BLACK AMERICAN DREAM IN “I DREAM A WORLD” AND “DEMOCRACY” BY LANGSTON HUGHES POEMS

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT

Istianah, Black American Dream in “I Dream a World” and “Democracy” By Langston Hughes Poems. Thesis. Jakarta: English Letters Department and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, April 2009.

This research is aimed to know about the dream of black American Society which is described by Langston Hughes. It uses explicating method which concern in the effort of extracting and interpreting the symbol an theme containing in the poems. The data is collected from the poems will be analyzed qualitatively based on race discrimination and any relate theory or approaches.

Based on the description presented above, the research is performed in several phases. The phases are as follow (1) Deciding the unit analysis, unit analysis used within this research the poem I Dream a World and Democracy by Langston Hughes which contains race discrimination; (2) Collecting the data from many sources such as book, internet, and others which relates to the research; (3) Presenting the data description, this phases presents the poems and then explicating line to line; (4) Analyzing the problem, which then classified into the data examination, race discrimination meaning analysis, and it is contribution determination; (5) The making conclusion.

Finally, as result of analysis performed, the writer concludes that the use of black American dream in the poems give the contribution for the symbol meaning and theme building. Furthermore, the intrinsic element of poem is analyzed in the research are symbol, theme, figure of speech. The contribution of intrinsic element of poem describes the poem and the message analysis delivering as clear as those as visual means can do.
APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
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JAKARTA
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LEGALIZATION

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This paper has been defended before the Examination Committee of Adab and Humanities Faculty on June 14, 2010. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1).

Jakarta, September 21th, 2010

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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 universities or other institute of higher learning, except where the acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 17th, 2010

Istianah
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

There is no nice word to say at first, but thanks to the Allah SWT Who has given the writer opportunity to finish this paper, without his blessings, it is impossible that this paper can be finish. Then, may peace and blessing of Allah be upon the prophet, Muhammad SAW (peace be upon him), who has guided us how to be a good and successful person in this world.

On this value occasion, the writer would like to thank her family, especially her beloved parents and who have given her finance, facility, prayer and support in studying at State Islamic University.

And also, the writer would like to address her gratitude and appreciation to Drs.Asep Saefuddin, Mpd who has guided her to finish this paper, without him this paper probably will not focus on the black American dream research study.

The writer also presents great honor to some people who have given many helps to do research. They help her in many kinds such as legality, time, and energy. Particularly to
1. Prof. Dr. Komarudin Hidayat, MA, the Rector of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta.
2. Dr. H. Abdul Wahid Hasyim, the Dean of Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta.
3. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd, the Head of English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta.
4. Drs. Asep Saeeduddin, M.Pd, The Secretary of English Letters Department
5. All lectures of English Letters Department who have taught and educated the writer during her study at Syarif Hidayatullah, Islamic State University Jakarta.
6. Her husband, parents and all family, also to all her friends especially Endang, Ncal, Atik, Rachmi, Taufik, Nida, Hambali, and Uul.
7. All staff of libraries, such as Adab and Humanities Library Syarif Hidayatullah, University of Indonesia, America Corner Syarif Hidayatullah and Educational National library.

8. All her friends in the English Department of faculty of Adab and Humanities and those who cannot be mentioned one by one. The writer always wish them luck and success.

She realizes that her paper actually has not been perfect yet, there are many mistakes in its contain. At the end, the writer just hopes that paper will be guidance for some literary study specialize on race discrimination issue.

Jakarta, June 17th, 2010

The Writer
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A. Background Of The Study

Literary works are means of expression for artists to communicate their ideas about conditions in a society. Though considered imaginative products among the society, literary works actually reflects social tendencies in the people surrounding. “Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating concerns of mankind.” The artists use literary works to express their ideas, imaginations and feelings and to communicate social issues happening in society. As imaginative products, these literary works cannot be separated from life because they reflect society with certain social, philosophical, religious values as norms in the society.

Literary works are parts of social life. As imaginative products, literary works are resulted from observations that are arranged by values and norms in society. The artists adopt them for the purpose of inspiring people for better life. They hope that people understand the conditions in their society and make some changes in their social life; in literary works there are lives of individuals that involve relations among human and even among groups of society.

Poetry as a form of literary work also can describe about social condition of the author life. So here the writer tries to make a research about poems that connected to social condition, like Langston Hughes which speaks about race
discrimination in Afro-American. In his poems he depicts the suffering of black people or Negro which are feeling suppression and separation.

