

**GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS ON CATHY  
SONGS' POEMS: *PICTURE BRIDE, LOST SISTER, THE  
WHITE PORCH, AND THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER***

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY**

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTEMEN OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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Presented to  
**Universitas Brawijaya**  
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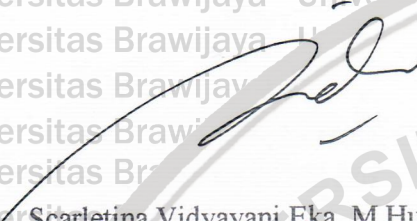


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## ABSTRACT

Khoufi Anna, Rifdika. 2016., **Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Cathy Songs' Poems: *Picture Bride, Lost Sister, The White Porch, and The Youngest Daughter***. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Scarletina Vidyayani Eka.

Keywords: Asian American Women, Cathy Songs, Genetic Structuralism, World View.

Poetry is one of the literary works which represent the voice of historical subject as tough immigration. Immigration is an interesting social aspect Asian American in history. America is one of the big countries which has many immigrants from all over the world, one of the biggest immigrants in America is Asian. Cathy Songs is one of Asian American third generation who expresses her feelings through the poems, she writes many kinds of poems. In this research the researcher has analyzed four poems from the same frame time by Cathy Songs entitled *Picture Bride, Lost Sister, The White Porch, and The Youngest Daughter*. The problem to be solved in this research is: what are Cathy Songs' world view as reflected in her poems entitled: *Picture Bride, Lost Sister, The White Porch, and The Youngest Daughter* by using Genetic Structuralism.

Theory by Lucien Goldmann namely genetic structuralism is used to explain the world view by Cathy Songs poems which is the connection between the structure of literary work and the society. Based on Goldmann, literary works cannot separated from some aspects such as sociological and historical aspects because those aspects are related with the author's live and mostly give influence in his or her literary works.

The researcher found that the world view of Cathy Songs poems, are about the traditional values. All of four poems by Cathy Songs mostly represent women voice that lost some of their traditional values and adapt new identity as an Asian immigrant, even though those traditional values are important for their following generation. The traditional values could not pass through predecessor generation. For the next research, the researcher recommends to analyze the other literary works like novel or movie which written by the other Asian American authors by using genetic structuralism theory too, to get the other Asian American's world view.



## ABSTRAK

Khoufi, Amna, Rifdika. 2016., **Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik pada Puisi-puisi Karya Cathy Songs yang Berjudul: *Picture Bride, Lost Sister, The White Porch, and The Younges Daughter***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Scarletina Vidyayani Eka.

Kata Kunci: Perempuan Asia-Amerika, Cathy Songs, Teori Strukturalisme Genetik, Pandangan Dunia.

Puisi adalah salah satu karya sastra yang mewakili subjek-subjek sejarah seperti imigrasi. Imigrasi merupakan aspek sosial yang menarik pada sejarah Asia-Amerika. Amerika adalah salah satu negara, dimana terdapat banyak imigran yang datang dari berbagai penjuru dunia dan salah satu imigran terbesar yang datang di Amerika adalah kaum Asia. Cathy Songs adalah salah satu penulis Asia-Amerika generasi ketiga yang menyampaikan perasaannya melalui puisi-puisi karyanya. Dalam penelitian ini penulis telah menganalisis empat puisi karya Cathy Songs yang ditulis dalam kurun waktu yang sama, *Picture Bride, Lost Sister, The White Porch* dan *The Youngest Daughter*. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: apakah pandangan dunia Cathy Songs yang dicerminkan pada puisi-puisi Cathy Songs yang berjudul *Picture bride, Lost sister, The white porch*, dan *The youngest daughter* dengan menggunakan teori strukturalisme genetik.

Teori dari Lucien Goldmann yaitu strukturalisme genetik, digunakan oleh penulis untuk menjelaskan pandangan dunia dari puisi-puisi karya Cathy Songs yaitu koneksi dari struktur karya sastra dan masyarakat. Karena karya sastra tidak dapat sepenuhnya dipisahkan dari beberapa aspek seperti aspek sosiologis dan historis karena aspek-aspek tersebut masih saling berkaitan dengan kehidupan penulis dan berkemungkinan besar memiliki pengaruh pada karya-karya sastranya.

