

DISCRIMINATION IN MAYA ANGELOUS' POEMS

STILL I RISE AND CAGED BIRD

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

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Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
to Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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MALANG
2022

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I swear that the thesis entitled “ Discrimination in Maya Angelous’ poems *Still I Rise And Caged Bird*”, is my original work. I do not add any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. With this, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

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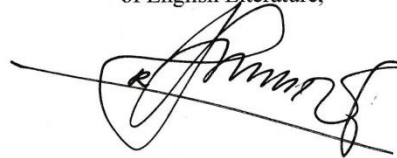
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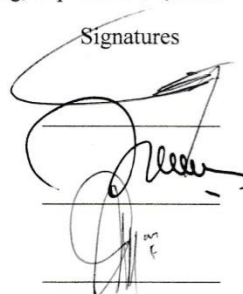
This is to certify that Lukman Nur Hakim's thesis with the title **Discrimination in Maya Angelou's Poems "Still I Rise and Caged Bird"** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

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MOTTO

"Getting older does not mean losing youth, but a new chapter of opportunity and strength."

-Lukman Nur Hakim-

DEDICATION

This thesis to be proudly dedicated to

My beloved father, Sukadi

My mother, Yuyun

and my best lecturer and advisor, Asni Furaida, M.A.

who always give endless pray, and support all the time

and to my advisor, I would like to thank you very much for your patience to guide me doing my thesis to this time.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, with all praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the lord of the universe who has blessed me so that I have the opportunity to write and complete a thesis entitled *Discrimination in Maya Angelous' Poems Still I Rise and Caged Bird* to fulfill the requirements to get a Bachelor Degree, *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* majoring English Literature at the UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Sholawat and greetings may always be poured out to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought the light to this world with the religion of Islam. This thesis would not have been completed without the blessing of Allah SWT, and the support and contributions of many parties. Special thanks go to my supervisor, Asni Furaida, M.A, who has been patient and took the time to guide me, and always gave me advice and knowledge.

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The next thank you I say to my parents who always support me in the process, and always give the best prayers, for mom and dad, you are an example of good parents, I'm proud to be born from you two. And lastly, I would like to say to my friends who have given me life experiences that cannot be obtained in school or college. I am very lucky to be surrounded by good people like you.

Malang, May 16th, 2022

Lukman Nur Hakim

ABSTRACT

Hakim, Lukman Nur (2022) Discrimination in Maya Angelous' Poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Asni Furaida MA.

Keywords : *Discrimination, Form of Discrimination*

This study aims at analyzing the discrimination in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. The purpose of this study is to describe the discrimination illustrated and the form of discrimination in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*, using Theodorson & Theodorson's theory. Theodorson & Theodorson divides discrimination into two parts: direct discrimination and indirect discrimination, theoretically, this research is expected to enrich literary knowledge about the discrimination itself and the form of discrimination. Practically, this research is useful as a reference for other researchers who want to research using the same research topic.

This research study is a literary criticism. Researcher analyzed literary works of poetry using a sociological approach and discrimination theory from Theodorson & Theodorson. The data are taken from stanzas, lines and words along with their interpretations of the poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* by Maya Angelou. The researcher analyzes the data by explaining the interpretation of the data associated with the theory.

The results of this study are firstly there are indeed discrimination exist in the poems and form of discrimination contained in Maya Angelou's poem *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*, including direct discrimination, evidence of direct discrimination manifested in cynical lyrics, harsh words and hatred hurled by dominant group against subordinate group. Second, there is a place where discrimination occurs, namely the non-fulfillment of the rights of subordinate group on the basis of their race. However, in both poems, subordinate group fight by voicing injustice, such as Maya Angelou, the representative of subordinate group who voiced the discrimination received and demanded rights through literary works of poetry.

The indirect discrimination contained in the caged bird poem, is depicted by the injustice of a law, regulation in a society that harms some people who are considered a minority, aims to limit their movement and to eliminate their existence, in caged bird poetry there are two differences in life that derived from the difference in legal justice, which is depicted by a bird of light free and a bird in a cage.

ABSTRAK

Hakim, Lukman Nur (2022) Diskriminasi dalam Puisi Maya Angelou *Still I Rise* dan *Caged Bird*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Pembimbing : Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Diskriminasi, Bentuk Diskriminasi

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis diskriminasi dalam puisi Maya Angelou *Still I Rise* dan *Caged Bird*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan diskriminasi yang digambarkan dan bentuk diskriminasi dalam puisi-puisi Maya Angelous *Still I Rise* dan *Caged Bird*, dengan menggunakan teori Theodorson & Theodorson. Theodorson & Theodorson membagi diskriminasi menjadi dua bagian yaitu diskriminasi langsung dan diskriminasi tidak langsung, secara teoritis penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memperkaya pengetahuan sastra tentang diskriminasi itu sendiri dan bentuk diskriminasi. Secara praktis, penelitian ini bermanfaat sebagai referensi bagi peneliti lain yang ingin melakukan penelitian dengan topik penelitian yang sama.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kritik sastra. Peneliti menganalisis karya sastra puisi dengan menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis dan teori diskriminasi dari Theodorson & Theodorson. Data diambil dari bait, baris dan kata beserta interpretasinya terhadap puisi *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* karya Maya Angelou. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan menjelaskan interpretasi data yang dikaitkan dengan teori.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah pertama memang terdapat diskriminasi dalam puisi dan bentuk diskriminasi yang terdapat dalam puisi Maya Angelous *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*, antara lain diskriminasi langsung dan tidak langsung, bukti diskriminasi langsung yang diwujudkan dalam lirik sinis, kata-kata kasar dan lemparan kebencian oleh kelompok dominan terhadap kelompok bawahan. Kedua, tempat terjadinya diskriminasi, yaitu tidak terpenuhinya hak-hak kelompok bawahan berdasarkan rasnya. Namun, dalam kedua puisi tersebut, kelompok bawahan berjuang dengan menyuarakan ketidakadilan, seperti Maya Angelou, perwakilan kelompok bawahan yang menyuarakan diskriminasi, menerima dan menuntut hak melalui karya sastra puisi.

Diskriminasi tidak langsung yang terdapat dalam puisi *caged bird*, digambarkan dengan ketidakadilan sebuah hukum, peraturan dalam lingkungan masyarakat yang merugikan sebagian orang yang dianggap minoritas, bertujuan untuk membatasi pergerakan mereka dan untuk menghilangkan eksistensi mereka, di dalam puisi *caged bird* terdapat dua perbedaan hidup yang di dapatkan dari perbedaan keadilan hukum, yang digambarkan dengan burung yang terang bebas dan burung yang di dalam sangkar.