Langston is truly a pioneer of modern black literature. Langston Hughes was born into a family whose history epitomized responsibility to "The Race." James Mercer Langston Hughes was born February 1, 1902 in Joplin, Missouri, descendent of a prominent black family. His grandmother’s first husband was killed in John Brown’s Raid in 1859. Hughes’s great uncle was a noted abolitionist and the first black to serve in the U.S. Congress, and his grandmother was honored by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1910 as the last surviving widow of a Harper’s Ferry insurgent. In spite of this family legacy, however, Hughes’s own childhood was not easy. When his father, who studied to be a lawyer, was denied audience before an all white examining board in Oklahoma, he left his family. Eventually he relocated to Mexico becoming a successful businessman, but his marriage ended in divorce, and his estrangement was lasting. Hughes was raised by his grandmother in Kansas as his mother traveled in search of work. In 1912 his grandmother died, but it was 1914 before Hughes rejoined his mother in Lincoln, Illinois.¹

Hughes attended high school in Cleveland, Ohio, living on his own in a boarding house. He was an avid reader influenced by *The Souls of Black Folk* by W. E. B. Du Bois. He also studied other major writers, both black and white, and began writing dialect poems as well as free verse for publication in the school literary magazine. After a disappointing visit with his father in

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Mexico in 1920, Hughes wrote what would become his most famous poem, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers." Du Bois published it in Crisis, and the seventeen-year-old Hughes gained notoriety as a poet.

In the 1920s Hughes devoted most of his time to writing, enrolling in Columbia University but not feeling accepted there, he found more excitement among Harlem’s literary and musical crowd. Jessie Fauset introduced him to W. E. B. Du Bois. He also met Augustus Dill, the homosexual business manager for Crisis, who became an immediate and lasting friend. Hughes worked odd jobs such as busboy, clerk, and flower salesman until he dropped out of Columbia in 1922 and sailed to West Africa and then on to the Netherlands. In 1924 he lived in Paris where he found work as a chausseur at a lesbian-run cabaret called the Cozy Corner and then at a more prominent cabaret, Le Grand Duc where he heard legendary expatriate black jazz musicians perform all night long. In 1925 upon his return to the United States, he met many prominent Harlem literary figures such as Jean Toomer, Countee Cullen, and Arna Bontemps. It was also in 1925 that his decision to discreetly give three poems to poet Vachel Lindsay catapulted Hughes into national notoriety. He received the Amy Spingam poetry award from the Crisis, and entered Lincoln University in Pennsylvania where he would earn his bachelor’s degree in 1929.2

In 1926 Hughes met Zora Neale Hurston, and they spent the next year touring the South collecting black folklore. The two would later write Mule

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Bone together, but due to a falling out between Hughes and Hurston, the play was not published or produced until 1991. Hughes met Charlotte Mason in 1927. She was a rich white woman who became Hughes’s patron providing him with regular income while he wrote his first novel, \textit{Not without Laughter}. This arrangement ended when the two could not agree on Hughes’s subject matter. In the 30s Hughes continued to stand out as the people’s poet, embarking on a reading tour of the South. In 1932 he boarded the \textit{Europa} as part of a black movie production group headed for the Soviet Union. The socialistic group planned to depict American racial relations in a Soviet film. It was to be called \textit{Black and White}. The film was never produced for a combination of reasons, and when the group dissolved, Hughes went on to Central Asia and finally to China, Korea, and Japan before returning to the United States in 1933. He lived and wrote in Carmel, California, where his articles sold to publications such as \textit{Scribner’s}, \textit{the New Yorker}, and \textit{Harper’s}. He also completed a book of short stories, \textit{The Ways of White Folks}.

By the 1940s Hughes was a leading black poet as well as a leading fiction writer and playwright. During the 40s he wrote his famous "Simple" tales and translated works by Nicolas Guillen and Haitan writer Jacques Romain as well as co-edited the anthology, \textit{The Poetry Of the Negro, 1746-1949}. Hughes taught as a visiting professor at Atlanta University and was the poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago. In the 1950s Hughes wrote prolifically producing a book-length poem, \textit{Montage of a Dream Deferred}, a second autobiography, \textit{I Wonder as I Wander}, and a wide range of plays and fiction,
most concerning black history. When the 1960s racial turbulence rocked America, Hughes poetry mirrored it. His last book of poems, *The Panther and the Lash*, contained protest poems such as "The Blacklash Blues," and poems exploring the independence of African countries, but it was not published until after his death.