Penulis menemukan bahwa pandangan dunia dari Cathy Songs adalah tentang nilai-nilai tradisional. Keempat puisi karya Cathy Songs menggunakan suara perempuan yang telah kehilangan sebagian dari nilai-nilai dan berasimilasi dengan identitas baru mereka sebagai kaum imigran Asia, meskipun sebenarnya nilai-nilai tradisi tersebut sangat penting bagi kelangsungan hidup generasi-generasi berikutnya. Nilai-nilai tradisional yang mereka miliki tidak dapat diturunkan dengan mudah oleh generasi-generasi sebelumnya. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya, penulis menyarankan untuk menganalisis karya-karya sastra lain seperti novel dan film yang ditulis oleh penulis Asia-Amerika yang lain dengan menggunakan teori strukturalisme genetik, untuk mengetahui pandangan dunia dari penulis-penulis Asia-Amerika yang lain.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly describes the background, the problem and the objective of the study which also tell about the significance of the study that is including in the background of the study.

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Poetry is one of the literary works which closely related to the sense of the author. Based on Klarer (2005, p.90) "Poetry communicates the experiences and express what the author feel. Dates, facts, and events in an author's life are juxtaposed with literary elements of his or her works in order to find aspects which connect the life background of the author with their literary works like a poem."

When talking about poetry, America is one of the big countries which has so many potential writers because America has a population from all over the world, that made America lived by many kinds of races. "One of the biggest populations is Asians. In 1960 Asian represented 5 percent of America foreign born-population, Asians making up the largest share of immigrants, they are heterogeneous group of many ethnicities like Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, East Asian (Indians), and Southeast Asians" (Zong and Batalova, 2016).

Immigrants in America especially Asian have their own life stories, how they can be an American and it makes some immigrants told about their experiences by

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writing poems. There are some factors why Asian becomes the different immigrants in America because they have to consistently remind their ethnicity and most of Asian Americans still stand out for their values and they have strong emphasis on their family existence even they already left their homeland.

Cathy Songs is one of the great woman poets who make a lot of interesting poems. She was born as an Asian American and it made her write many kinds of poems which expresses her feeling as a poet who has a strong influence from her social background as an Asian American, beside writing poems about her life, she also writes anything in everyday life around her that touches her. She was started writing poem when she was graduated from Kalani High School in Honolulu and she is more concerned with her poem after she completed her bachelor's degree at Wellesley University in 1977 and got her master degree at Boston University in 1981 till in 1983 her first book *Picture Bride* was released. From some poems in *Picture Bride*, there are four poems entitled *Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch*, and *The Youngest Daughter*, Songs made those four poems mostly used the same theme. Besides of that, the background of Songs as the third-generation of Asian American and her life as a daughter, mother, and wife also little bit gave an impact in her works. She writes about what she knows and understands of the world surrounding her.

*Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch* and *The Youngest Daughter* are Cathy Song's poems that become the objects of this research. Those poems are mostly has the same theme: portraying the social condition of Asian American like Cathy Songs. From a lot of Cathy Song's poems, those four poems are the most

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interesting poems for this research. Because they are written in the same theme, written with covering the same perspective and voices. Song used woman voices and the values of Asian American also portrayed in those four poems. The researcher also chooses these poems because these poems are made in the same time frame, when Cathy Songs started to write her poems in *Picture Bride* book.

At that time she won many kinds of awards too in America. She became a great woman poet and famous with her diverse heritage background.

In general, the first poem entitled *Picture Bride* is talking about the tradition of picture bride or building a family through photographs. It was a method of arranging marriages used by Japanese and Korean immigrants before the war. This tradition was popular since 16<sup>th</sup> century. The man usually asks his family to find a prospective bride and they will exchanged their photograph of themselves. From this poem, Cathy Songs recall the story of her grandparents, Cathy Song's grandmother was coming from Korea and she left Korea and went to Hawaii for met her husband who she never met before. At that time Cathy Song's grandfather was a Chinese who worked in Hawaii. Cathy Songs' Ethnicity is Chinese and Korean and her Nationality is American, so she writes her poems with Asian American theme. The second poem is entitled *Lost Sister*. Generally this poem is talking about a young woman who flees repressive from China only to find more restrictions in America. The third poem entitled *The White Porch* still talked about women. It is about the struggle life of a young woman and moments when she escape and remember her childhood, and the last poem is *The Youngest Daughter* was written by Songs generally tell about the daughter who serve and

dedicate her life to her mother but she want to run away from her obligations and responsibilities.

