

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The result of analysis shows that three poems of Maya Angelou entitled “I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings”, “Weekend Glory”, and “Still I rise” depict the discrimination. The analyzed expression and figurative language unveil the concept of discrimination in Maya Angelou’s poems.

The result of the analysis also found 38 signifiers on the poem entitled “I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings” includes 6 personification and 24 imagery as the figurative language that used in this poem. In the first poem, the writer found the comparison between “the free bird” and “the caged bird” which interpreted as the white people and the black people. On the basis of eight stanza of the first poem the writer found segregation as the form of discrimination that done by the white people. Those finding are depicted the discrimination in Maya Angelou poems based on her real experience.

The next result of the analysis on the poem entitled “Weekend Glory” are found 50 signifiers through eight stanzas and all of the signifiers are also the imagery. Maya Angelou in this poem is clearly stated how the white people which represented by the phrase “some clichty folks” discriminated Maya Angelou as black people. In this second poem, Maya Angelou clearly stated how the white people act as the superior

group. She also depicts her own experience in receiving the discrimination as a worker at the factory. Thus, Maya Angelou also depicted segregation as the form of discrimination that happened in this poem. The segregation itself describes as the white people as the rich people and the Maya Angelou as black people described as only a worker at the factory. This segregation is also depicted how social class between the white people and the black people could be the base of discrimination.

The last results of the third poem entitled “Still I Rise” are found 43 signifiers through eight stanzas and there are also 32 imagery and 6 similes as the form of figurative language. In this poem, the discrimination is depicted through all of the signifiers. Maya Angelou in this poem describes how the black people survive on their suffering time. The form of the discrimination is segregation. The segregation in this poem is depicted by separating the white people as the superior group and the black people as the inferior group. On the other hand, in this poem Maya Angelou especially depict that black people always rise up against the discrimination itself. Through the 32 imagery as form of figurative language Maya Angelou depict how severe discrimination that she and black people received from the white people.

The total of the findings are found 131 signifiers includes 6 personification, 117 imagery, and 6 similes that depicted the discrimination in three Maya Angelou poems entitled “I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings”, “Weekend Glory”, and “Still I rise”. Those findings are narrowed to the form of discrimination that is segregation. Thus, discrimination in three Maya Angelou poems are depicted by 131 signifiers, 6 personification, 117, imagery, and 6 similes.

5.2 Suggestion

This study uses Roland Barthes' semiotic approach as the main instrument to analyze the expression and figurative language in three poems of Maya Angelou entitled "I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings", "Weekend Glory", and "Still I rise". The writer decided to use Roland Barthes' semiotic approach because his semiotic approach is the most rigorous approach in analyzing expression and figurative language and also interpreting meaning. The writer suggests that when interpreting the meaning of the expression and figurative language, be sure to use reference and related theories to make objective interpretation. Lastly, for the other student who attempts to conduct this kind of study, they can analyze drama script because drama is one of great literary works that absolutely contains many ideas or ideologies.