CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher concludes all the problems that have been analyzed in the preceding chapters. Therefore, the researcher's analysis is dealing with literature. Literary work is one of the interesting things in people's lives People can interpret something based on their imaginations and feelings. Moreover they will get some lessons and better understandings about life from literature. Some of literary works are novel, drama, and poetry. Meanwhile, the researcher analyzes poetry and the poems as the main sources of data in order to conduct the research.

The researcher tries to draw the conclusion of the research entitled "The Symbol Describing The Idea of American Dream: Black's Struggles for Equality in Langston Huge's Freedom Plow" in this chapter. This main discussion is about the symbol describing the idea American dream: black struggle for equality. There are three poems which are used as the source of data. They are "as I Grew Older, I Dream a World, and Freedom Plow" written by Langston Huge. These poems talk about struggle, dream and equality. Hence, they use symbol to illustrate the idea of American Dream and also their struggle to get the dream. Dream is one of part people's life, they start their life with a dream, and also they try to get their dream with a many ways. Struggle is exactly what we need in our lives. People have their interpretations about struggle. Moreover, it is

interesting to discuss about the idea of American dream and also their struggle to get a dream.

There are two problems which need to be solved. They are: what are the general symbols describing the idea of American Dream: Black' Struggle for Equality in "As I Grew Older" and "I Dream A World" and what are the spesific symbols describing the idea of American Dream: Black' Struggle for Equality in Langston Huge "Freedom Plow".

To answer these problems, the researcher uses eight theories. They are meaning, denotative, connotative, symbol, setting, historical background, American dream and black struggle. The researcher uses Symbol as the main theory. Symbol is used to represent something deeper than the literal meaning. In addition American dream and black struggle are also used as the supported theory, while the other theories as the guide line.

Moreover, there are two approaches used to analyze the data. They are structural and formalist approaches. Structural approach is used to analyze the poem from the structure of the words. While, formalist approach is concerned primarily with the work itself.

As for the result of the research, the researcher has figured out the general symbols in "As I Grew Older, I Dream a World and Freedom Plow" and the specific symbol describing the idea of American Dream: Black' Struggle for Equality in Langston Huge "Freedom Plow". The first discussion finds symbols which are related to the wish and the dream and how black people survive. Meanwhile, the second discussion in the first subchapter finds the specific

symbols in the main poem, and the last subchapter discusses how black people struggle for their equality and also get their dream.

Additionally, the researcher finds the main destination and a wish for black people. Black people strive for many things with sincerity to get equality. They want to get a better life in America. They think that America is built for the whole community, not only for white people but also for black people.

Finally, after conducting this research, the researcher learns more about symbols describing the idea American dream: black struggle for equality. The researcher is able to understand the symbols found in the poems. Further, the symbols show in this research gives the views to the readers that life needs struggle. Struggle is a must. If you want to survive in your life, you have to struggle with yourself. At last, the researcher hopes this research will give a great contribution to the readers. Especially, it is expected to encourage the students of the Faculty of Letters, English Department to analyze the poem from different aspects.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abate, F. *The Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus*. New York: Oxford University

 Press 1996
- Alternbernd, Lynn and Lewiss. Leslie L. 1996. *A Handbook for the Study of Poetry*. London: The Macmillan Company
- Barnel, Sylvan. 1966. An Introduction to Literature. New York Oxford University

 Press
- Frederick, Tirajoh. 1928. English Literature and Its Background. New York: The

 Dryden Press
- Holman, C. Hugh and William harmon. 1986. *A Handbook to Literature*. New York: Macmillan P.C.
- Hudson, William Henry. 1965. *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*. London: George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.
- Kennedy, X.J. and Gioia, Dana. 1994.Litearture: *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry. And Drama, sixth edition.* New York: Harper Collins
- Kennedy, X.J.1979.Litearture: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry. And Drama, sixth edition. USA: Little, Brown and Company Limited.
- Kennedy, William 1966. How to Analyze Fiction. New York: Monarch Press
- Morris, William. 1969. *The american Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co; Inc
- Shipley, Joseph T.1970. *Dictionary of World Literary Terms*. London: George Allen and Unwin

Yustisiana, Arielia. 2012. *Research*. Article. Widya Mandala Madiun Catolic University

(https://www.scribd.com/doc/22187676/The-Formalist-Approach-to-Literature), accessed on September 29th, 2016 at 12:32}

(http://www.eoht.info/page/ Struggle; accessed on Desember 15th 2014)

(http://www.eoht.info/page/strugge+for+existence; accessed on Desember 16th 2014).

 $\label{eq:control_one} $$ $$ \frac{\text{(https://www.sdfi.edu.cn/netclass/jiaoan/englit/criticism.htm),}}{\text{October 31}^{\text{th}}, 2013 \ at \ 10:30} $$$