

AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN MAYA ANGELOU'S "CAGED BIRD" AND "STILL I RISE" POEMS

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ABSTRACT

This research explored the possible meaning of the metaphor in the poem of Maya Angelou. The researcher focused on metaphor forms found as the object to be analyzed in Maya Angelou's poems. Metaphor is one part of figurative languages which is the most common and widely used in literary works such as poem. Poem is a media for a poet to express feeling and imagination based on condition of a poet's life. The data of this research were *Caged Bird* and *Still I Rise* poems by Maya Angelou. This research used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The purpose of this research was to find out the type of metaphor based on Crystal, Lakoff and Johnson theory, know the reasons of the use of metaphor, and interpret the poem meaning based on explication and author's biography. It was found that Maya Angelou used three types of live metaphor they are Conceptual metaphor, Mixed metaphor and Poetic metaphor. It was also found that each poem tells about the author's personal opinion about the racial inequality between black races and white races in America at that time.

Keywords: Poetry, Figures of Speech, Metaphor, Semiotic

Poetry is one of literary works that have special values than the other works, because inside the word in poetry there is language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language (Perrine and Thomas, 1992: 3). It means the language in the poem needs more analysis. Every word in the poem has more meanings. So in the poem usually used various languages to enrich the meaning.

The study about language is called Linguistics. Linguistics is scientific study deals with language and the only academic discipline that deals with language alone and is concerned (Matthews, 1997:vii). One kind of the study in linguistics which concern with meaning is called Semantic. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of linguistic meaning (Leech, 1981:2).

There are two varieties of meaning in Semantics, linguistic meaning and speaker meaning. According to Leech, the linguistic meaning of an expression is simply the meaning or meanings of that expression in some form of language while speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance (1981:8). Speaker meaning is divided in two different types, literal meaning and non literal meaning. Literal meaning based on the real or lexical meaning of utterance.

In daily activity, a speaker does not always speak literally and means what his words mean easily, but sometimes the speaker speaks non literally to tell the listener another meaning of his word and his purpose. So non literal meaning is very important to understand to avoid misunderstanding of the meaning between speaker and listener.

The language of poetry is needed in making literary work, especially poem. They are diction, imagery, figurative language, rhetorical device, and metaphor that is included to figurative languages.

According to Matthews, Metaphor is one part of figurative language which is the most common and widely used. It is an implicit comparison in which the intended idea is compared with another idea through a similarity or likeness of characteristics, qualities or attributes between the two ideas and he defined metaphor as a figure of speech which a word or expression is normally used for one kind of object, action, and extended to another (1997:224).

A poet usually uses figurative language such as metaphor to make a message in poem well. The metaphor enriches the meaning of the poem make the reader interested to imagine and understand the meaning of the poem. Maya Angelou as the poet do the same thing. She

uses a kind of figurative language, it is metaphor in her poems. Maya Angelou was an author of poetry and scenarios, orator and actress of African-Americans. She was a female African-American first asked to read a poem of her work in the inaugural ceremony of the United States in 1993. She had bad experiences about racial inequality and discrimination. Metaphor is used by the author to give an illustration of the difference between the black race and the white race in her era in her poems.

In this research the researcher is interested to analyze the metaphors that are found in poem. Poem is defined as a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their sound and the images they suggest, not just for their obvious meaning (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010/2012). A poem is a media for a poet to express feeling and imagination based on condition of a poet's life. There are many things that the poet wants to send message in the poetic words that have deep meaning. Most of ideas were taken by a poet is about happiness, sadness, beautiful things, etc. Those themes interpret everything happened at the time.

Caged Bird by Maya Angelou was first published in her book, "*Shaker, Why Don't You Sing?*" in 1983. The poem is a metaphor illustrating the differences between African-Americans and Whites during the civil rights era in 1965-1999. The civil rights era act of 1964 discrimination in a wide of social environment (Maloney, 2002). The author is a woman of black races who grew up in America during this era, she is expressing her experiences and feelings about the discrimination that she faced during her life. Her first autobiography published in 1970 is titled, "*I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*"

Still I Rise is the one poem of Maya Angelou that shows her identity that she is the black woman. This poem published on 1978 is about the black woman who lives among whites. Maya Angelou is one of the most celebrated American Poets of our time. Born in 1928, and she also ever experienced a racial inequality and discrimination, she dedicated her life to struggling for racial equality for the African American because during in twentieth century the African American still experienced a racial inequality and discrimination although in ninetieth century black races were freed from slavery and began to enjoy their rights as citizens (Maloney, 2002). Her confidence is influenced by Malcolm X and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In this poem, Angelou gives the motivation to the African American who faced the discrimination experience.

