

TABLE 1

STYLISTICS FEATURES IN BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS OF FANTASY

No	Elements of fantasy	Sentences	Figurative Language										Analysis	
			mt	pf	hy	Ir	my	pr	sy	si	lit	on		
1	Magic	Harry Potter was a highly unusual boy in many ways (Chapter 1, p. 7)			√									This sentence is the opening sentence in this novel. By using figurative language hyperbole (highly), Rowling wanted to emphasize that Harry Potter is totally different with the normal kids. He can do magical things and study at Hogwarts School of magic.
		“HOW DARE YOU GIVE THIS NUMBER TO PEOPLE LIKE — PEOPLE LIKE YOU (Chapter 1, p. 10)								√			The simile “like” here wanted to emphasize that uncle Vernon and Harry are different. Uncle Vernon is a muggle (people who can’t do magic) and Harry is a wizard. Uncle vernon hates wizard and don’t want to say “wizard’s stuffs” in his house. So, instead of saying “a wizard” he said “People like you”.	

Table explanation:

Mt: metaphore

Pf: personification

hy: hyperbole

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1	Magic	I bought your present by owl order; there was an advertisement in the Daily Prophet (I've been getting it delivered; it's so good to keep up with what's going on in the wizarding world) (Chapter 1, p.17)					√						Daily Prophet is newspaper in magic world. Rowling used the brand of the newspaper "daily prophet" in the whole novel. The purpose is maybe to differentiate it with another kind of newspaper. Cause in Harry Potter, there are some brand of newspaper like <i>The Quibbler</i> and <i>Transfiguration Today</i> , but the most dominant newspaper in the magic world is Daily Prophet
		Harry just had time to register its handsome green cover, emblazoned with the golden title <i>The Monster Book of Monsters</i> , before it flipped onto its edge and scuttled sideways along the bed like some weird crab. (Chapter 1, p.19)		√						√			The Monster book about monster is another magical stuff in Harry Potter. The book is exactly a monster too. Rowling use the figurative language personification to show to the reader that this book is not an ordinary book. It can do human's things like walking, hiding, and biting. Rowling also describe how that boo walk, by using simile, "like some weird crab".

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1	Magic	The book was hiding in the dark space under his desk. (Chapter 1, p.20)		√										Because of the magic element, there are many things that beyond the reality. One of them is this scene. In reality, it must be impossible for a book to walk and hide. In this scene, Rowling use personification to describe how wild that book is.
		The book snapped shut on his hand and then flapped past him, still scuttling on its covers (Chapter 1, p.20)		√										This scene, again wanted to show that this book looks like a wild animal. It could attack people and did many dangerous things
		The Monster Book shuddered angrily , but could no longer flap and snap, so Harry threw it down on the bed and reached for Hagrid's card		√										By using personification, Rowling wanted to show that it's really an extraordinary book. It different with another book. It could express its feeling, like in this scene, the book was angry.

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1	Magic	Now, I'm saying nothing against your family, Petunia" — she patted Aunt Petunia's bony hand with her shovel-like one "but your sister was a bad egg (Chapter 2, p.36)	√										In this scene Aunt Marge is comparing Harry's mom with a bad egg. It means there are some qualities in Harry's mom that are similar to a bad egg. Uncle Vernon's family hate wizard so much. That's why they said that a wizard is abnormal and weird. They lied to everyone by saying Harry's mom married to an employment (Harry's dad) and runaway from home. So, they called her a bad egg,
		she was inflating like a monstrous balloon, her stomach bursting free of her tweed waistband, each of her fingers blowing up like a salami (Chapter 2, p.37)								√			This scene is really impossible to be true. So, it's kinda hard to imagine this event cause the readers never saw it before. Seeing how a balloon burst to be bigger is the common thing in people life, so Rowling made a comparison between a balloon and Aunt Marge. Then used the word "salami" to describe the size of Aunt Marge finger.