Langston Hughes died May 22, 1967, two weeks after taking himself to a hospital with abdominal pain. A moving funeral celebration climaxed with the recitation of "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" as Hughes made his final journey the flames.3

In his many poems of Langston Hughes tell us about slavery and both of his two poems which will be explained by the writer are about his dreams as black for equality with the white. It is an international problem which is often happened in the middle age of seventeenth, especially in America continent, Africa and Europe. The arrival of African to American causes a difference which is very clear where black people who need a job becomes a slave for a white people.

Langston Hughes is one of the prominent American black writes who concerns to depict Afro-American social life in his poems. He always tries to conceal the gloomy and sorrowful feelings of his people who suffer from suppression and separation and also describe his hopes and dreams to be equal like white. The extract of his poems, as discussed in this thesis, deal with the

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spirit to struggle against race discrimination and especially describing his
dreams to be black people to white.

Based on the view, the poem which is believed as literary work that has
lift issues of black American dreams make the writer interested to be used as
object of this research in writing his thesis.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer analyzes the
dreams of black American people of two poems “I Dream a World” and
“Democracy” by Langston Hughes that connecting with a field of the literature.

C. Research Questions

To make more convenient and simply in analyzing the poems; the writer
focuses on the content of the poems which is dealing with race discrimination
and construct it into the following questions:
How are black American dreams described in two poems?

D. Significance of the Study

The writer expects that the analysis give the positive knowledge for the
literature. The analysis is specially expected that will be very advantage for
the reader who has desire to know the stylistic analysis which can be used in
poem, especially in literary works.
E. The Methodology of the Research

1. The Objective of Research
   a) To know what black American dreams are described in these poems

2. The method of the Research
   The research applies the qualitative method by analyzing the poems. The writer tries to use descriptive analysis that describes about black American dreams in these poems.

3. Research instrument
   In this research, the writer uses himself as main instrument to study the text of the poems and finds other resources to complete the research references.

4. Technique of Data Analysis
   In this research, the writer reads the poems accurately, and analyzes the intrinsic elements, such as style of language; theme and symbols in each poem. After the data are completed, the writer tries to analyze based on critical study and qualitative data.

5. The Unit of Analysis
   In the case, the unit of analysis of the research is the poem which entitle “I Dream a World” and “Democracy” by Langston Hughes on Literature For Composition; Essay, Fiction, Poetry, and Drama. London: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1965 by Sylvan Barnet.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Meaning Of Poem

Poetry is a literary work that has high value esthetic. Therefore, every poet has his definition about it. They are:

1. Poetry is literary work with the compacted Language, taken a short cut, and given the rhythm with the sound which solid need and figurative words election (imaginative).4

2. Poetry is the best words in the best order.5

3. Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than doe’s ordinary language.6

Those are some definitions about poem according the poets, each definition has different essences significantly. It is because that each poet has different purpose and experience in producing a poem. Like Kennedy suggestions to write a poem well, that “You need experience it. It helps to live with the poem for as long as possible; there is little point in trying to fully understand the poem in a ten-minute tour of inspection on the night before the paper fail due. However, challenging in writing about poetry has immediate

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4 Herman J Waluyo, Apresiasi Puisi untuk Pelajar dan Mahasiswa (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003), p. 3.
rewards. To mention just one, the poem you spend time writing about is going to mean much more to you than poem skimmed over ever do”.7

B. The Intrinsic Element of Poem

1. Figure of Speech

According Laurence Perrine, a figurative language consists of a comparison between two things. Let us say that is “A” and other is “B”. Commonly, say “A” is the one we are saying something about, and the A term (or primary term) denotes the thing to which some other things is compared. In figurative language, we say something about A by comparing to B. the “B” is secondary term denotes A which is compared to B.8

The kinds of figurative languages there are:

a. Simile

Simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however at least on point in common. Generally, a simile refers to only one characteristic that two things have in common, while a metaphor is not faintly limited in the number of resembles it way indicate.9

For example:

- Groaned like a wolf. (cried hardly)

• She speaks and groans like a wolf, so I am being afraid of her.

