

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study focuses on the analysis of intrinsic element in Maya Angelou's *Phenomenal Woman* and *Still I Rise* poems. The intrinsic element is one of structural element in the literature. The intrinsic elements are exercised to define any words as expression of author in her poem. Besides that, intrinsic element also uses to describe the figure of black woman in those poems. Therefore, this study employs the theory on structuralism which focused on the intrinsic element of the poems.

2.1. Structuralism

Literary works have structures that are related to each other. Structure is not something that we can easily identify. Structuralism is a branch of literary studies that is not be separated from the linguistic aspects. According to Jean Peaget (Hawkes, 1978: 16) structuralism contains three main points, the first is wholness, it means that the elements conform to a set of rules that determine both the intrinsic and the overall structure of its parts. Second is transformation, this structure undertakes continuous transformation procedure allows the formation of new materials. And the third is self-regulation, this idea does not require things outside himself to maintain the transformation procedure, this autonomous structure on the other references (quoted from Suwardi, 2003: 50).

For the French structuralism that structure is even more fundamental than form. Form is inevitably bound up with meaning;

structure, however, is what makes meaning possible. It is that which enables meaning to emerge (Bertens, 2008: 42). Emphasizing of structuralist is looking literary work as an autonomous text. This study was conducted objectively; it means the literature emphasizes the intrinsic aspects (Suwardi, 2003: 52). Structuralism is the explanation of texts or events in their own terms, not in relation to external causes. In this study the writer will analysis about the intrinsic element of poem which intrinsic element is one of structural approach.

2.2. Intrinsic Aspect

The point about poetry and the other form of literature is that the choice of words and elements inside which used by the author (Richard Gill, 1995:4). To create poetry, a poet usually used supported elements in poetry, such as imagery, tone, and simile to enrich the meaning of the poetry. It is usually called by intrinsic aspects. The intrinsic aspects are important rules in analyzing poetry, because the writer will understand the real meaning and the message of that poetry.

The intrinsic elements are the analysis of the literature itself without looking the relation with the external aspect (Robert, 1965: 11). The intrinsic element used by the author to analyze several words in this poem. The poem has several words which have deep meaning and it may connect with the author's life. The intrinsic element in the poem helps the reader easily to understand the theme which is the point of that poem. In

the intrinsic element the writer has to analysis several elements, such as smile, imagery, and etc.

There are several elements which make up a good poem. In brief, they are described below:

2.2.1. The Explication of the Poem

Explication or explanation is an examination of literary work to exaggerate the work, to be known in every part of poem, for the relation of each part, and the correlation of each to the whole as well (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 347). Explication is important thing to understand the poem. Explication will give general assumption of the poem, the content and the meaning of the poem.

2.2.2. Imagery

Imagery is important element in a poem to give the reader imagination. Imagery can be defined as the representation through language of sense experience (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 45). Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. Usually it is thought that imagery makes use of particular words that create visual representation of ideas in our minds.

2.2.3. Figure Language

2.2.3.1. Simile

Simile is specific comparison by means of the words “like” or “as” between two kinds of ideas or objects. The comparison is made explicit by the uses of some words or phrases as “like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 61). Like a metaphor, simile also compares two different things, but in simile uses a connective word. While we say “*your face like a moon*” so in the fact, we are going to say “your face is shining like a moon in the night”.

2.2.3.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which, in literal sense, it is not (Kennedy and Gioia, 2005: 121). Metaphor makes a comparison between one thing and another. Like simile, metaphor also compare between two things but metaphor does not use the words “like” or “as” to compare the two things. A metaphor is a method of comparison between two or more things that does not use the words “like” or “as” (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 61). Some metaphors are easy to identify, whilst others are so subtle that needs to analyze the text carefully to find the metaphor. While we say “*My love is the sunshine in my life, brightening up my day*”. Here, the writer says that her love is the sunshine. Just like the sun, he makes her day brighter.

2.2.3.3. Metonymy

Metonymy is the figure of speech which is using the name of something to refer to the something actually. [.....] metonymy (the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant) are like in that both substitute some significant detail of aspect an experience itself (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 66). For example: *He has many mouths to feed*. It means that mouth is part of the body which has some function like eat. The word “mouth” has broaden meaning, which the men has work like a cooker or chef to feed people with food.

2.2.3.4. Symbol

Symbol often used by the poet to sent an idea. Symbol is a word that stands for, or points to, a reality beyond itself (Gill, 1996: 30). A symbol works two ways: It is something itself, and it also suggests something deeper. It is crucial to distinguish a symbol from a metaphor: Metaphors are comparisons between two seemingly dissimilar things; symbols associate two things, but their meaning is both literal and figurative. A metaphor might read, "His life was an oak tree that had just lost its leaves"; a symbol might be the oak tree itself, which would evoke the cycle of death and rebirth through the loss and growth of leaves. Some symbols have

widespread, commonly accepted values that most readers should recognize: Apple pie suggests innocence or homespun values; ravens signify death; fruit is associated with sensuality (quoted from <http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/virtualit/poetry/symbol>)