The researcher decides to analyze about metaphor in Maya Angelou's selected poems which have the same theme of racial inequality and discrimination. Hopefully, this research used theory of metaphor will give contribution in linguistic especially in figurative language or non-literal meaning.

Theoretical Review

Poetry is the form of literature that used as language and almost ancient. As a life's communication, poetry describes or express something from people's feeling and history by figure of speech. Poetry can be used to express of social human life aspects. "Poetry is a term applied to the many forms in which man has given a rhythmic expression to his most imaginative and intense perceptions of this world, himself, and the interrelationship of the two" (Holman, 1978:403).

Meaning seems at once the most obvious feature of language and the most obscure aspect to study. The thing one intends to convey meaning they are about something especially by language or extension of a word or phrase. The term of "meaning" is built from the simply word "mean". (Lyons, 1977:2)

Speaker meaning. The speaker sometimes speaks non-literally, therefore, means something different from what the words mean. (Palmer, 1976:34-36). Furthermore speaker meaning is some utterances that speaker produced with the purpose of speaker's meaning.

Non-Literal Meaning. The form of non literal meaning is metaphor. Cognitive linguist reject the so-called substitution theory of metaphor according to which a metaphorical expression replaces some literal expression that has the same meaning. Metaphors have a character that no literal expression has. At the same time, although metaphorical meaning has a special character that distinguishes it from any literal meaning. (Croft and Cruse, 2010:194)

Metaphor is an implied comparison between two unlike objects. Wren and Martin said that a metaphor is an implied Simile. It does not like the simile, state one thing is like another or acts as another, but takes that for granted and proceeds as if two things were one. It is made more vivid by transferring to it the name or attributes of some other objects. (1990 : 360)

Metaphor which serves to illustrate an idea decoratively and catches an attention of the audience is called live metaphor (Hauser, 1986:154). Live metaphor still sustains its metaphorical value, sometimes with a subtle comparison that the tenor and the vehicle seems irrelevant at all; therefore it needs an effort to comprehend the meaning of a live metaphor.

The Types of Live Metaphor, in general, metaphor can be classified into two major types: dead metaphor (conventional) and live metaphor (conceptual). Live metaphor is expression which still maintains its metaphorical value, therefore it needs an effort to comprehend the meaning. Crystal classified live metaphor into three types :

Conceptual metaphor

Mixed metaphor

Poetic metaphor (Crystal,
1999:215-216).

Metaphorical Mapping. According to Lakoff, metaphorical mapping is the preservation the cognitive topology (that is, the image-schema structure) of the source domain, in a way consistent with the inherent structure of the target domain (1992:10).

According Kovecses, Target Domains are typically more abstract and subjective than Source Domains and source domain source domains are typically less abstract or less complex than target domains (Kovecses, 2010:18).

Semiotics According to Chandler in his book *Semiotics: The Basic*, semiotics involves the study not only of what we refer to as ‘sign’ in everyday speech, but of only anything which ‘stands for’ something else. In a semiotic sense, signs take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures and objects. Contemporary semioticians study not in isolation but as part of semiotic ‘sign-system’ (such as a medium or genre). They study how meanings are made and how reality is represented. Semiotics is concerned with meaning-making and representation in many forms, perhaps most obviously in the form of ‘text’ and ‘media’ (Chandler, 2002:2).

Method

Library research method is used by the researcher to complete the analysis. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison, qualitative descriptive method is engages organizing process and describing the data; taking the data from the participants, explanations of the circumstances, making a note of patterns, themes, categories and regularities (2007:461). This method also supported by Burns and Groove that describe a qualitative approach used to describe life experience and situations to give them meaning as a systematic subjectives approach (2003:19). There are two selected poems by Maya Angelou as the sample of the analysis. To support this analysis, relevant theories from written sources, such as textbooks, thesis, dictionaries and web page are consulted.

