

**An Analysis of Imagery Found in Novel “The Midnight Library” by Matt Haig in 2020*****Merdeka Putri Khafidhotur Rohmah Al Amin, Dodi Oktariza, Dedi Efendi****Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa, Universitas Muara Bungo, Provinsi Jambi**wafipujha17@gmail.com***Abstract**

This research aims to analyze the imagery in the novel "The Midnight Library" by Matt Haig. The purpose of this study are 1) to Analyze the Types of Imagery by Perrine and Thomas's Theory found in the Novel “The Midnight Library” By Matt Haig In 2020, 2) to Explain the Function of Imagery found in the Novel “The Midnight Library” By Matt Haig In 2020.

In conducting this research, the method used is descriptive qualitative by Hancock (2002: 2). The results of research found by researcher were 476 imagery consisting of 149 visual imagery data, 44 auditory imagery data, 144 kinesthetic imagery data, 36 tactile imagery data, 8 olfactory imagery data, 12 gustatory imagery data and 83 organic imagery data. The imagery function in this novel has also been categorized into 3 functions, namely 1) Freshness 2) Intensity and 3) Evocative power. However, the researcher decided to summarize and explain 35 total imagery that have been found in the novel. The other imagery that are not discussed in depth in this study have been included in the appendix as a complement.

From the data shown, visual imagery is the most common imagery found in the midnight library novel followed by the kinesthetic imagery addition, this study also revealed that Evocative Power is the most dominant function in this novel. Evocative power or evocation refers to the ability of a text to arouse a deep emotional reaction or a picture that lives in the mind of the reader. The Midnight Library utilizes this inspiring power effectively to attract readers into the narrative world, and convey important themes such as regret, life choices, and the search for meaning.

**Keywords:** *Imagery, Function, Literature, Novel, The Midnight Library, Matt Haig*

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis citraan dalam novel “The Midnight Library” karya Matt Haig. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) Menganalisis Jenis-jenis Citraan menurut Teori Perrine dan Thomas yang terdapat dalam Novel “The Midnight Library” Karya Matt Haig Tahun 2020, 2) Menjelaskan Fungsi Citraan yang terdapat dalam Novel “The Midnight Library” Karya Matt Haig Tahun 2020.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, metode yang digunakan adalah Deskriptif Kualitatif oleh Hancock (2002: 2). Hasil penelitian yang ditemukan oleh peneliti adalah sebanyak 476 citraan yang terdiri dari 149 data citraan penglihatan, 44 data citraan pendengaran, 144 data citraan gerakan, 36 data citraan peraba, 8 data citraan penciuman, 12 data citraan pengecap dan 83 data citraan organik. Fungsi citraan dalam novel ini juga telah dikategorikan menjadi 3 fungsi, yaitu 1) Kesegaran 2) Intensitas dan 3) Daya evokasi. Namun demikian, peneliti memutuskan untuk merangkum dan menjelaskan 35 citraan total keseluruhan yang telah ditemukan dalam Novel. Adapun data citraan lainnya yang tidak dibahas secara mendalam dalam penelitian ini telah disertakan dalam lampiran (Appendix) sebagai pelengkap.

Dari data yang ditunjukkan, citraan pengelihatian merupakan citraan yang paling sering ditemukan dalam novel *Midnight Library* disusun dengan citraan gerakan. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa evocative power merupakan fungsi yang paling dominan dalam novel ini. Evocative power atau daya evokasi mengacu pada kemampuan suatu teks untuk membangkitkan reaksi emosional yang mendalam atau gambaran yang hidup dalam benak pembaca. *The Midnight Library* memanfaatkan kekuatan menggugah ini secara efektif untuk menarik pembaca ke dalam dunia naratif, serta menyampaikan tema-tema penting seperti penyesalan, pilihan hidup, dan pencarian makna.

**Kata kunci:** *Citra, Fungsi, Sastra, Novel, The Midnight Library, Matt Haig*

## INTRODUCTION

Literature is not just about old books gathering dust in the library or confused poems and novels with lots of incomprehensible rhymes. Moreover, literature is more than that because literature is about the way we communicate, how we understand the world around us, and how we convey our ideas, feelings, and experiences to other people either verbally or with works such as novels and the like. Literature is like a mirror that reflects our lives, inviting us to reflect on the meaning of existence, explore emotions, and understand human relationships.

