Investigasi Bahasa Kiasan dalam Novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* dari Jason Reynold

Language of the Novel Entitled *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* by Jason Reynold

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Abstrak (Bahasa Indonesia)

Penelitian ini membahas tentang bahasa kiasan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) menyelidiki jenis-jenis bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man;* (2) mendeskripsikan makna bahasa kiasan yang disampaikan dalam novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man;* (3) mengidentifikasi bahasa kiasan yang digunakan memiliki penampilan terbanyak dalam novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man;* (4) mencari tahu kontribusinya untuk pendidikan. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan studi pustaka. Dalam pengumpulan data, terdapat berbagai teknik untuk mengumpulkan data. Misalnya, melakukan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tujuh jenis majas yang ditemukan dalam novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man*, yaitu metafora, hiperbola, personifikasi, ironi, simile, pengulangan, dan metonimi. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa dalam penelitian ini, metafora memiliki penampilan yang paling banyak, sehingga temuan penelitian ini bermanfaat di bidang pendidikan.

Kata Kunci; bahasa kiasan; Miles Morales: Spider-Man; pahlawan super

Abstract (English)

The purpose of this study is to (1) investigate the types of figurative language used in the novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man;* (2) describe the meaning of figurative language conveyed in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel; (3) identify what figurative language is used has the most appearances in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novels; (4) find out his contribution to education. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive method. The research data is figurative language in a novel entitled *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* by Jason Reynold. Data collection techniques use documentation. At the same time, data analysis is done by identifying figurative language, classification, interpretation, analysis, and conclusion. The study results in mentioning seven figures of speech found in the novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* by Jason

Reynold, namely metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, simile, repetition, and metonymy. The researcher concludes that figurative language has the most appearances in the novel *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* by Jason Reynold.

PRELIMINARY

Human beings use language daily to communicate and convey what they intend to say, which is why it is so significant. Human beings can express their emotion, feelings, intention, and desires using language as an intermediary. It contains words and the combination of words into sentences as the basis. It also expresses tens of thousands of signs as combinations of form and meaning (Eifring & Theil, 2005). According to George Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning and how people comprehend and produce a communicative act in a concrete. In short, Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols social group members use to work together, communicate, and identify (Nainggolan dkk., 2021). Or in other definition, Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication (Research_in_Teaching_of_Literature.ris, t.t.).

A novel is part of literary work. According to Nurgiyantoro (2009:10), a novel is described as a masterpiece of prose fiction that is long enough, not too long, but not too short. The teacher, even the lecturer, usually chooses novels to be learning media in the class because novels contain great stories. The author writes the novels through their experience and observation in reality and the story inside the novels related to an actual phenomenon or fictional phenomenon. The novel comes from the Latin word Novellus, derived from the phrase movies, which means "new". It is said to be new because this novel emerged later than other types of literature, such as poetry, drama, and others (Mukhlis, 2020).

Usually, figurative language is frequently used in novels, poems, songs, and other literary works. This kind of stylistic writing can increase and boost people's will as it enriches the expression and makes it more attractive to read (Yilmaz, 2018). Figurative language can make the language more beautiful and attracts people to read it. Besides making the sentence more beautiful, figurative language can also make the language rich in earnings. The writers generally use figurative language to express their hearts to the reader. By using figurative language, the writers intend to make the readers able to feel the emotion by nature, not only by using their eyes only. So, sometimes if the figurative language that the writers use in the novel is very touching and heartwarming, the readers can imagine deeply as if they experienced it by themselves.

Jason Reynold wrote a novel associated with Marvel Comics called *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* (2017) as cited in (Jason Reynolds, t.t.). It's the title of this research because nowadays, people, especially students, aren't aware enough to pay attention and learn

figurative language deeper than the passages in the book or novel. Some data from Miles Morales's story are "All this trash that our wonderful garbage-men left behind and The forest of skyscrapers." It's been exciting to be analyzed.

