CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. In the introduction of the research, the researcher explains about the background of the research, the limitation of the research, the formulation of the research, the purpose of the research, the significance of the research, and the definition of the key term. The researcher expects that these explanations will contribute to the reader for further understanding, especially for the points which have been mentioned above.

A. Background of the Research

Compared to other literary forms like prose and theater, poetry is one of the literary works that is more emotive and connotative in nature. According to Wayne Shumaker (Abraham, 1999), poetry was ""the poets' ideas or minds were flowing as a medium to express a specific type of thoughts, feelings, and thoughts." Poetry was a type of literary endeavor. The features that set it apart from other literary works. Poetry was created in a variety of styles. Poetry was the consequence of human creativity exhibited in the arrangement of meaningful words. Poetry was also made up of a range of components and styles. These factors include a form of words, shapes, rhytm, concepts, or issues to obtain significance in the poet's life, and life has been given to the reader, and listener, through techniques and special aspects. Poetry was written in a variety of

languages. The poem reader would struggle to understand what the poem is about because everyone has a distinct interpretation of one poet.

Poetry is the method through which poets express their feelings depending on situations, conditions, and imagination. Every poet has his or her own writing style. Nature is often the subject of their poetry for some of them. Some people's objects are also love, affection, and friendship. On the other side, there are poets who write about their personal experiences. Whether it's a positive or negative experience in their lives. Poets will occasionally utilize poetry to criticize the society of the moment. The researchers chose the poems that were evaluated for this study since the poem is a literary work full of very engaging imagination.

Nowadays, there were so many poets who were written by used discrimination and segregation as objected because of the condition which appeared in society. Besides, there were some women poets who wrote poets by using feminist touches. For example, the image of woman in society, the position of women among men, and the discrimination which occur in women's life. Some people tried to describe this theme by using a feminist perspective.

Women's activities was severely restricted in the nineteenth century. They are unable to articulate their thoughts or sentiments. The guys in the family were the ruling party at the time. The daughter in the household must then obey her father without question. He must obey his father's commands and requests. Because women are regarded the second sex after the first sex, males, this suggests that women are passive while men are active. It makes women want the same freedom

to be able to chose whatever in their lives. Women can live their lives by making their own choices if men and women have equal freedom.

After the feminist movement, the social system in which women were subordinate in the nineteenth century, which was employed by society, rarely occurs now, and in many cases, women are superior. Because gender equality existed at the time, when men and women were in equal positions and had the same rights to express themselves, the majority of women already had the freedom to choose their own lives. They had the same chance at life and already possessed personal freedom. The ability to interact with men was not available to all women at this age. Female discrimination is still present. Literary works could be discovered to reflect or represent the Equality of men and women. One of the literary works that can reflect the feminism approach in Maya Angelou's poetry.

Maya Angelou was a poet, author, educator, dramatist, actress, producer, filmmaker, historian, dancer, and civil rights activist of African-American descent. She is a well-known and important figure in the United States. Maya Angelou composed poetry on the segregation and mistreatment of African Americans in the United States, and some of her poems deal with issues of identity and racism. Maya Angelou was a female writer who included feminism into her writing. Maya Angelou's poetry are about women who face racial prejudice, segregation, and male dominance. As a result, the researcher selected to study Maya Angelou's poems.

Talk about Feminism, Maya Angelou produced numerous poems that discuss feminism. Maya Angelou describes the history of feminism, including its origins, development, and problems, as well as the pros and cons that people have had in defining it. Begun with sympathy under the presumption that while everyone has awareness and tenderness, women are physically frail. Men, on the other hand, have stronger physical and mental faculties. It results in the division of roles as a result of this consideration. Maya Angelou attempts to convey the anguish that a woman experiences when her wishes are not fulfilled.

This one of the examples of Maya Angelou's poems that show the power of her life and woman:

> It's the fire i my eyes,
> And the flash of my teeth,
> The swing in my waist,
> And the joy in my feet.

Maya Angelou depicts a confident woman in the preceding poem. She demonstrates how women can present themselves as authentic people. She also demonstrates how kids should be able to pick what they want to accomplish because they are strong, confident, and self-sufficient. She says, "It's the fire in my eyes" to demonstrate her strength and confidence. She compares her spirit to fire in her statement. "an the joy in my feet" in this sentence demonstrates that she is constructing an image in which a human feeling (joy) is put to a non-human object (feet) and demonstrates that Maya Angelou is always happy and cheerful.

Hence, the researcher would analyze this research for some reason. Fristly, Maya Angelou poet because those poets are the phenomenal poet of Maya

Angelou, and Maya Angelou was an important female poet in American literature. Second, it was critical to study feminism in order to properly appreciate the poet since it taught us about the struggles, power, and ability of women, which might have been the same event more the male.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed feminism in poems entitled *The Analysis of Feminism Approach in Maya Angelou's Poetry. (The Struggle of the Woman in Human Life)*.