As Miller (2002:5) stated, literature belongs to the realm of the imaginary, whatever is said in a literary work can always be claimed to be experimental, hypothetical, or cut off from referential or per-formative claims. Furthermore Greg Johnson, and Thomas R Arp in their book “Perrine’s Literature Structure, Sound, and Sense-Cengage Learning (2017:759)” stated that Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our senses, of course, through its music and rhythms, which we hear when it is read aloud. But indirectly it appeals to our senses through imagery, the representation of the imagination of sense experience. The word Image perhaps most often suggests a mental picture, something seen in the mind’s eye—and visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most

frequently in poetry. But an image may also represent a sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touches, such as hardness, softness, wet-ness, or heat and cold (tactile imagery); an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea (organic imagery); or movement or tension in the muscles or joints (kinesthetic imagery).

One of the reasons why the Researcher wants to analyze the Novel “*The Midnight Library*” By Matt Haig In 2020 in this thesis is because Matt Haig's novel presents various interesting phenomena that can be used as learning materials or reflections in real life, choosing this novel as the object of research is the right decision. Although the main focus of this research is on the element of imagery, bringing up a novel that has a story that is relevant to today's life provides added value. This kind of novel not only captivates readers with its narrative elements, but also offers an emotional and social context that can be felt by many people. This allows readers to more easily connect with the story and interpret the character's experiences, thus strengthening the effect of the imagery used in the text.

So, In the world of literature, parables play an important role in conveying deep meaning and evoking real experiences for readers. From literary theory and critical perspectives, this research analyzed the use of imagery as a means of communication, reflection, and emotional involvement in the

narrative. By examining how imagery contributes to the depiction of themes such as choice, regret, and mental health, this research seeks to explain the layers of meaning in the text.

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis by Hancock that explaining the novel and analyzing the imagery. This also uses library research as a research method that involves collecting data and information from the Novel "The Midnight Library" By Matt Haig publishes In 2020. According to Hancock (2002: 2) stated that qualitative method is concerned with developing an explanation of social phenomena. The purpose is to help us understand the world in which we live and why things are the way they are and some kind of human question or curiosity. Qualitative research was concerned with the opinions, experiences, and feelings of individuals producing subjective data based on the object of the research.

### 1.1.1 Collecting Data

The main techniques for gathering data in this study involved reading "The Midnight Library" By Matt published in 2020. And to analyze the collected data, all these steps are applied in this research as follows:

- a. Reading the Novel.
- b. Signing up the words which have imagery element.
- c. Analyzing the collected data, and then proposing a relevant theme.
- d. Writing the research report.

### 1.1.2 Analyzing Data

After the data were collected, the researcher analyzed them by using the following procedures, such as :

- a. Identifying  
The researcher identified the data by reading the novel and grouping the data into a specific theme.

- b. Classifying  
The researcher classified the data based on imagery found in the novel "The Midnight Library" By Matt Haig.
- c. Analyzing  
The imagery elements in the novel "The Midnight Library" By Matt Haig published in 2020, were analyzed to determine the function and meaning of the imagery itself.
- d. Making Conclusion  
Finally, the researcher concludes all the work above. This step marked the completion of the research process.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Perrine in Greg Johnson, Thomas R Arp's book. (2017) state that imagery normally called an intellectual photograph in a poem, where the readers can enjoy what the poem says, basically the authentic meaning of a poem lies within the total effect that it has upon the readers. Perrine and Thomas, further classify imagery into seven types, as follows:

### a. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery is a kind of imagery that appeals to sight sense and most of the poems represent visuals because poems are visible and conjure up the reader's sight. It appeals to and describes something that we can see and create in our minds by a poet. Visual imagery includes colors, shapes, size, physical features, and any words or phrases that can be detected by eyes.

### b. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is a type of imagery in literature that refers to the use of language that evokes auditory experiences in the reader's mind. Such as "ringing," "squeaking," "screaming," or "melody" to describe the sounds in a story or poem.