The author used some previous studies to guide the research. The first previous study is research conducted by (Damayanti, 2018) entitled The Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in the Novel "The Book of Forbidden Feeling" by Lala Bohang. The purpose is to find the types of figurative language used in the novel, to describe the meaning, and to find the dominant styles of the symbolic language used in the Novel. Damayanti analyzed her research by applying the descriptive qualitative method. Damayanti identified, classified, described, and explained the meaning of every figurative language t. From the step-by-step that Damayanti did, five types of figurative language are used in the Novel. Those five symbolic languages are simile, personification, metaphor, apostrophe, and hyperbole. Of the five figurative languages in the novel, metaphor is the most dominant figurative language used. The description of the meaning of each figurative language is based on the guidance of every sentence they belong into the kinds and the contextual meaning of figurative language. Figurative language makes the novel's sentence more prominent, showing more expression and containing intentions. It is also also.

The second previous study is from the research (Wijayanti, 2017) entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Paulo Coelho's Adultery Novel." The purpose is to identify the types of figurative language used in the novel, describe the types of figurative language used in the story, show the dominant type of figurative language used in the story, and find the non-dominant type of it. Wijayanti uses the descriptive qualitative method. Wijayanti collected the data using the documentation method. On the research findings, four types of figurative language are used in the novel. There is a comparison between symbolic languages, such as simile, personification, metaphor, and allegory. There is an opposition between figurative language, such as hyperbole, antithesis, paradox, and apostrophe. There is a linkage between symbolic languages, such as metonymy, symbol, synecdoche, and euphemism, and there is Repetition in figurative languages, such as antanaclasis, chiasmus, and repeat. From the total of 115 data, there are 56 or 48.6%, data included in comparison figurative language, 32 or 27.8% of data contained in opposition figurative language, 8 or 7% of data included in linkage figurative language, and 19 or 16.5% data included in repetition figurative language. The comparison of figurative language with 56 or 48.7% data from 115 or 100% data of symbolic languages used in the novel is the most dominant type of figurative language used in the Adultery novel. Moreover, personification is Adultery's novel's most dominant figurative language.

The third previous study is the research (Harya, 2017a) on the research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used In Coelho's Novel entitled Alchemist," The purpose is to describe the types of figurative language found in the book and to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language in the novel—the method utilized in collecting the information or data from the story. The data collection used the following steps: reading the story and then choosing the data that utilized figurative language. Whereas the steps to analyze the data recognize the types of figurative language, distinguishing the relevant and contextual meaning of the figurative language, and the final one is interpreting the data found in the novel. The result of the research exhibits that 70 sentences contain figurative language. From those 70 sentences, there are 30 items or 42.9% of simile, 27 items or 38.6% of personification, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbole. A simile is the dominant figurative language in the research.

The fourth previous study is "An Analysis of Figurative Language In Daniel Bedingfield Song Lyrics: Never Gonna Leave Your Side" (Chintia Handayani, 2022). His research aims to discover the symbolic language typically found in Daniel Bedingfield's song entitled Never Gonna Leave Your Side. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This study found 4 Similes, 3 Personifications, 1 Irony, and 2 Hyperboles. The difference with the author's research is the formal object, namely the novel.

The previous study is "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post" (Wibisono & Widodo, t.t.). This research aimed to find some kinds of figurative language used in selected short stories online in the Jakarta Post. This research employs library research because the researcher visited the libraries to get the data. The theory of Figurative Language is by Perrine. First, figurative language has many types: metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, Irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. Henceforth, all kinds of figurative language cannot be found in all works of literature. Some types are primarily found in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, Irony, and metonymy. In this case, the writer only conducted the research in a short story. The writer found some types of figurative language in the short story: personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. Personification is one of the types of figurative language primarily found in the brief report posted on the online Jakarta Post.

