل الني نظهر النشبئهات باسنخدام النظرية الني All the Way Down
انرحها جورئس كراف. أظهرت النائج 36 بئانات من روائنين ، و 17 بئانات موجودة ني
Turtles All the Way Down. و 19 بئانات موجودة ني The Fault in Our Stars
The Fault in Our Stars and Turtle All وئخلص الباحث إلى أن روائات جون جرين
نسنخدم الأمنال ونصف مشاعر الشخصئات بطرق مخنلئة the Way Down.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

This chapter describes the language and figures of speech which is part of the semantics and are oriented towards the types of figurative language commonly found in novels.

Language is a communication tool every human use as a primary need to deliver utterances and understand the messages between each other. The definition sees language as a system of communication that enables humans to exchange verbal or symbolic utterances. This definition stresses the social functions of language and the fact that humans use it to express themselves and to manipulate objects in their environment (Evans & Levinson, 2009). Thus, language can be used to express feelings, emotions, ideas, imaginations, and thoughts, whether through written or spoken languages such as novel, poem, magazine, newspaper, song, speech, movie, and many more. That is why those language aspects always are the important thing that clings to human beings.

In general view of language, the figurative language that is usually used is one semantic term of the interesting discussion because it defines various of non-literal meaning and creates the connotative meaning and implicit linguistic expression in order to make the aesthetic result of work through the author's thought. Figurative language can appear in multiple forms with the use of different literary and rhetorical devices. Merriam-Webster defines figurative language as A form of expression (as simile and metaphor) used to convey meaning or heightened effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with

another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener. In addition, the figurative language can be classified into five categories: resemblance or relationship, emphasis or understatement, figures of sound, verbal games, and errors.

Abrams and Harpham (2009) simply define that figurative language is apprehending the standard meaning in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. The use of figurative is effective to describe a 'thing' or 'experience' or 'condition' that challenging to explain. Then, the user borrows words or phrases in which represent the thing, experience, or condition' they want to describe (Griffith, 1982). Besides, Lazar (2003) added that figurative language also becomes the way of a language user expresses his/her ideas and utterances. In fiction, some of the figurative languages are used to emphasize values that the writer wants to share. Perrine (1982), stated that there are four main reasons for using figurative language. First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verses, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass. In this thesis, the writer is interested in analyzing the figurative expressions that are found in novel entitled "*The Fault in Our Stars*" and *"Turtles All the Way Down"* by John Green because the writer found more figurative languages in it instead of the other novel of Green's masterpieces.

This research tries to analyze the using of simile in two literatures which is from John Green. One of well-known writer from New York Times bestselling novel, John Green. The writer wants to use The Fault in Our Stars and Turtles All the Way Down. The fault in our stars is telling us about a girl named Hazel was diagnosed with thyroid cancer who felt her life was useless. this girl was tired of participating in the youth camp about the spirit of continuing to fight to fight cancer, but after there was a man named Augustus who made hazel have a zest for life. Theme of this novel is struggle of cancer patient. This novel with genre young adult is try to show of the other side of a cancer patient. As in the novel The Fault in Our Stars, Hazel, a teenage girl who has thyroid cancer so she feels depressed because she cannot move like a normal teenager. Similarly, the character of Aza Holmes in the novel Turtles All the Way Down is a teenage girl who also cannot enjoy her teenage life normally.

Furthermore, this study really enthusiastic to conduct a research that is related to the pragmatic especially in language style. In this case, especially about the simile that can be found in the novel with title *The Fault in Our Star* and *Turtle All the Way Down*. It is important to analyze about the language style between two novel from one writer. The important thing why writer have choose this two novel is because this two novel tell reader about struggling against the cancer and OCD. In order to know how language style uses by the writer and what characteristic that makes one writer different with others. With that assumption, hopefully the reader will be more interest in analysis the novel. Based on the background above, the writer is interested in analyze the language style contained in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtles All the Way Down* and to find out

how language style by john green uses simile. The title of this research is an analysis of simile used by John Green in *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtles All the Way Down* novel.

B. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, this study is attempted to answer the following question:

1. What are the context of similes commonly used by John Green in his novel?

2. What are the implicit meanings of the simile used by John Green in *"The Fault in Our Stars"* and *"Turtle All the Way Down"* novel?

C. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the writer hope that this research can provide a clear understanding of the theory used in analyzing the similes in the two novels.

Practically, this research is expected to help future writers in analyzing figurative language in written works and films. This research is not perfect and there are still deficiencies, it is hoped that further writers can fulfill the parts that have not been maximized.

D. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the writer uses the data taken from the utterances found in *"The Fault in Our Stars"* that was published in January 2012. The story is narrated by a sixteen-year-old cancer patient named Hazel and *"Turtle All the Way Down"* that was published by Dutton on October 10, 2017. Aza Holmes, the main character, has OCD. She describes her intrusive

thoughts as "spirals", as seen on the cover. Her friends, Davis and Daisy, both try, in their own way, to help her. Novel by John Green and focuses on the conversational implicature which pays attention to analyzing the types of figurative language using a descriptive qualitative approach. Besides, this research limits to analyze figurative language especially simile Therefore, the discussion of figurative language in this study does not cover the entire *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down*" novel. based on Abrams theory of figurative language.

E. Definitions of Key Terms

The writer clarifies the terms to avoid a mistake in understanding the above title:

Analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship (Oxford, 1995:38).

Figurative language, Abrams (1999:96) affirms that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as a standard meaning of words or the standard order of word, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.

Novel has certain messages that delivered by the author to the reader. Stanton says that novel is a long story that present in detail the development of a character or a large complex social situation or a relationship involving many characters or a complicated event covering many years or complex relationship among a few characters (Stanton, 1965:4).

The Fault in Our Stars Novel is a fabulous book from John Green about a young teenage girl who has been diagnosed with lung cancer and attends a cancer support group. Hazel is 16 and is reluctant to go to the support group, but she soon realizes that it was a good idea. Hazel meets a young boy named Augustus Waters. He is charming and witty. Augustus has had osteosarcoma, a rare form of bone cancer, but has recently had the all clear. Expect to laugh, cry and smile throughout this masterpiece. This book is adapted to be movie with same title.