**c. Tactile imagery**

A type of imagery in literature that describes or stimulates the sense of touch. In literary texts, the use of tactile imagery allows readers to imagine or feel physical sensations, such as texture, softness, hardness, warmth, or coldness of an object or environment.

**d. Olfactory Imagery**

Olfactory imagery is considered as imagery that pertains to the sense of olfactory or smelling, horrible smell, and others related to the aroma.

**e. Gustatory Imagery**

Gustatory imagery is a type of imagery in literature that involves the use of words or descriptions that evoke taste sensations on the tongue, such as sweet, sour, salty or bitter.

**f. Organic Imagery**

Organic imagery often employs sensory details or the use of language that describes the internal sensations of the human body, such as emotions, pain, comfort, hunger, thirst, fatigue, and other bodily sensations. It can be used to convey emotions, set the mood, or enhance the meaning of a literary work or piece of art.

**g. Kinesthetic Imagery**

Kinesthetic imagery in a song refers to descriptions that evoke a sense of movement or physical sensation.

**2.2.6 The Understanding of Function In Imagery**

Savita Ramchandra Kothawale, highlighting the functions of imagery, states: "It is true that the imagery is inseparable part of poetry. It gives shape, meaning and life to poetry. Every image carries various messages through the word-picture. .. It helps the reader in grasping the total meaning and giving aesthetic pleasure". Besides helping readers understand the tone and attitude of the writer, imagery functions as

the decorative factor, contributing a lot to the formal features of a text (2009:25)

Many studies have demonstrated various functions of imagery, which are the special techniques of expression with some impressive way of imparting message. C. Day Lewis in Savita Ramchandra Kothawale journal points out that imagery functions at three levels: **freshness, intensity and evocative power**. Lewis suggests that reading is a long process, which may cause monotony. However, if there is some newness in the writing intermittently, that newness helps remove the monotony, giving readers a feel of some freshness. The special use of words functions as a recess in the continuous process of reading. The second function, that is, intensity, might suggest that imagery demands readers' greater concentration on the deviated expression, that is, imagery. The level of concentration is so intense that readers pour all their consideration upon the expression, as they have to work out the intended meaning as appropriately as possible. The third function is creating evocative power. This means that the use of imagery drives readers to bring in their conscious minds the images created by the words or phrases (2009:27).

**Table.1 Type of imagery**

Dat	Imagery	Page	Data	V	A	Ol	G	T	Or	K
1	Visual Imagery	4	He was tall and gangly and boyish, with a kind face, but his eyes were sharp and bright, like they could see through things.	✓						
2		19	She looked at the clusters of purple flowers, forcing a smile as she wondered what possible consolation they could offer.	✓						
3		34	She'd met Dan while living with Izzy in Tooting. Big smile, short beard. Visually, a TV vet. Fun, curious. He drank quite a bit, but always seemed immune to hangovers.	✓						
4		66	There was also a tattoo just below her shoulder. A Phoenix and flames.	✓						
5		115	That became clear when she realised the silhouette moving towards her was big. Bigger than a walrus, and much bigger than any human.	✓						
6		179	When she reached the shop she saw that something wasn't right. There were no guitars in the window. There was nothing in the window, except a faded piece of A4 paper stuck on the inside of the glass.							
7		212	A little later, in the shower, she scanned her body for new marks. There were no tattoos but there was a scar.							
8	Auditory Imagery	13	Ravi cough-laughed. A hardness momentarily shadowed his face.		✓					
9		44	He had listened to a lot of annoying podcasts that he thought Nora should listen to, and laughed in a way that grated on her, and gargled loudly with mouthwash		✓					
10		48	A moment later she heard the toilet flush. Then she heard gargling. It seemed to be a bit noisier than necessary.		✓					
11		8	He brushed a crumb off his sweater.		✓					
12	Kinesthetic Imagery	19	She got herself some water and swallowed two anti-depressants							✓
13		27	'Well, I should go there. Because I want to die.' Nora began walking.							✓
14		76	Nora shook her head quickly, like a dog shaking off water.							✓
15		84	She remembered her father's funeral, hugging her brother as they cried on each other's shoulders.							✓