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1	Magic	She was entirely round, now, like a vast life buoy with piggy eyes, and her hands and feet stuck out weirdly as she drifted up into the air, making apoplectic popping noises (Chapter 2, p.37)									√			This is almost the same with the scene below, again, Rowling comparing a thing to describe tat impossible event. It's not only to make the readers can imagine the story clearly, but also make the story funny.
		There was a deafening BANG and Harry threw up his hands to shield his eyes against a sudden blinding light (Chapter 3, p.41)											√	Rowling use anomatopoeia "BANG" to make the readers can imagine the sound clearly in their mind. Rowling also explained how it was sounded
		There was another tremendous BANG, and the next moment Harry found himself flat on his bed, thrown backward by the speed of the Knight Bus (Chapter 3, p.44)											√	

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1	Magic	The Knight Bus kept mounting the pavement, but it didn't hit anything; lines of lampposts, mailboxes, and trash cans jumped out of its way as it approached and back into position once it had passed (Chapter 3, p.44)		√										Knights Bus is another fantasy thing that exists in reality. It's a bus like in the human world, but Rowling modified that bus to be something extraordinary. This bus is extremely fast and muggles (people who can't do magic) can't see this bus. By using personification in this scene, readers might laugh because it's funny how to imagine dead things like lampposts, mailbox, and trash jumping to avoid the bus. It seems those things are afraid because of the bus speed.
		There was another loud BANG , and they were thundering down a narrow country lane, trees leaping out of the way (Chapter 3, p.45)		√									√	This scene is combining onomatopoeia and personification. The function of onomatopoeia is to make the readers hear the sound in their imagination. The readers might hear me say "BANG" out loud to make them feel how hard that sound is. The function of personification is to make the story funny and make the readers enjoy the novel.
		'Rigtho,' said Stan, "old tight, then.. BANG (Chapter 3, p.49)											√	

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1	Magic	Oh my dear boy, we're not going to punish you for a little thing like that! ' cried Fudge, waving his crummet impatiently. (Chapter 3, p.53)									√		Actually, it's a big problem cause Harry has blown his aunt up and based on the law in the Ministry of magic, underage wizard was not allowed to use magic besides in the school.
		Watching the other guests: funny little witches from the country, up for a day's shopping; venerable-looking wizards arguing over the latest article in <i>Transfiguration Today</i> ; (Chapter 4, p.57)					√						The function of metonymy is to show to the readers that there are some kinds of news paper in magic world. One of them is "Transfiguration Today". It is another brand of newspaper in Harry Potter world. This newspaper appeared so often in this novel because the most dominant news paper is "Daily Prophet".

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1	Magic	He had to keep reminding himself that he had five years to go at Hogwarts, and how it would feel to ask the Dursleys for money for spellbooks, to stop himself from buying a handsome set of solid gold Gobstones (a wizarding game rather like marbles) , in which the stones squirt a nasty-smelling liquid into the other player's face when they lose a point). (Chapter 4, p.58)								√			This is kind of a game in the magic world. But, this game is kinda different with in the real world because the existance of magic make this game extraordinary. Simile is important to make the readers could imagine the shape of this game.
		Dad had to go out to Azkaban one time, remember, Fred? And he said it was the worst place he'd ever been , he came back all weak and shaking. (Chapter 6, p.108)			√								

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1	Magic	"Farewell, my comrades-in-arms! If ever you have need of noble heart and steely sinew, call upon Sir Cadogan!" "Yeah, we'll call you, " muttered Ron as the knight disappeared, " if we ever need someone mental. " (Chapter 6, p.112)				√								That's why, the use of Ironi here is to make the readers laugh, cause Ron said "we'll call you". Literally, It means Ron will call Sir Cadogan again for asking his help, but in this scene, Ron would call Sir Cadogan if he need someone mental. So, in short, Ron didn't want to ask anything from him anytime cause he is little bit crazy. Ron said the opposite thing to express what he feel to Sir Cadogan.
		"Really, what has got into you all today?" said Professor McGonagall, turning back into herself with a faint pop , and staring around at them all. (Chapter 6, p.120)										√		This kind of figuratife language is useful to make the readers as if heard that sound clearly. Rowling also gave another detail to that sound. She is not only said "pop", but also "faint pop". It would make the readers hear that sound well.