The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method produces data that portray the who, what, and where of events, occasions, or experiences from a subjective perspective (Kim dkk., 2017). In the descriptive qualitative method, techniques like seeking the data, gathering data, elaborating, and analyzing the data are not odd things to be done by the researcher (Patten, 2018). States

descriptive qualitative research deployed if the problems are not solved, finding the hidden meanings, grasping social interactions, developing and strengthening theories, and confirming the data's validity.

In data collection there are various techniques to collect data. For example, the researcher can do interviews, observations, and documentation. The researcher chose the documentation technique in conducting this research because it is suitable for gathering the data required. Moreover, the documentation technique is discovering and collecting data related to things or variables used in the transcript, books, notes, magazines, and others. Definitely, in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man*, the researcher uses novels to be the resource for collecting the data. To obtain the required data, the researcher applies these three steps: (1) The researcher reads the *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel carefully and accurately; (2) The researcher highlights and identifies the sentences that contain figurative language and note them; (3) The researcher investigates the contextual meaning of those figurative languages.

In data analysis, the researcher analyzed the data through the following steps: (1) Identify. The first step is needed to identify the sentences which contain figurative language; (2) Classify the second step used to classify what type of figurative language which already found in the sentences; (3) Interpret. The third step is to find out the meaning of figurative language already found in the sentences; (4) Analyze. The research analyzes the data to discover the types of figurative language in the book, the meaning of every figurative language in the novel, the most prominent figurative language in the story, and its contribution to education; (5) Conclude. Considering that those four steps above are already finished, the last step of data analysis is the researcher making the conclusion based on the already analyzed data.

DISCUSSION
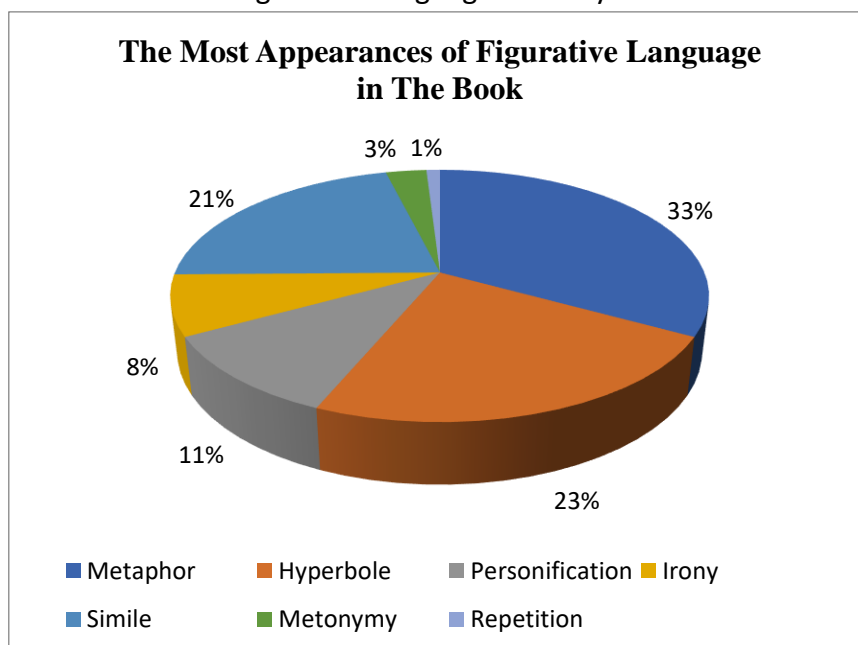### *Figurative Language;*

Figurative language is defined as a language that uses words or expressions with meanings different from the literal and actual interpretation. Figurative Language is a way of using language in essays or how an author reveals something that will be put forward (Putra & Puspitasari, 2020). Figurative language is the method taken to express feelings or ideas by comparing two things, other similes of objects with nothing in common, or treating inanimate objects like living things (Swarniti, 2022). Figurative language is a figure of speech that cannot be entirely deduced from the words that make it up. Figurative language can frequently be found in literary works, such as novels, poems, songs, etc. So in real life, like a daily conversation, figurative language is rarely found there. According to Abrams (Damayanti, 2018) states, figurative language is divided into two classes, the first one is a figure of thought,