B. Limitations of the Research

In this research, the researcher limits this research to four selected poems entitled: Still I Rise, Phenomenal Women, Cage Bird, and Equality. The researcher focused on discussing only the types of feminism and the struggle of the woman's life in poetry by Maya Angelou.

C. Formulation of the Research

In conducting the research. The researcher has formulated the research question as follows:

1. What are the types of feminism portrayed in Maya Angelou's poems?
2. How is a woman's struggle for social Equality reflected in poetry?

D. Purpose of the Research

1. To find out the types of feminism portrayed in Maya Angelou's poems.
2. To find out the woman's struggles for social Equality reflected by poetry.

E. Significance of the Research

The researcher of this research could give benefit for the reader and for the writer.

1. Theoretically

a. This researched could provided additional knowledge and information regarding how feminism thought is portrayed in maya angelou's poetries.

b. Readers are supposed to gain understanding about feminism's values as a result of this research. Readers can learn about women's struggles and strength, as well as their ability to do the same things as men, and how equal rights are owned by all humans, so that it is hoped that after reading this thesis, people will understand that no human being can become God simply because someone criticizes the lives of others.

2. Practically

a. This research will be utilized as a reference for future research, and it will assist readers in responding to feminism depicted in poetry.

b. The researcher hopefully, this research will benefit the literary sector, particularly the English Literature Department. .

F. Definition of Key term

1. Feminism

Feminism can be defined as a movement to eradicate sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression, and to achieve full gender equality in law and practice. Bell Hook (2000), For individuals interested in politics, there is a concise

explanation of feminism in Feminism: "Feminism is a movement to end sexism, exploitation, and oppression." Feminism is a complicated concept with drastically varying meanings and connotations for people of various generations, ethnic identities, sexual orientations, social classes, nations, and identities.

2. Struggle

A struggle is an attempt to obtain something or to defeat someone who is denying you something. In other words, the struggle is hard work accompanied by a strong desire to get it without a word of surrender. According to Marsam, the struggle derives from the word battle, which denotes a fight for the survival or independence of the state.

3. Poetry

Poetry is a means for people to express themselves through situations, conditions, and their imagination. Poetry, as defined by Wayne Shumaker, is "the poet's ideas or thoughts that flow as a medium to express certain perceptions, feelings, and thoughts." Poetry is a literary work with particular features. Characteristics that distinguish it from other literary works.

BAB II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In conducting researched, theories were needed to explained some concepts in researched concern. In this chapter, there were some important theories that were used in this studied. The researcher presented this chapter in ordered to strengthen this studied. The theories were classified into the following:

A. The Definition of Poetry

Poetry is the other way of using language. Poetry, in the opinion of Tjahjono in Agustin (2015), is a literary idea that has the power to create a fresh atmosphere and entice readers to engage in self-reflection and meditation. Olillaand Jantas (2006) "Any kind of verbal or written language that is rhythmically structured and intended to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being" is defined as poetry. Besides, Arnold (1973) "Poetry attaches the emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact," it was said. The unconscious poetry of our religion today is its strongest component. Many poets have written poems that are either about poetry or poetry itself. The poet unintentionally defines poetry for himself as a poet in the poem. Poetry differs from other literary genres like prose and theater in terms of the density of the rhythm and typography. One of the components of poetry's aesthetic effect is rhythm, unlike typography, which uses lines and stanzas to create poetry-like expressiveness. Visual poetry has lines and stanzas as its defining elements. In addition, the language in poetry was also

different from other literary worked because poetry was influenced by two things, namely the nature of the density of expression in poetry and corridor aesthetic.

Suharianto (2019) asserts that poetry is a collection of words that convey ideas, the poet's sentiments, and good and beautiful writing so that the readers may comprehend and appreciate what the poet conveys in his poetry. Poetry is an imaginative outpouring of emotions. Poetry, according to Perrine (2018), "says more in the fewest words and is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature." This indicates that pottery is thought to have unique qualities in its form and profundity.

Poerty can have many definitions and forms. According to Esti Ismawati (2013), poetry has characteristics such as the subject, setting as well as structure of a particular twine within the story. It might be sentimental, emotional, or philosophical. It may convey stories in a narrative mode or use a descriptive mode to paint pictures. Additionally, poetry might be satirical, humorous, political, or merely informational. One definition that highlights how poetry stands apart from other literary genres is that it is a language in which each word choice, tone, pause, and image has meaning. It is crucial because each component points toward or supports a relationship that goes beyond them.

Poetry is a form of literature that allows readers to express all of their experiences through the use of words. As a result of the fact that so many poets draw inspiration for their work from personal experience, reading poetry often leaves readers wondering what the author intended the story to mean in addition

to looking for and thoroughly enjoying the story. A poet's experience with life and the author themselves might serve as their theme.