ملخص التنفيذ

التمييز العنصري الذي وقع للإفريقيين والأمريكيين في شعر *Still Rise* و *Caged Bird* لمايا أنجيلو؛ رسالة مقدمة للحصول على درجة بكالوريوس من كلية الإنسانية شعبة الأدب الإنجليزي بجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامي بمالانج

الباحث: لقمان نور حكيم

المشرف: أثن فريدا الماجستير

الكلمات الدالة: التمييز، التمييز العنصري، الإفريقيون والأمريكيون

يقصد البحث إلى تحليل التمييز العنصري الذي سبق وقوعه للإفريقيين والأمريكيين في شعر *Still Rise* و *Caged Bird* لمايا أنجيلو. وتهدف هذا البحث إلى بيان أنواع التمييز العنصري وأسبابه التي وقع لهم اعتمادا بنظرية تيودورسون و تيودورسون التي تقسم نواحي أداء التمييز العنصري كما يلي: العنصر والدين والطبقة الاجتماعية. أضف إلى ذلك أنه قسمت هذه النظرية التمييز العنصري إلى قسمين: التمييز المباشر واللامباشر. ولعل هذا التحليل أصبح شيئا تزداد به معارف الأدب عن التمييز العنصري وأسباب وقوعه. وفي ناحية عملية كان هذا التحليل مرجعا للباحثين الذين كانوا في تحليل الموضوع المناسب.

وهذا البحث هو تحليل نقد أدبي يعتمد على الاتجاه الاجتماعي والتمييز العنصري من تيودورسون و تيودورسون الذي كانت شواهد ترفع إلى الأبيات والسطور والألفاظ، وهي ذات صلة بالنظرية.

ونتيجة هذا التحليل كما يأتي: الأول، تتجلى أنواع التمييز في شعر *Caged Bird* و *Still Rise* لمايا أنجيلو منها التمييز المباشر كاللمحة الساخرة والكلمات الفاضحة التي ألقته الإنسان الأبيض إلى الإنسان الأسود. والثاني: مكان أسباب التمييز العنصري المسبب إلى عدم وفاء حقوق الإنسان الأسود، ولكنهم كفحوا بإظهار عدم العدالة كمعارضة مايا أنجيلو إلى التمييز الذي وقع لهم وتطلب وفاء حقوقهم بالتأليفات الأدبية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the research background that explains the topic of discussion and selection of poems that are used as research objects, research problems consisting of two research questions as a basis for analyzing poetry, the purpose of the study includes research objectives, scope limits, study signification, research methods, and word definitions in research.

A. Background of the Study

Quoted from the Human Rights in British Columbia Article (2008) which describes discrimination occurs when a person treats other groups badly or by denying other groups to benefit, harass or insult based on skin color, ancestry, culture and place of origin. From the above explanation it can be concluded that discrimination occurs due to differences in society, or there is a group that wants to benefit or take precedence.

While the opinion according to Charmichael and Hamilton's in his book entitled *Black Power* (1967: 157) discrimination is the social injustice of the social institutions of the head of society of the group that is considered a minority. discrimination is no stranger to people's attention, this bad deed can lead to the exclusion of each other's groups, discrimination occurs because society is too compartmentalized minorities and the majority in social environments, with several things that distinguish, such as: skin color and physical form, culture,

religion and in terms of other differences. Those who feel dominant or domineering in the

Community they will feel victorious, strong and must take precedence in all areas of interest. This is the same as what happened in the African-American era, which was the time when the first Africans were recognized in America.

Discrimination that occurs toward the African-American community contained in the poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. The poems explanation: the first poem entitled *Still I Rise* (1978) is a poem that raises the issue of race that occurred in the United States. This poem is used as an advocate for the fight against racism, it tells the story of African- American people who dare to rise under the pressure and persecution of white people.

The second poem, *Caged Bird*, describes discrimination among black and white races in the United States, South Africa, and elsewhere. This poem illustrates the ill effects of racism and gives hope to the black race that suffers a lot because of the problem of racism that leads to discrimination. From the above explanation, it is clear that poetry serves to voice justice, and a tool for conveying the voice that the ruler wants to hear.

Poetry is one of the works of literature that has characteristics that make it different from other literary works, poetry is written in different writing styles and languages, poetry is the result of human creativity poured through the preparation of words that have meaning, languages used differently, according to Wayne Shumaker (1965: 10) poetry is a poet's thought to express feelings, certain perceptions and thoughts.

The object of this study is a poem by Maya Angelou that raises the resistance of the black people and the discrimination that occurs by the black people. Poetry is a unique literary work that has more meaning and imagination than the reader thinks, there are currently many poems written using personal experience as the content of the poem to be delivered. Discrimination is often used as a topic in the making of a poem, because according to the view of society, discrimination in society, discrimination is a very detrimental act for fellow human beings, discrimination in society is based on the following differences: differences in skin color, religious differences, and cultural differences. Instead, differences are not made as a tool to ostracize others but differences should be a reason to respect each other.

Marguerite Anne Johnson, also known as Maya Angelou, was born on April 4th, 1928 in St. Louis, Missouri. Maya Angelou is a black woman; Maya Angelou is not only a novelist but also a poet and became an inspiration through her works. Maya Angelou is famous as a black woman who succeeded her life through the poems she created (Pujiati et.al. 2015, 1-5). Most of the literary works on the enforcement of human rights, such as citizens' rights and women's rights, in those works usually it has forms of protest, just like the poems written by Maya Angelou, it became an inspiration because Maya Angelou aimed at government and society that is less fair to people who are considered minorities.

The history of American discrimination presented by Luther King on April 4th, 1968 through his speech, he said that the history of American discrimination could not be separated from slavery and the civil war that occurred from 1861 to

1865. The war involved the south and north, the union against the confederation, between those who rejected slavery and enacted slavery. The south lost out, but imposed strict segregation in various public facilities through education, public transport, and even in toilets. Whites and colored or black people are prohibited from using the same toilet, sitting in the same class, even drinking in the same place. Moreover, in the southern region of Oaring blacks have no right to vote in elections.

