ABSTRACT


This research is aimed to discover the image of women in three poems of Maya Angelou and the kinds of imagery and figurative language. In this research the writer uses content-qualitative method. In analyzing, the writer describes how imagine a black woman through figurative language and imagery.

This research is dividing into two parts, first the analysis of the intrinsic elements of the poems. In this research, the writer only chooses imagery and figurative language as the intrinsic elements. The second is analysis of the image of woman in Maya Angelou poems by applying feminist literary criticism.

The result of this study shows that in her three poems, Maya Angelou used organic imagery, visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and auditory imagery. The figurative language that speaker used were symbol, simile, hyperbole, verbal irony, and metaphor. After finding the imagery and figurative language, the readers can imagine the image of Black woman in three poems of Maya Angelou. Black woman in these poems are independent, strong, brave, confident, outspoken, explicit, honest and mysterious.
APPROVEMENT

THE IMAGE OF BLACK WOMAN
IN THREE POEMS OF MAYA ANGELOU

A Thesis
Submitted In The Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment
Requirements for Strata One Degree (S1)

DIAN RAHMAWATI
NIM. 10602600984

Approved By:
Advisor,

Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum
NIP. 197801262003122002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2011
Name : Dian. Rahmawati
NIM : 106026000984
Title : The Image of Black Woman in Three Poems of Maya Angelou.

The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities’ Examination Committee on February 28, 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, March 22, 2011

The Examination Committee

1. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd (Chair Person) __________ __________
   19640710 199303 1 006

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Secretary) __________ __________
   19781003 200112 2 002

3. Inayatul Chusna, M.Hum (Advisor) __________ __________
   19780126 200312 2 002

4. Drs. H. Abdul Hamid, M.Ed (Examiner I) __________ __________
   150 181 922

5. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Examiner II) __________ __________
   19781003 200112 2 002
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March 2011

Dian Rahmawati
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful

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May Allah bless and protect you always. Finally, the writer realizes that this paper is far from being perfect. The writer will be very open for any suggestions and critics.

Jakarta, March, 2011

The Writer
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THE IMAGE OF BLACK WOMAN

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Arranged by:
Dian Rahmawati
106026000984

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A Thesis
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In Partial of the Requirements for
Strata 1 (S1) Degree

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
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2011
A. Background of the Study

There is an art in this life, and the art removed to be creation and it is known as a literary. Literature represents a language of people, culture and tradition, but literature is more important than just historical or cultural artifact. Literature introduces us to new world of experience. We learn about books and literature, we enjoy the comedy and tragedy stories and we may even grow through our literary journey with books. Furthermore, literature represents “life” and “life” is in large measure of social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation\(^1\). It means the literature is a mirror of life because it is related with social reality.

In literature there are some literary works that include: novel, short story, drama, and poetry. Poetry is one of creative form in literature. Laurence Perrine says that poetry is a universal language and most as ancient\(^2\). In all ages and countries, poems written are excitedly read or listened by all peoples. Some people read it just to console themselves, fill their spare time and avoid their stressful mind.

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For a poet, a poem is a media to communicate and express her feelings, based on her situation and imagination. Poetry has something to do with the poet’s historical background. Styles, philosophies and the socio cultural background have influenced the poet works. A poem’s historical background has periodically different esthetical features.

Maya Angelou is one of poets who uses a poem as a media to express her feeling about her environment. She is a black woman living in America where Whites are majority society in there. In America, the Blacks get unjust treatment and cruel by the Whites, just because their race. At the moment, the Blacks are insulted, oppressed, and even killed by the Whites. The Whites are against to the Blacks as a minority group because the Whites become dominant and suppose the different races between the Blacks and the Whites as a hostility symbol and a reason for making practice discrimination toward the Blacks.

Angelou's poetry is fashioned almost entirely of short lyrics and jazzy rhythms. Although her poetry has contributed to her reputation and is especially popular among young people, most commentators give their highest praise for her prose. Angelou's dependence on alliteration, her heavy use of short lines, and her conventional vocabulary has led several critics to declare her poetry superficial and devoid of her celebrated humor. Other reviewers, however, praise her poetic style as refreshing and graceful.

Maya Angelou is one of woman writers who uses feminism approach in her work. In this thesis, the writer wants to analyze three poems of Angelou’s which tells the story of a black woman whose life around Whites. The three
poems which the writer wants to analyze are *Still I Rise* (1978), *Equality* (2001) and *Phenomenal Woman* (1978). The reason for the writer to choose these Maya Angelou’s works is because these poems are about woman. The writer as a woman is interested in knowing how a poet imagines a woman through a poem. The better way to study the image of women in literary is by making a feminist approach. So in this thesis, the writer wants to analyze them from a woman viewpoint and focus this research on feminist literary criticism.

In three of Angelou’s poems that the writer want to analyze, Angelou spoke about a woman criticizing what the Whites think about her, a woman’s power, bravery, behavior, and the way a woman sees herself. Beside that, the writer also wants to know what the figurative language and imagery related to women appear in Angelou’s poems and how she described women in her poems.

**B. The Focus of Study**

In doing this research, the writer focused herself on the analysis of the intrinsic elements of poetry; they are imagery and figurative language of each poem. The writer also focuses the research based on feminism literary criticism of Maya Angelou Poems *Still I Rise* (1978), *Equality* (2001) and *Phenomenal Woman* (1978) to find out how Angelou described women in her poems.

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C. The Research Questions

Based on the explanation above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the figurative Language and imagery related to women appeared in Maya Angelou poems (still I rise, Equality, Phenomenal Woman)?

2. How is the image of woman described in Still I Rise, Equality, Phenomenal Woman through the figurative language and imagery?

D. Significance of the Research

1. As one of regulations in finishing the graduate program at State Islamic University, Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta

2. As information acquisition that can be used in the future for others.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

The purposes of this research are to find the types of imagery, figurative language in three poems of Angelou. The writer also wants to know how the poet describes women in the poems.

2. The Method of Research

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method, she also uses the content analysis or analyzing the theme for examining the three Angelou’s poems. Content analysis is a research tool used determines the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. Research quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the image of women in the texts
3. The Technique of Analysis

In this research, the writer uses the descriptive analysis technique. The poets usually express their deepest emotional feeling in her work. So the writer decides to analyze the intrinsic elements of Angelou’s poems and then she shows the image of women through feminist literary criticism.