• Her eyes are like stars

• Her raced for the goal line like an antelope

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a comparison is made between two things essentially unlike. In the other case Croft defines that metaphor describes the subject being the thing to which it is compared. In the piece of Robert Herrick’s poem below, he uses metaphor to express his feeling to his beloved one.

You are tulip seen today,
But dearest, of so short a stay
There were you grew scarce man can say.

c. Personification

Personification is consisting in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object or a concept, for instance our scare was increasing when the wind shouted in the midnight.

For example:

• Mc Donald loves everyone.

• The diamonds are jealous of your beauty

• The wind has hit my check at the beach

d. Apostrophe

Apostrophe is closely related to personification which consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something non
human as if that person or thing was present and alive and able to reply to what is being said.

For example:

- The speaker in A.E. Houseman’s said “To a dying young”. (a dead runner)

e. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of word or phrase for another to which it bears an important relation, as the effect of the cause, the abstract for the concrete and similar construction.10

For example:

- They dedicated their pens to the cause of peace

f. Irony

Irony is a situation, or use of language, involving some kind of incongruity or discrepancy. Like, paradox irony has meanings that extend beyond it is use merely as a figure of speech. There are three kinds of irony: verbal irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker’s mind, this conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition. Dramatic irony is a literary or theatrical device of having a character utter word which the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning, but of which the character

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himself is unaware. Irony of situation is when a situation occurs which is quite the received of what one might have expected.

For example:

- In a difficult moment, an act of kindness makes things worse, and someone says; “well that’s a lot better, isn’t it?”

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a rhetorical figure which consists in an exaggerated statement that is not meant to be taken literally. It means, the understatement passes beyond realistic and logical thinking, but actually has logical meaning, it used to emphasize something.

Hyperbole is overstatement or exaggerated language that distorts facts by making them much bigger than they are if looked at objectively. The definition considers the overstatement is the way to express something much bigger than the real, for example: I will bring you moon tonight. It exaggerates sentences, since it is impossible for person to bring the moon; the moon is outer space thing that cannot be reached.

2. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to people.\textsuperscript{11} Theme is used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem,

\textsuperscript{11} Ibid. p. 61
or subject with which the work is concerned: for example, “The nature of man, "The discovery of truth, or "The initiation into adulthood", or, we may speak of theme as a familiar pattern or motif that occurs again and again in literature.

According to Walter Loban and Squire R James as quoted by Margaret Ryan Walter Loban and Squire R James, theme is the comment or statement the author makes about that subject as it necessarily and inevitably emerges from the interplay of the various elements of the work. In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work. By this definition, then, the theme is not the issue, or problem, or subject with which the work deals. Theme in literature, takes the form of a brief and meaningful insight or a comprehensive vision of life, on it can be said to represent the vehicle an author uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives and works.

a. The Steps of Theme Analysis

The identification of literary work theme is attempting to formulate in our own words the statement about life or human experience that is made by the total work. And, it is a way to validate our understanding, to focus our response, and to make the work finally and fully our own. The following suggestions and comments, however, may prove helpful to identify of theme:

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12 Margaret Ryan Walter Loban and Squire R James, (1961), op.cit. p.420.
1) The analysis begins with the subject or situation; once that is identified to formulate a thematic statement about work.

2) The test of statement, if the statement of theme leaves certain elements or detail unexplained, or if those elements and details fail to confirm our statement, so the work is flawed and not successful in the identification.

3) The analysis of title. Frequently, the title of a work serves to identify and confirm the work’s protagonist or essential character.

4) The exploration of author’s biography and autobiography. The researcher can get it from letters, journals, notebooks, and critical writings, because it is can tell us a great deal about the author, the times in which he lived and wrote, and the relationship between the author and the work.13

b. Kinds of Theme

There are some kinds of theme in literature that are:

1) The Infinite Theme

   The Infinite theme is a philosophic religion theme that asks people to do the better thing or change their bad habits to good one that give can be used in human activities.

2) Human Theme

Human theme described about event and tragedy in poem to give an advice for readers about height of human being prestige.

3) Patriotism Theme
Patriotism theme has purposed invited the readers to have patriotism character.

4) The Theme of Nationalism
The theme of Nationalism described the form of sweetheart to land who beloved country.

5) The Theme of love between man and woman
This theme described about the love atmosphere, like break and sorrowful because love. For example: Romeo and Juliet.

6) Theme of citizen or Democratize
The theme of Citizen or Democratize described the people who have power to determine governance or state.