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1	Magic	<p>"I think Divination seems very woolly," she said, searching for her page. "A lot of guesswork, if you ask me." (Chapter 6, p.122)</p>								√			Hermione compared the divination by using methapor "woolly" because she tthought that the lesson is not sure cause she couldn't find the proves in any book.
		<p>The book tried to bite, but Hagrid ran a giant forefinger down its spine, and the book shivered, and then fell open and lay quiet in his hand. (Chapter 6, p.125)</p>		√									By using personification here, Rowling wanted to show that Harry Potter world is unique and really different with the real world. In that wold, even a book was acting like a dog. It tried to bite people. Students had to stroke that book before they open it.
		<p>Oh, tremendously funny!" said Malfoy. "Really witty, giving us books that try and rip our hands off! (Chapter 6, p.125)</p>				√							In this scene, Malfoy didn't mean to say that it's funny, he said the opposite thing. Actually he wanted to said stupid or dangerous because Hagrid give them books which might be able to attact them or to bite them. Malfoy hates Hagrid and wanted to prove that he is stupid in front of another student by saying someting that seems nice, but he has another purpose behind it.

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1	Magic	Madam Pomfrey can mend cuts in about a second, " said Harry, who had had far worse injuries mended magically by the nurse. (Chapter 6, p.131)			√								This scene shows that by using magic, you can do everything in a short time. Madam Pomfrey didn't really cure diseases in 2 seconds, she also need time to cure it and need to find proper spells for those diseases. But it must be faster than what doctors do (like in real world) . By using hyperbole, Rowling wanted to show that magic makes everything easy
		Neville regularly went to pieces in Potions lessons; it was his worst subject, and his great fear of Professor Snape made things ten times worse. (Chapter 7, p.137)			√								Neville is not good enough in potions subject.Rowling used hyperbole to show to the readers what Neville feel about this subject. Neville was afraid of Professor Snape and hefelt awkward everytime he met Snape, that's why, he always makes a mistake in every potions class and Snape said that he was idiot and stupid

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1	Magic	There was a moment of hushed silence, in which Trevor gulped; then there was a small pop , and Trevor the tadpole was wriggling in Snape's palm (Chapter 7, p.140)											√	The function of Onomatopoeia in these scenes is almost the same with another scene, to give the sound effect, so the readers will be interested in reading the novel. Without it, the novel would be too silent and boring.
		Crack! Where the mummy had been was a woman with floor-length black hair And a skeletal, green-tinged face -- a banshee. (Chapter 7, p.150)											√	
		It was Peeves the Poltergeist , bobbing over the crowd and looking delighted, as he always did, at the sight of wreckage or worry. (Chapter 8, p.175)	√											Peeves is a ghost in Hogwarts. By using the metaphor "the Poltergeist", Rowling wanted to present that name is related to him because he is the only one ghost who annoyed people in Hogwarts. People called him a poltergeist because he always bothers people's activities, he is annoying, and loves making a noisy.