and the second one is a figure of speech. A figure of thought contains words with an extension based on their standard meaning. On the other hand, the figure of speech includes words that have a rhetorical effect. The figure of speech has another name called a figure of expression. People may find numerous figurative language in just one book, and there are four main reasons for using metaphorical language (Perrine & Arp 1993). Firstly, figurative language provides the readers with imaginative happiness in literary works. Readers usually become happier than before. They enjoy literary works containing figurative language. Secondly, the symbolic language carrying additional imagery into verse builds the abstract concrete and makes literary works more sensuous. Thirdly, it creates an intensity more emotional to otherwise merely informative statements and delivers attitudes along with information. Eventually, it is a way to convey a lot more in a brief compass. Figurative language is personification, metaphor, hyperbole, simile, oxymoron, allusion, litotes, and metonymy (Putu Ratna, 2017). According to (Nainggolan dkk. 2021) states, figurative language is classified into seven types. Those seven types of figurative language are metaphor, personification, hyperbole, simile, Irony, metonymy, and Repetition.

The Data of Figurative Languages Conveyed in the Miles Morales;

The researcher has found 102 figurative languages in the novel. From 102 symbolic languages, several types of figurative language are depicted using the following pie chart below to demonstrate the percentage of figurative language in the story.

Chart 1. The Data of Figurative Languages Conveyed in the *Miles Morales*

Based on the pie chart above, the researcher concludes that Metaphor has the most appearances in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel. Metaphor has the most apparent because the book tells a story about a superhero with reliable power. In the real world, there is no such thing as that, and the novel's author intends to attract the readers by using metaphor.

The Meanings of Figurative Languages Conveyed in the Miles Morales: Spider-Man book;

A. Metaphor
1. You wet the bed.
   Meaning: Miles urinates on his bed many times.
2. Ignore his beehive brain whenever the bees up there get to buzzing.
   Meaning: Miles is thinking about another thing, not focusing.
3. Being Superhero had an expiration date.
   Meaning: Miles can't be a superhero forever.
4. His face volleying back and forth.
   Meaning: Miles is confused about what he is going to do.
5. There was steel in his voice.
   Meaning: He feels difficulty speaking.
6. Miles's father douses the dinner with current affairs.
   Meaning: Miles's father breaks the calm dinner situation with current affairs.
7. He pushed green into his mouth.
   Meaning: Miles is eating vegetables hungrily.
8. "*Ganke couldn't hurt a fly. Miles couldn't either.*"
   Meaning: Miles' father is joking about Ganke and Miles because they are nerds.
9. Miles gave him a stone face.
   Meaning: Miles is annoyed because of his father.
10. The words pierced Miles, lodged in his neck.
    Meaning: His parent told him something that makes Miles realize.
11. Aaron kept chasing fast money.
    Meaning: Uncle Aaron's job is criminal.
12. The only late-night ghost town in New York.
    Meaning: The only town in New York that is always busy.
13. *"…we're going to the barbershop. Can't have you out here woofi',"*
    Meaning: His father wants him to go to the barbershop.
14. More ammo for the jokes.
    Meaning: They need more jokes.
15. He tried to catch his breath while Miles laser-stared him down.
    Meaning: Miles' friend is panting while Miles is staring at him.

16. *"…my pops and uncle did enough dirt in their lives to make Davis a bad word in some circles."*
Meaning: Miles' father and uncle were criminals and made Davis's name dirty in society.

17. He wasn't in the mood for a fight and couldn't risk having his eye blacked.
Meaning: He doesn't want to get hurt.

18. Ain't too many cats around here can out-jump me.
Meaning: Benji underestimates his opponent.

19. About these clowns keeping their word.
Meaning: Benji is angry because Miles and Ganke are not keeping their promise.