7) Theme of Social Justice (protest the social)
The theme of Social Justice described a claiming justice for oppressed the clan. For example: the discriminate poem between white and black skin in America, “Looking at”.

8) Theme of education or ethic
The theme of Education or ethnic described the important of education or ethic, this poem has meaning to advice the readers by words.  

3. Symbol

The word symbol is derived from the Greek that is an attempt to express abstract intuitions in concrete, sensible form. Symbols are more suggestive than figures of speech, usually more complex, and often harder to interpret.  

A symbol, according to Webster’s Dictionary, is “something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance……a visible sign of something invisible.”

Symbol is kind of vertical metaphor, for the two things which are brought together belong to different levels of reality. To determine the meaning of a symbol is the result of the poet’s freedom to combine any idea with any object in order to communicate his meaning as vividly as possible. Every symbol is an arbitrary marrying of abstraction and concrete expression. There is no necessary connection between the image and what it symbolizes, between the signifier and the signified. Though there is no necessary connection, there are many degrees of relatedness between two parts. Some symbols seem to be natural sign of the things

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14 Herman J Waluyo (2003) op. cit.p.15.
15 Ibid. p. 73.
which they signify (as smoke of fire, red of danger), whereas other symbols seem highly contrived and only distantly related to what they are supposed to represent.\textsuperscript{17}

a. Kinds of Symbol

Symbol is often classified as traditional, original, and private symbol. This is the explanation about it:

1) Traditional symbol is a universal symbol that is widely recognized and accepted in our society as culture.

2) Original symbol are association traditional symbol and that derive of meaning.

3) Private symbol has specific meaning and refers to object which is used in a poem. The poets have the private symbol, every symbol in their poem that is the product of their own peculiar and idiosyncratic systems of philosophy or belief, as is the case with a number of the symbols found in the poetry of William Blake and William Butler Yeats.\textsuperscript{18}

Herman J. Waluyo classified symbol into three items that are:

1. Color symbol gives the additional meaning to enhance the real meaning (mean the denotation). For example, black color is symbol the sorrow, white is chastity, yellow is faithfulness and blue is expectation and so forth.

\textsuperscript{17} Richard Ellman and Robert O’clair (1973), \textit{op.cit.} p. xliii.

2. Sound symbol is specific meaning created by sound. For example Gamelan Sound brings us to nature of Middle Java and Java East.

3. Atmosphere symbol is the symbol that gives a special nuance. \(^\text{19}\)

\(^{19}\) Herman J Waluyo (2003), *op.cit.* p. 5-6.
A. Description of Data

On the analysis below, the writer will give the table as conclusion from analysis. And the literary works from Hughes Poetry “I Dream a World” and “Democracy” and the data it is been collected. It table contains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title Of poem</th>
<th>Kinds of Figurative Speech</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Dream a World</td>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>Where love will bless the earth (line 3)</td>
<td>The noun love shows the attributes of the human being. This cases, the poet has dream if the everyone no scorned to other people he sure that human will loving one to other people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>And peace its paths adorn (line)</td>
<td>The noun peace shows the attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Where <em>greed</em> no longer saps the soul (line 7)</td>
<td>The noun <em>greed</em> attitudes like human being. The line describes that the freedom will make the human no greed because it gives suppression to other people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No <em>avarice</em> blights our day (line 8)</td>
<td>The noun <em>avarice</em> the poet used like human being, this line he said that the freedom will erase</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td>Where <em>wretchedness</em> will hang its head (line 13)</td>
<td>The poet used noun <em>wretchedness</em> as human being, he describes if the freedom cannot stand like his dream, so the human (black skin) will should has suffering.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td>Symbol Pearl (line 14)</td>
<td>The Nature Human</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td>Feet (line 8)</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td>Sweet (line 6)</td>
<td>The beauty of Freedom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td>Joy (line 14)</td>
<td>Humankind Happines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td>Simile And <em>joy</em>, like a <em>pearl</em> (line 14)</td>
<td>The poet compares <em>joy</em> word with <em>pearl</em>. For this, he used simile because the poet used <em>like</em> word as the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
characteristic from simile. The poet comparing joy (meaning reference to oxford is pleasure; extreme gladness) with pearl (meaning reference to oxford is white-bluish grey lustrous), that the enjoyable in life like pearl, something is very value in life.

| 11 | Democracy | Simile | Just as you ( line 21 ) | This line is the statement poet about his existence in the America, used simile as the compare white and black skin, the poet wants freedom like |
white skin. For this cases, the poet used the word *as* as the characteristic from simile.