John Green's book Turtles All The Way Down uses high school romance, friendship, loss and mystery as the backdrop to a story that takes a look into the brain of a 16-year-old girl suffering from obsessive compulsive disorder. This story is about mental illness and delves deep into the mind of the main character, Aza Holmes. While we see many things happen in Aza's life, the true focus of this book is on her inner struggle. We literally spend most of this story inside Aza's mind.

F. Objectives of the Study

Aligned with the problems mentioned above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of figurative language commonly used by John Green in his novel ("The Fault in Our Stars" and "Turtle All the Way Down" novel)

2. To describe the implicit meaning of simile used by characters in *"The Fault in Our stars"* and *"Turtle All the Way Down"* Novel by John Green.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer shows the review of the related literature of this study. The contents are terms related to analysis. Those are semantics, figurative language, types of figurative languages, novel, and previous studies. The writer intends to make the reader easier to understand this study. Thus, the writer classifies each term that is related to the topic of this study.

A. Semantics

Semantics is derived from Greek, *semantikos* ("significance") (Lidell & Scott, 1995). According to Griffiths (2006), semantics is the study of meaning: knowledge of codes in language vocabulary and patterns for constructing more complex meanings, up to the level of meaning of sentences.

Language semantics is the study of meaning used to understand human expression through language. The semantic word itself shows various ideas - from popular, very technical. This is often used in everyday language to signify a problem of understanding that comes to the selection of words or connotations. This problem of understanding has been the subject of many formal questions, over a long period of time, especially in the formal semantic field. In linguistics, it is the study of interpretations of signs or symbols used in agents or communities in certain circumstances and contexts. In this view, sound, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantic content (meaningful), and each consists of several branches of study. In written language, things like verse

structures and punctuation bear semantic content, other forms of language bear other semantic content (Neurath & Carnap, 1955).

In linguistics, semantics are sub-fields devoted to the study of meaning, such as those which are attached to the level of words, phrases, sentences, and units that are larger than discourse (called text). The basic areas of this study are the meanings of signs, and the study of relationships between different linguistic units and compounds: homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hypernym, hyponym, meronym, metonymy, homonym, and patronym. The main concern is how meaning attaches to larger pieces of text, perhaps as a result of the composition of units smaller than meaning. Traditionally, semantics has included the study of denotative meanings and references, truth conditions, structural arguments, thematic roles, discourse analysis, and the relationship of all of these to syntax. In the semantics, there are elements, namely:

1. **Signs and Symbols**

Signs and symbols (symbols) are two elements that exist in language. Signs developed into a theory called semiotics. Semiotics has three aspects related to linguistics, namely syntactic aspects, pragmatic aspects, semantic aspects.

2. **Lexical Meanings and Reference Relationships**

The lexical element is the smallest unit in the system of meaning of linguistics and its existence can be distinguished from other tertiary units. Lexical meanings can be in categorematical and syscategorical forms, are all words and implements, scientific groups with the meaning of structural meanings that must be interpreted in construction units. Whereas referential relations are relationships that exist between a word and the outside world that the conversation refers to.

3. Naming

Naming is the process of finding language symbols to describe concept objects, processes and so on. Often by using existing vehicles, such as by changing possible meanings or by imaging words or groups of words.

B. Figurative Language

Figurative language is words that are very informal, not in the actual sense of the word; figurative words are used to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of what is conveyed. For example, "His ideals are as high as the sky," also, "Her face is like a moon." Figurative words can often be found in songs, poems, and literary works. The use of figurative language is done as a way to cause certain effects, so the recipient of the message is more interested.

Abrams (2009), stated that figurative language is a striking beginning of what language users understand as the meaning of standard words, or standard word sequences, to achieve some special meaning or effect.

In addition, Perrine (1982: 61) says that figurative language is broader as a way of saying something other than the ordinary way. This is more narrowly defined as a way to say one thing and another meaning. Advertisers and authors use superior styles to explain their classic rhetorical ideas.

Meanwhile, Keraf (2009) stated that figurative language is a way to change, through language that shows the spirit and personality of the author or the user's language

In describing the meaning of figurative language, this word is a form of language that makes people guess in interpreting the sentence as a standard

definition of a sentence. Figurative language refers to the "indirect" or "logical" point of view which maintains that the initial analysis for meaning is literal and if the interpretation does not make sense, then the sentencing process returns to the appropriate figurative language (Krause, 2008).

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that figurative language is useful when it is pasted in a song, short story, especially a novel. Figurative language has an important role to make an interest deep understanding to the readers toward a novel.

1. **Types of Figurative Language**

There are many different discussions about the types of figurative language according to Abrams (2009). Here, the writer intends to clarify the types of figurative language mainly and generally.

   a. **Simile**

Keraf (2009) stated that "simile is a comparison that has an explicit character. Explicit here means that directly comparing thing that similar with other, Indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems. Meanwhile, Macmillian (1984) said that simile is a direct comparison between things that are not particularly similar in this essence. A simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word "like" or "as" (Reaske, 1966).

For example:

"Your face is like a moonshine"

The example above uses the connective word "like". It means that her face is shining like a moon. An alternative way, it can be said that she is beautiful because of her beautiful face shining like a moon. The purpose of using simile is to compare or equalize something that is unfamiliar to the reader with something similar to it but familiar, and easily understood by the reader. So that the reader can understand the sentence or phrase. Simile can be understood either implicitly or explicitly. It depends on how the simile is formed in a phrase. An explicit simile is to compare the two objects listed through their characteristics. The implicit simile is a simile in which the reader must understand the meaning of the interpretation of the two objects being compared. For example, if there is a sentence written "Rama is like a worm", that is a desire of the reader to determine the meaning. Did the author tell the reader that Rama is too slow? Or Rama has a little long body? Both characteristics are familiar to worms and it could be explains something that resembles Rama without any other meaning. Based on discussion above, the writer concludes that simile is comparing or resembling the main thing with another thing that is equal or similar to give emphasis and impression on things that are compared or equated.