Previous research, a thesis from Agus Nugroho entitled *Political, Social, and Economic Condition of African in Maya Angelou* (2010) in the study discussed discrimination experienced by minorities from a woman perspective. The second, a thesis from Hindhun Sri Yuni Kinasih about *African American Women Self- Extreme Reflected In Maya Angelou's Phenomenal Women, Women Me, And Seven Women Blessed Assurance* (2015). This study analyzed the meaning, extension, words in the poem by linking to the sociology of charcoal. Next, the analysis of poetry by Asis MT (2007), titled *The Ideal Woman as Portrayed in Maya Angelou's Phenomenal Woman*. This poem focuses on the intrinsic structure of poetry to find the ambiguous side, paradox, irony, and tension in the poem.

The difference between the previous researches with this study is: this study chose the topic of discrimination that experienced by African-American living in USA. The researcher wants to analyze two poems by Maya Angelou that tell the history of the black African-American community that lived among white Americans. The poems to be analyzed are as follows: *Still I Rise* (1978), and

Caged Bird (1983). The reason why the researcher chose both poems by Maya Angelou is because her poem describes the conditions of discrimination experienced by African-Americans from Maya Angelou's point of view. Another reason related to the selection of two Maya Angelou poems because the poem corresponds to the object of research, namely discrimination. The researcher interested in understanding how Maya Angelou discussed the discrimination. In addition, the researcher chose to analyze discrimination because discrimination is happened anywhere, not only occurs in USA but also in other countries, even today people of minorities are still encounter it.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the research background that has been outlined above, research questions are formulated as follows:

1. How is discrimination illustrated in the Maya Angelous' poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*?
2. What is the form of discrimination contained in the the Maya Angelous' poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*?

C. Significance of Studies

This research is expected to contribute both practically and theoretically. Practically this research is expected to help readers to understand the topic of discrimination contained in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* which provide an overview of discrimination contained in poetry. This study also

uses the theory of discrimination by Theodorson & Theodorson Theory and uses the approach of literary sociology from Alan Swingwood.

F. Definition of Key Term:

Discrimination: According to Theodorson & Theodorson discrimination is the existence of different treatment of individuals and groups because of the color of the skin, religion, ethnicity, economy, and gender that differs. Theodorson & Theodorson adds that discrimination is one of the cases of human rights violations that focus on weakening the psychology of individual or groups.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, researcher will discuss theories related to adequate information to complete the research in analyzing research objects, thus, in this chapter there are several important points that will be explained.

A. Sociological Approach

The philosophical basis of sociological approach is the essential relationship between literary works and society. The relationships intended by a) literary works produced by the author, b) the author himself is a member of society, c) the author utilizes the wealth that exists in society, and d) the literary work is reused by the community (Ratna, 2009: 60). In other words, literary sociology is the interrelationship between several elements, namely objects produced from society, authors, and society.

Research in the sociology of literature according to Junus in Sangidu (2004: 27) there are two patterns, namely as follows.

1. Approach to sociology of literature or *sociology of literature*. This approach prioritizes the social factors that produce literary works. So, in other words this approach rests on social factors as dominance and literature as its minor.

2. *Literary sociology approach.* Previous research examined the social factors contained in literary works and subsequently used to understand phenomena that exist outside the literary text. Thus, this approach sees the literary world or literary work as its major and social phenomena as its minors; in other words, it sees between literature or literary works as majors and social phenomena as minors, but the two are interconnected and interconnected to produce relevant research.

Sociology as an approach to literary works that is still considered between literary works and social aspects, according to Wellek and Warren (1993: 111) divides the sociology of literature as follows:

1. Sociology of authors, author professions, and literary institutions, related to this research is from the economic basis of literary production, social background, author status and author ideology depicted from the author's activities outside of literary works.
2. Elements, such as content, purpose, and things implied in it (literary works) related to social conditions.
3. Reader problems and the social impact of literary works, the extent to which literary works relate to social conditions.

According to the above information, the author's literary and sociological work is closely related to solving the problems and the impact of the literary work in real life. Which focuses on the content, purpose and things implied in the literary work.

B. African-American Social Conditions in 1978

This condition is adjusted to what happens in the creation of literary works that are used as research objects.

Maya Angelou's poem *Still I Rise* (1978) is one of her poems that raises racial issues that occur in the United States. It's not wrong for her to fight racism through this poem.

This poem tells the story of people who dare to rise up under pressure and persecution of white people against black people. Previously entered on the site in 1994 Nelson Rohlhlahlah Mandela (1994-1996) ever read it in public.

This poem is written with several metaphors. It represents some thoughts, themes and ideas. The poem talks about two birds, one caught in a cage while the other flies freely in the sky. Caged birds depict African-American individuals who are enslaved, while free-flying birds depict fully free Americans.

Essentially, the poem attempts to describe the racial segregation that existed between white or Caucasian individuals and African-American individuals in the past, the poet's vivid portrayal of the discrimination that was once the order of the present in that American country. He described how white people dominated black people. The poet describes himself as a trapped bird who is locked up and forbidden to have her freedom.

In addition to the caged and free birds, there are other metaphors used in the poem. The fat wind and worms in the poem illustrate hope and opportunity. The poet described a bright future and hope for the trapped bird regardless of its

present condition. The bird is expected to survive with hope and never stop because the future means freedom for it.

Indeed, *Caged Bird* as a poem describes the actual discrimination that exists within between the black and white races in the United States, South Africa and elsewhere, it illustrates the devastating effects of racism and gives hope to the black race that has suffered a lot because of this problem. So far, brighter expectations for birds caught up in this poem are manifested in today's world, the issue of discrimination has been abolished. Black people have regained their freedom. They continue to overcome white dominance in the U.S. as well as elsewhere in the world.

C. Theodorson & Theodorson Theory of Discrimination

Discrimination is unbalanced behavior toward an individual, or group, on the basis of something, usually categorical, or typical attributes, such as by race, tribalism, religion, membership of social classes. The term is usually to describe an action of the dominant majority in relation to a minority that is considered weak, so it can be said that their behavior is immoral and undemocratic.

According to an article by Aris Kurniawan, discrimination is an event that is usually found in society, due to the human tendency to discriminate between others. In a sense, discrimination means unequal treatment of a group of people, which is essentially the same as the group of perpetrators of discrimination. Discrimination is often encountered in social society because of the tendency of humans themselves to discriminate between other groups, or it can also be

because someone is treated unfairly, because of tribal differences between groups, genders, races, religions, cultures so that justice is not created.