20. And dove into the gator pit.
Meaning: Miles runs carefully toward his opponent.

21. But he's a...nuts.
Meaning: He is annoying.

22. I am a vault, a safe locked by loyalty earned by few; tell me your secret,…your secrets will die when I do.
Meaning: Miles is loyal and able to keep the secret.

23. Alicia. A beautiful lump in his throat. All brains, brown skin, and braids.
Meaning: Miles' crush is Alicia. She is clever and gorgeous, but he becomes embarrassed and stutters whenever he has a chance to speak to her.

24. A romantic mountain top view of the world is love for most being that close to clouds strips them of form, and turns them to fog.
Meaning: Miles is falling in love with Alicia.

25. Guilt crashed into him, shaking every bone in his body
Meaning: Miles feels guilty.

26. Miles scanned the room for Ganke,…in the sea of blond, brown, and red.
Meaning: Miles searches for Ganke in the crowded room.

27. One stern glare from Ms. Blauffuss was enough to melt his cold heart.
Meaning: Ms. Blauffuss is staring at Miles and making him nervous.

28. Ganke throwing an arm around Miles.
Meaning: Ganke embraces Miles.

29. Tried to swallow his nerves.
Meaning: Miles tried to get rid of his nerves to face Alicia.

30. Miles hit pillow.

Meaning: Miles is lying down on the pillow and falling asleep.

31. Miles racked his brain.

Meaning: Miles is thinking out loud.

32. The toxic patterns of your family?

Meaning: Miles's family was criminal.

33. Miles dropped his head dramatically.

Meaning: Miles regrets.

34. Miles caught the tail end of Ms. Blaufuss's class.

Meaning: Miles arrives at a class when it is almost finished.

B. Hyperbole

1. "*if you get suspended, it's gonna be you I'm fanning out the window.*"

Meaning: Miles' mother warns Miles.

2. "*I'm surprised your folks didn't kill you*"

Meaning: Miles' parents were angry.

3. Dragged outside on the stoop by his father.

Meaning: Miles' father asked Miles to come to the terrace.

4. "*All this trash that our wonderful garbage-men left behind.*"

Meaning: Garbagemen did not do his job perfectly.

5. The forest of skyscrapers.

Meaning: There are so many skyscrapers.

6. If Miles's parents had known that he used to spend time with Aaron, he'd be on punishment for the rest of his life.

Meaning: Miles' parents disagree if Miles spending time with Aaron.

7. Miles instantly camouflaged, blending in the wall.

Meaning: Miles hides on the wall.

8. Ganke folded himself in half, exploding into laughter.

Meaning: Ganke is silent for a moment before laughing so loud.

9. He flared his nostril.

Meaning: He breathes rapidly.

10. The sneakers on top, to keep the evening breeze from turning dollars into feathers.

Meaning: He placed his sneakers on top of his money to keep it steady.

11. He gripped the ball, the tips of his fingers instantly becoming sticky.

Meaning: He dribbles the ball perfectly.

12. A surge of electricity shooting down the back of his leg.

Meaning: Miles jumps so high.

13. Miles could hear his mouth curve, hear the thick saliva on the back of Benji's tongue.
Meaning: Miles is focused on winning.

14. His body still firing tiny rockets through his veins.
Meaning: Miles is on top of his performance.

15. He had been talking about it the entire month that school had been in session.
Meaning: Mr. Chamberlain loved to teach this lesson.

16. Pillars the size of trees in fantasy forest.
Meaning: The pillars are enormous.

17. The class erupted for a grinning Alicia as she returned.
Meaning: Alicia delivered a good speech. She gets applause.

18. Her cheek's dimpling deep enough for Miles to want to dive in.
Meaning: When Alicia smirked, Miles was stunned.

19. A ring of sweat around his T-shirt collar.
Meaning: Miles sweating.

20. The party invitation slipping from the mattress and sailing down to the floor.
Meaning: The party invitation falls to the floor.