The information which accumulated is about; its definition, type and usage, next the metaphors will be investigated to determine what the type they belong to and finally the constituents of the metaphors and their meaning are analyzed based on the theory of metaphor. Then the metaphors and their meaning in Maya Angelou’s selected poems are analyzed.

Finding and Analysis

Caged Bird

Stanza 1 : *The free bird leaps
on the back of the wind
and floats downstream
till the current ends
and dips his wings
in the orange sunrays
and dares to claim the sky.*

Using the metaphorical mapping (Lakoff, 1992:10), there is a kind of conceptual metaphor in the clause *and dips his wings in the orange sun rays*(L5-6), Structural Metaphor is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is metaphorically structured in the term of another, target concept which has abstract form is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb *dips* for its object *rays*. The word *dips* literally means ‘put or let something down quickly or briefly in or into something (liquid)’ and officially for the thing such as liquid, but in this case the verb *dips* used to *rays* literally means ‘the light from the sun’ which has different form and particle of thing from liquid. By the metaphorical mapping, the word *rays* as a target domain which have the concept of ‘light’ is conceived in source domain by the verb ‘dips’ which have the concept of ‘liquid’. So the concept of structural metaphor expression that is found by metaphorical mapping is ‘light is liquid’. Therefore, metaphorical expression is used to illustrate a movement of free bird that means the free bird can fly until it disappears like a sank into the sky and the sun rays. In the last verse the word *claim* literally means ‘state or assert that something is the case’, based on the phrase *to stake a claim* from metaphorically dictionary, the word *claim* metaphorically means to ‘indicate one's desire to obtain something’. The word *sky* literally means ‘the region of the atmosphere’, and based on several phrase from metaphorical dictionary such as *a light in the sky* means ‘a sign of great hope’, *blue sky* means ‘supremely optimistic’, *pie in the sky* means ‘a hoped for result unlikely to be achieved’. So, the word *sky* has metaphorical meaning ‘hope’

Stanza 2 : *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.*

There is a kind of conceptual metaphor expression that is found in this verse *But a bird that stalks down his narrow cage*(L1-2). Conceptual Metaphor is the simplest type of metaphor which compares one idea to another idea (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142). Orientational metaphor is a kind of conceptual metaphor which provides even less conceptual structure for target concepts. The verbs of subjects make a set of target domain coherent in metaphorical mappings which compares with source domain. The source domain derives from the fact that most metaphors that serve this function have to do with basic human spatial orientations, such as up-down, center-periphery, and the like (Kovecses, 2010:35). This orientational metaphor expression is showed by using the word *stalks* literally means ‘harass or persecute by someone or something’ then it is combined with spatial orientation *down* literally means ‘the lower position’, and has a negative evaluation of human feeling and emotion that oriented by people,

namely sadness or depression. Then, the concept of orientational metaphor is ‘mistreated is down’, there is ‘mistreated’ as target domain has an abstract domain from persecute effect of *stark* that orientated by spatial orientation ‘down’ as source domain. Furthermore, this orientational metaphor is used to illustrate an expression of a bird which mistreated by the condition of its cage which narrow.

There is a structural metaphor that is found in the verse *his bars of rage* (L4). This expression shows form of metaphor by using noun *bars* for its object *rage*. The word *bars* literally means ‘a band of color or light’ while *rage* literally means ‘anger or aggression associated with conflict rising from particular situation’. The word *bars* is officially used to color or light. But in this form, the noun *bars* is used to *rage* that typically the form of anger feeling or emotion which have different structure from color or light. Based on the metaphorical mapping, the target domain is ‘*rage*’ which have the concept of ‘emotion’ is conceived in source domain by the word ‘*bars*’ which have the concept of ‘color or light’. So ‘emotion is color or light’ is the concept of structural metaphor expression because it compares the word *rage* that is a form of feeling to the word *bars* like a color and light. Here, this structural metaphor that is found issued to illustrate the anger feeling expression of a bird in cage.