C. Novel

As the public knows the novel is a literary work in the form of long narrative prose, in which there is a series of stories about the life of a character and the people around him by highlighting the nature and character of each character in the novel. This word comes from the

Italian *novella* meaning "new", "news", or "short story about something new", and the word itself comes from the Latin *novella*, the plural form of *novellus*, abbreviated *novus*, meaning "new".

In the present era, novels are one of the literary works that are very much marketed in bookstores and not a few people like to read them. Not only that, even now it has many variations in its content and genre, starting from romance, real life, documentary, horror/mystery, science fiction, even about philosophy. On the other hands, novels can describe the social, political, and personality realities of a place and period of time with clarity and detail not found in historical writings.

The novel is currently the longest genre of narrative prose fiction, followed by novellas, short stories, and flash fiction. However, critics in the 17th century saw the length of romance epics and novels compete fiercely. There cannot be an exact definition of the length difference between the two types of fiction. The long terms of a novel are traditionally related to the opinion that a novel must include "the whole life" (Lukács, 1971)

1. **Biography of Author**

John Green is the #1 New York Times bestselling author of Looking for Alaska, An Abundance of Katherines, Paper Towns, The Fault in Our Stars, and Turtles All the Way Down. He is also the coauthor, with David Levithan, of Will Grayson, Will Grayson. He was the 2006 recipient of the Michael L. Printz Award, a 2009 Edgar Award winner, and has twice been a finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Prize.

Green's books have been published in more than 55 languages and over 24 million copies are in print.

In June 2014, the movie adaptation of The Fault in Our Stars was released, directed by Josh Boone, produced by Fox 2000 and Temple Hill, and starring Shailene Woodley, Ansel Elgort, and Nat Wolff. The screenplay was written by Scott Neustadter and Michael Weber, who went on to adapt Paper Towns for film. Fox 2000 and Temple Hill released Paper Towns in the summer of 2015, starring Nat Wolff, Cara Delevingne, Justice Smith, Austin Abrams, Halston Sage, and Jaz Sinclair. In the second half of 2015, John signed a first look production deal with Fox 2000. The limited series adaptation of Looking for Alaska was released on Hulu on October 18th, 2019 starring Kristine Froseth, Charlie Plummer, and Denny Love. A Netflix adaptation of Let It Snow was released on November 8th, 2019 starring Isabela Merced, Shameik Moore, Kiernan Shipka, Odeya Rush, Liv Hewson, Joan Cusack, Mitchell Hope and more.

In 2007, John and his brother Hank ceased textual communication and began to talk primarily through videoblogs posted to YouTube. The videos spawned a community of people called nerdfighters who fight for intellectualism and to decrease the overall worldwide level of suck. (Decreasing suck takes many forms: Nerdfighters have raised millions of dollars to fight poverty in the developing world; they also planted thousands of trees around the world in May of 2010 to celebrate Hank's 30th birthday.) Although they have

long since resumed textual communication, John and Hank continue to upload two videos a week to their YouTube channel, vlogbrothers. Their videos have been viewed more than 800 million times.

John and Hank launched educational YouTube channel Crash Course in late 2011 with funding from YouTube's original channel initiative. John, Hank, and a range of other hosts teach humanities and science courses to viewers, with multiple new series launching each year. World History, Literature, Economics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry, and Government are just some of the courses available to date. Crash Course has over 10.7 million subscribers and 1.2 billion views. John and Hank are involved with a myriad of other video projects, including The Art Assignment, Ours Poetica, SciShow, hankgames, Eons and Healthcare Triage.

John's book reviews have appeared in The New York Times Book Review and Booklist, a wonderful book review journal where he worked as a publishing assistant and production editor while writing Looking for Alaska. John grew up in Orlando, Florida before attending Indian Springs School and then Kenyon College. He currently lives in Indianapolis with his family.

D. Previous Study

In this research, the writer would like to analyze the use of figurative languages used in *"The Fault in Our Stars"* and *"Turtle All the Way Down"* novel. To make sure that this research is original, the writer would like to present other researches that have close relation

with this study.

Lonanda (2013) entitled "*The Use of Figurative Language in Characterization of the Nightingale and the Rose Short Story by Oscar Wilde*" examines the reasons for using simile are predominantly influenced by the target readers of the short story *The Nightingale and the Rose*, the children, because similes describe two things directly by using comparative words.

Saputri (2014) entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Rick Riordan's Novel Entitled "The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena*" examines the fact of her studies that the Simile and Personification dominate in the novel. Then, from the dominating figurative language, most of the phrase or sentence which has those terms contains delineation to the objects or circumstances.

Wijayanti (2017) entitled "*An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Paulo Coelho's "Adultery" Novel*" also examines the dominant type is personification that has certain meaning toward the content of the novel. Otherwise, the study just analyzes parts of the novel.

Arsyani, Rufinus A., & Rosnija E. (2015) entitled "*Analysis English Figurative Language in Novel "Little Men" by Louisa May Alcott*" examines the figurative language found implies the fiction writer uses explicit and direct comparison more often than implicit and indirect comparison. Otherwise, figurative language together with other elements in fiction, delivers messages that useful for character education, such as intelligent, religiousness, and care.

Santi Husain N. (2015) entitled *"Analisis Tema dalam Novel The Fault in Our Stars"* examine that the results of this research show that the novel *The Fault In Our Stars* is a novel with a theme on teens' struggle against cancer, who have a passion for life. This can be seen through the characters, plot and setting in *The Fault in Our Stars*.

Artika P., & Made B. (2018) entitled *"Analysis of Deixis in the Novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green"* examines three types of deixis found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Person deixis consists of first person, second person and third person. The first person deixis is used to identify the speaker. The second person deixis is used to show the addressee. The third person deixis is used to show the referent not identified as the speaker or the addressee. The spatial deixis is used to describe a location participant in speech event. Temporal deixis is used to point a certain period of time.

This research has same objectives with the fifth and sixth research but not for title. The novel title of the research is John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down.*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

1. Research Method

This study applies descriptive Qualitative research which concerns a holistic approach that involves discovery also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the writer to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences (Creswell, 1994). In analyzing data, the writer focus on the figurative language especially in simile used in "The Fault in Our Stars" and "Turtle All the Way Down" by John Green which published in 2012 and 2017.