4. The Research Instrument

The research instrument in this research is the writer herself and also the poems. She reads the poems, collects some data, analyzes them intrinsically, and then analyzes the poems according to the available theory of feminist literary criticism.

5. The Unit of Analysis


6. The Time

The writer did this research in the eighth semester 2010 and took place in Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Feminist Literary Criticism

1. Feminism in General

The study of gender and language emerges from feminist thought the Oxford English dictionary defines feminism as “the belief and aim that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men; the struggle to achieve this aim". Today’s feminism is a diverse phenomenon with a long and painful history with a starting point that may be impossible to locate. According to Allyson, feminist believe it is important to understand and study gender as a system of cultural signs, often assigned to two distinct body forms: male and female. For feminist it is critical that we demystify and subvert the power based relationships attached to gender so that both women and men might live more freely.

Feminism is the struggle to end sexist oppression. Its aim is not to benefit solely and specific group of women. It does not privilege women over men. It has the power to transform in a meaningful way all women lives. According to Bell, feminism is neither a lifestyle nor a ready made identity or role one can step into. Diverting energy from feminist movement that aims to change society, many women concentrate on the development of a counter culture, a women centered world wherein participants have little contact with men. Such attempts do not indicate a respect or concern for the vast majority of women who are unable to

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integrate their cultural expressions with the visions offered by alternative woman-centered communities.

2. Feminist as a critic.

The words ‘feminist’ or ‘feminism’ are political labels indicating support for the aims of the new women’s movement which emerged in the late 1960s. ‘Feminist criticism’, then, is a specific kind of political discourse: a critical and theoretical practice committed to the struggle against patriarchy and sexism, not simply a concern for gender in literature, at least not if the latter is presented as no more than another interesting critical approach on a par with a concern for sea-imagery or metaphors of war in medieval poetry. Feminist criticism, in all its many and various manifestations, has also attempted to free itself from naturalized patriarchal notions of the literary and the literary critical, this has meant a refusal to be incorporated by any particular approach and to disturb and subvert all received theoretical praxes. The central insight of feminist criticism seems inarguable – our sex does often influence how we speak, write and interpret language. But that insight need not be intimidating. It can also invite us to bring our whole life experience, as women or men, to reading a poem. It remind us that poetry, the act of using language with the greatest clarity and specificity, is a means to see the world through the eyes of the opposite sex. Finally, feminist critics carefully examine how the images of men and women in imaginative literature reflect or reject the social forces that have historically kept the sexes

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6 Bell Hooks. Feminist Theory from margin to center. (USA: South and Press. 1984). P 26
7 Catherine Balsey and Jane Moore. The feminist Reader. (USA: Blackwell. 1989). P 117
from achieving total equality. Feminist criticism is analyzing how sexual identity influences the reader of a text.

3. Feminist as Literary Criticism.

Since women study is considered as a part and package of political feminist agenda for feminist critics, all interpretations have political values. Feminist critics analyze how women are showed, how the text discussed gender relations and sex differentiation. From the feminist perspective, literary is always affected by the context or culture, because the literature is a part of culture itself.

Feminist literary criticism is a critic consider the literary with the special awareness, the awareness that get gender which related to cultural, literary and our lives. It is a strong base to unify the position that a women can be read as a woman, writing as woman and interpret works of literature as a woman. This study aims to enrich the knowledge about experience, needs and life of women.

Since the late 1960s when feminist criticism developed as a part of an international women’s movement, the assumption of this study feminist literary criticism has become an attractive option. Feminist literary criticism to over view that readers and critics of women carrying female perception, understanding and different expectations on the experience of reading literary works when compared with men. One crucial factor in the social construction of feminity is the way literary values and conventions have themselves been shaped by men, and women have often struggled to express their own concerns in what may well have been

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10 Ibid p 6
inappropriate forms. Feminist literary criticism in 1970’s tended to interpret the space in a diachronic as a milk-proposal, as the significance of the authorship of male or female, which is important in feminist literary criticism at that time.

Feminist literary criticism in the 1980s is its ability to identify and carry out a gender literary criticism which is very diverse. Feminist critics was prove, first, that the literary text is not always a great collection, but structured in depth by social ideology / sexual. Second, that the attention and specific techniques to be prominent in the writing of women in relation with social structure. The main focus of the work of feminists in the late 1980s is about language. The challenge is reshaping the sexual relationship between the expressive and powerful language, literary form and the soul of men and women, by questioning the relationship between gender identity and language. The next step towards the 1990s may be alleged. Answers to the question rose by the theoretical development in the 1980s and by the disclosures made by critics and critics of black lesbians demanding the re-establishment of identity is emerging as a critical gender theory. This newer development confronts the feminist critics with new possibilities and new problems.

General limitations of feminist literary criticism expressed by Culler (1983) that feminist literary criticism is “reading as a woman”. The meaning of “reading as a woman” is the reader awareness that there are important differences in the sexes on the meanings and struggles over the meaning of literary works. This criticism lay the base that get gender in the category of literary analysis, a

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11 Feminist theories, op. cit 131
case, which is fundamental. In practice possibility that feminist literary criticism would get challenges from the critics male. In the humanities, feminism is concerned with the concept of feminist literary studies is to focus the analysis on women. If the submarine is considered by it self that representing readers and creators in the western literature is male, feminist literary criticism shows that reader of perception and the hope of bringing women into the literary experience.

In examining the image of women in literature women writers, attention may be focused on ways that reveal the pressures on the suffering of women, therefore have absorbed patriarchal values; it may be a woman writer to create a female character with the stereotype that meets the requirements patriarchal society. Feminist literary criticism most often used are ideological criticism. This feminist literary criticism involving women, especially feminists as readers. Which became the center of the reader's attention is the image of women as well as stereotyping women in literature. This critique also examines misconceptions about women and the reasons why women are often not taken into account, even almost totally neglected in literary criticism. Basically, this kind of feminist criticism is a way of interpreting a text, which is one of the many ways that can be applied to the most complex text once. This method is not only enriching the readers of women, but also free up their thinking. Unexamined ideologies also operate as fate, and when they are inscribed in literary texts, feminist critical practice must identify them for what they are. Thus, feminist criticism, and the

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12 Ibid p 7
study literature and history from a feminist point of view, are ideally forms of praxis. They should enable women – as readers and as writers – to break their culture of silence, to locate within a political spectrum, and to envisage and work toward alternatives. Moreover, the study of women’s literature and art is inherently empowering for women because it strengthens our identity as women and thus creates a greater sense of political solidarity.