Then, the verse *can seldom see through his bars of rage* (L3-4) is containing another structural metaphor expression. This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb ‘*see*’ for its object verse ‘*his bars of rage*’ as the structural metaphor that means a symbol of the anger feeling. The word *see* is combined with the word *through* become a phrasal verb in literally, it means ‘not be deceived by, detect or finding the true nature of something’. Phrasal verb *see through* is officially used to find or knowing something happened. But in this case, phrasal verb *see through* is used to anger feeling and unknown when that feeling happened. From the metaphorical mapping, the word *see through* which have the concept of ‘finding’ as the target domain is conceived in source domain ‘feeling’ from the verse ‘*his bars of rage*’. So ‘finding is feeling’ is the concept of structural metaphor is for illustrating that a bird which rarely found or see the clarity of every detail of his anger feeling in the clause.

Mixed metaphor is a combination of more than one kind of metaphor in one clause (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142). Based on the discussion of structural metaphor above, there are some mixed metaphor expressions that found in the verse *can seldom see through his bars of rage* (L3-4) because there are two structural metaphors in one verse from combination between phrasal verb *see through* and verse *his bars of rage* that intended to give more specific illustration about the anger feeling of a bird in the second stanza.

Stanza 3 : *The caged bird sings
with fearful trill
of the things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill
for the caged bird
sings of freedom*

This clause contains structural metaphor where one concept is conceived and metaphorically structured in the another term, target concept which has abstract form is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression shows form of structural metaphor by using verb *sings* for its object *things unknown*. The word *sings* officially for the thing of voice such as tone or song, but in this case the word *sing* used to *things unknown* as the process of knowing something. By metaphorical mapping the word *sing* as the target domain ‘singing’ is conceived in source domain ‘knowing’ by phrase *things unknown*. So the concept of structural metaphor expression that is found by metaphorical mapping is ‘singing is knowing’. Therefore, metaphorical expression is used to illustrate the

caged bird knowing. The phrase *longed for* literally means ‘strongly wished for or desired’ while combined with the word *still* means ‘deep silence and quite situation’, it means that the caged bird wished the silence situation

There is metaphorical expression that is found in the phrase *sings of freedom*. Structural metaphor is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is conceived and metaphorically structured in the term of another, target concept which has abstract form is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb *sing* for its object *freedom*. The word *sing* officially uses to the thing of voice such as tone or song, but in this form it is used to *freedom* literally means ‘the power or right to act’. The target domain from the word *freedom* which have the concept of ‘power’ is conceived in source domain from the verb *sing* which have the concept of ‘song’. So the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mappings is ‘power is song’. Therefore, this metaphorical expression is used to illustrate what caged bird sing is.

Stanza 4 : *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.*

In the clause *The free bird thinks of another breeze and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees*(L1-2) the word *thinks of* literally means ‘take into consideration when deciding on a possible action’ while *breeze* means ‘a gentle wind’, or a movement of the ‘wind’ which have the metaphorical meaning like in the first stanza. The word *trade* literally means ‘a stream of the wind’, but based on the phrase from metaphorical dictionary *a Jack of all trades* means ‘an amateur who can turn his hand to anything’, the word *trade* metaphorically means the turn of something. The word *winds* in this stanza not as noun but as verb means bellows the stream which has an adjective *soft* as the typical of a verb with literally means ‘of a person weak and lacking courage’, but based on the phrase from metaphorical dictionary *to soft-pedal* means ‘to restrain oneself’. So the word *soft* metaphorically means ‘a weakness or restrain expression’. The word *sighing trees* literally means ‘a sound of trees that made by a wind’ as the sadness expression. The word *sky* has a metaphorical meaning ‘a hope’ like it is explained in the first stanza.

Stanza 5 : *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*

In the clause *But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams* (L1) the word *stands on* literally means ‘rely or believe on something’. The Structural metaphor (Kovecses, 2010:37) is found in the phrase *the grave of dreams* and it is showed by using noun *grave* for its object *dreams*. The word *grave* literally means ‘a hole dug in the ground to receive a coffin or corpse, typically marked by a stone or mound’ and officially used as an allusive term for death, but in this form the noun *grave* is used to *dreams* literally means ‘a series thoughts, images and sensations occurring in a person’s mind during sleep’. So the word *dreams* which has the concept of ‘mind’ as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *grave* which has the concept of ‘death’. Therefore, the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mappings is ‘mind is death’, and it is used to illustrate the dreams or hopes that have been dead and gone.