21. Miles's job was part of the work-study program, so that his parents could keep a roof over their own heads.
Meaning: Miles must work and earn money to survive.

22. His eyes darted across the page.
Meaning: He reads the paper carefully.

23. Miles's body had been buzzing with pure nerves.
Meaning: Miles feels anxious.

24. Their faces sour with uncertainty.
Meaning: Miles' parents are disappointed.

C. Personification

1. Your pissy butt would come waddling into our bedroom in the middle of the night smelling like two hundred year old lemonade talkin' about, I had an accident.
Meaning: Miles' father is joking.

2. Trash cans and stuffed bags lined in the block.
Meaning: Bunch of trash cans and trash bags.

3. The sun started to rise, a line of gold streaking across the red brick.
Meaning: Sunlight brightens the red brick.

4. The silence sizzling in Miles's stomach as if the chicken he had eaten were refrying itself.
   Meaning: Miles's hungry.
5. Aaron's clothes were in trash bags lined up along the wall.
   Meaning: Aaron's unwashed clothes are waiting to be washed.
6. TV playing midday talk shows.
   Meaning: Miles watching talk shows on TV.
7. *"I think my super powers are messing up."*
   Meaning: Miles made problems because of his superpowers.
8. The train was messed up because the train's always messed up.
   Meaning: The train is not on time.
9. The music blared from a handled stereo.
   Meaning: The music sounds so loud.
10. "*The powers are acting all weird*"
    Meaning: Miles' powers are not the same.
11. Three lines, each one has to be between fourteen and sixteen syllabels. And they all have jobs.
    Meaning: All lines have their function.

D. Irony
1. Bolting down the hallway and out the door, a gust of wind, only to find...nothing.
   Meaning: Although Miles is in a hurry, he still can't find anything eventually.
2. "*I love the kid, but we can't afford another mouth*"
   Meaning: Miles' father loves kids but doesn't have money to feed them.
3. "*So this was about you saving somebody huh? "who's gonna save you?*"
   Meaning: Miles loves to save people, but who will keep him?
4. Uncle Aaron's apartment 4D had nothing but a mattress, a few fold-up chairs, a rickety TV stand with a TV on top, and a small coffee table.
   Meaning: Miles depicts Uncle Aaron's apartment humbly.
5. The whole thing had been a bad idea, but this was the only part of the bad idea that sounded like a good idea.
   Meaning: The terrible idea will be a good idea if it is the only idea that we have.
6. Seemed easy enough. But once Miles started thinking about what he wanted to write about, especially as in pertained to love, he got stuck.
   Meaning: Miles thought that it was easy to write about something he loved.
7. Of course there was his mother, she was the easiest person to write about, but he didn't know what to say about her.

Meaning: It's easy for Miles to write about his mother, but it's so difficult.

8. It frustated him that he could wrestle with monsters ten times his size, but not get his mouth to cooperate whenever he as in her presence.
Meaning: Miles has the power to beat his enemy and is strong enough to fight the monster. However, he can't speak to Alicia.

E. Simile

1. Your pissy butt would come waddling into our bedroom in the middle of the night smelling like two hundred year old lemonade.
Meaning: Miles' butt stinks in the middle of the night. His father equates it to two hundred years old lemonade.

2. Miles father said like a disobedient child.
Meaning: Miles' father disagrees with his wife.

3. The silence sizzling in Miles's stomach as if the chicken he had eaten were refrying itself.
Meaning: Miles's stomach' sound just like frying chicken inside hot olive oil.

4. He said it was uncomfortable, and took a second to get used to, like being trapped in some cocoon.
Message: Being trapped in the cocoon is narrow, and you can't move.

5. He smeared the spider on the wood like chewing gum on the sidewalk.
Meaning: Getting rid of a spider is like getting rid of gum.

6. Miles took the concern on the tip of his tongue and slipped it underneath it, like gum to be saved for later.
Meaning: Miles saved his word for later.