16		114	<b>Her whole body shaking</b> , she got ready to fire the flare, but it wasn't a polar bear.							✓
17		206	A Labrador with smiling eyes and a <b>waggy tail seemed amused or excited to see her.</b>							✓
18		221	<b>But then the front wheel of the tricycle slipped off the lawn and down into the flowerbed.</b>							✓
19		239	<b>Nora walked through the haze of dust and smoke in the direction Mrs Elm had pointed towards, as the ceiling continued to fall.</b>							✓
20		250	'You used to love it,' he told her, <b>as he placed the magazine beside the hospital bed.</b>							✓
21	<b>Tactile Imagery</b>	1	Nora Seed sat in the warmth of the <b>small library</b> at Hazeldene School in the town of Bedford.					✓		
22		64	<b>There was sunshine overhead. The water was cool, but given the heat of the air above her the cool was welcome.</b>					✓		
23		105	<b>She was wearing a thick fleece sweater and long johns.</b> Pulling back the blanket, she noticed that she had a headache.					✓		
24	<b>Olfactory Imagery</b>	19	<b>The smell of cat food.</b> A bowl still out for Voltaire, half eaten.			✓				
25		90	He tore <b>a sachet to release a teabag. Peppermint.</b> He placed it into the cup of hot water he'd taken from the coffee machine.			✓				
26		96	It was hard to breathe in this room. <b>It smelled of musky perfume and new carpet</b>			✓				
27	<b>Gustatory Imagery</b>	64	She had her mouth open and she choked. <b>The tang and sting of salt water..... A swimming pool, but a salt-water one.</b> Outdoor, beside the ocean.				✓			
28		124	' <b>A nice meal? In Longyearbyen?</b> Do they have them?' As it turned out: they did.				✓			
29	<b>Organic Imagery</b>	97	She had always <b>hated being watched</b>						✓	
30		47	<b>Because of some strange predictive homesickness that festered alongside a depression that told her, ultimately, she didn't deserve to be happy. That she had hurt Dan and that a life of drizzle and depression in her hometown was her punishment, and she hadn't the will or clarity or, hell, the energy to do anything.</b>						✓	

31		59	<b>But the moment she touched his cold body she knew, and she was flooded with sadness and confusion.</b>						✓	
32		107	Ingrid smiled, breaking the thought. 'Anyway, thanks for last night That was a good chat. <b>There are a lot of dickheads on this boat and you are not a dickhead.</b> '						✓	
33		119	<b>She was in shock. But it was a slightly different kind of shock than the others on the dinghy assumed. It wasn't the shock of having been close to death. It was the shock of realising she actually wanted to live.</b>						✓	
34		140	<b>She was sweating. That was the first observation. Her body was coursing with adrenaline and her clothes were clinging to her. There were people around her, a couple of whom had guitars. She could hear noise. Vast, powerful human noise – a roar of life slowly finding rhythm and shape. Becoming a chant.</b>						✓	
35		190	<b>In another life Nora was a sea of emotion. She felt everything deeply and directly. Every joy and every sorrow. A single moment could contain both intense pleasure and intense pain, as if both were dependent on each other, like a pendulum in motion.</b>						✓	

## CONCLUSION

As is the case with the finding and discussion in prior chapter, the researcher concludes that after analyzing the imagery and functions contained in the novel "The Midnight Library" by Matt Haig, researcher found that there are seven types of imagery in this novel. Includes are visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, organic, and kinesthetic imagery. Basically, there is a lot of imagery included in the data found by researcher. Visual imagery followed by kinesthetic is the most frequently found imagery in this study.

The researcher found 476 imagery consisting of 149 visual imagery data, 44 auditory imagery data, 144 kinesthetic

imagery data, 36 tactile imagery data, 8 olfactory imagery data, 12 gustatory imagery data and 83 organic imagery data.

The researcher also found out what the function is used for in the novel 'The Midnight Library'. The data included in the freshness function category are Datum 11, 18, 23, 25, 32, 33. Datums 9, 13, 16, 30, 31, 34 are categories as intensity, and Datums 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34 are categories as evocative power.

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