In the main clause *his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream* (L2) contains a kind of conceptual metaphor. Ontological metaphors is kind of conceptual metaphor which enable speakers to conceive of their experiences in terms of objects, substances, and containers in general, without specifying further the kind of object, substance, or container. (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb *shouts* for its object *shadow*. The verb *shout* literally means 'to utter a loud cry, typically as an expression of a strong emotion' and officially used to express the emotion, but in this clause is used to *shadow* which has a literally meaning 'partial or complete darkness' and it has different typical form with emotion. The word *shadow* as the target domain which has the concept of 'darkness' is conceived in source domain by the word *shout* as the concept of 'emotion'. So the concept of ontological metaphor in this clause is 'darkness is emotion', it is used to gives an illustration that darkness like an emotion which can be expressed.

Based on the analysis from each stanza, there is structural metaphor. This expression is showed by using for its object *free bird* and *caged bird*. The verbs *leaps*, *dips*, *dares* and *claim* are officially used by people activity, but in this form they are used to 'free bird' and 'caged bird'. So the target domain are 'free bird' and 'caged bird' which have the concept of 'bird' is conceived by the verbs *leaps*, *dips*, *dares* and *claim* which have concept of 'people'. So the concept of structural metaphor that is found in this poem is 'bird is people' that used to give an illustration of the differences action, feeling and expression of certain people. This poem also used the mixed metaphor like in the second stanza.

This poem describes the contrast between the free bird and the caged bird as the human races with their different characteristic and also emphasizing an illustration of caged bird expression. Firtsly, the author invites the reader to imagine the stregth of free bird and whatever he is doing for the circumstance in the first stanza. After that, in the second stanza there is a caged bird as another typical of people with his poor condition and no hopes, but it still tries to express the freedom and the expression of caged bird which have a freedom feeling feels very sad in the third stanza. In the fourth stanza, the free bird feels what caged bird feels and try to shows up that all hopes are his own. The fifth stanza describes that the free bird knew it was necessary to have a voice and finally sing for their freedom.

Still I Rise

Stanza 1 : *You may write me down in
history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may tread me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.*

The word *You* literally means 'second person singular or plural' that is used in exclamations to address one or more people by the speaker. The word *me* is used by the speaker to refers herself as the object of the verb or preposition. In the clause *You may write me down in history With your bitter, twisted lies*,(L1-2) containing the conceptual metaphor which is the simplest type of metaphor which compares one idea to another idea to illustrate an idea which can be expressed in other ways (Beckson & Ganz, 1975:142). Structural metaphor is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is metaphorically structured in the other term, target concept which has abstract form is providedby source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression shows form of structural metaphor by using verb *write* for its object *me*. The verb *write* literally means 'mark on a surface, typically paper, with a pen, pencil, or similar implement' and it is officially used to letters, words, or other symbols. However, in this form used to the object *me* literally means 'as a pronoun, first person singular' and it is used by a speaker to refers to himself or herself as the object of a verb or

preposition. By the metaphorical mapping, the word 'me' as target domain which have the concept of 'person' is conceived in source domain by the word 'write' which have the concept of 'word'. So the concept of structural metaphor in this clause is 'person is word' while it is combined with the word *history* literally means 'the whole series of past events connected with a particular person or thing' and it is used to an illustration that the person can be written and marked in past events by someone. This metaphorical expression is used by the author to illustrate that her character can be written in history.

The word *bitter* literally means 'full of anger and angriymony' and the word *lies* literally means 'be in or assume a horizontal or resting position on a supporting surface'. Officially, those words are used to a conflict, argument or opponent. However, these words are likened by the author as a tool used by the people to write about herself. So there is another structural metaphor, that is the word *bitter* and *lies* which have the concept of 'emotion' as the target domain is conceived in source domain 'implement' and the concept of structural metaphor is 'emotion is implement', this expression is used to illustrate that emotion have another using.