7. Miles always thought he sounded like a ghost.
Meaning: Sometimes, Miles' opinion is not accepted by the people.

8. Empty quarter-water jug on the sidewalk. They were shaped like small plastic barrels.
Meaning: The jug on the sidewalk is like a small plastic barrel.

9. Benji dribbled the ball intensively, as if he were pounding a head against the pavement.
Meaning: Benji's speed when dribbles are like pounding a head against the pavement.

10. Benji threw it to him-zipping it as if he were shooting fireball from his hands.
Meaning: Benji's strength is like shooting a fireball from his hands.

11. Mucus Man started unzipping the bag as the rest of the goons waited like alligators in basketball shorts.

12. Meaning: The rest of his friends are waiting patiently like alligators looking for prey.
13. He talks about it like it's a video game he loves to play.
    Meaning: Boys love to play video games often.
14. Couches like giant thrones.
    Meaning: The couches are enormous.
15. The bathroom smelled more like wet dog and corn chips.
    Meaning: The bathroom will smell fragrant after being used for a bath.
16. Mr. Borem, a skeletal man with olive skin and nose like an ice pick.
    Meaning: Mr. Borem has a skinny body, and nose is like an ice pick.
17. She smelled like a vanilla.
    Meaning: Alicia's smell is fragrant, like vanilla.
18. "*I look like I might be on TV thing down.*" Blue eyes. Face like it had been chiseled out of stone. Teeth like they'd been specially made from elephant tusk.
    Meaning: Ryan Ratcliffe is famous, as an artist.
19. His heart was beating faster than it ever had, and it felt like his veins had tightened.
    Meaning: Miles is nervous and scared at the same time.
20. His lips sliming up into a smile as if they were made of lava.
    Meaning: Miles' smile flows perfectly like lava.
21. Guilt crashed into him, shaking every bone in his body as a saxophone solo blared through the speakers.
    Meaning: Miles feels guilty and regretful at the same time.
22. The leaves on the trees were fading from green to reddish orange, like nature's new color scheme for army fatigue.
    Meaning: The leaves color depicts the army tired from war.
23. The veins in it like stitches in a brand new baseball.
    Meaning: The track of veins is visible to be seen.

F. Metonymy

1. He never talked about how he'd stalk around Wall Street.
   Meaning: Wall Street is the Financial District in New York.
2. "*You don't know my abuela?*".
   Meaning: abuela is the Spanish version of a mother.
3. "*Air Max 90s. Infrareds. OGs*".
   Meaning: Air Max 90s is one of the shoe types from Nike.

G. Repetition
   1. And on and on with the neighborhood "heroics." chore after chore. Job after job.
      Ramen pack after ramen pack.
      Meaning: It emphasizes what Miles did to his neighbor after helping them.

There are some figurative language found in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel. Its are divided into several types; metaphor, personification, hyperbole, simile, Irony, metonymy, and Repetition. The first figurative language is a metaphor. So far, the use of metaphors in research assumes that we directly seek certain metaphors in the material and consciously form the metaphors to present results or describe the process (Schmitt, 2015). The first metaphor are "you wet the bed", with meaning Miles urinates on his bed many times. The second is to "Ignore his beehive brain whenever the bees up there get to buzzing", meaning: Miles is thinking about another thing, not focusing. The third is "Being Superhero had an expiration date" with meaning: Miles can't be a superhero forever. The fourth and the fifth are "His faces volleying back and forth, and There was steel in his voice". Metaphor-based usage metaphorical expressions that can reveal implied meaning. With metaphor, depth means it can be conveyed, although things that cannot be expressed the use of formal unit language or standard language (Rahmadhanti, 2022).