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1	Magic	The only light now came from the silvery ghosts, who were drifting about talking seriously to the prefects, and the enchanted ceiling, which, like the sky outside, was scattered with stars. (Chapter 9, p.178)								√			Hogwart castle was builded with magic, it's really different with the castle in human's world. The readers have their own version in imaging that castle. In this scene, Rowling help the readers to imagine Hogwart's ceiling by using simile. It's not an ordinary ceiling like in the real world. No one ever seen it, by using comparation "like", the readers might be able to imagine how awesome Hogwart's castle is.
		The tree smashed it to bits. (Chapter 10, p.202)		√									In Harry Potter world, there are some dead things that acted like hman being. In this scene, Rowling used personification To show the differences between the real world and the fantasy world. In real world, tree can't do anything, but in fantasy world, Its branch could move and and hit people who stand near it.
		The Whomping Willow was a very violent tree that stood alone in the middle of the grounds. (Chapter 9, p.197)		√									

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1	Magic	thin ink lines began to spread like a spider's web from the point that George's wand had touched (Chapter 10, p.209)								√			This is another thing that make magis is special and amazing. Just by touching paper with wand, someone could make something invisible to be visible. Again, because this event so imposible to be true in the real life, the used of simile is needed to help the readers in building their understanding about it.
		He edged among them, looking around, and suppressed a laugh as he imagined the look that would spread over Dudley's piggy face if he could see where Harry was now. (Chapter 10, p.213)	√										Rowling compared Dudley's face with a piggy because Dudley is a fat greedy boy and his face would turn into pink as a pig when he saw so many candies like in magic world.

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1	Magic	Ice Mice ("hear your teeth chatter and squeak!"), peppermint creams shaped like toads ("hop realistically in the stomach!"), fragile sugar-spun quills, and exploding bonbons. (Chapter 10, p.214)								√			These scene showed another uniqueness of fantasy world. Rowling presented some kinds of candies that might make the readers curios about them and wanted to taste them. There are many kinds of candies that didn't exist in reality. Rowling not only described it by using complete details, but also she also added simile to make the readers know the shape of those candies clearly.
		Hogsmeade looked like a Christmas card ; the little thatched cottages and shops were all covered in a layer of crisp snow; there were holly wreaths on the doors and strings of enchanted candles hanging in the trees. (Chapter 10, p.217)								√			Hogsmeade is a village which all of the people are wizards. Actually the readers know how Christmas card looks like. In Christmas card, usually there is a village or house which are covered by snow. So the readers might be imagine the Christmas card first before they imagine about Hogsmeade. Simile is useful to help the reader in portraying it their mind.

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1	Magic	"Malfoy! Wait till he sees you on this! He'll be sick as a pig! This is an international standard broom, this is!" (Chapter 11, p.242)								√			Malfoy is one of a rich students in Hogwarts school. His parents took control the Ministry of Magic and Hogwarts school by using his money. Mayfoyl always gets everything he want. Ron said that if Malfoyl saw Harry's new broomstick he would sick as pig. It because Mayloyl would be angry or might be ashamed and his pale face would turn into pink as a pig because he is jealous of Harry.
		So it must've been really expensive...." Probably cost more than all the Slytherins' brooms put together, " said Ron happily. (Chapter 11, p.244)			√								By using hyperbole, Rowling wanted to present firebolt as the most expensive broomstick. It seems no one couldn't afford to buy it, even it is much more expensive than all of Slytherin's brooms.

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1	Magic	With a bang like a gunshot, the cracker flew apart to reveal a large, pointed witch's hat topped with a stuffed vulture. (Chapter 11, p.244)								√		√	This cracker is almost same with cracker in human world. Rowling also told the readers the sound of it by using simile, so the readers could hear that sound in their minds. The sound of it is same with the usual cracker, but it little bit different cause in magic world, the cracker could reveal some cool stuffs out.
		"I have been crystal gazing , Headmaster," said Professor Trelawney in her mistiest, most faraway voice, (Chapter 11, p.247)	√										Professor Trelawney is the Devination teacher. She said that she has crystal-gazing which means she could she the future clearly and she was sure that what she has predicted would be true.
		Something whooshed suddenly out of the end of his wand; it looked like a wisp of silvery gas . (Chapter 12, p.258)								√			In this scene, simile was important to visualize the shape of patronus which came up from the wand and the color of it