Feminist literary criticism appears contextually in literary text. The text used in the application of feminist literary criticism is a text in which there is a female character, it does not matter whether they act as the main character or characters or the protagonist, a character on their subordinates. How to analyze feminist literary criticism, we first identify one or more female character in a work, we find the position that figures in the community. We can study the behavior and character of the female characters are given a direct description of the author. Then we note the establishment and the words of a female character in question. What do think, do, and he said would give more information for us about the character. The second step is to examine the other figures, particularly figures of men who had relationship with female characters who are we observe. The final step is to observe the attitude of the writer's work we examine. All we have noticed is the tone or mood that they present. They may be written in words sarcastic or ironic, the comic tone or to mock them, with optimistic or pessimistic tone. Tone and atmosphere of the story is generally able to express the meaning of the writer in presenting the figures to be at about or in support of the feminists. To

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find out the views and attitudes of the author, we should also pay attention to the background. For example the place and time of writing a work of many opinions and attitudes affect an author. To obtain information about the author, we can read his biography or criticism about his works.

**B. Maya Angelou as Feminist American Poet**

For black, Asian and women of color the feminist issue is also a race issue. Black feminist alert us to the ethnocentricity which informs feminist work which depicts black women as victims but no as wise women. Racism haunts sexism and their interrelation should not be ignored. But is all to easy to argue, as do white feminists, that reproductive controls, and the family and legal inequalities are major features of patriarchy. Black feminism has a different relationship to dominating social policies than does white feminism. Race cannot be added to other aspects of social institutions as an additional variable, for black feminists argue that race, class and gender interlocking systems of oppression not additive systems. From this perspective there are continuities between Asian and black British and black American writing and writing by women of color. The core themes of black and other feminisms, both in America and in Britain, are: a shared history of struggle, the gaining of theory from every day actions and experience, and the sense that ‘community is not a fragile concept but a source of care and emotional strength. Reproducing the views of ordinary black women is an essential ingredient of black feminist theory.¹⁶

A definition of Black feminist thought is needed that avoids the materialist position that being black and/or female generates certain experiences that automatically determine variants of black and/or feminist consciousness. Claims that black feminist thought is the exclusive province of African-American women, regardless of the experiences and worldview of such women, typify this position. But a definition of black feminist thought must also avoid the idealist position that ideas can be evaluated in isolation from the groups that create them. Definitions claiming that anyone can produce and develop black feminist thought risk obscuring the special angle of vision that black women bring to the knowledge production process.\textsuperscript{17}

Maya Angelou is black American actress, director, playwright, autobiographer, and poet. She was born on Marguerita Johnson in St Louis, Missouri. She attended schools in Arkansas and California. Her work for several media tackles the problems of racism and social\textsuperscript{18}. Most of Angelou poems are about her self experience, she expended what she was fell in write.

*I am human," Angelou said, "and nothing human can be alien to me*" (Shafer).

Maya Angelou just may be the most "human" person in the world. Indeed, with all of the struggles she went through in her early life, her humanness increasingly deepened. Her life was characterized by the instability of her childhood and her family, along with the challenge of being a black woman.

\textsuperscript{17} Patricia Hill. *Black Feminist Thought*. (Britain:Routledge. 199). P 21
growing up in 19th century America\textsuperscript{19}. The deepness of her humanness is evident in all of her writings, from her autobiographies to her poetry. Maya Angelou is a feminist writer and the key to all of her poetry is feminist. understand racism in America and her place in the echelons of female black American writers.

The main point of comparison is feminism; they are all about a woman's place in the world, how she is viewed and what her attitude should be. She uses repetition to enforce her point. Repetition is very important in Angelou's poetry. Angelou’s poetry is fashioned almost entirely of short lyrics and jazzy rhythms. Although her poetry has contributed to her reputation and is especially popular among young people, most commentators reserve their highest praise of her prose. Angelou’s dependence on alliteration, her heavy use of short lines, and her conventional vocabulary has led several critics to declare her poetry superficial and devoid of her celebrated humor. Other reviewers, however, praise her poetic style as refreshing and graceful. They also loud Angelou for addressing social and political issues relevant to African Americans and for challenging the validity of traditional American values and myths\textsuperscript{20}. Maya Angelou's literary significance rests primarily upon her exceptional ability to tell her life story as both a human being and a black American woman in the twentieth century.

To know how woman describe in the poem, the readers can see from figurative language and imagery that the poet used.

B. Poem

To understand the poem deeply, the writer writes down some poems definitions and its fundamental as listed in the following:

1. The Poem Definition

Poetry is language in which every word choice, sound, pause and image is significant. It is significant because every element points toward or stands together for further relationship among and beyond themselves. The point about poetry is that the choice of words and their arrangement is made so as to draw the listener’s or reader’s attention to those features of language which in everyday speech are usually ignored – rhythms, rhymes, non-standard word orders and so on. Poetry does this in order to stimulate a pleasure in these features and to enlarge or augment the meaning and impact of the poem. Poetry is about ideas, about places, about feelings, about people and about events. It shows the poet feels, the condition of the poet or the people around her, which described in poetry.

2. The Explication of the Poem

Explication or explanation is a n examination of literary work to exaggerate the work, to be known in every part of poem, for the relation of each part, and the correlation of each to the whole as well.

Understanding the poem wholly needs the explication. The explication will give general assumption, characteristic of the poem, metrical organization until the content and meaning of the poem.

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3. Some Fundamental Elements of Poem

A. Figurative Language.

Language can be classified as either literal or figurative\textsuperscript{23}. When we speak literally, we mean exactly what each word conveys; when we use figurative language we mean something other than the actual meaning of the words. In here the writer just writes the figurative language that writer had used.

\textbf{a. Simile.}

Simile is specific comparison by means of the words “like” or “as” between two kinds of ideas or objects. Like a metaphor, simile also compares two different things, but it uses a connective word. Simile is a figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two things essentially unlike. The comparison is made explicit by the uses of some words or phrases as “like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems”\textsuperscript{24}

While we say, “James, you are like lion” so we are using simile that we are going to say that James has the strangeness like a lion.