One literary form that possesses these characteristics is poetry. The distinguishing features that set it apart from other literary works. Poetry is composed in a variety of styles. Poetry is the product of human imagination, which is expressed through the placement of meaningful words. Poetry is made up of a multitude of different aspects. These components include words, shapes, rhyme schemes, rhythms, concepts, or issues that have meaning in the poet's life and are intended to be communicated to the reader or listener through certain techniques. Poetry uses a vocabulary that is unique to itself. Every person will have a unique understanding of a poem, making it difficult for the reader to comprehend its meaning. Poetry is "the idea or mind of the poets are flowing as a media to express certain kinds of perceptions, feelings, and thoughts," according to Wayne Shumaker.

Poetry can be defined as either narrative or lyric. Lyric poems emphasized emotion and song, whereas narrative poems emphasized plot and action. Each of these categories had multiple subcategories: narrative poetry comprises epic and ballad. The elegy and epigraph, sonnet and sestina, Aubade, and villanelle are all forms of lyric poetry. In addition, Abrams, Brogan, Preminger, Warnke, Hardison, and Miner (1994), said that narrative poetry gives a verbal representation, in verse, of a sequence of connected events. It people's character through a plot.

B. The Definition of Feminism

Feminism leaves consciousness and becomes a movement for change. These improvements are intended at changing unbalanced and gender biased institutions, systems, values, and ideology. The feminist fight seeks to overcome patriarchal ideas and mindsets that define and benefit males. This movement's goal is to fight for gender equality, or a fair and equitable relationship between men and women.

Etymologically, feminism comes from the word femme (woman), which is a female who wants to defend the social class of women's rights. Men and women (as aspects of biological differences, as is nature), as well as masculine and feminine (as aspects of psychological and cultural differences), must be distinguished in this context. In other words, while feminism refers to gender as he and she, male-female refers to sex. Feminists are women's movements that oppose anything that is marginalized, subordinated, and denigrated by dominant cultures, both in politics, economics, and social life in general. As a result, feminist objectives include balance and gender interrelation in the fullest sense. According to Wilfred al Guerin (2005), feminism is an overtly political approach and can criticize other approaches for their assumptions about women. Feminism has frequently focused on what is absent rather than what is present, reflecting concern with the marginalization and silence of women in a patriarchal culture, a culture organized in favor of men.

Feminism is an understanding of women that seeks to fight for the rights of women as a social class. Sugihastuti (2003) defines feminism as the theory of

Equality between men and women in the political, economic, and social fields or organizational activities that fight for the rights and interests of women.

Feminist thinking is where the study of gender and language comes from. Feminism is described as "the belief and aim that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men; the struggle to achieve this aim" in the Oxford English Dictionary. Feminism today is a multifaceted phenomenon with a troubled past and a beginning point that may be intangible. Feminists, according to Allyson, think it's critical to comprehend and research gender as a system of cultural indicators that is frequently ascribed to two different body types: male and female (2018). For feminists was critical that we demystify and subvert the power-based relationships attached to gender so that both women and men might lived more freely.

According to (Hooks, 2000), No one can adopt feminism as a way of life or a prefabricated identity or position. Many women focus on creating a counterculture, a world that is centered on women and in which participants have minimal contact with males, diverting energy from the feminist movement that seeks to transform society. The vast majority of women who are unable to meld their cultural expressions with the vision put forth by alternative woman-centered societies are not shown any respect or concern by such endeavors.

Sugihastuti (2005) argued that the reason for studying the literature is an attempt to comprehend the status and function of women as reflected in literature from a feminism perspective. First, men continue to dominate the places and

responsibilities of women leaders in Indonesian literature. As a result, strive to comprehend the need to recognize gender disparities in literature, as witnessed in everyday culture.

Second, it appears to the reader of Indonesian literature that women characters are less developed than men in terms of social background, education, employment, and social role, as well as the feminist perspective that women should be treated equally with men in terms of rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. Alongside men, women can participate in all social activities.

Third, the analysis and methodology had undergone numerous changes as a result of the study of Indonesian literature, one of which was the inclusion of a feminist perspective in the study. Oriented feminism also looked at their applicability in the social research reality. Given that research on the feminist perspective of literature had not yet been conducted, it was only natural that the researcher glanced at the research materials that accompany this. Fourthly, many readers believed that women's roles and positions were inferior to those of males because of how well Indonesian literature was received by men. Consequently, it was worthwhile to revisit the viewpoint from a feminist literary standpoint..

Moreover, Walters (2005) states that Since the only right to pursue a livelihood for women has been secured, the term "feminism" refers to one who defends their rights. Furthermore, a meaningless word is a corrupted, dead word.

From the various opinions above, It is possible to infer that feminism is the battle of women to achieve equal rights for men and women. Feminism is a

concept that strives for women to be fully independent human beings in order to make women conscious of their unique existence. Feminism is a women's movement that advocates for equal rights for men and women in philosophy, politics, economics, society, and culture.

Feminism is linked to approaches to interpreting literature in terms of both production processes and receptions in a more restricted sense, i.e., in literature. Thus, one facet of its relationship to Equality of rights is the emancipation of women. In reality, only sex exists, as male-female is defined by nature biologically and is better recognized in the social sciences as the push toward gender equality. The restructuring of the material and ideological superstructure, on the other hand, results in the genes that are derived from gender and masculine-feminine being culturally defined. Therefore, femininity is a psychological concept that is culturally understood.