The second one is personification. Personification consists in giving human characteristics to an object (Harya, 2017b). They are "Your pissy butt would come waddling into our bedroom in the middle of the night smelling like two hundred year old lemonade talkin' about, I had an accident, Trash cans and stuffed bags lined in the block, The sun started to rise, a line of gold streaking across the red brick", Sunlight brightens the red brick, "The silence sizzling in Miles's stomach as if the chicken he had eaten were refrying itself, Aaron's clothes were in trash bags lined up along the wall." Personification is a unique feature of metaphor, which makes the analogy of inanimate objects acting, and speak, like humans (Padillah dkk., 2016).

The third figurative language of *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel is hyperbole. Hyperbole is one of the most used figures of speech or traditionally called "figuratively," in literature and everyday language (Altikriti, 2016). In this research, there are some examples of hyperbole. They are "If you get suspended, it's gonna be you I'm fanning out the window.", "I'm surprised your folks didn't kill you," he Dragged outside on the stoop by his father, "All this trash that our wonderful garbage-men left behind. The forest of skyscrapers. If Miles's parents had known he used to spend time with Aaron, he'd be on punishment for the rest of his life." Hyperbole is figurative language in which the pronunciation is exaggerated to emphasize certain statements or situations so that the impression and impact are more significant and more valuable (Bian, 2021).

The following figurative language of *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel is Irony. The irony is used to depict meanings that are different from the literal meaning of a thing saying; many times, this can be the opposite or hyper-stem (Sykora dkk., 2020). There are five ironies of figurative language found in it. They are "Bolting down the hallway and out the door, a gust of wind, only to find...nothing", "I love the kid, but we can't afford another mouth," "So this was about you saving somebody huh? "who's gonna save you?", "Uncle Aaron's apartment-4D-had nothing in it but a mattress, a few fold-up chairs, a rickety TV stand with a TV on top, and a small coffee table." "The whole thing had been a bad idea, but this was the only part of the bad idea that sounded like a good idea." The fourth and the fifth are simile and metonymy. Similes are general comparisons of two fundamentally different things, based on something resembling one aspect. Similes use connecting words like "like" and "as" to compare the similarities (Nursolihat & Kareviati, 2020). Examples are "Your pissy butt would come waddling into our bedroom in the middle of the night smelling like two hundred year old lemonade," and "Miles's father said like a disobedient child." "The silence is sizzling in Miles's stomach as if the chicken he had eaten were refrying itself." "He said it was uncomfortable, and took a second to get used to, like being trapped in some cocoon." "He smeared the spider on the wood like chewing gum on the sidewalk." And the last is Metonymy, The use of metonymy is essential because it can encapsulate all the feelings and "nuances" that the author wants to convey in just a few words (Chaerunnisah, 2020). Example of metonymy is "He never talked about how he'd stalk around Wall Street," "You don't know my abuela?". "Air Max 90s. Infrareds. OGs". And the last figurative language is Repetitio, for the example is "And on and on with the neighborhood "heroics." chore after chore. Job after job. Ramen pack after ramen pack." For the meaning: It emphasis what Miles did to his neighbor after helping them.

Metaphor has the most appearance in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel with 33%, followed by 23% of Hyperbole, 21% of Simile, 11% of Personification, 8% of Irony, 3% of Metonymy, and only 1% of Repetition. It is implied that the songwriter created the song using similes rather than ordinary language to describe the ideas and feelings in the song's lyrics. Each song lyric has a different meaning, which can sometimes be understood after reading or listening to the music, but in some cases requires repeated listening or reading to understand it truly.

CLOSING

There are 102 figurative languages found in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man* novel and divided into several types, namely metaphor, personification, hyperbole, simile, Irony, metonymy, and Repetition. Metaphor has the most appearance in *Miles Morales: Spider-Man*

novel with 33%, followed by 23% of Hyperbole, 21% of Simile, 11% of Personification, 8% of Irony, 3% of Metonymy, and only 1% of Repetition. The researcher suggests that this research can be a resource and reference for teachers or lecturers to teach English in the school or campus. This research can increase the student's ability to learn English, especially in the figurative language field, and it can be a reference in teaching poetry and cross-cultural studies since it has American culture in Miles Morales's life.

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