\textbf{b. Metaphor}

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which, in a literal sense, it is not\textsuperscript{25}. Metaphor is a phrase used in an imaginative to describe something in order to say that between the two things has the same qualities and its function to the description more powerful without using sign posting, for example the poem of Robert Francis entitled \textit{The Hound}. In this poem Francis

\textsuperscript{24} Laurence Perrine and Thomas R.A.R.P., \textit{op.cit.}, p.61
\textsuperscript{25} XJKennedy and Dana Gioia. \textit{Op.cit.} P. 121
comparing between life with hound. The first line on the first stanza says, *Life the hound*, and then he used the word hound continually replacing the word life. But essentially the poem means life is alike the hound that is unpredictable.

c. Understatement

Understatement, or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. If, for instance, upon sitting down to a loaded dinner plate, you say, “This looks like a nice snack;”.

d. Hyperbole or overstatement

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is in intentional exaggeration for emphasis or humorous effect. It may be for humorous effect, fanciful, convincing or unconvincing. When someone says, “If the river is dry, I’m able to fill it with tears” or says, “I will eat you if you don’t go right away” he is adding emphasis to what he really mean. He does not mean that he is capable to fill the dry river with his tear but he means that his tear flows rapidly because some reasons or he does not really mean that he wants to eat his partner but he is really wants his partner go away hurry.

e. Irony

Irony has meanings that extended beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. There are three kinds of Irony include verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. Verbal irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. For an instance is the poem The Adversary by Steven Croft and Hellen Crosss, *Literature, Criticism, and Style*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000). P. 179

Laurence Perrine and Thomas R.A.R.P., *op.cit.*, P.104
Phyllis McGinley. The word adversary lexically means enemy. But after we read carefully, the poem stories about mother’s love that will always forgiving her children when they are mistaken. She will always understand her children along she is alive and strives the entire best thing she could do, thus we are surprising when start to understand what is meant and it may be adding an extra dimension to meaning.

Dramatic irony is a literary or theatrical device of having character utter words which the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning, but of which the character himself is unaware. Irony of situation is when a situation occurs which is quite the reverse of what one might have expected.

f. Symbol

Symbol is figure of speech that has meaning more that what it is, often used by a poet to convey an idea. A symbol is a word that stands for, or points to, a reality beyond itself\(^{28}\).

Symbols are often rich and complex, so you should be careful to suggest this when you discuss their function. We have used ‘stands for’ and ‘points to’; you could also use:

- Represents
- Suggests
- Evokes
- Expresses

\(^{28}\) Richard Gill. *op. cit.* P 30-33
Your aim should always be to capture the way in which, so to speak, a symbol glows or echoes with meaning. 

Example: on the road not taken by Robert Frost, Frost used symbols to convey the message of his poem. The writer interpreted the road on the poem as symbol of the choice of way of life.

**g. Synecdoche and Metonymy**

Synecdoche is a figure of speech, which mentions a part of something to suggest the whole. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to thing actually meant. Synecdoche (the use of the part of the whole) and metonymy (the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant) are like in that both substitute some significant detail of aspect an experience it self. For example; *He has many mouths to feed.* Mouth is part of our body that has functions like eat. The word ‘mouth’ refers to the broaden part, which is man that has to be feed. So that in this sentence describe about someone has work as cooker to feed people with food.

**B. Imagery**

Imagery is important element in a poem to strengthen the reader imagination, and brings the reader imagination to the poet mind. It is an important part because on that the poem used to communicate with the reader. Imagery can be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. An image is a language used in such a way as to us see, hear, feel, think about or generally

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29 Laurence Perrine, *op. cit.* p 65-66
30 Laurence Perrine, *op.cit.* p.45
understand more clearly or vividly what is being said or the impression that the writer wishes to convey. 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 actually hear when it is read aloud. But indirectly it appeals to our sense experience. The word image perhaps most often suggest 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 sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touch, such as hardness, softness, wetness 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). So in other word, we may say that imagery is a language that appeals to the senses. Descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses. The imageries could be understood from the classification below:

1. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery draws something that occurs frequently in poetry and often suggest a mental picture, something seen in the mind’s eye, for example:

*Continuous as the stars that shine*

*And twinkle on the milky way,*

*They stretched in never ending line*

*Along the margin of bay:*

*The thousand saw I at a glance*

Laurence Perrine, *opcit.*, P 49
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance

These lines of poem proceed visual imagination into the readers mind. The speaker tries to call our imagination to describe the portrait of daffodil flower that is growing starched and never ending along the margin of a bay. And we can also see the thousand of daffodil, what beautiful they are! It is tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

2. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is an image may represent a sound, like:

Hear the sledges with the bells – silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foe tells!
How they twinkle, twinkle, twinkle
In the icy air of night

The lines imagine our mind to auditory effect. The speaker raises the auditory experience of the reader by describing the sledges of bell were ringing on the snowy night, and it has been stirred up tinkle-tinkle sound.

3. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery is an image may represent a smell, such as:

The buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard
And mad dust to dropped stone- length sticks of wood,
Sweet – scanted stuff when the breeze drew across it

The speaker utilizes olfactory imagery in the third line of that poem “sweet scanted stuff when the breeze drew across it” to express the readers about the
smell when the buzz snarled and rattled in the yard and the dust dropped stove
length sticks of wood.

4. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery represents a taste, the example:

“The blueberries as big as your thumb......with the flavor of soot...”

The speaker tries to invite the readers taste what he feels. He describes it
by tasting blueberries with the flavor of soot.

5. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is an image for a touch, such as hardness, softness,
wetness, or heat and cold, such as:

*How like a winter hath my absence been*

*From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!*

*What freezing have I felt, what dark days seen*

*What old December’s bareness every where!*

On these lines, the speaker describes the cold situation where we can feel
what freezing has he felt when he is in far from sweet heart.

6. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery represents an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, or
nausea, for example:

*O where have ye been, lord Randal my son?

*O where have ye benn, my handsome young man?*

*I here been to the wild wood; mother, make my bed soon*
For I'm weary will hunting, on fail wall lies down

Where gat ye your dinner, lord Randal, my son?

Where get ye your dinner, my handsome young man?

I dined will my true love; mother, make my bed soon

For I'm weary will hunting, and fain wall lies down.