So many researchers of feminism theory, but in this researched writer would used Pamela Abbott and Claire Wallace (2006). Claire Wallace and Pamela Abbott emphasize the value of education for women as well as the contribution that women make to society as male companions and educators of young people. Feminist Perspectives additionally emphasizes that women are human beings with the same basic rights as men in her book An Introduction to Sociology.

C. Types of Feminism

Identified seven feminist perspectives by Pamela and Claire's theory (2006). In this research, the researcher presents four types of feminism, and they are Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist Feminism, and Socialist Feminism:

1. Liberal Feminism

The seventeenth century saw the rise of liberal feminism. The equality rights in employment or education are strongly supported by liberalism. Feminists contend that democracy inherently lends itself to gender equality. Every woman must have the same opportunity to shape her destiny because every human being is endowed with the same rights. According to Arivia Gadis (2003), the liberal idea of feminism stresses the use of sensed or reasoned information. How difficult it was for women to perceive prior capability as a gift from God in the form of the brain. As a result, women must insist that their 'thought climate' be included in comprehensive education. Women have the right to get education in order to learn new knowledge and expand their thinking capacity.

Liberal feminism aims to make both genders equal, self-sufficient, corporate, and free to make their own decisions. Liberal feminism views interpersonal connections as the place to begin when introducing gender equality throughout society. Liberal feminists contend that since all women are capable of claiming their right to Equality, change can occur without changing the way society is organized. Liberal feminists place a high priority on issues such as access to contraception, the right to an abortion, sexual harassment, voting rights,

education, "equal pay for equal work," accessible child care, inexpensive health care, and publicizing the prevalence of sexual and domestic violence against women.

Liberal feminists contend that although women are just as capable of moral thinking and agency as men, they have historically been denied the chance to do so by patriarchy, notably because of the sexist patterns of the division of labor. As a result of being relegated to the domestic private realm, women no longer have a voice in society.

2. Radical Feminism

In the United States, this brand of feminism has been growing since the 1960s and 1970s. They believe that in order to develop a new tradition from a female perspective, both men and women need to be taught to regard the existing one as oppressive. A subset of feminism known as radical feminism sees the oppression of women—which they refer to as "patriarchy"—as the fundamental structure of power that determines how people interact with one another in society. It rejects traditional gender roles and masculine oppression in an effort to contest this system. Mary Daly, in Gyn/Ecology: the metaethics of radical feminism (1983), documents the horrors of the ways in which men had used aggression to controlled women.

According to radical feminists, being a woman is a virtue in and of itself, but it is not recognized in a patriarchal society where women are subjugated. They believe that physical violence is the foundation of patriarchy, but they also believe

that it can be overthrown if women recognize their own values and strengths, build trusting relationships with other women, engage in critical opposition, and form female separatist networks in the public and private spheres.

Many of the concepts that come from feminism are bred in radical feminism. From roughly 1967 to 1975, radical feminism represented the cutting edge of feminist theory. It no longer serves to simply define the term "feminism" and is not as widely recognized as it once was. According to this group, the most fundamental form of oppression—one that transcends racial, cultural, and economic barriers—is the subjugation of women. This movement seeks to bring about societal change of revolutionary dimensions.

In the same way that radical feminism asks why males accept specific roles based on ideology, it questions why women must embrace specific roles based on biology. By striving to distinguish between biologically driven conduct and culturally generated behavior, radical feminism attempts to liberate both men and women as much as possible from their assumed constrained gender roles.

3. Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminism emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s, particularly in the United Kingdom. Critics attempt to demonstrate that the women who become characters in literary works represent society's downtrodden class. Class of society that is oppressed (Wiyatmi, 2012). Marxist feminist analysis is defined as the examination of structural elements that influence the quality and nature of our experience. Guerin (2005) notes that "Marxist feminists criticize the West's

dominant capitalistic system, which they see as sexually and economically exploitative. Marxist feminists thus mix class and gender studies."

Marxist feminists contend that the abolition of our capitalist society will pave the way for gender equality. This viewpoint raises awareness of issues including unequal compensation, barriers to gaining tenure or success in particular disciplines, and the frequent absence of family-friendly policies at many higher education institutions and national organizations. Theories of gender inequality acknowledge that women's positions in and experiences of social situations are not just different from men's but also unequal.

4. Socialist Feminism

The oppression of women is linked by socialist Feminism to Marxist concepts of exploitation, oppression, and labor. Socialist feminists believe that women are kept down by their unequal status in both the domestic and professional spheres. A patriarchal society that devalues women and the important work they undertake is regarded as exploiting women through prostitution, domestic labor, childcare, and marriage. Socialist feminists concentrate their efforts on significant change that has an impact on society as a whole rather than merely on individuals. As they perceive the oppression of women as a component of a bigger pattern that affects everyone involved in the capitalist system, they see the necessity of collaborating with not only males but also all other groups.