The other structural metaphor (Kovecses, 2010:37) is found in the phrase *You may tread me in the very dirt*(L3) and it is showed by using verb *tread* for its object *me*. The word *tread* literally means 'press down or crush with the feet' and officially used to thing, but in this form the verb *tread* is used to *me* literally means 'as a pronoun, first person singular' and it is used by a speaker to refers himself or herself as the object of a verb or preposition. So the word *me* which have the concept of 'person' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the verb *tread* which give the concept of 'thing'. Therefore the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'person is thing', and used to illustrate that speaker can be trodden like a thing. The word *dirt* as modifier literally means 'a state or unclean quality'. That metaphorical expression is used by the author to illustrate that she is trod by the people with bad action like something unclean. In the verse *But still, like dust, I'll rise*.(L4) the word *rise* literally means 'move from a lower position to a higher one, come or go up'. It means that she can move like a dust although she is trod by the people.

Stanza 2 : *Does my sassiness upset
you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.*

Along the conceptual metaphor theory, in the clause *Why are you beset with gloom?*(L2) contains structural metaphor which is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is conceived and metaphorically structured in the term of another, target concept which has abstract form it is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses,2010:37). This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb *beset* for its object *gloom*. The verb *beset* literally means 'trouble persistently' and officially used to an object of a problem or difficult. However, in this form the verb *beset* is used to the word *gloom* literally means 'partial or total darkness'. The target domain is the word *gloom* which have the concept of 'darkness' is conceived in source domain from the verb *beset* which have the concept of 'problem'. So the concept of structural metaphor is 'darkness is problem' and it is used to illustrate some kind and typical of problems that comes to a person especially to the people who aimed by the author.

Stanza 3 : *Just like moons and like
suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,*

Still I'll rise.

Allow the conceptual metaphor theory, there is ontological metaphor in this clause *Just like hopes springing high*,(L3). According Kovecses(2010:37), Ontological metaphors is kind of conceptual metaphor which enable speakers to conceive of their experiences in terms of objects, substances, and containers in general, without specifying further the kind of object, substance, or container. This expression shows form of metaphor by using verb *springing* for its object *hopes*. Officially *springing* is used to the physical object contains plant, but in this form is used to hope. The word *hope* literally means 'a feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen'. The word *hope* which has the concept of 'feeling' is conceived in source domain from the verb *springing* as the concept of 'plant'. So by conceptual mapping 'feeling is plant' is the concept of ontological metaphor which gives an illustration that feeling can be grown like plant and can identified as a physical object. In the sentences above, the author, as we know moon always shine in the night and sun always shine in the day.

Stanza 6 : *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.*

There is Ontological Metaphors in this stanza. Ontological metaphors is kind of conceptual metaphor which enable speakers to conceive of their experiences in terms of objects, substances, and containers in general, without specifying further the kind of object, substance, or container. (Kovecses, 2010:37). This expression is showed by using verb *shoot* by the word *words* in the clause *You may shoot me with your words*,(L1). The verb *shoot* literally means 'fire a bullet from a gun' and it is officially used by physical object like bullet or arrow, but in this form it is used by noun *words* literally means 'something spoken or written, a remark or statement'. The target domain 'words' is conceived in source domain 'bullet' which from verb *shoot*. So the conceptual mapping 'word is bullet' is given ontological status for noun *word* and it is identified as an object.

The other expression of ontological metaphor is showed by using verb *kill* by the word *hatefulness* in the clause *You may kill me with your hatefulness*,(L2). The verb *kill* literally means 'cause the death' and is officially used by a physical object like human, animal or other living thing, but in this form it is used by the noun *hatefulness* literally means 'arousing, deserving of, or filled with hatred'. The target domain 'emotion' which as the concept of noun *hatefulness* is conceived in source domain 'living object' which from verb *cut*. So the conceptual mapping 'emotion is living object' is given ontological status for noun *hatefulness* and it is identified as an object.

Stanza 8 : *Out of the huts 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.
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.*

There is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is metaphorically structured in the term of another by a target concept which has abstract form is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure, it is namely structural metaphor (Kovecses,2010:37). There is structural metaphor in the clause *Out of the huts of history's shame*(L1). This expression shows form of metaphor by using the word *huts* literally means 'a small, simple, single-storey house or shelter' and it is officially used as a building, but in this form the noun *hut* is used to *history* literally means 'the whole series of past events connected with a particular person or thing' while is combined with *shame* means 'a painful feeling of humiliation or distress caused by the consciousness of wrong or foolish behaviour'. So the word *history's shame* which have the concept of 'events' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *hut* which has the concept of 'building'. Therefore the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'events is building', it is used to illustrate the events just like as like the building that we can get in or out.