It can be understood that we can feel how weary lord Randal is and how he wants to lie down! We can feel it through the question asked by his mother to him such as in lie”…. I dined will my true love; mother make my bed soon / for I’m weary will hunting, and fain wall lie down. This lines describe how tired lord Randal is! The imagery, that is built by the speaker, call our imagination up to feel as same as the speaker.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

In analyzing each poem the writer describes its explication, analyzes its imagery and figurative language and the last analyzes the image of woman in every poem. So, the analyzes can be described as follows:

A. “Still I Rise”

Written by: Maya Angelou (1978)

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
Weakened by my soulful cries?

Does my haughtiness offend you?
Don't you take it awful hard
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
Diggin' in my own backyard.

You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.
Does my sexiness upset you?
Does it come as a surprise
That I dance like I've got diamonds
At the meeting of my thighs?

Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise
Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
I rise
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
I rise
I rise
I rise.

a. Explication of the poem

“Still I Rise” is one of Maya Angelou’s best known poems. This poem was published in 1978. Still I Rise is about a black woman living among Whites. The speaker describes her feeling in enduring her life and shows her high motivation in facing all problems. She is speaking to Whites “You”. The Whites consider Blacks as minority. They underestimated the speaker as a Black woman she was treated unfairly and was often hurt by Whites. But in the last line the speaker shows her strength to survive. No matter what is done or said to the speaker, the speaker still rises and lives a hard life. With high confidence the speaker believes that she can change her life. Nowadays, she is not afraid of being different. She can make her dreams come true. She can enjoy her life and the way Whites done.
b. Imagery Analysis.

In the first stanza, the speaker describes about her condition and feeling as a minority. The speaker uses organic imagery in her poem to describe her internal sensation. By using that organic imagery, speaker tries to bring the readers into the atmosphere of her feelings.

\[
\text{You may write me down in history} \\
\text{With your bitter, twisted lies,} \\
\text{You may trod me in the very dirt} \\
\text{But still, like dust, I'll rise.}
\]

These lines imply sadness and miserable. The readers can feel that the speaker is sad. The speaker points out the injustice that she experiences from the people around her. No one appreciates her, she is treated unkindly by people around her. She says that they may remember her as a person who hurts and she remembers all their bad treatment to her. However the speaker still persists in her life, her wish to survive is high. In the last lines of this stanza, the speaker uses word “I’ll rise”. She uses those words to emphasize that she still has a high spirit and motivation to undergo her life, although people are not being nice to her. This stanza describes her feeling of not giving up despite the bad treatment she receives from the Whites.

In the third line of the second stanza, the speaker uses visual imagery. “Cause I walk like I’ve got oil wells, Pumping in my living room“. The speaker invites readers to imagine the way of the speaker’s walk. The speaker says that her walk is like she has oil wells. Her walk is confident like someone who get oil wells. When she walks, she appoints her chin, bravely to look at all people, and her body is sturdy.
The speaker also uses some words that have auditory effect for the readers. The readers can hear and imagine through speaker’s words in the third line of the fifth stanza “Cause I laugh like I’ve got gold mines, Diggin’ in my own backyard”. From that sentence, the readers could know that Blacks have louder voice than Whites do, when she laughs as if she got gold mines. Someone who finds gold mines surely will be very happy and they will laugh loudly to show how happy they are.

In the eighth stanza, the speaker uses visual imagery to invite the readers to imagine her life and to know who she is and how she lives. She shows her identity as a Black woman. “I’m a black ocean, leaping and wide, Wellin and swelling I bear in the tide”. In this sentence, the speaker shows her identity clearly. She isn’t shy and afraid to say that she is a Black woman. As Black ocean leaping in a wide ocean, the speaker experiences happiness and sadness in her life, her condition is up and down condition. She shows that she is a great woman who can survive her life.

c. Figurative Language Analysis.

In “Still I Rise”, there are many symbols used by the speaker to understand the implicit meaning. The writer assumes that the word of "I rise" is a symbol of strength. That word indicates the strength of the speaker to remain strong and stand among the people who don’t like her. The writer also finds symbol to show the speaker identity in this poem, they are sassiness, sexiness and haughtiness. With symbol, the speaker gives information about her identity to the readers. The
speaker shows her identity in the first line of second stanza. “Does my sassiness upset you?”. The meaning of Sassiness is fashionable, interesting and confident. The speaker uses that word to show that she is a woman. In the first line of the seventh stanza, the writer found again the word which make the writer believe and certain that the speaker is a woman. “Does my sexiness upset you?” The meaning of sexiness is interesting, attractive. Sexiness is more often used to indicate a woman. Not only shows her identity but also the speaker shows her attitude in this poem. In the first line of fifth stanza, the speaker uses word to show who she is. “Does my haughtiness offend you?” In this line, the speaker uses haughtiness word. The meaning of haughtiness is behaving in an unfriendly way towards other people because the speaker thinks that she is better than Whites. Sassiness and sexiness are symbols of identity of the speaker as woman. Haughtiness is symbol of speaker’s behavior.

In this poem Maya as the speaker and poet also tries to describe her condition through figurative language. In this poem, the writer finds symbols of happiness like oil wells, gold minds and diamonds.

‘Cause I walk like I’ve got oil wells

Pumping in my living room’

The speaker tells us that she has oil wells in her living room. The writer indicates that the speaker uses oil wells to shows her wealth. Oil is one of expensive things. The speaker uses “oil” to show the readers that she is a rich woman. She shows that she is a rich woman through the way of her walk. When
she walks, she appoints her chin, bravely to look at all people, and her body is sturdy.

_That I dance like I've got diamonds_  
_At the meeting of my thighs?_  

In this line, the speaker describes how happy she is. Her dance as if she gets diamonds. The speaker shows that she is a happy woman.

_'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines_  
_Diggin' in my own backyard._  

In this line, the speaker also describes how happy she is. The readers can imagine how the sound of the speaker when she is laughing. As we know someone who gets gold mines surely will be happy.

Beside symbols of happiness, the writer also finds the symbols of weakness in eighth stanza.

_“Out of the huts of history's shame_  
_I rise._  

The speaker uses word huts to symbolize her weakness. She tells that she is out from the weakness in her life because she always rises up and is able to endure her life.