D. Definition of Struggle

A struggle is an attempt to overcome obstacles in order to get or accomplish something. Someone uses his or her energy and mind to struggle. According to Marsam (2000), The word "struggle" has the meaning of a fight for a state's independence or survival. The struggle in this study project is directed at defending the rights and dignity of women who are oppressed as a result of significant cultural blossoming in society and arbitrary injustice. Meaning that the secret to success is hard work and effort put into accomplishing a wonderful thing.

"Figure of the other" women are portrayed unfavorably as being weak individuals. The woman's vulnerability was thus seen as an inevitable fate that couldn't be altered. Women were then represented by chaos, gloom, and immanence. Their lack of rationality and ignorance, combined with their incapacity to comprehend the realities. Feminism, in the opinion of Ratna, is a group of women who want to see men and women treated equally in all spheres of life, including social, political, economic, and cultural ones.

According to Nugroho (2008), the Indonesian word for "gender" truly derives from the English word gender. The meanings of sex and 'gender' in English are not distinct enough to be distinguished. Sex and gender are frequently used interchangeably. Sex is a biological classification based on the characteristics of reproductive potential, according to Agustina & Endang (2018). Gender variation and gender elaboration are social and biological traits. Gender-based biological traits, which were intended to be natural, were then exaggerated, and lastly, he

was placed in a situation that was completely irrelevant. According to Nugroho (2008), gender is a cultural construct that aims to distinguish between men and women who succeed in the community in terms of roles, behavior, mindset, and emotional qualities. Gender is a social construction or form that is not inborn; hence, it can be developed or transformed based on factors such as time, place, age, ethnicity, race, nation, culture, social status, religious understanding, state ideology, politics, law, and economics. Nugroho (2008) In contrast to sex, which is God's nature and applies everywhere and always and cannot be changed or exchanged between the genders of male and female, gender is a human invention that is interchangeable and has a relative nature. Based on Fakih (2013), it was also discovered that gender differences were not a concern as long as gender inequality did not result. However, in reality, there is gender disparity, especially for women, as a result of the gender gap. Marginalization, subjugation, labeling, assault, and burden are just a few issues that women face as a result of gender inequality.

According to Kennedy (2018), "Everything is always up for grabs in a struggle. The majority of battles have already been won or lost. It is not necessary to engage in battles whose result can be known to be lost or won. Some battles can be won easily by merely mentioning them. To reexamine something that has already been decided upon requires guts, effort, and creativity".

From the theories, and definition above, based on the interpretation of the aforementioned statistics, it is clear that the struggle is an effort, hard work, to advance, attempting as best as possible to attain the desired success, both

materially and not materially. The writer concludes that the struggle consists of courage, sacrifice, intelligence, and imagination are interrelated entities to take back something that has been fought for. The struggle is to proceed with great effort. No matter what happens next and no matter how difficult the problem is, keep trying hard to find a solution and solve it, and believe that there is always a way out for people to fight.

E. Autobiography Maya Angelou

Based on the autobiography entitled "I Know Why Caged Bird Sings" (1969) by Maya Angelou, On April 4th, 1928, Marguerite Ann Johnson, later known as Maya Angelou, was born. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, to Vivian Baxter Johnson, a card dealer at a nearby gambling den, and doorman Bailey Johnson, Sr. Bailey, Marguerite's older brother, was one year older. When he was unable to say Marguerite's name, he called her "my sister" or "my-a-sister" instead. Maya was used to shorten the moniker. Even though Bailey called Marguerite "Maya," she was known as Rita or Marguerite Johnson until she was an adult. She changed her name to Maya Angelou in 1949 in order to get theatrical and professional prominence.

Their parents separated when Maya was three, and Bailey was four years old. The kids were taken by themselves on a train to Stamps, Arkansas, where their paternal grandmother lived. During the Great Depression, the grandmother, Annie Henderson, performed well financially and maintained a general store. The children were in Ms. Henderson's capable hands, but the small Arkansas town also exposed them to the segregated south and its associated injustices.

In less than four years, Angelou and her brother were relocated to St. Louis to live with their mother. Before turning eight, Angelou was sexually assaulted while residing there by her mother's lover. The man was killed after being jailed after telling his brother about it; this may have been done by Angelou so that he could study African dance with Pearl Primus. He studied contemporary dance as well. Returning to California, he collaborated with dancer and choreographer Alvin Ailey to portray "Al and Rita" in African American fraternities in San Francisco.

Despite the dissolution of her marriage in 1954, Angelou kept dancing. Because "Maya Angelou" stood out, Angelou chose to utilize it when giving a performance at Onion Purple San Francisco. She blends her new last name, which she draws from her husband's name, with the moniker her sister gave her. When James O. Killens, a novelist, got to know Angelou in 1959, he urged him to enhance his writing abilities.