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1	Magic	There's no chance at all of recovery. You'll just exist. As an empty shell. And your soul is gone forever... lost." (Chapter 12, p.268)								√			By using simile in this scene, Rowling wanted to explain the effect of Dementor's kiss. Giving the details of that effect is not enough to activate readers imagination. Again, Rowling needed simile to give clear explanation of it. Dementor kiss didn't make people die, but worse than it. It would be difficult for the readers to imagine something that worse than dead. So, by using "as an empty shell" so it would be easy to imagine someone who got the dementor's kiss. Those people didn't die, but live without souls.
		There was a sudden, excited murmur as every head turned and the next moment, Harry was surrounded by people exclaiming over his Firebolt. (Chapter 12, p.270)					√						Firebolt is brand of a broomstick. It was the fastest broomstick in magic world. Harry is the only student who has it because it cost so high.

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1	Magic	“Ravenclaw’ll have no chance, they’re all on Cleansweep Sevens! ” (Chapter 12, p.271)					√							Cleansweep Sevens is another type/brand of broomstick. It’s just an ordinary broomstick and nothing special on it. By using metonymy, Rowling wanted to present some kinds of broomstick and their specialties
		Wood scowled his displeasure that Cho Chang had made a full recovery, then said, “On the other hand, she rides a Comet Two Sixty, which is going to look like a joke next to the Firebolt. ” (Chapter 13, p.276)				√								Wood said that Comet Two Sixty looked like a joke to the firebolt because the speed of it with firebolt is so much different. Firebolt is the best broomstick at that time and it’s international standard.
		Ron, an expression of ecstasy on his face , mounted the broom and zoomed off into the gathering darkness while Harry walked around the edge of the field, watching him. (Chapter 13, p.278)	√											In this scene, Ron was extremely happy because he could ride the best and the fastest broomstick ever. He was kinda addicted of riding it, that’s why, Rowling compared his facial expression with ecstasy.

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1	Magic	He seized the envelope, and holding it before him like a bomb , sprinted out of the hall, while the Slytherin table exploded with laughter at the sight of him. (Chapter 14, p.294)								√			In this scene, He belongs to Neville Longbottom (Harry Potter’s classmate. He got a Howler from his grandma. Howler is a letter that can record someone’s voice (like voice recorder) then send it to someone. Someone got a howler if he/she made a hard mistake. Someone who got a howler must opened it soon and careful cause it might explode like a bomb. That’s why Neville hold the envelope “like a bomb” cause it might explode suddenly.
		Neville's grandmother's voice, magically magnified to a hundred times its Usual volume , shrieking about how he had brought shame on the whole family. . (Chapter 14, p.295)			√								This scene is little bit too over. If that massive sound really exist, it might damage people’s hearing. The purpose of personification is first, this scene is to make the novel interesting cause the readers might be laugh when they were reading it. Second, to show to the readers that magic could make something ordinary to be extraordinary.

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1	Magic	They walked past the Three Broomsticks and climbed a slope to visit the Shrieking Shack, the most haunted dwelling in Britain. "Even the Hogwarts ghosts avoid it," said Ron . (Chapter 14, p.302)			√								Actually, Harry Potter novel is children book. Usually children are afraid of ghost or something like that. Rowling describe Shrieking Shack by using hyperbole. The authour wanted to show that this place is so scary, more than the readers could expect. It will make the readers wondering what is the most scary creature besides ghost. Even ghost avoided that place.By using the hyperbole, the authours might expect the readers would feel that it's really scary and make them afraid.
		Well, honestly... 'The fates have informed her' who sets the exam? She does! What an amazing prediction!" she said, not troubling to keep her voice low. . (Chapter 15, p.320)				√							In this scene, Hermione didn't really mean to say that it's really good prediction.She said the opposite thing to express her true opinion about divination lesson. She didn't believe that crystal ball can show about the future. Rowling used irony to teach the readers that even though you hate your teacher and the lesson, you must show your respect to him/her. That's why in this scene, Hermione didn't say directly that it's a bad prediction cause she might still respect her teacher.