Angelou as the speaker in her poem uses simile to describe her feelings. In the last line of the first stanza, she assumes herself as dust. _“But still, like dust, I'll rise”_. She assumes herself as dust in order to emphasize its strength. She has strength to survive being treated unfairly. No one can remove dust and even though it is removed, it comes again in a few minutes. Therefore, Angelou
positions herself as the dust because although there are people who do not appreciate her, she doesn’t care and she still keeps rising.

In the second stanza, the writer also finds simile in the third line “Cause I walk like I’ve got oil wells, Pumping in my living room”. The speaker used oil as compare with her walk. Her walk is same with someone who has oil wells. When the speaker walks, the speaker appoints her chin, bravely to look at all people, and her body is sturdy.

In the third stanza, she still uses simile to describe her feeling. In this stanza, she describes her high motivation in undergoing her lives. Only the high expectations that she has in order to survive. Moon and sun being the criterion of herself.

“Just like moons and like suns,  
With the certainty of tides,  
Just like hopes springing high,  
Still I’ll rise.

In the lines above, the speaker compares her strength like moon and sun. As we know moon and sun always shine on everyone and never stop. It is just like the strength of the speaker which never stops till she survives in her life and give light to other people especially Blacks to survive. And the speaker also uses simile to compare her hopes. Her hope to rising up is springing high.

The writer also finds hyperbole in the sixth stanza. As we know, hyperbole or overstatement is simply an exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth. In this stanza, the writer finds hyperbole in first line until third line and in this last line the writer also found simile.
“You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.

The speaker says that Whites may be talking with cruel words that hurt her, they may see the speaker with the sharp eyes, and they may torture the speaker with their hatefulness. The speaker uses exaggeration in her sentence to describe how the Whites treat her. In the last lines of this stanza, the speaker uses simile to show her optimistic. She considers herself as air. As we know, nobody can touch air, it only can breathe. She considers herself as air because she never cares about what Whites have done to her. The Whites may hurt the speaker, but the speaker doesn’t care with their bad treatment.

d. Image of Woman in “Still I Rise”

After analyzing the imagery and figurative language in this poem, the writer can conclude that the speaker in this poem is a woman who is independent, confident, strong, brave, and outspoken.

The writer indicates that the speaker is independent from the organic imagery and symbol that writer had found. She doesn’t depend on other people. Although others do not appreciate it and she is treated unfairly. She doesn’t care. She still gets up and survives. With words the reader can know what she has experienced. The speaker shows her courage in challenging the people who despises her. She says that she will stay although peoples don’t like her.

The speaker is a brave woman, she is brave to show her identity as a woman and she is proud to be a woman. The speaker shows it through symbols
that she used in her poem. Beside that the speaker also braves to publish her feeling through hyperbole and simile in stanza one. She uses hyperbole to share about everything that Whites have done to her but in the last line she shows her optimistic through simile that she used. She says that white people may hurt the speaker, but the speaker doesn’t care with the bad treatment.

In visual imagery and symbol that the writer has analyzed the writer also finds the word that points out the identity of the speaker. She is brave to show her identity as Blacks and she is able to endure her life. As a black woman that leaps in wide ocean the speaker gets happiness and sadness in her life, she bears in the up and down condition. Bravely and with pride she says that she is Blacks, she doesn’t feel afraid or shy of being black. Her life teaches her to be a strong woman. She shows the readers that she is a strong woman who is able to endure her life.

In hyperbole and organic imagery the writer has analyzed, the writer imagine a great and courage woman in this poem. The speaker received bad attitude from white people but she still survives to endure her life. In here she shows that she is a great woman. Although Whites don’t like her and she is treated unkindly, the speaker still survives and doesn’t care about the treatment that she gets. The sentences also show the courage of the speaker. Her courage appear in the last line, she says that she still keeps rising like air and doesn’t care about everything that Whites do to her.
B. “EQUALITY”

*Written by: Maya Angelou (2001)*

You declare you see me dimly through a glass which will not shine, though I stand before you boldly, trim in rank and making time.

You do own to hear me faintly as a whisper out of range, while my drums beat out the message and the rhythms never change.

Equality, and I will be free. Equality, and I will be free.

You announce my ways are wanton, that I fly from man to man, but if I'm just a shadow to you, could you ever understand?

We have lived a painful history, We know the shameful past, but I keep on marching forward, and You keep on coming last.

Equality, and I will be free. Equality, and I will be free. Take the blinders from your vision, take the padding from your ears, and confess you've heard me crying, and admit you've seen my tears.

Hear the tempo so compelling, hear the blood throb through my veins. Yes, my drums are beating nightly, and the rhythms never change.
a. Explication of the Poem

In 2001, Maya Angelou published this poem. The speaker in this poem is a black woman. "You" in here are Whites. In this poem, Angelou voices are also expressed through her heart. She demands her rights as a human. She wants to be free in her life. The speaker is brave enough in describing her feelings. Each word of her poem has a clear meaning. “Equality, and I will be free. Equality, and I will be free”. Maya always repeats that words, as frankly she asks her right as human. She has wishes to be free in doing anything. "Equality" is about the way people see her and treat her, and how she wants to be treated. She speaks of how she tries to let people see that she is not different from them. White People see her as an immoral woman and often take turns pair. White People try not to see her or hear her. She speaks her message loudly and clearly and her rhythm never changes. But, White people stay deaf and blind to anything Maya says or does. Maya wants White people to treat her equally as everyone else.

b. Imagery Analysis

After analyzing this poem, the writer finds some imageries in this poem. In the first stanza the writer finds visual imagery. The speaker uses visual imagery to invite the readers imagine the speaker condition.
“You declare you see me dimly
through a glass which will not shine,
though I stand before you boldly,
trim in rank and making time.”

In the first stanza, the speaker invites the readers to imagine how the speaker is seen by Whites. In first and second line, the speaker says that the Whites see the speaker unclearly. They do not consider the existence of the speaker. It means that the White people consider the speaker as weak woman. In the third and fourth line, the speaker tells that the readers do not appraised her. The speaker has done a progress in exceed the Whites. The speaker tries to rises and repairs her life.

In the following lines, the speaker also uses auditory imagery. The readers can hear and imagine through the speaker words. “while my drums beat out the message and the rhythms never change”. The speaker invites the readers to imagine the sound of the speaker heart. The sound of the drums is strong and loud, the same with the sound of speaker’s heart to ask for her right to be equal.