The term minority group, is a group that has differences in terms of physical or other aspects, for example, skin color, religion, ethnicity, race, culture, and so on. According to Theodorson & Theodorson, the term cannot be made a benchmark that the so-called minority is a fixed group or group the term can also refer to the category of individuals and not groups. For example, although women are not classified as a minority, sometimes some writers are classified as a minority group, because in society the position of men holds power and power in society.

Discrimination can be divided into two typed, namely as follow:

1. Direct Discrimination

The act of restricting a particular area, such as settlements, types of work, public facilities and the like and also occurs when decision makers are directed by prejudices against certain groups. Direct discrimination occurs because of a person's personal attributes such as gender, race, age, disability or parental status (caste). People belonging to a higher caste are treated with respect, while people belonging to a caste are discriminated against.

2. Indirect discrimination.

Indirect discrimination is carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain racial/ ethnic groups from engaging freely with other racial/ ethnic groups where their rules and procedures contain invisible discrimination bias and

result in systematic harm to the community or group certain community. In this case, racial segregation can be said to be part of discrimination because segregation is a manifestation of injustice and its value is contrary to the value of racial justice. In the principle of racial justice, injustice is a matter of exclusion from the dominant social institutions and equality is a matter of non-discrimination and equal opportunity to participate. From this principle, the rules that provide for separate institutions for national minorities are no different from racial segregation, so the natural extension is to relinquish the separate status of cultural minorities, and encourage equal participation in the dominant society.

D. The Cause of Discrimination

According to Theodorson & Theodorson the causes of discrimination divided as follows:

1. Race

Robert Knox published *The Rice of Man (Human Race)* in 1850 from John Scott's book *Sociology the Key Concept* arguing that the world is naturally divided into a number of different races, each of which has mental and physical characteristics. And Knox believes that each race is suitable for its climate, for example: Africans with hot climates, Europeans with cold climates, and they will not succeed in living in the cold climates. According to the work of Johann Friedrich, the human race is classified into five races, namely: Laucasian (Laucasian). White), Mongolian (yellow skin), Ethiopian (black skin), American (copper/red skin), and Malay (brown yellow skin).

The above statement is elaborated in the context when the Europeans had conquered the Americans and millions of Africans were enslaved on plantations producing cotton, sugar, and coffee. So there is a stereotype that African men can work longer in the sun, and women can survive the dangers of giving birth and can go straight to work in the fields after giving birth. And for their mentality is inferior to whites.

So, the explanation above we can conclude that every race has the ability and mentality to survive, according to the climate in which they live, and if they live outside their climate, they will not be able to survive. And also above, it is explained that race is also divided into five races, namely: Mongolian, Laukasian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay.

2. Social Classes

Human social life will not last longer but humans produce goods or products to meet the needs of life and the needs of the surrounding community. Ozinga (1991: 40) in the International Journal of Islamic thought; the main aspect of class and social relations is the property relationship that will create social classes. Therefore, there are two main classes based on the types of assets that affect the expenses of daily life, the first is the class that produces wealth and the second class is the class that spends the wealth or property produced by the first class (McLellan 1971; 93).

3. Religion

On The Journal of Violence and Discrimination between Religious Communities in Indonesia, Stev Koresy Rumagit explained that religion is part of the culture of the human nation. The fact proves that in the world there are many different cultures. Throughout history religion has been able to make a positive contribution to society by fostering brotherhood and the spirit of cooperation and tolerance between communities. But from the other side, religion can also be a trigger for conflict between religious communities and this is the negative side of religion in influencing society. This happens in several places and in the world, with different religions, people have their own understanding based on the understanding taught by their respective religions. And also this difference arises because of the doctrines of religions, ethnicities, races, cultural differences, and from minority and majority groups.

From the explanation above, namely, religion as a culture that is owned by people in the world, religion is also like culture, in the world people have different cultures and so is religion, people in the world have or embrace religions that have different religions too. They have an understanding in accordance with what is taught by the religion taught in their respective religions.

E. Previous Studies

1. *Kerapuhan Identitas Ras Kulit Hitam Afrika dalam Puisi The Little Black Boy karya William Blake: Menggunakan Pendekatan Bhabha Mengenai Resistance "Timur"* by Nesya (2018).

The journal in 2018 at the Bina Drama University, Palembang, used the approach of bhabha regarding "eastern" resistance in William Blake's poem *The Little Black Boy*, resistance analysis by Nesya. The poem tells about questioning the conventions of Christian religious norms which always tend to favor white people, Blake in this poem also raises the issue of black suffering, which is represented by small black children, and shows how whites look down on blacks on the basis of skin and discrimination.

This research is a reference source because it has the same issue to discuss, the same issue is discrimination by white people against black people, through the narration of the me (little black boy), the reader can see this (colonized) using feelings ("innocent" or his innocence as a form of racism against the discrimination he received from white people against him. The words that were issued by me seemed to want to reverse his condition as the colonized which had been seen as identical with stupid, animal, dirty and unequal with white people. In this study, the researcher uses the poem the little black to see how the colonial discourse is still perpetuated in the lives of black people. The aim is to see what the view of white westerners is to black people who often do racial and color discrimination against people dark skin.

2. Discrimination towards Mexican-American Reflected through the Setting in Valdez's Los Vendidos, Approach Used Social Culture Historical Approach by Destyan Pijar Buana (2015).

This journal from Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta used social culture historical approach. This analysis social by Destyan Pijar Buana for her undergraduated thesis, the object of her analysis is a play entitled *Los Vendidos*. Written by Luis Valdes in 1967 and published by arte public press in 1990.

The researcher chose this research as a reference for his research, although in this study there are different research objects, but in this study there is the same issue, namely discrimination. The main issue in *Los Vendidos* is how Mexican-Americans are often treated as nonhumans with heavy work by the white people in the United States, but without proper payment and life facilities. This gap proved discrimination committed by white people at that time.

3. Several researchers have conducted research about racial discrimination. Maurilla (2015) conducted a study entitled *Racial Discrimination in Kathryn Stockett's The Help*

Which aims to analyze the racial discrimination experienced in African-American maids and the effects of racial discrimination on the black maids' lives. This study uses Sociological approach and Pincus's Theory about racial discrimination. The result of the study shows that shows there are two types of discrimination as seen in the novel; individual discrimination and institutional discrimination, and those discrimination acts reflect the social condition of 1960s in Southern United States. Meanwhile, racial discrimination affects the lives of the black maids in term of distrust toward white people and insecurity. The similarity between this study with the previous study is the research's object

which is the effects of racial discrimination. While the difference between the previous study and this study is the theory used, the previous study uses Pincus's Theory and this study uses Theodorson & Theodorson theory.

