

**THE SOUNDS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN IN MAYA
ANGELOU'S POEMS: *ALONE, STILL I RISE, CAGED BIRD*
AND *EQUALITY***

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Palupi, Ngesti Retno. 2014., **The Sounds of African-American in Maya Angelou's Poems: *Alone, Caged Bird, Still I Rise and Equality***. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Scarletina Vidyayani Eka; Co-Supervisor: Nurul Laili Nadhifah.

Keywords: The Sounds of African-American, Genetic Structuralism, Maya Angelou

The differences among human brings the issue about race which the concept about race emerges racism. One big issue about race is African-Americans were got the racial discrimination and they became the minority in the United States. The writer wants to examine the sounds of minority which reflect in Maya Angelou's poems. The writer chose Maya Angelou's poem since she is the most influence African-American woman through her works, especially in poetry. The problem to be solved in this study is: how does Maya Angelou reflect the sounds of African-American that she writes on her poems; *Alone, Still I Rise, Caged Bird, and Equality*?

The writer applies Goldmann's theory which is genetic structuralism in analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic element of Maya Angelou's poems. From Goldmann's theory it is clearly mentioned that literary work could not be separated from the intrinsic and extrinsic element because the historical background of the author as the member of social group always give influenced to the work.

The result of this research is found that there are three sounds of African-American that reflect in Maya Angelou's poems: First, the sound of freedom that represent in *Caged Bird*, second, the sound of equality that represent in *Equality*, and third, the sound of racism that represent in *Alone* and *Still I Rise*.

In the future, if there is a researcher who would like to analyze the same object, it is suggested to use post-colonial theory. By using post-colonial theory, it will help to reveal the effect of racial discrimination that happen toward African American life and their society.

ABSTRAK

Palupi, Ngesti Retno. 2014. **Suara Kaum Afrika-Amerika yang Tercermin Dalam Puisi Maya Angelou: *Alone, Caged Bird, Still I Rise* dan *Equality***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya.

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Kata Kunci: Suara Kaum Afrika-Amerika, Strukturalisme Genetik, Maya Angelou

Perbedaan yang terlihat secara fisik antara manusia yang satu dan lainnya menimbulkan isu tentang ras dan konsep yang tercipta karena ras adalah rasisme. Salah satu isu yang terkait dengan rasisme adalah kehidupan penduduk Afrika sebagai budak dan menjadi kaum minoritas di negara Amerika Serikat. Penulis ingin mengetahui suara dari kaum Afrika-Amerika yang tercermin dalam puisi Maya Angelou. Penulis memilih puisi dai Maya Angelou karena beliau berasal dari kaum Afrika-Amerika yang memberi inspirasi bagi banyak orang melalui karyanya. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: Bagaimana Maya Angelou mencerminkan suara dari kaum Afrika-Amerika dalam puisinya yang berjudul; *Alone, Still I Rise, Caged Bird, dan Equality?*

Teori dari Goldmann yakni strukturalisme genetik digunakan untuk menganalisis puisi karya Maya Angelou baik dari unsur intirisik maupun unsur ekstrinsik. Berdasarkan teori dari Goldmann, sangat jelas disebutkan bahwa suatu karya tidak bisa dipisahkan dari unsur intrinsik dan ekstrinsik karena pengalaman hidup dari penulis karya tersebut berpengaruh terhadap karya itu sendiri

Penelitian ini menemukan ada tiga suara kaum Afrika-Amerika yang tercermin dari puisi karya Maya Angelou. Pertama, suara tentang kebebasan yang tercermin dalam puisi berjudul *Caged Bird*, kedua, suara tentang persamaan hak-hak dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan yang tercermin dalam puisi berjudul *Equality*, dan ketiga adalah suara tentang rasisme yang tercermin dalam puisi berjudul *Alone* dan *Still I Rise*.

Penulis menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin menggunakan objek yang sama untuk diteliti, penulis menyarankan untuk menggunakan teori *post-colonial* yang akan sangat membantu untuk menganalisa akibat dari diskriminasi ras yang terjadi pada kehidupan dan masyarakat Afrika-Amerika

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