

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The first objective of this research is to find the types of comparison figurative language that occurred in the conversation involving Isra as the main character in the novel *a woman is no man* by Etaf Rum. Based on data analysis, found 28 data. All types of figurative comparisons were found. The data results show simile 12 or 42.8%, allegory 6 or 21.4%, personification, and metaphor have the same portion, 5 or 17.9%. A simile is a figure of speech that often appears because it serves to describe the character and behavior of the characters, especially Isra as the main character, so that the characters in the novel become more alive. Besides that, to make the literary works in the story more attractive descriptively and the author's way to attract readers' attention. Allegory is the second-largest data after simile. Data obtained 6 or 21,4%. All Allegory found is an expression of the patriarchal culture that oppresses women.

The second objective of the research is to analyze the meaning aspects of the figurative language that occurred in the conversation involving Isra as the main character in the novel *a woman is no man* by Etaf Rum. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed aspects of meaning, focusing just on intention. It is limited to intention because the researcher focuses on the readers' needs. Based on data analysis, found 28 data. All types of intentions were found. The data results showed narrative 10 or 35.7%, declarative 8 or 28.5%, pedagogical 4 or 14.3%, political 3 or 10.7%, persuasive 2 or 7.2% and imperative 1 or 3.6%.

Type of intention that the most appears is narrative. The author said it in the initial chapter in the book's writing (prologue): *A woman is no man* (2019: 1) Etaf Rum told that in the state of Palestine, there is a culture that is detrimental to women. This was never revealed because silence would save women. She wants to share her story through a novel. The character used has been changed to hide their true identity to protect themselves. This type of intention is telling a series of events/stories. It is called narrative.

The second analysis data shows Declarative 8 or 28.5% from 28 data. The author wants to share her story (narrative) that contains information (declarative) about the culture that harms women through oppression, violence, and injustice. She considers that women have no value other than giving birth and cleaning the house.

The type of pedagogical intention is the third-highest number after the narrative and declarative kinds of intention. Based on data analysis shows pedagogical 4 or 14.3%. The author gives a story (narrative) to provide information (declarative) to the reader about the condition of education (pedagogical) for women. Educational needs occur in a country that runs a patriarchal culture in Palestine. Women are not allowed to go to school to get a profession in the work they want. This is in contrast to men who are allowed to attend the highest levels of the university.

The story in this novel is a true story in fiction about a culture that occurs in Palestine. The patriarchal culture that is run does not come from Islam. So when Isra moved to America, she said that she wanted to oppose all cultures that harm women. This story also shows that Palestine has no government. Women cannot report to the police. This is because the government there is run by Israel. The Israel army created hundreds of guard posts, making it even more difficult for women to leave their homes. The author wants to tell the world about the conditions in her country through this best-selling novel.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher will give some suggestions.

For readers, this book is very good to read because it contains themes in the form of problems faced by our friends in Palestine and is related to semantic studies of figurative language. This novel uses many types of figurative language. It is better to understand the figurative language first than it will make the reader more able to imagine and understand the storyline easily and clearly.

For other researchers, because the researcher has limitations in this study, the researcher suggests continuing to research further. Objects that can be studied can be broader, such as the comparative figure of speech other than what has been examined, satire, and affirmation. Furthermore, other researchers can analyze the four aspects of meaning completely.