When Maya passed away on May 28, 2014, she had heart issues and had battled health issues for years. Guards discovered her at her Winston-Salem residence, where she had lived for a while and worked as a professor at Wake Forest University. He is 86. Maya Angelou is a pioneer in the way that African American women have succeeded in several industries. The responses to his sudden demise revealed the scope of his influence. President Barack Obama, US Senator Cory Booker, and singer Mary J. Blige are among them.

She received the literature award in addition to the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the National Medal of Arts from Presidents Clinton and Obama. a

National Book Award honoris causa for services to literature. More than 50 honorary titles had been bestowed upon Angelou before her passing.

Six volumes of Angelou's autobiography have been published. In between, books of poetry and essays have been published. A number of her works are for youngsters. All autobiographical writings have been created by adults who have viewed childhood and adolescence through the eyes of a developing kid or young lady. The piece offers a glimpse into the struggles of a black woman who had to define her identity as a result of her life's experiences..

From the explanation of Maya Angelou's biography, We can infer from the account of Maya Angelou's biography that she is a black American actress, director, writer, author, and poet. She is the first female poet to express her emotions and thoughts in poetry. She incorporates feminism into her poetry by basing it on her personal experiences.

F. Related Finding

Some researchers have examined poetry, poetry themes, or feminism values in poetry. Several studies related to the researcher's study had been conducted before. The first Handayani Wagola (2014) in her thesis entitled "The woman position in Sherry Wood's Novel a "Chesapeake Shores Christmas." She used a feminism approach in doing the research. According to the study's findings, women who are able to reject authority and live independently can reunite with their families. The wife's role is depicted by her husband as being secondary. She feels the man's authority both at home and in public. Additionally, because of the

divorce, she has faced opposition in her role as a mother when trying to visit her family. In order to solve that issue, the women sought their right and status to be independent women as well as a balanced position as the ideal spouse in the family. She also makes an effort to talk through her issue with herself. As a result of a woman's success in breaking away from authority, she is now an individual free to choose and decide her own will and aspirations, and her children can take her back support in order to live together as a family.

The second, Thohiriyah (2017), "The Concept of Death in Emily Dickinson's Because I Could Not Stop for Death," is the title of a thesis written by a student at the Kesusastraan dan Budaya Faculty of the University of Muhammadiyah Semarang. According to his research, Emily Dickinson used figurative language to clarify the idea of death. Additionally, the use of metaphorical language serves to highlight what transpired in the United States throughout the Puritanism era. The study, which makes use of the semiotics theory idea, reveals that the poem exhibits a quiet protest against the organized religion that is being supported by Puritans in Massachusetts, the author's home state and the place of his birth and death. Dickinson emphasizes the strict Puritan rules that force women into complete subjection.

Third, Beside that there is another research about poetry, Indiana Eka Permatasari (2016), An article titled "An Analysis Of Feminism In Maya Angelou's Poems By Using Historical And Biographical Approaches" was written by a student from the University of Malang's Language and Literature Faculty.

His research clarifies the racism that Maya Angelou's poems depict toward black women.

The researcher, in this instance, picked four poems by Maya Angelou. They are "Caged Bird," "Still I Rise," "Phenomenal Woman," and "Equality." The study was carried out using feminism theory as well as historical and biographical techniques in order to discover them. It concentrates on the poems' individual words, lines, and stanzas. This study's research strategy is a descriptive qualitative approach since it necessitates a descriptive analysis of the item rather than the use of statistical or numerical methods. The descriptive qualitative method of research is used because words, sentences, and language are the outcomes of the data.

The studied's findings were as follows based on the above-listed researched topics. First, the researcher came to the conclusion that radical feminism predominates in maya angelou's poetry because prejudice against black women was linked to the unfortunate history of black people. Second, the poet's used of the feminism perspective was motivated by her negative life experiences. The final outcome was the representation of a black woman in maya angelou's poetry, which demonstrates the prejudice against women at the time. The studied's findings could been cited in the researched literature itself, in educational institutions, and in other places. It was anticipated to have been helpful in a number of ways. This studied made it important for the researcher to comprehend feminism and impart more understanding about it. Future researchers who undertake studied on poetry, feminism, or literature used biographical and historical techniques may found the studied have been significant in their worked.

"self-love and self-acceptance: Redefining Ideal Beauty through its Representation in the Scars of Being Your Beauty" by Saputri (2021). In this studied, terms connected to beauty were defined, and romance was discussed. The concept of beauty encompasses various shapes, sizes, colors, and even genders in addition to the obvious criteria that exist in people's lived, such as having a thin body, white skin, smoothness, and being designed only for women. The findings of this researched were concentrated on a viewpoint that emphasizes the significance of self-love and self-acceptance in a social environment. The findings of earlier studied led to an understanding of the significance of self-love and self-acceptance as components of having high self-esteem.