The kinesthetetic imagery is also found in the two lines of the eight stanzas. “Hear the tempo so compelling, hear the blood throb through my veins”. The speaker invited the readers to intuit the movement or tension in her muscles. The speaker’s blood through her veins is so fast. That sentence shows that the speaker can’t be calm before she asks to be equal with Whites fulfilled.
c. Figurative Language Analysis

The writer finds symbol in second stanza “While My drums beat out the message and the rhythms never change”. Drum is the symbol in this poem. It symbolizes instrument of the speaker to reveal her feeling like poem, book or a speech. And the contents of instruments never change. It is about woman who asks her right.

Another kind of figurative language that the writer finds is verbal irony. Verbal irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker mine, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition.

“Take the blinders from your vision,
take the padding from your ears
and confess you’ve heard me crying
and admit you’ve seen my tears”

The speaker teases the white people through her words. She asks the Whites to take the padding from their ears and the blinders from their vision whereas in real the White people are not blind and deaf, they are all perfect human. But the speaker uses the sentence “Take the blinders from white peoples vision, take the padding from white peoples ears” to tease Whites because they never hear when the speaker cries and they never see the speaker’s tears.

d. Image of Woman in “Equality”

Through the imagery and figurative language, the writer tells image of woman in this poem. The speaker in this poem is still Angelou. In this poem,
Angelou voices through her heart. She demands her rights as a human. She wants to be equal with Whites and free in doing anything. The speaker describes a woman in this poem as an independent woman because she doesn’t want to be dependent on other people and be a shadow for White people.

The speaker is also outspoken in this poem, in fifth stanza she tells that she has a painful history. Frankly the speaker says that she and Whites had painful history in their past. The speaker tries to leave her history but the Whites still hold into their past. The speaker is a person who wants to change her life to be better and she looks forward for her life. Everyone wants to have better life but not everyone is brave enough to change her life and go out of the dark past. The speaker outspokenly tells that Whites are people who aren’t brave to change their life and leave their past.

In this poem, the speaker is more brave and outspoken in describing her feelings. She bravely asks the Whites to take the padding in their eyes and ears because, the Whites have ignored the speaker. Her words in this stanza are sharp, explicit and brave. It is seen from figurative language that writer found. The speaker used verbal irony to publish her feeling.

Each word of her poem has a clear meaning. She asks her right as human, she wants to be equal to Whites. In her poems she repeats it three times in one stanza “Equality, and I will be free. Equality, and I will be free”. She believes that equality will set her free.
C. “Phenomenal Woman“

*Written by : Maya Angelou (1978)*

Pretty women wonder where my secret lies.
I'm not cute or built to suit a fashion model's size
But when I start to tell them,
They think I'm telling lies.
I say,`
It's in the reach of my arms,
The span of my hips,
The stride of my step,
The curl of my lips.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees.
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees.
I say,
It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
the swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Men themselves have wondered
what they see in me.
They try so much
But they can't touch
My inner mystery.
When I try to show them,
They say they still can't see.
I say,
It's in the arch of my back,
The sun of my smile,
The ride of my breasts,
The grace of my style.
I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

Now you understand
just why my head's not bowed.
I don't shout or jump about
Or have to talk real loud.
When you see me passing,
It ought to make you proud.
I say,
It's in the click of my heels,
The bend of my hair,
the palm of my hand,
the need for my care.
'Cause I'm a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That's me.

a. Explication of the poem

Maya Angelou published “Phenomenal Woman” in 1978. As we know, in that time she published “Still I Rise” too. The content of the both poems is almost the same. It tells about black woman who lives among Whites. But in this poem the speaker tries to send a message to the readers to appraise themselves although their physical appearance isn’t perfect. In this poem, Angelou uses simple words to register the implicit meaning about woman. Angelou illustrates and defines true womanhood. True womanhood is about character and sexuality. She shows the reader that the sexuality of a woman is not directly related to a pretty face. It’s
about what a lady feels within herself. This poem has a message that every woman should be confident in who she is.

b. Imagery Analysis

In the first line the speaker uses visual imagery. The speaker tries to describe how she is proud of herself and her physical appearance.

"Its in the reach of my arms
The span of my hips
The stride of my step
The curl of my lips"

In this stanza the speaker invites the readers to imagine the physical things of Speaker arms, hips, steps and lips. She is so proud with her arms, hips, step and lips. The speaker says that she has the vast arms, hips, and step. Beside that she also has thick lips. Although her physical things are unlike Whites, the speaker is still proud with her physical things.

In the next stanza, there is another visual imagery.

"I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees".

From the sentences above the reader can imagine the way of the speaker walks that could make men surprise until they stand up just to see the speaker
walking on and they fall down on their knees because they are amazed with the speaker and then they swarm the speaker like bees swarming honey. What the men do to the speaker indicate that the speaker is very phenomenal woman. The reason why the men are amazed with the speaker is explained the reason in the next line.

“I say
It’s the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.

Now the readers will know why the men are very amazed with the speaker. The speaker has beautiful eyes. People who look at her eyes would be amazed because her eyes are shining as if there is fire. Besides that, the speaker’s teeth are so white and clean so when she is smiling her teeth like flash. The waist of the speaker also makes the men are agape. Because when she is walking, the swinging of her waist is so beautiful.

In the last line the speaker also uses organic imagery “And the joy in my feet”. The speaker feels the joy in her feet. Nobody could feel the joy in her feet. But everybody only can see the joy in speaker’s through the way she walks. Her step is seen light in weight because she is walking with the joy so every people who see her walking could be amazed.

The speaker also uses auditory imagery in the last stanza, “It’s in the click of my heels”. The speaker invites the writer to imagine the sound of the speaker’s heels when she is walking. When she is walking her shoes produce sound “click”.

“...
c. Figurative Language Analysis.

In this poem, the writer finds some figurative language. It is metaphor, simile, metonymy and hyperbole. Firstly, the writer finds metaphor in the second stanza “Then they swarm around me, A hive of honey bees”. The speaker compared “They” to “bees”. They in this poem are the man. She says that the man who swarm around her like bees whose swarm around honey. Second, the writer finds metaphor again in the next line, “It’s the fire in my eyes”. She says that her eyes are same as the fire because her eyes flame and shine like fire to show her strength. The last metaphor which the writer gets in the three stanzas tenth line “The sun of my smile”. In this line the speaker compares her smile to sun. She considers that her smile is like sun because her smile gives warmth to people who see her smile.

