CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this phase the researcher discusses the research background, the research questions, purpose of the study, the scope and limitation of the research, significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Literature has existed in human culture for thousand years. It represents the human mind based on social and cultural reality. Literature exists as a human expression of reality that survives through the ages and a representation of human issues and humanity. In this history, literature has served as a tool for ideological missions, an educational tool, and even a propaganda tool in addition to serving as enjoyment (Zulfahnur, 2014). It can be said that literature is a bridge that authors and readers use to interpret their lives.

It might be challenging to interpret what an author is trying to say to the reader. Even though readers can interpret meaning differently, communicating meaning to them can occasionally lead to misunderstandings. Because the author uses a variety of figurative language to deliver their point, it is crucial to understand the meaning of figurative language in order to completely comprehend what they are trying to say. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1), figurative language is thought related to one aspect of what gives a text in expressing the idea in particular language and a poetic text-special esthetic value (Cited in Nainggolan et al., 2021). So, figurative language is written as an imaginative language not in literal or native language. By using figurative language the reader must think more deeply about the language.

The difficulty in using figurative language is the existence of literal differences in meaning and interpretational meaning. We are required to think deeply. So it is undeniable that there are often ambiguous meanings in interpreting it.

There are currently various literary works available from the author, one of which is produced as a novel. Novel is one unreal story which draws conditions about a life that its characters experience with each the problems and all the circumstances of his character in living life in the world (Wardani, 2009, cited in Aji, 2022). Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2013) states that novels are long works of fictional prose when compared to novel or short story. So it can be concluded that the novel is a long work of fiction by representing the problems and conditions of life through the characters in it. As literary work novel has unique characteristic. A decent novel is constantly upheld by the components of plot, portrayal or perspective, character, setting, image, and topic (Beaty et al., 2002, cited in Lismalinda, L., & Ismail, N. 2020). Therefore, reading novels can provide a new perspective and makes the reader can be enjoyable and great way to learn something new. The majority of the events in the main character's life are described in it. The novel also includes an ideology that the author developed while trying to comprehend reality for the reader's benefit. We learn new things about the author's perception of the world when we read a novel's depth of meaning. They would gain a lot of benefits from reading a novel, but in novels we often get some figurative language. So, readers have to know depth meaning to learn something from the novel's reflection of another person's experience.

Translation plays an important role in the translation of literary work. One of the literary works that has been translated into many languages is the novel. According to Catford (1986:35) the translation problems usually occur in translating a literary work, for example novel (cited in Gustema & Tanjung, 2020). The process of translating begins with the comprehension of the smallest units, such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Literary translation is not just a language transfer; it is also a process of artistic creation that involves imitating, capturing the essence of the original work, defining expressions that correspond to feelings, and clearly communicating the original message without modifying the original language's style.

There are numerous phenomenal literary works today, including one is Woman at Point Zero written by Nawal Elsadawi. This novel was released in 1983 in Zed Books Ltd. London, which was the first significant piece of fiction that Nawal El Sadawi produced together with Sherif Hitata as translator in English language. The novel was first rejected by Egyptian publishers, and the first edition was released in Lebanon in 1985. Afterwards, Woman at Point Zero was translated into 22 different languages. Based on feminist approach Rahayu, (2016) states that Woman at Point Zero novel illustrates a Firdaus how a woman is able patriarchal culture, Firdaus as prostitution get oppression and violence, in the society. The beginning of Woman in point Zero Novel's details the author's storytelling process as researches woman who deal with depression and pressure in prison. One of the many woman she encounters catches her eye; is the woman who will be executed in the next ten days. This woman stood out from the other ladies because she refused the president's offer of amnesty to

have her conviction commuted. She was unwilling to interact with anyone, sleep at night, or consume food. However, the woman ultimately wished to discuss how she came to be in prison. The story of a woman named Firdaus, who decides to follow the career choice of a prostitute, is the primary subject of this book. The central focus of this books is The fight of woman to determine their own lives and the process of dealing with societal realities. Firdaus used self-liberation in choosing his life by deciding to become a prostitute without external pressure. She struggled to balance pressure and powerlessness throughout her life. However, in life nothing is truly free, nor is Firdaus choice of life.