1. *Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's Know Thy Neighbor*, Mala, Jamilatul. 2019. Malang, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

This research is a literary criticism research because the research discusses social phenomena described in literary works in the form of short stories, this research uses a sociological approach, using the discrimination theory by Fred L Pincus.

What is found in this study is the existence of individual discrimination described in the short story Know They Neighbor. And individual discrimination described in this study has two types. The first type is individual discrimination in the form of prejudice, for example the natives have prejudices about China and it is bad for Chinese people. And the second individual discrimination is individual discrimination in the form of violence, for example physical violence, murder, and sexual violence as well as harassment leading to rape.

Although this study has a different object of research, here there is the same issue, namely the discrimination experienced by the Chinese as in the example above. And various types of discrimination include verbal

discrimination: persecution, harassment and so on, and oral discrimination here is classified as individual discrimination prejudice.

2. *The African American Life as Reflected in Maya Angelou's Still I rise and Caged Bird Poems.* Arthami, Cyrillia Prima, 2019, University Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta.

This research is literary research with the research object of poetry *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* by Maya Angelou. This research is about the description of the struggle of African- American contained in the poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* by Maya Angelou.

This study discusses two topics, namely: the content of Maya Angelou's poetry and how African-American life is described in the two poems. To analyze the poem, the researcher uses a socio-cultural and historical approach. Through this approach, the condition of Afro-American society in the twentieth century can be revealed, because the goal of socio-culture and history is to study literary works that are appropriate to the cultural background. After dissecting the poems, the researcher finds or finds that the theme in these poems is the determination to rise from adversity with the aim of surviving. in the poem *Still I Rise*, it tells about African-American people who get wrong views and assumptions and get bad treatment from white people in America. And on the other hand, the poem with the title *Caged Bird* describes the slavery that happened to African Americans and the resistance through the works they use as protest.

In this study there is the same thing, namely the object of research, the object of research used here are two poems from Maya Angelou entitled *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*, the researcher uses this research as a previous study because the object of research is the same so there will be more knowledge which the researcher does not know to make material for the development of this discussion and research using a socio-cultural approach that is associated with the poem which produces knowledge or history that occurred in the 20th century. With the results of this study, researchers can find out the history of the formation of literary works of poetry *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* which researcher does not know thoroughly.

3. *Imagery Analysis on Three of Maya Angelou's Poems.* Ikhsani, Mutiara ikhsan, 2019, SKIP PGRI, Sumatera Barat.

This research is qualitative research with a descriptive design. This study aims to determine the types and functions of imagery in Maya Angelou's poetry. Imagery is a flash of shadow that appears in the mind of the rhyme reader. This study uses poetry as the object of research entitled *Harlem Hopscotch*, *Riot: 60's* and *The Calling of Names* written by Maya Angelou with the theme of the racial discrimination experienced African Americans in the 1960s. In this study, researchers used Perrine's (1991) theory. Researchers focus on analyzing 7 types of imagery, namely: visual, kinesthetic, auditory, tactile, gustatory, organic and olfactory imagery.

Researcher found that there are 6 types of imagery used by Maya Angelou in his poetry, including: visual, kinesthetic, auditory, tactile, gustatory, and organic imagery. The function of imagery contained in the three Maya poems This Angelou is to create a clear picture of the experience poet and make the object more alive and real. In this research,

The researcher found that visual, auditory and kinesthetic imagery are types of imagery that often appears in all three of Maya Angelou's poems because in all three In the poem, Angelou often uses objects, actions, and colors as visuals imagery, as well as the sense of hearing as kineshtic imagery, and finally, the existence of the nature of motion as kinetic imagery.

The researcher used this research as the first research because this research used the object of research, namely poetry, even though it had a different title, at least much is known about Maya Angelou.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study is a literary criticism. The researcher analyzes the problem of discrimination, aimed at finding racial discrimination contained in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* by using discrimination theory by Theodorson & Theodorson. The researcher also uses a sociology of literature approach by Alan Swingewood that has three perspectives related to literature and is associated with the sociology of the author. There is discrimination portrayed in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. Here is three perspectives Alan Swingewood will use: the sociology of literature as a manifestation of history, social conditions, and culture quoted from (wahyudi, 2013). Thus, literary works are used as objects of discrimination research.

B. Data Source

This research has sources, the first is primary source/ data which is Maya Angelou's poem: *Still I Rise* (1978), and *Caged Bird* (1983), both poems talk about the bitter or unpleasant experiences undergone by Maya Angelou as a representative of African- American in the form of discrimination.

C. Data Collection

First, the researcher looks for poetry that is in accordance with the topic as the beginning of collecting data. Second, reading the poem to understand the

meaning, interpreting the poem by achieving the hidden meaning that the author wants to convey carefully, then the researcher looks for and marks sentences or words that describe discrimination. Here the researcher uses the theory of racial discrimination by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979) to Identifying kind of discrimination experienced by African-Americans in Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise and Caged Bird*. Get the rasistnce Maya Angelou in her poems *Still I Rise and Caged Bird*.

D. Data Analysis

After the data is collected, the data will be analyzed using the following steps: first, the researcher will identify words that describe discrimination and associated with the social condition of the author. second, answer the problem of the study with existing conclusions and analyze the data with the theory to be used, namely the theory of discrimination from Theodorson & Theodorson (1979), and the last is the conclusion by explaining the results of the study that will be used, namely the theory of discrimination from Theodorson & Theodorson (1979), and the last is the conclusion by explaining the results of the study. It's been answered.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses findings and discussions based on explanation of the literature review in the previous chapter. In this chapter primary data taken from literary works in the form of poems by Maya Angelou entitled *Caged Bird* and *Still I Rise*. The findings are based on the results of an analysis of data on discrimination that occurs in poetry classified as discrimination. The discrimination contained in the poem is racial discrimination experienced by black people by white people.

Researchers discuss discrimination through elements contained in the source of research in the form of poems from Maya Angelou *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. Sociological approaches of literature and discrimination theory introduced by Theodorson & Theodorson. Sociological approaches in literature are used to prove that literature in the form of poetry is a reflection of real life. While discrimination theory is applied to identify what kind of discrimination is contained in the literary work in the form of the poem.