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1	Magic	WHOOSH. One of the Bludgers came streaking past Harry's right ear, hit by the gigantic Slytherin Beater, Derrick. (Chapter 15, p.333)										√	By using the onomatopoeia, it would make as if the readers were watching the match in Horgars. By giving the the sound effect, readers might be able to feel the match and hear the the bludger sound too.
		They had Potions that afternoon, which was an unqualified disaster. (Chapter 16, p.343)	√										Harry said that potions is an unqualified disaster cause he was really bad at that subject and he was failed at that subject so often
		By the time they reached open ground, darkness was settling like a spell around them. (Chapter 17, p.358)								√			The darkness in this scene might be different with usual.that's why Rowling needs simile to emphasize that part in the novel. The darkness looks unnatural. It seems someone used magic to make the sky dark.

Table explanation:

Mt: metaphore

Pf: personification

hy: hyperbole

Ir: irony

my: metonymy

pr: paradox

Sy: symbol

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lit: litotes

on: onomatopoeia

No	Elements of fantasy	Sentences	Figurative Language										Analysis	
			mt	pf	hy	Ir	my	pr	sy	si	lit	on		
	Magic	It was like watching a speeded-up film of a growing tree. A head was shooting upward from the ground; limbs were sprouting. (Chapter 19, p.394)									√			The function of simile in all of these scene is almost the same. It's to make the readers could understand the story well. Rowling usually compares the real things with the magicals things. The readers might think about the real things first, like in these scenes "watching a speeded-up film or growing tree", "like a grotesque puppet", and "like a horse" ..Those kinds of things exist in human's world, so it's not difficult to imagine the shapes clearly. Then the readers should modify those things to be magical things in their minds
		He muttered, "Mobilicorpus." As though invisible strings were tied to Snape's wrists, neck, and knees, he was pulled into a standing position, head still lolling unpleasantly, like a grotesque puppet. (Chapter 19, p.406)									√			
		And out of the end of his wand burst, not a shapeless cloud of mist, but a blinding, dazzling, silver animal. He screwed up his eyes, trying to see what it was. It looked like a horse (Chapter 21, p.442)									√			

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No	Elements of fantasy	Sentences	Figurative Language									Analysis	
			mt	pf	hy	Ir	my	pr	sy	si	lit		on
1	Magic	BANG! Thin, snake-like cords burst from the end of Snape's wand and twisted themselves around Lupin's mouth, wrists, and ankles (Chapter 19, p.387)								√		√	By using onomatopoeia, again Rowling wanted to make readers know that there is a sound effect everytime a wizard waves his/her wand, so, by using this, the readers could hear that sound in their mind. Then, the function of simile in this scene is to make the readers could imagine the shape of that thing clearly. By combining the real thing and the fantasy thing, readers might be able to understand the whole story
		She was carrying the largest block of chocolate he had ever seen in his life. It looked like a small boulder. (Chapter 21, p.418)			√								

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2	Good Versus Evil	“What, Voldemort?” said Harry, without thinking. Even Stan’s pimples went white; Ern jerked the steering wheel so hard that a whole farmhouse had to jump aside to avoid the bus. You outta your tree?” yelled Stan. “Choo say ’is name for?” (Chapter 3, p.47)			√								Voldemort is the cruelest wizard in the magic world. No one could beat him. The only one person who saved from his “avada kedavra” spell is only Harry Potter. No one is dare enough even to call or mention his name “Lord Voldemort”. The usually called him “he who was not be named” or “you know who”. By using figurative language hyperbole will create the stong image of Lord Voldemort as an unbeatable wizard. In those scene, Ern, Stan, and Mr. Weasley had the same reaction when they heard Harry called “Voldemort” with his own name. They are shocked and even their heart beated so fast.
		Forgot!” said Stan weakly. “Blimey, my ’eart’s goin’ that fast... ” (Chapter 3, p.47)			√								
		“I’m not trying to be a hero, but seriously, Sirius Black can’t be worse than Voldemort, can he?”. Mr. Weasley flinched at the sound of the name, but overlooked it. (Chapter 5, p.83)			√								