According to the finding of the research conducted by Chotimah, et all., (2022) the novel not only amazes readers by using the story of a couple with cystic fibrosis but the language in the novel is also presented using figurative language. Sometimes, English novel is still difficult for Indonesian to understand, so it becomes the reason why translation technique is important. This research used interpreting, analyzing, identifying, and classifying to analyze the data. It found 8 translation techniques used in 202 data. The techniques are they are literal translation, couplet, expansion, transposition, modulation, paraphrase cultural equivalence, and compensation. Still in line, there is research about translation of figurative language conducted by Gustema & Tanjung, (2020) it was found four figurative language such as, hyperbole, metonymy, simile and personification as the highest percentages of figurative language that is 43,4% in novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan. Based on translation techniques it was found four techniques as adaptation,

particularization, generalization and literal translation. Literal translation reaches the highest percentage of used techniques translation. The translation of figurative language also found in the journal by Lismalinda & Ismail, (2020). That research entitle Figurative Language in a Translated Children's Novel which focused on analyzing types of figurative language and the contextual meaning. Following the results of this research, personification occurs in figurative language the most often (35.5%), followed by hyperbole and simile (both of which count for 29.4%), and metaphor (which only occurs 5.9%). It can be concluded because children require a context that is simple to understand, the limited use of figurative language in children's literature is considered a reasonable choice.

Figurative language makes the reader use feature connotative rather denotative language. It makes the language more imaginatively and it increases the author's emotions to effectively convey their attitude. In the novel Woman at Point Zero by Nawal El Sadawi writer analyzed, they also use figurative language. The researcher compares the figurative expression from source language and its translation in target language. In this case every translator uses the type of different translation that can make the variation in the target language. In addition, there are differences in language system, a translator of novel "Perempuan di Titik Nol", make some variations as the figurative language translation in "Woman at Point Zero" novel, for example:

SL : they were like chicks that multiply in the spring, shiver in the winter and lose their feathers, in the summer are stricken with diarrhea, waste away quickly and one by creep into a corner and die

TL : Mereka itu seperti ayam yang berkembang di musim dingin , menggigil dimusim dingin dan kehilangan bulu mereka, dan kemudian di musim panas terkena penyakit menceret, makin merana dengan cepatnya dan satu persatu merangkak ke sebuah sudut bilik dan mati

Based from the preliminary data, this sentence shows simile in figurative language and use literal translation strategy. Based on that case, the researcher wants to described analysis of translation of English figurative language in one of Nawal El Sadawi's novel, Woman at Point Zero and presented in the form of thesis entitled: Analysis on the Translation of Figurative Language in Sadawi's *Woman at Point Zero* novel.

B. Research Question

1. What are the types of figurative language found in novel Woman at Point Zero?

2. What are the strategies applied by the translator in translating English Figurative language in Woman at Point Zero novel into Indonesian version?

C. Purpose of the Study

From the research questions of this study, the writer has objects of study.

1. To find out the types of figurative language found in novel Woman at Point Zero.

2. To describe the methods or procedures applied in translating English figurative language in Woman at Point Zero novel into its Indonesian version.

D. Scope and Limitation

The limitation of this study is the type of figurative language and translation strategy in novel Woman at point Zero. The scope of the study is that the writer analyses is novel woman at point zero and translation novel *Perempuan di Titik Nol*. In this research, the Researcher limit the scope for this type become 5 kinds of Figurative language that commonly used in this novel. The types are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, and hyperbole

E. Significance of the Study

These findings are expected to contribute in the field of education theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. For the Researcher

   This research aims to enrich researcher knowledge about figurative language, so that researchers are able to know their ability to understand various kinds of figure of speech and examples.

2. For the Students

   The results of this study can be used to enrich student's knowledge about of figurative language and analytical of translation, so students can improve their analytical skills by practicing more in translating and analysing the figure of speech in novel.

3. For the Teacher

   This study will provide teachers with insight and can help them to realize the ability to analysing novel to students, especially based on translating and analysing figurative language. As an evaluation, they can motivate and help students to analyse their favourite Novel more.

4. Next Researcher

This study will help the future researchers to analyse and know the figurative language and translation contained in the novel *Woman at Point Zero*. It would help them to be a better analyst and it can be a help as a future reference for more studies in the future.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer wants to give some key terms. They are:

1. Figurative language: a language style that is added to make interesting writing and imaginative to make readers get a more emotional effect

2. Translation: Translation is transferring a text (source language) into another language (target language) without changing the message.

3. Source Language: The language to be translated or the language in which a text appears that is to be translated into another language.

4. Target language: The language to be translated into or arrived at.