The analysis of this research will be defined in two steps. The first step that must be done is analyzing Maya Anglou's poem *Stil I Rise* and *Caged Bird* using discrimination theory, which was introduced by Theodorson & Theodorson. The result of the analysis will confirm the type of discrimination described in the poem. The second step is the cause of discrimination in Maya Angelou poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*.

As using the sociological approach, this study tries to related discrimination in the poems. This study focusses on kind of discrimination in Maya Angelou Poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* and the cause of discrimination in Maya Angelou Poem's *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*.

There is the text of Maya Angelou poems entitled *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* taken from *The Complete Collected Poems of Maya Angelou* (Random House Inc., 1994):

Still I Rise

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

This stanza describes a person trying to bring down others with evidence of the words "you may write me down" "you "is people who have power or power and "me" here is a person who gets discrimination in line 3 "you trod me in the very dirt" so "me" here is considered weak and like dirt, but They will continue to rise and be like dust. The dust here illustrates the spirit of a very blazing struggle that has no end.

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

But here, people who dominate are annoyed with the actions of people who are considered minorities "found on lines 1 and 2, because people who are discriminated against have advantages and feel indifferent to the discrimination

they receive, this is on lines 4 and 5 describe that they like to have a source of oil in their living room.

Just like a moons and like suns
 With the certainly 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?

Here the minority is likened to the moon and the sun which means that even though they will set but they will also rise again and so on, in line 4 shows that people who are discriminated against are shown their weaknesses and that is the goal of the majority to eliminate the existence of minority people with the power they have.

Does my haughtiness offend you?
 Don't you take it awful hard
 Cause I laugh like I've gold mines
 Digging in my own back yard

This stanza means that people who have been discriminated against will fight, by showing their abilities which will upset the majority, on the third line, which is a rebuttal where they seem to have gold in their groin which means that they fight with intelligence and ability. They have.

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

Here is a part of discrimination with the aim of eliminating the existence of the majority people, but they will still rise up and be likened to air that will continue to exist, wherever they will certainly still exist and be known

Does my sexiness upset you?
Does my come as a surprise
That I dance like I've got diamonds
At the meeting of my thighs?

Even though the narrator often get discrimination but act normal, and we even like having diamonds and we dance about it, here we can conclude that in order to avenge discrimination against us by others, we do not have to retaliate with the same discrimination, but we can use a method by showing our strengths and abilities as implied in the line to "that i dance like i've god diamonds".

Out of the hurt 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

Stanza above explain about people will come out of the shameful history of history, with the past and the pain experienced will continue to make them continue to rise., I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide.here the author thinks that in this case it illustrates that the word "I Rise" means that there are people who are discriminated against so that they continue to rise and fight by showing their strengths, people who are discriminated against here are people who come from the shame they get from the past. Here there are two thoughts, the first is maybe

they come from a minority who always accept with oppression and they do nothing and the second thought is from the history of their ancestors who come from a low class in society and the position of their ancestors being treated as slaves, and the statement above corresponds to the first line.

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

Minorities will be the brightest dawn that will bring out the beauty that their ancestors brought and will fulfill the dreams and hopes of slaves, and they will continue to rise. The minority here is proven by the word "i rise" which means a form of resistance or to survive in the face of oppression, so here the author concludes that those who are discriminated against are minority people, and their resistance or way to maintain their existence is on line 4 and 5, namely "Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave".

I am the dream and the hope of the slave" they (the minority) try to be a hope from a dark past and want a better life than the past experienced by their predecessors.

So, this is a poem that talks about the minority and the majority, I here as the minority and you as the majority, and this poem talks about the rise of people who are considered a minority as long as they are discriminated against from the

majority people, and from their dark history will break their struggle to survive and keep rising, they will realize the ideals or dreams and hopes of the slaves.

Caged Bird

Caged here is defined as a rule that exists in an area or social environment that limits the dreams and movements of a group.

A free bird leaps
On the back of the wind
And floats downstream
Till the current ends
And dips his wing
In the orange sun rays
And dares to claim the sky.

The first line is a metaphor for a group of free people so this verse tells of a free bird, who can pursue their dreams and get the rights to live decently, without any rules preventing him from fighting and dreaming.

But a bird that stalks
Down his narrow cage
Can seldom see through
His bars of rage
His wings are clipped and
His feet are tied
So he opens his throat to sing.

In this stanza there is a metaphor that is intended for caged birds, who are discriminated against by existing regulations, so they feel that they don't know anything but why they are being humiliated, for that he voices their feelings

The caged bird sings
With a fearful trill
Of things unknown
But longed for still
And his tune is heard
On the distant hill

For the caged bird
Sings of freedom.

The bird in the cage sings, in this verse the caged bird voices his voice, although sometimes he also feels afraid, but with the rules that keep them locked up can make them not know something they want to know, and that's why they yearn for freedom.

The free bird thinks of another breeze
And the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
And the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn
And he names the sky his own.

And this stanza describes a bird that flies freely he can try whatever he wants, and a free bird has many goals that he can achieve without any obstacles, and in line 4 there is a bird that is free to name the sky with his name, that's a picture of freedom owned by a free bird.

But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
His shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
His wings are clipped and his feet are tied
So he opens his throat to sing.

When regulations restrict the bird's rights, it can make him feel afraid and keep him trapped in nightmares. And he can only open his mouth to voice the pain he feels

The caged bird sings
With a fearful trill
Of things unknown
But longed for still
And his tune is heard
On the distant hill
Or the caged bird
Sings of freedom.

Caged bird sings, although sometimes there is a sense of fear, so that he can feel something he has felt in a very long-time caged birds want the freedom they once felt

This poem talks about two people who are locked up and a free person, a trapped person can only dream of getting freedom like a free person but his existence is hindered by regulations can be a barrier to him being free, here confinement is interpreted as a rule, and in this poem, there are verses that are repeated because to emphasize the freedom conveyed.

A. Discrimination Illustrated in The Poems Still I Rise and Caged bird

The researcher founding Discrimination illustrated in the poem *Still I Rise* such as:

“You may write me down in history”

"You" here is defined as an oppressor and "me" here as an oppressed person, the first line in the first stanza describes the words of the oppressed to write them in history with what was made by the oppressor in history, here there is discrimination, namely someone's effort who want to bring others down.