2. Data and Data Source

Procedure of collecting data was using technical documentation. So, the writer requires the note for records to collect data. Here are the procedures of collecting data that had been used by the writer:

a. The writer read through the *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* novel and read the story containing in the novel.

b. Then, the writer searched any expressions using simile in the novel.

Example:

"Pain is like fabric: The stronger it is,

The more pain then the more the more it's worth."

"The CEO is skeezy as hell"

c. The writer took some notes about figurative language and put information

   needed to figurative language.

   Example:

   "My hair looked *like* a bird's nest; my shuffling gait like a

   dementia parent's." (Chapter. 7 page. 108) ➤ Simile

   "I felt *like* the fish, *like* my whole story was write by someone else"

   (Chapter 9 page 63) ➤ Simile

3. Data Analysis

The writer analyzes the content of the novel according to Fraenkel and
Wallen (1993) which stated descriptive method is a method used to explain,
analyze, and classify things through various techniques, surveys, interviews,
questionnaires, observations, and texts. Hence, the writer categorized the
sentences that contain figurative language, then calculated the total amount of
the sentences that contain figurative language especially simile in it, and last
is determining some of the contextual meaning of those figurative languages
in each type as the data representatives. Last, drawing conclusion based on
the data that have been analyzed.

The writer used the technique in collecting data documentation. Then
the writer analyzed the data obtained. To represent the data analysis, the
writer used procedures below:

1. The writer rewrites the sentence of simile contained in *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* novel.

2. The writer classified then paraphrased the meaning of the sentences from simile containing *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* novel in a denotative/ real meaning.

3. The writer explained the implementation of the results of sentence of simile toward English Language Teaching.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDING

In this chapter, the writer answers all the problems that exist in the research question started in Chapter I. The writer explores what similes are used by John Green in novel "The Fault in Our Stars" and "Turtle All the Way Down". It will describe the implicit meaning of simile used by characters in *"The Fault in Our stars"* and *"Turtle All the Way Down"* Novel by John Green.

1. Simile

In Latin, the word simile means like. Whereas in Malay language simile is known as a parable, which is two things that are not the same compared. For this reason, it can be explained that the simile form is an assembly whose sentence compares essentially two different things, but which is considered to contain the same or similar aspects. The similarity is stated directly, explicitly, or clearly. To express the similarity is done with the words "like" or "as". The simile is included in comparison figurative language because it compares things.

a. The Fault in Our Stars

To answer research question number 1. There are seventeen similes that found in The Fault in Our Stars novel. To know more about simile in The Fault in Our Stars can be seen in the following data:

Data 1. "The Support Group, of course, was depressing *as* hell." (Chapter. 1, page. 4) context of this sentence it shows that Aza did not feel enjoy join Support Group. Because of join this group is Hazel's mother will, because she wants Hazel to make relation and connection with other people.

Data 2. "One eye had been cut out when he was a kid, and now he wore the kind of thick glasses that made his eyes (both the real and the glass one) preternaturally huge, *like* his whole head was basically just this fake eye and this real eye staring at you." (Chapter 1, page 6) context of this sentence is when Hazel join this group for the first time and the leader of the group want to know the identity of the members and what cancer they struggling with. And the kid which have cancer in his eyes staring at Hazel after he introduce himself.

Data 3. "I fear oblivion. I fear it *like* the proverbial blind man who's afraid of the dark" (Chapter. 1. page 12) the context of this sentence is when Augustus asked to share his fears with the group and he answer that he afraid of being forgotten by his friends or his family when he die anytime.

Data 4. "An Imperial Affliction, the book that was *as* close a thing as I had to a Bible." (Chapter. 1 page. 13) this sentence in line with context when Hazel said that she loves reading book with title An Imperial Affliction as routine as she read Bible until she can remember everything of the book.

Data 5. "My hair looked *like* a bird's nest; my shuffling gait like a dementia parent's." (Chapter. 7 page. 108) This sentence explain context when Hazel did not get out from her place for a week except meet her parent and she feel like her hair like a mess. Because she just bed rest in her room any days.

Data 6. "I kept thinking that it sounded *like* a dragon breathing in time with me, *like* I had this pet dragon who was cuddled up next to me and cared enough about me to time his breaths to mine." (Chapter. 8, page. 119-120) This sentence have context when Hazel take treatment of her cancer and when she inhales and exhale breath, she feels hot like dragon breathing with her.

Data 7. "Lidewij drove a clunky gray Fiat with an engine that sounded *like* an excited four-year-old girl." (Chapter. 8, page. 122) this sentence in line with context Lidewij as executive assistant to Mr. Peter Van Houten, author of An Imperial Affliction to give Hazel answer about his question in the book want to meet Hazel as soon as possible.

Data 8. "Amsterdam is *like* the rings of a tree." (Chapter. 11 page 156) the context of this sentence is when Hazel's mom asked native Amsterdam about this is Amsterdam? And he answer like that and if you get older as you get closer to the center.

Data 9. "I lit up *like* a Christmas tree, Hazel Grace. The lining of my chest, my left hip, my liver, everywhere." (Chapter.13 page 214) the context of this sentence is Hazel imagine that her body like Christmas tree that hang on the trinkets.

Data 10. "… Augustus Waters kept his sense of humor till the end…, and his spirit soared *like* an indomitable eagle until the world itself could not contain his joyous soul." (Chapter. 18 page 245) Context of this sentence is what Hazel feel when she looks how the way Augustus life, his spirit, his way to live his life and Hazel imagine that Augustus like an eagle.

Data 11. "He took hold of my wrist, *like* I was a two-year-old about to out into the street…" (Chapter. 20 page 254-255) in line with this sentence the context when Hazel try to remember her father when she was a kid, her father lifts her up like two years old kid try to ran out to the street.

Data 12. "Everything tastes *like* pennies." (Chapter 20 page 225) the context of this sentence is Hazel feel suck with anything and she give imaginary that everything tastes like pennies.