In another research, there are Hu Chuyan's (2015), Thesis on "eco-feminism in Emily Dickinson's poetry" was written by a lecturer of language and literature studied at the northeast petroleum institute in Daqing, china. The purpose of his studied of emily dickinson's life, writings, and criticism was to determine how deeply ecofeminism influenced her writings and way of thinking, as well as how it manifests itself in her poetry.

The fundamental introductions of emily dickinson and eco-feminist criticism came first in this thesis. Based on the earlier studies of Dickinson and her poetry, this studied expands on those findings to analyze Dickinson's ecofeminism, focusing in particular on her challenged to nineteenth-century social conventions, literary trends, and religious beliefs. The thesis then used eco-feminism to studied the ideas and poetic forms of emily dickinson. Dickinson studied includes not only making a thorough description and analysis of her life and poetry but also

means to offered new interpretative techniques and appreciative viewpoints. This was done through the eco-feminist interpretation of the themes and forms of Dickinson's poetry.

The author of this essay simply provides a comprehensive explanation of the concept of ecofeminism in the first chapter. The second and third chapters talk about how Dickinson's life and her poetry reflect eco-feminism. I focus on analyzing Dickinson's poems' Eco-feminist aesthetic in the last chapter. The most recent study in this area, by Dewi Artika Puspita Sari, examined how the main female character in Steven Kinberg's Mr. and Mrs. Smith represents liberal feminism values. According to Dewi's argument, the feminist movement seeks to change how people think and behave. Feminism is a movement with many subgroups, all of which emphasize the Equality of women.

Two issues are raised in this thesis that must be resolved in order to identify the feminist values in Jane's character. Finding Jane Smith's traits through her portrayal is the first challenge. The second is to analyze Jane's Characterization in order to pinpoint liberal feminism values. Because the goal of this thesis is to identify liberal feminism values, the analysis in this thesis utilized the feminism approach. Jane Smith will be the subject of an analysis of her features as the object. The liberal feminism values that Jane embodies can then be seen by examining her personal traits.
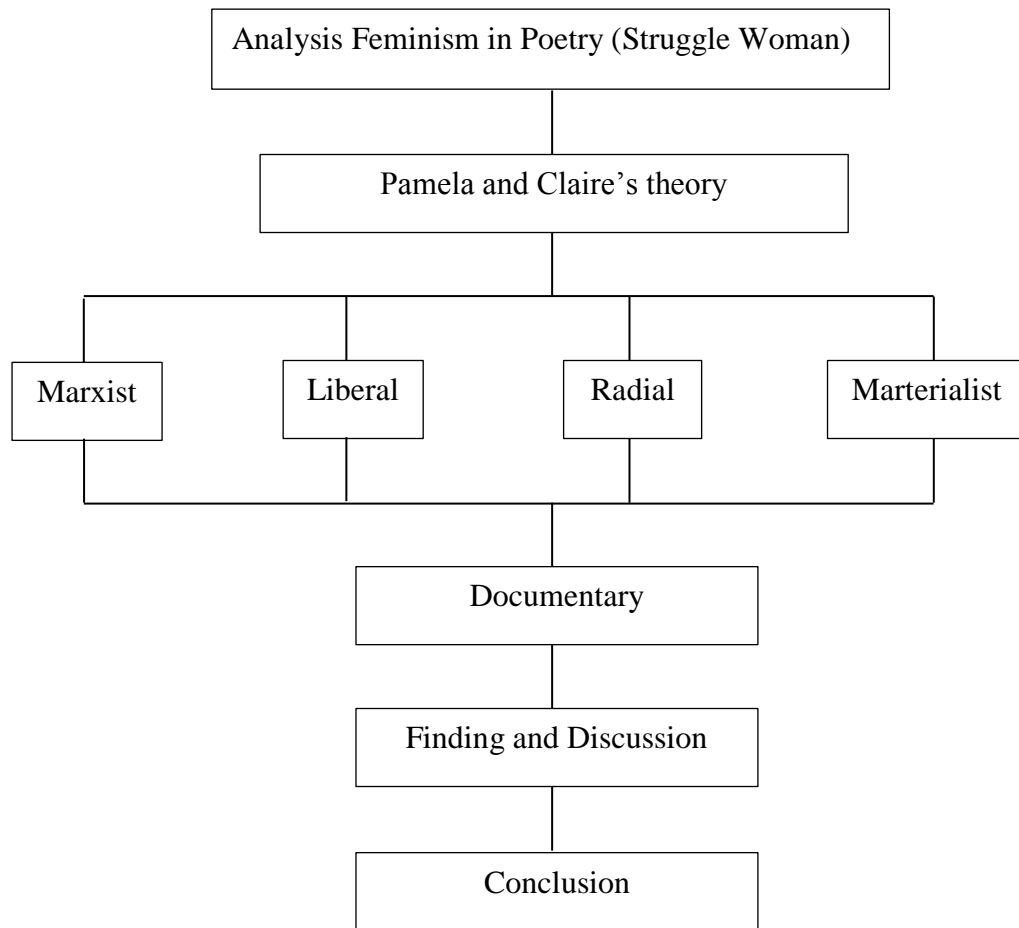
Thohiriyah discussed the idea of death in Emily Dickinson's poem, Indiana discussed feminism, but in Maya Angelo's poem, Chuyan discussed Feminism in