“With you bitter, twisted lies,

A form of discrimination is to create artificial lies, so that other people believe what they say

“You may trod me in the very dirt”

You can step on me on very dirty ground, here we can see the discrimination that occurs or is experienced by the oppressed, the oppressed here is described as very dirty land when other people step on the ground they feel they have to clean it up immediately, and they will feel disgusted.

“But still I rise, like dust, I’ll rise“

However, with the discrimination they receive does not make them feel hopeless and resigned not to fight back, they will continue to rise. Like dust, their spirit will never disappear and their existence will not disappear like dust, wherever and no matter how often a room or place is cleaned there will still be dust, just like their spirit will not disappear.

For the discrimination they receive will not make them feel oppressed it will be explained in the next stanza:

“Does my sassiness upset you?”

The oppressors here feel angry with the cunning made by them (oppressed people).

“Why are you based whit the gloom?”

Bullies are angry, with the behavior or response given by the oppressed, because their response is not in accordance with what the oppressor wants.

“Cause I walk like I’ve got oil wells”

Because they don't care and ignore the oppression they get with them walking with nothing happening, it's like they walk like they own an oil mine, as if they walk without any burdens and problems:

“Pumping in my living room”

They walk like they have an oil mine in their living room, don't care and feel like nothing has happened, they feel there is something valuable that they are

hiding and they are going to show it. Even though they feel nothing has happened and they feel normal with the discrimination they get, discrimination will still exist and will still get them as contained in the 5th stanza.

“You may shoot me white your words”

The discrimination that is obtained now is a talk that shows the hatred of the oppressors and from the line above the insults and insults they get.

“You may cut me white your eyes”

Not only insults or bad words they get but also glances or glances that exclude or look down on them.

“You may kill me white your hatefulness”

The first, second and third lines include a description of the hatred they get, it is an attempt by the oppressor to eliminate the existence of the person who will be oppressed, but the people who are oppressed by this poem will feel the same and they will respond normally with the discrimination they get, they will still rise.

“But still, like air, I’ll rise”

They will continue to rise and will never get tired of getting up, and are westernized like air, their spirit will never be lost anywhere and anytime, and so are the benefits that the air will produce will bring other positive things to the surroundings.

The discrimination contained in this poem is in the form of hatred in the form of speech or insults, glances with hatred, and the hatred itself that is thrown or given by the oppressor to eliminate the existence of the oppressed people, not only discrimination is contained in this poem but also there are resistance and how to keep them up, and how to deal with the discrimination they get.

The Discrimination in *Caged Bird* poem

The discrimination contained in caged bird's poem is in the form of efforts by people in power to abuse their authority to regulate a law that exists only for people who they think are appropriate and are only intended for people who have power in their community, this condition is described with two different lives, there are birds that are caged and there are birds that fly freely, the cage here is interpreted as a law that limits the movement or path of those who are confined, and for people who have legal influence it is used as a way to get something they want and dream of , because they have the authority and the law will not have an impact on their lives and will not become a barrier for them to realize what they want. This difference causes harm to people who are not considered or to those who do not have authority in society. We can see this from the following caged bird poem,

“A free bird leaps”

This poem has 6 stanzas, the first stanza tells about the free bird A metaphor of a group of people who are free or who gain freedom.

“On the back of the wind”

Freedom is on his side, they can go anywhere and do whatever they want without anyone getting in the way.

“And float downstream”

The existence of a rule or a law only applies to those who do not have names or to those who are not recognized.

“Till the current ends”

They will go anywhere indefinitely until they are satisfied.

“And dips his wings

In the orange sun rays”

and forgetting their wings to the yellow sun, they can reach the beauty of getting what they want.

“And dares to claim the sky”

The image of a law on his side, is likened to a person who can claim the sky is his. The difference of life we will get in the next stanza. The second stanza explains about the wrongs they don't know about but they accept discrimination and despise:

“But a bird that stalks”

“Down his narrow cage”

In the second line, it has a metaphor in the form of a picture of a person who can do nothing, he can only see the success of others, and the ease with which a person can live their life without any limitations and constraints. He can only move in a narrow room, can't blend in with others due to differences and laws that are a barrier.

*“His bars of rage “
“His wings are clipped and
His feet are tied “*

They are angry, they are angry because their wings are cut off and their feet are bound, so he opens his throat to sing, a law stands in their way a law takes their rights, and the only way they can do is sing, singing here is interpreted as shouting to speak out for justice, and fight to equalize a right.

“So he opens his throat to sing”

The caged birds can only sing, because their footsteps to fight for their rights are blocked, their hands to write and seize their rights are also blocked in only one way, namely by voicing to be heard and heard.

*“The caged bird sings”
“With a fearful trill”*

In this third stanza, it is more about the struggle of those who are oppressed, finally they speak out, speak out with the discrimination they have received so far, they feel tired, they shout loudly.

*“Of things unknown
But longed for still”*

They voice something they miss and it's so long they feel it until they forget the taste, they are confused to describe and they want it back.

*“And his tune is heard
On the distant hill”*

And they screamed so loud to be heard, angry, the pain they felt was unbearable.

*“For the caged bird
Sings of freedom”*

They only demand freedom, and they yearn for the freedom they once felt before, with unfair laws or regulations, they can't do what they want, they can't pursue their goals, and they can't live in peace, everywhere is still not as free as others.

“The free bird thinks of another breeze”

This line explains the freedom that free birds have or people who have names or positions in society.

“And the trade winds soft through the sighing trees”

Their rights are fulfilled, and their lives are filled with pleasure, with the freedom they have they can conquer anything in front of them.

“And the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn”

Everything is available to them without any limitations, what they want they can get, everything is available to them.

“And he names the sky his own”

Until what is really impossible for them can be theirs, with power.

“But caged bird stands on the grave of dreams”

Very different from what is experienced by oppressed people, people who are low in society, they can only dream, they can only dream, their dreams cannot

be realized due to the existence of barriers, namely laws or regulations that limit their movement to realize their dreams.

“His shadow shouts on a nightmare scream”

He can only keep it in their dreams, thus making it a nightmare for them

“His wings are clipped and his feet are tied”

The cruelty they endure, when a journey is blocked by overthrowing rules, when the hand for justice is broken by the rule and authority of an irresponsible person, who uses his position as a tool to oppress others.

“So he opens his throat to sing”

It is time for the oppressed to speak out for justice, to shout prosperity, for the realization of their dreams of freedom and the achievement of their ideals.