Data 13. "I will not tell you our love story, because- *like* all real love stories- it will die with us, as it should." (Chapter. 20 page 259) the context of this sentence is Hazel believe that her love story with Augustus and not to publish to other.

Data 14. "It felt *like* losing your co-remember meant losing the memory itself, as if the things we'd done were less real and important than they had been hours before." (Chapter 21 page 262) the context of this sentence is imaginary of loneliness that one who get lost someone that he or she love can understand the feeling.

Data 15. "I remember once early on when I couldn't get my breath and it felt *like* my chest was on fire, flames licking the inside of my ribs fighting for a way to burn out of my body, my parents took me to the ER." (Chapter.21 page 263) the context of this sentence is Hazel give explanation when the pain is come and her body try to fight against the pain and lose.

Data 16. "Pain is *like* fabric: The stronger it is, the more it's worth." (Chapter.23 page 284) in line with the sentence, context of this sentence is Hazel is try to give comparison between pain and awareness, the more pain someone feel then more aware they to cure the pain.

Data 17. "No, you threw it *like* twenty feet over the car." (Chapter 23 page 285) in this sentence, context which include is Augustus expressing his feeling missing his car badly.

b. Turtle All the Way Down

There are nineteen similes that found in Turtle All the Way Down novel. To know more about simile in Turtle All the Way Down can be seen in the following data:

Data 1. "Our lunch table was *like* a long-running play on Broadway" (Chapter 1 page 1) the context of this sentence is when Aza as main character want to lunch in cafeteria and the table in cafeteria is so long.

Data 2. "Your brain seems *like* a very intense place" (Chapter 2 page 6) context of this sentence is Aza and her mother talk about Aza's behave that overthinking of everything.

Data 3. "your mom dresses *like* a ninth grade math teacher" (Chapter.3 page 12) in line with this sentence, the context is when Aza and her friend name Daisy talk about Aza's mother way of dresses. And Daisy said that Aza's mother out of date in fashion.

Data 4. "…. Which burns *like* hell, …." (Chapter 5. Page 29) the context when this sentence coming up is when Aza try to give an emergency steps to her fingertip with hand sanitizer but the sensation that Aza feel is her fingertip is burn as hot as hell.

Data 5. "The CEO is skeezy *as* hell" (Chapter 6 page 38) this sentence have a context that indicates if Pickett's group undeniable when they do something.

Data 6. "He looks *like* a giant baby" (Chapter 6 page 41) the context of the sentence is when Daisy and Aza talk about Davis Pickett which is whatever he wants is already get from his father like mom give a toy to her baby.

Data 7. "…., and sometimes makeup feels kind of *like* armor" (Chapter 9 page 56) the context of this sentence is when Aza's mother ask her daughter is she wearing makeup and Aza give the imaginary that makeup is kind of armor.

Data 8. "Holmesy's *like* a grandmother when it to comes to the internet" (Chapter 9 page 58) in this sentence, the context is when Daisy give an opinion to Aza that when Aza use internet, she just searches conventionally without any improvement.

Data 9. "I felt *like* the fish, *like* my whole story was write by someone else" (Chapter 9 page 63) in this sentence, the context is when Aza tries to tell Davis about anxiety that Aza feels all the time. And Aza give an comparison between her life with fish in the ocean.

Data 10. "My body felt like its standard self, broken and insufficient un the usual ways, but my brain felt sloppy and exhausted, *like* the noodle legs of a runner post-marathon." (Chapter 11 page 81) the context of this sentence is what Aza feel after consuming oblong pill that make she did not have an energy to do something.

Data 11. "…, my consciousness felt *like* a camera with a dirty lens" (Chapter 11 page 81) the context of this sentence is when Aza did not have self-confidence between what she feels and what she thinks.

Data 12. "Reading someone's poetry is *like* seeing them naked" (Chapter 12 page 92) in line with this sentences, the context is when Aza ask Davis to share his poems with her but Davis shy to do that.

Data 13. "… It's *like* a Ferris wheel" (Chapter 13 page 99) the context of this sentence is Aza said that if she and Davis get in the relationship and Aza do not want to join in that way.

Data 14. "…Circling around my bedroom *like* a vulture" (Chapter 16 page 121) the context is when Aza confuse and did not know what to say to Daisy and she feel anxiety until morning.

Data 15. "Mychal said once that you're *like* mustard. Great in small quantities, but then a lot of you is… a lot" (Chapter 18 page 135) the context about this sentence is when Mychal which is Daisy boyfriend give comment about Aza anxiety to Daisy. Which is if in good quantities is great, but if coming up, it will be worst and break anything.

Data 16. "Harold's trunk was a crumpled as his hood. - he looked *like* a seismograph reading" (Chapter 18 page 136) The context is when Aza and Daisy had an accident, Aza came out from the trunk and saw her father's car was broken.

Data 17. "You think, it's *like* a brain fire. *Like* a rodent gnawing at you from the inside. A knife in your gut. A spiral. Whirlpool. Black hole." (Chapter 20 page 144) the context of this sentence is when Aza did not know what to say about her feeling and she cannot speak up about it and she tries to give imaginary about it.

Data 18. "I think maybe I'm *like* the white river. Non-navigable" (Chapter 21 page 151) in line with this sentence, the context is when Aza and Daisy see the white river and Aza tries to compare the white river and herself,

Data 19. "A thought appeared in my mind undeniable *as* the sun in a clear sky." (Chapter 22 page 156) the context of this sentence is

when Aza's anxiety coming up, she said if the thought is cannot deny as simple what is should be.

B. DISCUSSION

To answer research question number 2, writer will examine the implicit meaning of each similes that was found and will discuss the result of analysis below:

1. **The Fault in Our Stars novel simile implicit meaning:**

    Data 1. "The Support Group, of course, was depressing *as* hell." Implicit meaning of this simile is Hazel try to compare Support Group with hell because of she does not like this group. Hazel is teenager that suffering with Stage IV thyroid cancer and she is introvert. Her mother was a teacher and she does not want her daughter getting worst time to time, when she came home from school after teach, she knew that in church held Support Group for teenager who had same condition with her daughter. So she asks Hazel to join the group but Hazel did not enthusiasm and prefer wasting time with reading her favorite book in her room all day long.