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3	Beasts	Trotting toward them were a dozen of the most bizarre creatures Harry had ever seen . They had the bodies, hind legs, and tails of horses, but the front legs, wings, and heads of what seemed to be giant eagles, with cruel, steel-colored beaks and large, brilliantly, orange eyes (Chapter 6, p.125)			√									Hogwarts is full with many strange things that surprised Harry Potter. There are many things in magic world that he never seen before. One of them is Hipogriff. It has eagle head and horse body. Rowling use “The most bizzare creatures” to describe Harry’s opinion about it. The word “most” wanted to emphasize that it’s really the weirdest thing that Harry ever seen. In fact, all of stuffs in magic world are weird and unusual, but in this scene, Hipogriff really impressed Harry Potter among another thing.
		The snowy owl clicked her beak and fluttered down onto Harry’s arm. (Chapter 3, p.56)	√											Because of Harry’s owl as white snow, Rowling used methapore snowy to describe it.

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3	Beasts	"I felt weird," said Ron, shifting his shoulders uncomfortably. "Like I'd never be cheerful again..." (Chapter 5, p.96)			√									Rowling described the effect of the dementors by using hyperbole to give a goosebumps to the readers, so they could feel how dark the dementors are.
		"Look at the state of his robes," Malfoy would say in a loud whisper as Professor Lupin passed. " He dresses like our old house-elf " (Chapter 8, p.155)								√			House elf is one of a fantastic creature in magic world. It could help people to do their house jobs like cooking, washing, etc. In short, elf is a slave in rich wizard families. In this scene, Malfoy didn't directly say that Lupin's clothe is bad, but he compared it with house-elf clothe. Everyone in magic world knew that house elf's clothe is the worst thing ever.	

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3	Beasts	they studied Red Caps, nasty little goblin like creatures that lurked wherever there had been bloodshed : in the dungeons of castles and the potholes of deserted battlefields, waiting to bludgeon those who had gotten lost. (Chapter 8, p.155)								√			Kappas, creepy. water-dwellers that looked like scaly monkeys , with webbed hands itching to strangle unwitting waders in their ponds (Chapter 8, p.155)
		Kappas, creepy. water-dwellers that looked like scaly monkeys , with webbed hands itching to strangle unwitting waders in their ponds (Chapter 8, p.155)								√			Simile played important role in describing everything that people never seen before. In this scene, kappas is a new creature for the readers, but monkey is a common animal in human's world. So, by comparing monkey with kappas, the readers might be able to create their own kappas that almost the same with Rowling expect.

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3	Beasts	He could feel them watching him, hear their rattling breath like an evil wind around him (Chapter 20, p. 413)								√			That simile would give a scary effect to the readers and give them a goosebumps cause Rowling compared the existence of the dementors with evil. In fact evil is the most scariest thing in this world that people tried to avoid. Rowling also gave another detail to support that simile with “hear their rattling breath”
		“NO!” Hermionhe screamed, ‘Harry, don’t trust him, he’s been helping Black get into the castle, he wants you dead too— he’s a warewolf (Chapter 19, p.372)	√										The function of methapore in this part is to said directly what someone want to express by using another thing which has similarities with what someone want to say.

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TABLE 2

THE FREQUENCY AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

No	Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	Methapore	9	12, 3%
2	Personification	9	12, 3%
3	Hyperbole	13	18, 06%
4	Irony	4	5, 48%
5	Metonymy	4	5, 48%
6	Paradox	0	0%
7	Symbol	0	0%
8	Simile	23	31,51%
9	Litotes	1	1,37%
10	Onomatopoeia	10	13, 69%
Total		73	100%