The other figurative language that the writer finds is metonymy. The writer finds metonymy in the first line. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to thing actually meant.

“ It’s in the reach of my arms,

The span of my hips,

The stride of my step,

The curl of my lips.”

The words of reach, span, stride, and curl signifies the less in some part of speaker’s body. The speaker shows her less can be her exceed in being phenomenal woman.
The writer also finds simile in the second lines. “I walk into a room, just as cool as you please”. The speaker uses simile to compare her walk with the Whites. The speaker says that her walk is same with the Whites. From that sentences, the speaker shows to the readers that she can do the same way with the Whites.

The last figurative language that writer find is hyperbole. The writer found hyperbole in the third line.

“it’s in the arch of my back,
The sun of my smile,
The ride of my breasts,
The grace of my style.”

The sentence above shows the exaggeration of speaker’s body. The speaker said that she has arch in her back, her smile is like sun, her breasts is ride and her style is grace. In fact, the part of speaker’s body is not like that but the speaker creates stress over hear real life.

d. Image of women in “Phenomenal Woman”.

Maya Angelou as the poet and the speaker in this poem describes a woman as a great woman and has high confident. The readers can see in every line of this poem shows that Maya is so proud of herself because she always says that she is a phenomenal woman and she is always proud of her part of body in every stanza. The speaker addresses this poem to those women and men who believe that being beautiful means having slim body, thin lips, and small hips.
After the writer has analyzed the imagery and figurative language in this poem, the writer concludes that the images of woman in these poems are confident, strong and brave. In visual imagery the speaker tries to explain the readers that she is not beautiful. Although she doesn’t have perfect body, she can attract men and women. Her power, her behavior and her confident become the inner mystery that makes her be phenomenal woman. Her knowledge and expression show that she’s confident. Her steps, her arms, the pals of her hand, walking are powerful because they exude confidence and pride of being a woman. Through visual imagery the speaker also shows how she is very confident. She describes it through her sentence. When she walks between men, she walked elegantly and makes the men give big attention to her. The speaker describes what she has and it makes the men admire her. She is proud of everything in herself. In this stanza, the speaker still declares that she is a phenomenal woman and she shows how confident she is with herself and through visual imagery too, the writer also can see the speaker’s behavior. The way of she walk and smile makes her be a phenomenal woman. The grace of her walk and the warmth of her smile make everyone who looks her fell amaze.

Through metaphor that the writer has analyzed, the writer can imagine the speaker’s power. The speaker describes that she never feels shy or inferior to others. Although the speaker is different from other woman, she can use her difference as her excess. The speaker can make people amazed with herself. She says that she is a mysterious and because of that the men determine that the
speaker is a different woman. Men can’t treat the speaker like they treat other woman.

The writer concludes that Being a phenomenal woman is not determined by the beautiful face or good looking but it’s about how a woman become a good person and proud of herself. The speaker is not cute and doesn’t have posture like model but the speaker can be a phenomenal woman. She is proud and confident of herself and it makes she is comfortable with anything that she has. Because of that, the men are wondering when see her.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the three poems of Maya Angelou entitled *Still I rise, Equality and Phenomenal woman*, the writer can conclude that the content of her poem is about a black woman who lives around white people as a minority. The speaker is a confident and strong woman. She tries to change her life to a better life. In the first poem, the poet describes a woman who has high motivation in enduring her life and she finally could change her life to a better life and be equal to white people. She always uses “I rise” in the last line of some stanza in her poem. She uses that word to show that she must keep rising up and remain strong to change her life. In this poem the speaker uses some imagery to invite the readers to imagine the speaker’s feeling through her words. She uses organic, visual and auditory imagery. The figurative language that the speaker uses in these poem are symbol, simile and hyperbole. After the writer finds imagery and figurative language then she assumes that describing of woman in this poem is independent woman, strong, brave, and confident.

In the second poem, the writer tells about a brave woman who asks for her right just like others. She always repeat the word “ Equality, and I will be free”. She said that she received discriminative behavior from her surroundings and she demands her right to be free. In this poem, the writer finds visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery. Symbol and verbal irony are figurative
language that writer has found in this second poem. In this poem, the writer imagines a woman as independent, outspoken, brave and explicit.

In the third poem, the speaker describes a confident woman who is very proud of her body. In this poem, the speaker always repeats the word “Phenomenally, Phenomenal Woman, That’s Me”. She uses that word to show that she is really a confident woman and she is very proud with herself. In this poem, the writer only finds two imageries are visual and auditory Imagery. The figurative language that writer find is metaphor, simile, metonymy and hyperbole. Describing women in this poem is mysterious, honest and confident woman.

From the third poem that writer analyzes, the writer finds repetition in each poems when a poet uses a word more than once because it is vital in the building up of the poems meaning. The repetition word that the speaker uses in her poem is the point of poems. In the first poem, the speaker repeats sentence “I’ll Rise” in the last line of some poem. She always repeats that sentence because that sentence is the point of poem which she wants to keep her rising up in enduring her life. In the second poem, she repeats three times sentence “Equality, and I will be free”. She shows her desire to repeat that sentence, she wants to be equal with white people and she asks her right as human. In the last poem the speaker repeats “Phenomenally, Phenomenal Woman, That’s Me” in every stanza. She has aim in repeat that sentence, she wants show the readers that she is a phenomenal woman who with her difference she can be great woman until the fellows admire her.
The writer concludes that three poems of Angelou have shown awareness of a woman. In the first poem shows the awareness of speaker’s strength, second poem shows the awareness of the speaker’s right and the last poem shows the awareness of the speaker’s body. The poems of Angelou’s give power and guidance to women in enduring their live that they must be strong, brave and confident with themselves.

B. Suggestion

The writer feels certain that every poem in Maya Angelou poems that she had analyzed contain feminism. The writer uses feminist literary criticism as approach to analyze third poem of Maya Angelou. The approach helps the writer to understand the position of a woman. It is helpful to find the meaning of a symbol and to know what a poet says in the poem is. She analyzes them as good as possible to make this research perfect. Therefore, the reader who wants to know and learn further about feminist literary criticism, try to find every information of feminist literary criticism in library, websites, and articles in journal. The writer believes that those are the sources that can be used as main or supporting references.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


**Websites:**