    Data 2. "One eye had been cut out when he was a kid, and now he wore the kind of thick glasses that made his eyes (both the real and the glass one) preternaturally huge, *like* his whole head was basically just this fake eye and this real eye staring at you." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Hazel join this group for the first time, and the leader of the group want all members to introduce their selves and

what cancer they are suffering with. Until the turn kid with eye cancer which is lost one of his eyes to speak up and after that, he looks at Hazel and Hazel does not feel comfortable with that so she feels he looks weird with one fake eye and glasses.

Data 3. I fear oblivion. I fear it *like* the proverbial blind man who's afraid of the dark" the implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Augustus is asked to share his biggest fear that might make him afraid to do something. And Augustus answer it with giving an comparison between what his fear with blind man that afraid of the dark. Augustus fear is death and become forgotten from their family or anyone else but he cannot deny it if everyone will die in anytime. Just like blind man who afraid of the darkness is not they just see the dark, right?

Data 4. "An Imperial Affliction, the book that was *as* close a thing as I had to a Bible." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is in line with data 1. Hazel did not want to join Support Group and she just want to waste her time and re-read again and again her favorite book until she can place her book with her bible, it means no one more interesting for Hazel than her favorite book and bible for praying.

Data 5. "My hair looked *like* a bird's nest; my shuffling gait like a dementia parent's." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Hazel just want to enjoy her time with herself and her room except meet her mom and reading her book, and cannot getting out from the room because of the pain is make her hair just like a bird's nest like a mess.

Data 6. "I kept thinking that it sounded *like* a dragon breathing in time with me, *like* I had this pet dragon who was cuddled up next to me and cared enough about me to time his breaths to mine." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Hazel had her medical treatment and feel hot when she breathing (inhale and exhale) she tries to make and comparison about the way she feels when breathing with dragon's breathing which flare out of his nose. When Hazel doing treatment like this she always feels like she not alone in her body, she had the dragon with her.

Data 7. "Lidewij drove a clunky gray Fiat with an engine that sounded *like* an excited four-year-old girl." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is the author try to give comparison between the way Lidewij drove with excited four-year-old girl want to go to play ground. Lidewij drove fast because want to meet Hazel as soon as possible as command of his boss. Four-year-old girl enthusiasm compared with sound that produced from engine car that he drove.

Data 8. "Amsterdam is *like* the rings of a tree." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is the author inserted advice of life, as you get older as you get closer to the center. Seem like tree, as many as ring of tree, the closer tree to the core of the earth. Amsterdam is like the rings of a tree is to draw the imaginary for reader that anything you looking for is already in Amsterdam.

Data 9. "I lit up *like* a Christmas tree, Hazel Grace. The lining of my chest, my left hip, my liver, everywhere." The implicit meaning of

this simile sentence is when hazel doing the medical treatment, she feels like a Christmas tree which is Christmas decoration hanging in Christmas tree. And Hazel look her body there are many medical tool for maintaining the condition of her body, and she cannot do anything about it.

Data 10. "… Augustus Waters kept his sense of humor till the end…, and his spirit soared *like* an indomitable eagle until the world itself could not contain his joyous soul." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is this is a Hazel comparison about the way Augustus life with the way eagle life because of the only kills eagle is eagle itself, the way Augustus think, the way Augustus act in Hazel opinion is extraordinary.

Data 11. "He took hold of my wrist, *like* I was a two-year-old about to out into the street…" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Hazel try to remember her father that already die but every time she misses her father, she always feels like Augustus and his father have same similarity in hold her hand. Holding on with intention to protect her like she just two-year-old kid ran out into the street.

Data 12. "Everything tastes *like* pennies." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when the medical treatment is held, when the process is ongoing until done and after several days, the cannot feel anything, food or water they tastes bad and then they give comparison with pennies. Everyone who suck pennies will feel uncomfortable and nauseous want to vomit.

Data 13. "I will not tell you our love story, because- *like* all real love stories- it will die with us, as it should." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is it is what Hazel feel about her love story with Augustus, not necessary to publish it to other, just enough for both of them. Beginning and ending of their story is depend on them. Hazel believes their love story should just remain with them and end with them.

Data 14. "It felt *like* losing your co-remember meant losing the memory itself, as if the things we'd done were less real and important than they had been hours before." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is this is the loneliness feeling that only one who get lost someone who love can understand that feeling. This is what we are feeling when we cannot see someone that we love anymore, because they are passed away first.

Data 15. "I remember once early on when I couldn't get my breath and it felt *like* my chest was on fire, flames licking the inside of my ribs fighting for a way to burn out of my body, my parents took me to the ER." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Hazel try to give an explanation about what she feeling when pain is coming up to her body. She gives comparison like her body kind of burned alive, flames hot in all part of the body. She gives comparison how hard the fight between her immune with the cancer in her body when pain is come. And when she feels like this way, her parents took her directly to the emergency room.

Data 16. "Pain is *like* fabric: The stronger it is, the more it's worth." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is again, the writer want to inserted the important quote of health. The author implementation that stronger pain it will be more worth to anticipate that pain. In this novel main story is telling about teenager that get cancer to suffering with. And the cancer is the worth anticipate of pain.

Data 17. "No, you threw it *like* twenty feet over the car." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Augustus want to express his feeling when he really misses the car that he loves most. Augustus is really love the car because his father gives the car as a gift of seventeen years old birthday.

2. **Turtle All the Way Down novel simile implicit meaning:**

Data 1. "Our lunch table was *like* a long-running play on Broadway" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza and Daisy want to lunch in cafeteria, she realizes that the table of cafeteria is long like long-running play on Broadway which mean non separate and become one long table so all students can join and interact each other.

Data 2. "Your brain seems *like* a very intense place" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza's mother think that in her daughter brain it seems like very intense place and tiring. Aza's mother did not know how the way her daughter thinks, because of anxiety that make her become overthinking of everything in anytime even though simple think or not to think things.