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B. Analysis of Data

I Dream a World

I dream a world where man
No other man will scorn
Where love will bless the earth
And peace its paths adorn.
I dream a world where all
Will know sweet freedom's way,
Where greed no longer saps the soul
Nor avarice blights our day.
A world I dream where black or white,
Whatever race you be,
Will share the bounties of the earth
And every man is free,
Where wretchedness will hang its head
And joy, like a pearl,
Attends the needs of all mankind--
Of such I dream, my world!
This poem is very loud and emotional in conveying idea of the Africa-American dream. The poet used “I” as the first speaker, so the readers have assumption this poem like oration where speaker told to anyone about his idea or opinion. And if look the state “I dream” in poem, can say that the poet has three dreams. They are love or peace, there is no greed and there is no wretchedness.

The first line, the speaker told about his idea and explained first his dream “I dream a world where man” and the second line that is concept about his idea, “No other man will scorn”. Like design where someone told to anyone that it is a world, and it refers to poet that is Langson Hughes, of course the design is about the discrimination of black and white race. Like most his poem states how the black man is being suppressed or a wish of a plea for equality. He does not want the black man to be better than everyone else, but just to be treated equal.

The third and fourth lines continue the concept, “where love will bless the earth” and “And peace its paths adorn” the speaker hopes in this dream that humankind has love so the discrimination be lost in the earth. These line are result from the concept second line, at paraphrase the poet said if the people do no scorn to another the love and peace will bless in the earth. Besides, the poet used personification in third and fourth line, the word love and peace he compare with human being, like the people the love doing something that is bless for the earth. And the word peace means can give beauty to world.
The fifth line is the second dream of the poet. He said “I dream a world where all” this dream the poet not only for African-American but to the all of the world. The poet meaning about his dream in next line, the sixth line the poet said “will know sweet freedom’s way”. This states try to tell to people that the freedom is sweet. The poet used symbol sweet to describe about the beautiful freedom.

The seventh line is supported to line before, and this line the poet used personification to support his imagination. The word greed he compares human being, like the people greed can do something to sap soul, “where greed no longer saps the soul” the poet surely that the freedom never created suppresion to another soul and his trust that its made the peoples like brothers to another, so every man never avarice to another like he said in eight line “Nor avarice blights our day”. Like the seventh line, the poet used personification, the avarice word he compare with human being.

The ninth line, the poet said about his dream. And this line, the poet explanation about the meaning of his dream that is the abolishment of black discrimination “A world I dream where black or white”. This statement the poet support in tenth and eleventh lines, “Whatever race you be,” and “will share the bounties of the earth”.so there is no differentiate between black and white whatever your race.

The twelvth line, the poet said about human rights, of course this has related to discrimination issue “And every man is free,” the and
word the poet used to explicit his dream like he said in the lines before.

Next line, the poet said about result from his dream, if it is done the poet surely that wretcheeness will lost, and for this cases, the poet used personification to support his meaning. The *wretchedness* word he compared with human being, that is *hang of head*. “where wretchedness will hang its head”. So there are no suppression and sorority for black.

The fourteenth and fifteenth line, the poet still told about his dream, if his concept succeed he is sure the humankind will be happy and live like the pure character human. Here the poet used *joy* as the symbol humankind happines and *pearl* as symbol the nature human “And joy, like a pearl,” and “ Attends the needs of all mankind-“. Besides the symbol the poet used simile too, the *as* word as characteristic from simile, he compares *joy* with *pearl*. The two words have differences lexical meaning but at substantial them is same.

The last line, the poet told that the succeed and resulted his concept like he wrote in lines before that it is his dream and world. If the conclusion the poet want the world like his dream and the humankind role in his the world. without discrimination and all man is same “Of such I dream, my world!”
Democracy

Democracy will not come
Today, this year
Nor ever
Through compromise and fear
I have as much right
As the other fellow has
To stand
On my two feet
And own the land

I tire so of hearing people say,
Let things take their course.
Tomorrow is another day
I do not need my freedom when i’m dead.
I cannot live on tomorrow’s bread.

Freedom
Is a strong seed
Planted
In a great need.