“The caged bird sings”

He speaks for justice.

“With a fearful trill”

Very loudly and frighteningly, they resolutely shouted justice and equal rights.

“Of things unknown”

“But longed for still”

“And his tune is heard”

He fought for freedom, and the justice he once felt and made him want to feel it again, the rules made by the rules that restrained him so that now he is no longer free, no longer feels freedom, all he feels is torture and oppression.

B. The Form of Discrimination Contained in The Poems

1. Direct Discrimination in Maya Angelou’ Poem *Still I Rise*

Minority groups referred to in this study are black people, and minorities are groups that are described with variations such as: skin color, creed, or nationality who suffer losses as a result of bias or bigotry. According to Theodorson & Theodorson (1979, 58-259), the above statement is not usually used as a reference and is often partially used to refer to categories of individuals, not groups. Sometimes the so-called dominant is also a minority group as well. For example, their women are not classified as a group but rather a category of society, but they belong to a minority.

Some writers are often classified as a minority group, because in society it is oriented that the majority are men. So, the classification of minorities cannot be seen from the number but those who are considered weak, those who are considered minorities. And vice versa, those who are strong in politics and so on are called the majority in society.

Direct discrimination is an act of limiting certain areas with their power, such as settlements, types of work, public facilities and the like as well as decision making (Theodorson & Theodorson, 1979). According to the rules above, discrimination exists when people are looked down upon by others, such as in terms of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation (Nienartowicz, 2014). Direct discrimination is also referred to as discrimination that is aimed at an individual directly and has a direct impact on the individual, while indirect discrimination is like regulations that can inhibit victims of discrimination.

In Maya Angelou's poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* there is direct discrimination, including;

Still I Rise is 43 lines, consisting of seven quatrains and two final stanzas that help reinforce the theme of individual hope, with the phrase "I rise" repeated like a mantra. In this poem Maya Angelou uses the word "I" to present herself as a skin group. Black African-American where Maya Angelou never succumbs to the ill treatment of the white community, which is conveyed in this poem, as an example in stanzas six (6) first to fourth lines.

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

Angelou conveys to readers that there is direct discrimination he receives in the form of words, words here can be interpreted as speech, it can also be interpreted as insults why is it interpreted that way, because the people who say it here are white people against black people. The second line, namely eyes, here can be interpreted with cynical glances because there is the word cut on the back, meaning that it implies an unpleasant glance or view, with this view people will feel belittled or looked down upon.

The third line is hatefulness. From this word choice, it is clear that Angelou said that at that time black people were hated by white people, but even though they received direct discrimination as above, they (black people) were used to being supported by stanzas. 4th like water, the wind often blows our

bodies, water (air) here means the form of discrimination above, the more often the discrimination they can get the more used to them (black people), I'll Rise and they will not fall and will rise. It means that the Theodorson & Theodorson theory is proven by the type of discrimination, namely direct and indirect discrimination, in the poem above there is direct discrimination that is obtained by Maya Angelou and black people at the same time.

2. Indirect Discrimination in Maya Angelous' Poem *Caged Bird*

indirect discrimination, namely if a practice or provision places a person or group who has a certain status or characteristic that results in harm compared to other people. The notion of direct discrimination can also be found from the opinion of the Vierdag expert who stated that there is a provision or regulation that is detrimental to some subjects with certain situations in their activities of treating someone with certain standards. As an example of suffrage in the United States which determines the qualifications of voters based on literacy levels and voting taxes, the provisions established by a United States Court in 1966 said that collecting a \$1.50 tax on voters in the Virginia general election was inappropriate because there was someone who unable to vote because it cannot pay election taxes, and is inconsistent with the protections of the United States Fourteenth Amendment.

Caged Bird poetry also represents the injustice of existing laws and regulations, caged bird's poetry has two different sides of life, the difference between them is freedom and regulation. *Caged bird* describes people who are

trapped, and free birds are people who are free, caged birds are trapped because of existing regulations such as limiting them to live like free birds.

But a bird that stalks
 Down his narrow cage
 Can seldom see through
 His bars of rage
 His wings are clipped and
 His feet are tied
 So he opens his throat to sing.

Caged Birds are discriminated against by rules that limit their desire to live a better life, to know something that he doesn't know and he can only speak and voice what he wants. This is very different from the freedom that free birds have, laws and regulations cannot be a limitation for free birds to live their lives, and do what they want, everything that free birds want will come true and there is no fear to do so.

The free bird thinks of another breeze
 And the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
 And the fat worms waiting on a dawn bright lawn
 And he names the sky his own.

The difference is for people who have two differences in power and existence in the community, who dominates him who can enjoy their rights, even they can manage their own lives, while for those who do not dominate, they will be bound by existing regulations and to realize their desires and dreams, they are still overcome by fear.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter summarizes the research results based on the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter. The conclusion will discuss the results of the analysis with a brief explanation. And at the end of this chapter, suggestions for research will be continued to get further research on the same topic in order to have different analysis results.

A. Conclusion

The researcher's findings answer the questions in this study. And this chapter aims to conclude the findings and discussion of this research. The results of this study are firstly there are indeed discrimination exist in the poems and form of discrimination contained in Maya Angelous' poem *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*, including direct discrimination and indirect discrimination, evidence of direct discrimination manifested in cynical lyrics, harsh words and hatred hurled by dominant group against subordinate group. Second, there is a place where discrimination occurs, namely the non-fulfillment of the rights of subordinate group on the basis of their race. The indirect discrimination contained in the caged bird poem, is depicted by the injustice of a law, regulation in a society that harms some people who are considered a minority, aims to limit their movement and to eliminate their existence, in caged bird poetry there are two differences in life that derived from the difference in legal justice, which is depicted by a bird of light free and a bird in a cage. However, in both poems, sobordinate group fight by

voicing injustice, such as Maya Angelou, the representative of subordinate group who voiced the discrimination received and demanded rights through literary works of poetry.

B. Suggestion

This research focuses on discrimination illustrated in Maya Angelous' poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird* and the form of Discrimination contained in Maya Angelous' poems *Still I Rise* and *Caged Bird*. It is very torturous for them, with the discrimination that they get, the impact on their freedom is limited and their aspirations are buried, discrimination is a nightmare for them. The researcher suggest the future/ other researchers to analyse the poems in another perspective such as feminism, marxism, etc. The other perspective in analysing this poems will enrich repertoire of literary knowledge, especially in the field of English literature study.

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