The word *up* literally means 'towards a higher place or position'. There is other structural metaphor (Kovecses, 2010:37) in the clause *Up from a past that's rooted in pain*(L3). This expression shows form of metaphor by using the word *rooted* literally means 'the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or a to support' and is officially used to plants, but in this form the word *rooted* is used to *past* literally means 'the time before the moment of speaking or writing'. So the word *past* which have the concept of 'time' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *rooted* which have the concept of 'plants'. Therefore the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'time is plants', it is used to illustrate that the time is like a plant which have the source to support.

There is a structural metaphor (Kovecses,2010:37) where one concept is structured by target domain which is conceived by source domain. In the clause *I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide, Welling and swelling I bear in the tide*(L4-5). This expression is showed by using the word *black ocean* which comparing withthe word *I* literally means 'first person singular' and it is used by the speaker to refer to herself, but in this form it is used to *black ocean* literally means 'a very large expanse of sea'. So the word *I* which have the concept of 'person' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *black ocean* which have the concept of 'sea'. Thus the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'person is sea', it is used to illustrate that the speaker is like a sea.

Other structural metaphor (Kovecses,2010:37) where one concept is structured by target domain which is conceived by source domain. In the clause *Leaving behind nights of terror and fear*(L6). This expression is showed by using the word *nights* for its object *terror and fear*. The word *nights* is officially used to refer darkness, but in this form it is used to *terror and fear* literally means 'exteme fear'. So the word *terror and fear* which have the concept of 'fear' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *nights* which have the concept of 'darkness'. Therefore the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'fear is darkness', it is used to illustrate that the fear of the speaker like a night which typically dark.

Structural metaphor is a kind of conceptual metaphor, where one concept is conceived and metaphorically structured in the term of another, target concept which has abstract form is provided by source domain which has rich knowledge structure (Kovecses,2010:37). In the clause *I am the dream and the hope of the slave*(L12). This expression is showed by using the word *the dream and the hope* which comparing with the word *I* literally means 'first person singular' and it is used by the speaker to refer to herself, but in this form it is used to *the dream and the hope* literally means 'a series thoughts, images and sensations occuring in a person's mind during sleep' and 'a feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen'.

So the word *I* which have the concept of 'person' as the target domain is conceived in source domain from the word *black ocean* which have the concept of 'sea'. Thus the concept of the structural metaphor that structured by metaphorical mapping is 'person is mind', it is used to illustrate that the author is the mind of slave.

Conclusion.

Caged Bird and *Still I Rise* are the poems of Maya Angloue, well-known all over the world. Those poems were published by the author in her era, *Caged Bird* on 1983 and *Still I Rise* on 1978 and convey not only explicit meaning but also many implicit meaning to the readers. Since Maya uses a kind of figurative language, it is metaphor that she is used in her poems. The researcher has found forms of metaphorical expression in the poems. Types of metaphor show how metaphor influence the verse and clause meaning.

First, the researcher has found the types of metaphor which are used in the poems. There are three types of live metaphor includes conceptual metaphor, Mixed metaphor and Poetic metaphor. Three general kinds of Conceptual metaphor are Structural metaphor, Orientational metaphor, and Ontological metaphor.

Second, the researcher has found the meanings of metaphor that were used. Therefore, the reasons of the using metaphor by Maya Angelou because she has the power to make the ordinary language and give a special illustrations about her experience, feelings, thoughts, in her poems, and create a new meaning by conceiving one thing in terms of another, such as she is 'caged bird' and the people is 'free bird' in *Caged Bird* poem and she is ' a black ocean' in *Still I Rise* poem.

Third, it can be concluded that the meaning of each metaphor that is found in Maya Angelou's poems provide an interpretation on each poem based on the explication which shows the living conditions experienced by Maya in that era. The interpretation of each poems tells about Maya's feeling as the African-American experienced the racial inequality between black races and white races in America.

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