I live here, too
I want freedom
Just as you.

The poem "Democracy" by Langston Hughes is one of many great poems (poetic protest) also described about his dream to be a white and conceived throughout his illustrious poetic life. Written in 1949, he obviously wanted change and equality in the present when he was alive, and does not in the future, for a dead man has not right to freedom. Appropriately, he had a pessimistic view of democracy because blacks were treated badly and suffered greatly.

The first line, the poet showed his pessimistic with his declared “Democracy will not come” even it is supported with the second, third and
fourth line “Today, this year”, “Nor Ever” and “Through Compromise and fear”. He believes his rights should be parallel to those of white people, without compromising his dignity in any way. The fifth line, the poet said about right in his life. If reference to this poem can be explained that is the same class social and never look white and black “I have as much right”.

The sixth line, the poet said that not only him has right but also every man in the world. The fellow word used by poet as reference to humankind “As the other fellow has” and the people it especially about black people, this statement can look in next line, “To stand” and in the eight line “On my feet”. The feet word is a symbol from the race, so as the background from the langston Hughes the feet has meaning is black races.

The ninth line is supported statement from eight line, the poet said about the same right in the world, “And own the land” the land is symbol from United State. Like the race discrimination issue in America, the reality, democracy was profoundly one-sided, for blacks were not allowed to be involved with any decision making. The tenth line, the poet said about tired but this statement tire word as adverb so can given meaning that the discrimination long ago happened. Still this line, not only the poet talked about democracy and freedom but all black people in America “I tire so of hearing people say,”.

The eleventh line, the poet invited to America in order to hearing the black people, this line related from previous line. He wanted
America gave the freedom and democracy to the black people “Let things take their course”. The Under compulsion of poet to America he said in twelve line too, “Tomorrow is another day”, he wanted the freedom now and no there compromising. For him, present and tomorrow is different so does not wait to tomorrow if American can do it.

The tomorrow word get meaning in thirteenth line, the poet means tomorrow is next life that is dead, “I do not need my freedom when I’m dead” and that meaning the poet said in fourteenth line too “I cannot live on tomorrow’s bread”, the symbol tomorrow is the power and worried for the poet on the freedom. He wanted get freedom now without waiting tomorrow.

The fifteenth and sixteenth line, the poet explanation about freedom, the meaning according and view him that is seed. So, the early it the life can more good and everything in the life from human rights that is freedom “Freedom” and “Is a strong seed”.

The seventeenth and eighteenth line is the following about the poet concept. There are two elements in his concept, that are freedom and seed, like in before line the poet said that freedom is a strong seed and the seventeenth that is the another element, planted. The poet explains it in eighteenth line, “In a great need”. The planted symbol here is freedom that given by America to black people. The next line the poet supports this statement “I live here, too” and this sentence he takes for America that in this land not only white people but black people too. The twentieth and
twenty first line the poet very clear talk to America what he wanted in this land “I want freedom” and the close line of poem he said about discrimination in his land “Just as you”, the *you* is symbol for white people in America. Besides, the last line the poet used simile, the *as* word he used in this cases, however the poet compares something unclearly, but the substantial the readers can take conclusion that the “*you*” word the poet compares with white skin.
A. Conclusion

Having analyzed on the previous chapter, the writer concludes that those two poems of Langston Hughes, “I Dream a World” and “Democracy” describe the dreams of black American people like the freedom, equality and discrimination in society. These poems also used of simple language helps to clearly define what the poet wants to express especially in “Democracy” poem.

On two poems written by Langston Hughes used excellent language, symbol, theme and strong sounds to express the poet’s feeling toward racism. The poem described about condition and a black man’s personal experience to the white people in America, and made to feel inferior to them and basically about the dreams to struggle of working minority, a black man, suffering the hardship of unfair labor. Beside that, the poem told about the dream of black people toward America. They hope the meaning of democracy in America can give the equality in live. Thus, these both poems related to each other, about black American dreams to erase the discrimination to be equal like white people in America.
B. Suggestion

So far, through the analysis has been conducted carefully, the writer is going to the reader as follow:

1. The readers have to know the intrinsic of Langston Hughes poems, especially discrimination and symbol.
2. The readers are suggested not only to know literal meaning, but also know non-literal meaning in reading literary work.
3. If the readers were reading the literary work, they should not only read from the book, but also read from various materials, such as magazine, newspaper, and so on.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