Data 3. "your mom dresses *like* a ninth grade math teacher" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Daisy comment on the way Aza's

mother dresses when she teaches like out of the date for teacher fashion. Daisy try to give a comparison between the way Aza's mother dresses with the ninth grade math teacher, even though Aza's mother is teacher, but math teacher is well-known as killer, boring and not funny teacher.

Data 4. "…. Which burns *like* hell, …." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza try to give an emergency step to her fingertip but the sensation feel like burned alive because of the medical aspect hit the bacteria and directly in injury side. Aza tell the sensation to her mother in order to let she know what Aza feels like.

Data 5. "The CEO is skeezy *as* hell" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Pickett corporation is always get what they want and undeniable, Daisy give comparison with hell because all the sinners will go to hell because of their behavior before they passed away. Pickett corporation is often make the poor one is even poorer than before because of their will.

Data 6. "He looks *like* a giant baby" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is about Pickett corporation which is their children, the oldest children are Davis Pickett. Daisy said to Aza that Davis is like a giant baby because whatever he wants is already available in their house. David not necessary do anything difficult to get what he wants.

Data 7. "…., and sometimes makeup feels kind of *like* armor" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Aza tries to give a comparison between makeup and armor because of Aza is not comfortable to wear makeup. When Aza tries to wear makeup to meet Davis, her mother stare at Aza's performance and comment, you look different. Aza insecure with makeup in her face. Aza

give this comparison because she thinks that armor and makeup is same, cover up the real body.

Data 8. "Holmesy's *like* a grandmother when it to comes to the internet" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Daisy give a comparison between Aza with grandmother when she using internet. Aza cannot use internet with fee will any access in order to get information whatever she wants.

Data 9. "I felt *like* the fish, *like* my whole story was write by someone else" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Aza feel like her body is not controlled by herself. She feels like her body is controlled by other, anxiety and bacteria influence the way of Aza's act. So when Aza want to do something, but anxiety and bacteria in her body will make simple think will be rude or even not to think thing, will be even more worst.

Data 10. My body felt like its standard self, broken and insufficient in the usual ways, but my brain felt sloppy and exhausted, *like* the noodle legs of a runner post-marathon." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza consuming pills and the effect side is her feet feels sloppy and not have energy to walk, like noodle in this sentence is to emphasis not have energy to do anything.

Data 11. "…, my consciousness felt *like* a camera with a dirty lens" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Aza did not have confidence about separate what she thinks, what she feels and what she wants to act. The author wants to emphasis that Aza's inability to distinguish between reality and imagination from her mind, John Green use camera with dirty lens because with dirty lens, we cannot see the object clearly.

Data.12 "Reading someone's poetry is *like* seeing them naked" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is the author give a comparison between reading someone's poetry with seeing them naked. Because someone's poem is all about their thought, their inner feelings their personal point of view and not all strangers can see through this. It means, when we read someone's poetry, we cannot judge their art, because their poem is nothing to compare with other in order to become good or bad poem from one standard. Or sometimes many people who would not share their thought, it is why not infrequently many artists hide their identities.

Data 13. "… It's *like* a Ferris wheel" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence it is Aza's opinion when she and Davis are get in relationship but she does not want to join in the way the relationship will go through. Aza think that a relationship is just like Ferris wheel because when we get in there, we will act like no something else except the relationship itself. Rolling, rolling and rolling and never ends.

Data 14. "…Circling around my bedroom *like* a vulture" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza did not know how to be because her anxiety. it makes her unable to calm down and feel restless all the time, because of this anxiety Aza is described as a vulture looking for food and spinning in the sky. The difference is vulture spinning around is for clearly reason, but Aza did not have exactly reason why he spinning around just because everything in her mind, her anxiety.

Data 15. "Mychal said once that you're *like* mustard. Great in small quantities, but then a lot of you is… a lot" The implicit meaning of this simile

sentence is when Mychal, Daisy's boyfriend gives his opinion about Aza's anxiety habit. Mychal said that the anxiety is within reasonable limits, that would be good but it goes to much, that will be sucked. Mychal see that Aza cannot control her anxiety and overthinking about everything, and Mychal give an equation between Aza's anxiety and mustard in hamburger.

Data 16. "Harold's trunk was a crumpled as his hood. - he looked *like* a seismograph reading" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza and Daisy had an accident and both of them are save, but their car was not. The car was Aza's father inheritance and Aza love it very much. When Aza realizes that shape of her car after accident, she feels hurt when the hood of the car is crash into the driver area and seems like seismograph reading.

Data 17. "You think, it's *like* a brain fire. *Like* a rodent gnawing at you from the inside. A knife in your gut. A spiral. Whirlpool. Black hole." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza cannot explain about what in her mind and how to life with the anxiety all the way we life. Aza try to give an explanation how hard to be had anxiety like we are drown in whirlpool and never can escape of it. As hard as we try as deep we can go.

Data 18. "I think maybe I'm like the white river. Non-navigable" The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is when Aza and Daisy using a canoe down the white river, Aza think that between her and white river are same. In this novel white river is told as the only river in the whole story but no one the people in this story notice how important this river to the end of the story. Like Aza think, non-navigable, Aza did not think that Aza can solve the Pockett mystery, which is Davis father missing. No one guess that Aza can solve the mystery even

police cannot do that if no clue from Aza and she told Davis if maybe his father is died in the end of the project that they have not done near the end of white river.

Data 19. "A thought appeared in my mind undeniable *as* the sun in a clear sky." The implicit meaning of this simile sentence is Aza said that the anxiety like take control of the whole way of thought in Aza's head. Aza cannot deny this thoughts, it is like forced Aza to be a what not to be without let Aza choose what should her done or not. The sun in a clear sky means the sunlight can reach everything below them.

From the findings and discussion of the two novels above, the first research question can be concluded that the context of the simile that John Green often uses in his novels aims to emphasize the suffering or what is felt by the characters and to reach the target market of the novel itself, namely for young adults.