Emily Dickinson's poem but only discussed ecofeminism values, and Dewi discussed feminism values but with a different focus than the writer. Different from previous researched, in this researched, the writer is going to studied on feminism values in the poem, and in this researched, the writer would focus the analysis on the kind of feminist valued of maya angelou poems and struggled of a woman reflected in poetry. The poems that will be used in this research are *Stil, I Rise, Phenomenal woman, and Cage Bird.*

G. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is the concept that the writer used to plan the research. A conceptual framework is ab analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It uses to make conceptual distinctions and organized ideas. The researcher could conducted the research base on this concept framework. The following figure describes the concept of the research:

figure 1. concept of the research

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Analysis Feminism in Poetry (Struggle Woman)│
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│            Pamela and Claire's theory          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                      │
    ┌─────────┬───────────┬───────────┬────────────┐
┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌─────────────┐
│ Marxist │ │ Liberal │ │ Radial │ │ Marterialist│
└────────┘ └────────┘ └────────┘ └─────────────┘
    └─────────┴───────────┴───────────┴────────────┘
                      │
          ┌───────────────────────┐
          │      Documentary        │
          └───────────────────────┘
                      │
          ┌───────────────────────┐
          │  Finding and Discussion │
          └───────────────────────┘
                      │
          ┌───────────────────────┐
          │       Conclusion        │
          └───────────────────────┘
```

In this research, the researcher analyzed the types of feminism and the struggle of the woman's life in poetry. For this research, the researcher found the poetry by Maya Angelou to determine the types of feminism. The researcher analyzed the types of Feminism by Pamela and Claire's theory. After that, the researcher presented the result of analyzing the kinds of feminism and struggle of the woman's life in poetry. In the last step, the researcher made the conclusion about the analysis of the struggle of woman in poetry by Maya Angelou by using the feminism approach.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter is about the researched methodology. It consists of researched design, source of the researched, instrument of the researched, and technique of collecting data. In this chapter, the researcher explained about methodology researched and also explained the technique of analyzing data.

A. Research Design

The research design was descriptive qualitative research. According to Widoyoko (2012), qualitative research describes how things were founded on facts and stated in the form of statements or phrases. Because the data investigated was in descriptive phenomena such as words, sentences, and language, the research was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. The researcher would define the forms of feminism that appeared and the struggled women in Maya Angelou's poems, which were: "Still I Rise", "phenomenal woman", "equality", and "caged bird" in this research. They were used to compare Maya Angelou's poetry, which contains feminism, with her life and what happened during her time.

B. Source of the Research

The researchers conducted these two study objects in the following ways: formal objects and material objects, analyzing the different sorts of feminism in

Maya Angelou's poetry, and using feminism to approach and struggle women using poetry. Maya Angelou's poetry is the object.

C. Instrument of the Research

In this study, the researcher's research tool was reading poetries, and the researcher took notes to identify and classify relevant lines related to feminism. According to Ray in Syarifuddin (2014), it was a way of assembling data that needed the use of notes cards to write down the data results from the data source. In order to make it easier to find the data, the researcher made certain notes, such as highlighting a statement that displays struggle after reading the poem to classify the essential stanza or part of poetry that connected to the difficulties and objectives of the research.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

The person from which the data was acquired is referred to as the source data (arikunto, 1998). Because this research was literarily studied, it is deemed research material. The researcher took two types of data when gathering the data: main data and supporting data.

1. Main Data

The primary data is essential from research object, four poetry of Maya Angelou: "Still I Rise." "Phenomenal Woman," "Equality," and "Caged Bird." Source content, such as sentences, stanzas, and verses, can be used as proof.

2. Supporting Data

The supporting data or secondary data are gathered to support the main data. Secondary data are given through someone else or documentation. The writer looks at the source of data from Maya Angelou's poetry. It refers to information gleaned from sources such as international journals, essays, theses, websites, and online magazines that are relevant to the theory used in the research.

In this research, the researchers used the technique of data collection as in the following:

1. Selecting the poetry of Maya Angelou: "Still I Rise," "phenomenal women," Cage Bird", and "Equality."
2. Reading the poetry.
3. Identifying the data related to the study.
4. Classifying the data.
5. Reducing the data, an applicable technique would be used to answer the problem.
6. Reporting selected data

E. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The method of finding and collecting the data systematically involved grouping the data into units, structuring the data into patterns, and drawing conclusions.

The steps of data analysis study used the following five steps:

1. Researchers read the poetries of Maya Angelou's worked as a whole, starting to the end repeatedly.

2. The researcher then provided a code for the lines that highlighted the feminism that appeared in poetries.

3. The researcher analyzed the data in accordance with the formulation of the problem.

4. Then the researcher classified the data.

5. The last, the researcher would conclude the results of the analysis.