Second research question is what implicit meaning that is found in the fault in our stars and turtle all the way down, and the answer can be found in the finding and discussion that has been analyzed and tried to be interpreted into language that is easier to understand that the implicit meaning of the 17 words there are indications that there are similes in the novel The Fault in Our Stars and 19 words that indicate there are similes in the novel Turtle All the Way Down do indeed contain similes.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers the conclusion of the research. It sum up the result of the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. The conclusion is explained based on the formulated research questions. Further, it followed by a suggestion for future researches who are interseted in ivestigating a similar topic.

A. Conclusions

The conclusiosion of this study is drawn from the research questions and discussion of the data presentation and analysis. The writer examines the Figurative language's Abrams (1999) to found the types of figurative language. The types of figurative language used by John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* is similes. There are 17 data of similes found in *The Fault in Our Stars* and 19 data in *Turtle All the Way Dow*.

Furthermore, the writer also analyses the implicit meaning of simile used by the characters in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* with Gorys Keraf (2009). The writer found that the novels uses *as* and *like* to draw the characters' feelings with the various things.

To put it all together, the writer concludes that John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* uses similes and they draw the characters' feelings with the various things.

B. Suggestions

Since the present study focuses on the Figurative language's and the implicit meaning of the characters in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down* , it expects that the findings of the present study will be useful for the academic readers who are interests to examine Abram (1996) of figurative language analysis. The study only analyses the figurative language in the John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and *Turtle All the Way Down*. Therefore, the future writers can conduct similar research to the English novel or shortstory with the newest plot. As for suggestions, novel readers should understand that the language used in the novel has literary meaning behind the sentences.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Mukhamad Elyas Andrian was born in Malang on February 14,1998. He graduated from Almaarif Vocational high school in 2015 with the best student in his major. In 2016 he became college student and he join in social community JEJAK PENGABDI INDONESIA chapter Malang. He gain leadership, problem solving and decision maker. During his study he also active as volunteer in several activity as prove, in 2017 – 2018 he become Leader in JEJAK PENGABDI INDONESIA chapter Malang.

Data	Simile	Chapter and Page
1	"The Support Group, of course, was depressing *as* hell."	Chapter. 1, page. 4
2	"One eye had been cut out when he was a kid, and now he wore the kind of thick glasses that made his eyes (both the real and the glass one) preternaturally huge, *like* his whole head was basically just this fake eye and this real eye staring at you."	Chapter. 1, page. 6
3	"I fear oblivion. I fear it *like* the proverbial blind man who's afraid of the dark"	Chapter. 1, page. 12
4	"An Imperial Affliction, the book that was *as* close a thing as I had to a Bible."	Chapter. 1, page.13
5	"My hair looked *like* a bird's nest; my shuffling gait like a dementia parent's."	Chapter. 7, page. 108
6	"I kept thinking that it sounded *like* a dragon breathing in time with me, *like* I had this pet dragon who was cuddled up next to me and cared enough about me to time his breaths to mine."	hapter. 8, page 119-120
7	"Lidewij drove a clunky gray Fiat with an engine that sounded *like* an excited four-year-old girl."	Chapter. 8, page 122
8	"Amsterdam is *like* the rings of a tree."	Chapter. 11, page 156

9	"I lit up *like* a Christmas tree, Hazel Grace. The lining of my chest, my left hip, my liver, everywhere."	Chapter. 13, page 214
10	"… Augustus Waters kept his sense of humor till the end…, and his spirit soared *like* an indomitable eagle until the world itself could not contain his joyous soul."	Chapter. 18, page 245
11	"He took hold of my wrist, *like* I was a two-year-old about to out into the street…"	apter. 20, page 254- 255
12	"Everything tastes *like* pennies."	Chapter. 20, page 255
13	"I will not tell you our love story, because-*like* all real love stories- it will die with us, as it should."	Chapter. 20, page 259
14	"It felt *like* losing your co-remember meant losing the memory itself, as if the things we'd done were less real and important than they had been hours before."	Chapter. 21, page 262
15	. "I remember once early on when I couldn't get my breath and it felt *like* my chest was on fire, flames licking the inside of my ribs fighting for a way to burn out of my body, my parents took me to the ER."	Chapter. 21, page 263

16	"Pain is *like* fabric: The stronger it is, the more it's worth."	Chapter.23 page 284
17	No, you threw it *like* twenty feet over the car."	Chapter. 23, page 285

Data	Simile	Chapter and page
1	"Our lunch table was *like* a long-running play on Broadway"	1 page 1
2	"Your brain seems like a very intense place"	Chapter 2 page 6
3	"your mom dresses *like* a ninth grade math teacher"	Chapter 3 page 12
4	. "…. Which burns *like* hell, …."	Chapter 5 page 29
5	The CEO is skeezy *as* hell"	Chapter 6 page 38
6	"He looks *like* a giant baby"	Chapter 6 page 41
7	"…., and sometimes makeup feels kind of *like* armor"	Chapter 9 page 56

8	"Holmesy's *like* a grandmother when it to comes to the internet"	Chapter 9 page 58
9	"I felt *like* the fish, *like* my whole story was write by someone else"	Chapter 9 page 63
10	My body felt like its standard self, broken and insufficient un the usual ways, but my brain felt sloppy and exhausted, *like* the noodle legs of a runner post-marathon."	Chapter 11 page 81
11	"…, my consciousness felt *like* a camera with a dirty lens"	Chapter 11 page 81
12	"Reading someone's poetry is like seeing them naked"	Chapter 12 page 92
13	"… It's *like* a Ferris wheel"	Chapter 13 page 99
14	"…Circling around my bedroom *like* a vulture"	Chapter 16 page 121
15	"Mychal said once that you're *like* mustard. Great in small quantities, but then a lot of you is… a lot"	Chapter 18 page 135
16	"Harold's trunk was a crumpled as his hood. - he looked *like* a seismograph reading"	Chapter 18 page 136

17	"You think, it's *like* a brain fire. *Like* a rodent gnawing at you from the inside. A knife in your gut. A spiral. Whirlpool. Black hole."	Chapter 20 page 144
18	"I think maybe I'm like the white river. Non-navigable"	Chapter 21 page 151
19	"A thought appeared in my mind undeniable *as* the sun in a clear sky."	Chapter 22 page 156