After knowing the general meaning of those poems, the researcher knows that those poems are focused on one general theme. The theme four poems above include motherhood and hardship that women endure. Cathy Songs tried to gather both of the heritages of Asian and American values. To analyze those poems, the researcher decided to choose Genetic Structuralism approach by Lucien Goldmann. Genetic structuralism is branch of literary research that gives attention in both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the literary works. These poems are interesting to be analyzed with genetic structuralism, because the social background and history of the poet are strongly portrayed in these four poems. That is why, genetic structuralism is needed in this research, because the researcher have to know the extrinsic elements which can influence the result of these poems. Use genetic structuralism also helps the researcher and reader to get the information about the world view which is the expression of social group who has the same life background with the author by see the structure of her works and her world view.

## 1.2 Problem of the Study

The researcher wants to conduct the problem of the study as: What are Cathy Songs' world view as reflected in her poems entitled: *Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch* and *The Youngest Daughter* by using Genetic Structuralism.

### 1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out the world view of Cathy Songs' as reflected in her poems entitled: *Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch*, and *The Youngest Daughter* by using Genetic Structuralism.





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses review of related literature which divided into some parts, including Theoretical Framework, Socio Historical Background, Previous Study and Research Method.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

There are two main points in this theoretical framework, including Poetry and Genetic Structuralism as the grounding theory.

##### 2.1.1 Poetry

In literature, literary works are divided into some different genres and it becomes the major concern of literary theory. Among the various attempts to classify literature into genres, the triad *epic*, *drama*, and *poetry* has proved to be the most common in modern literary criticism. Recent classification prefers the terms *fiction*, *drama* and *poetry* because the epic was widely replaced by the new prose form of the novel in the eighteenth century, Klarer (2005). Poetry is a word of Greek origin which comes from a verb with means “to make, to create”, then a poem is “something made or created” and the creator is called as a poet. The language is the material out of which she or he creates his or her work of art.

Poetry is like the other literary works, it is made by words but there are some reasons why poetry becoming the most interesting literary works in a lifetime and also have the different way with reading a prose or practicing drama, because poetry is a pattern form of verbal or written expression of ideas which is influenced by imaginative and emotional experiences. Even writing a poem is not an easy thing, poetry can deliver the expression and feeling of the author directly

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than the other literary works like fiction or prose and drama. A poem can be created by what people regarded as memorable and meaningful in their lives like a natural disaster, birth and deaths, brave action, religion, battles or their family stories. Then they enjoyed playing it with words, they write and choose the best words and arrange them to produce beautiful lyrics which full of meaning.

Write a poem not only need the feeling expression of the poet but the main point of write a poem also come from words and elements inside which used by the poet itself. Intrinsic elements is a part of a poem, even nowadays the poet does not always put any kinds of intrinsic elements in their works but that one actually supported a poet to create a good poem. Those intrinsic elements make the reader easier to understand the meaning of the poem. To deliver the message of the poem, the poet uses some intrinsic elements to support her/his works become a good literary works. That is why the intrinsic elements have significant contribution for writing a poem. There are some intrinsic elements that usually used by poets, but not all poet uses complete intrinsic elements in a poem. Since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century modern poetry became the new alternative writing style for poets, moreover for poets in America and Europe. Based on Tagore (2014, p.1)

“literature does not always follow the straight path; when it takes a turn, that turn must be called modern”. Modern poetry refers to the verse which created by the poet, customs of the society and the manners also based on the individual taste it can also called free verse. Free verse means, there are no limitation of regular rhythm or rhyme form. Modern poetry usually focuses on the imagery or the theme which the poet chooses, and he or she give their own style to express their

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message in their poem. That is why, poet not always uses complete intrinsic elements, because modern poem not always allow the fixed and straight forms of poetry. Cathy Songs is one of modern poets who usually uses a free style in writing, Cucinella (2002, p.354). She does not allow the straight rules of writing a poem, but she focuses on the theme which she chooses, the women voice showed strong in the poems by Cathy Songs. The other features that generally used in the free verse poem are these several kinds of intrinsic elements of poems:

### **2.1.1.1 Theme**

Any literary works always have a theme. The theme links all aspects and enduring the pattern in literary works. In a poem, theme is the idea, major idea, the main point of the poem itself. Theme of literary works does not always implied directly in contain of those literary works, Mastromettao (2013, p.12).

### **2.1.1.2 Figurative Language**

Figurative language is types of language use. Figurative language usually used by poets because the structure of figurative language makes more colorful.

By using figurative language the poem can be more persuasive, effective and impactful. The using of figurative language can contributes a poet's goal in writing a poem even though it hasn't the literal meaning. There are several types of figurative language, such as allegory, hyperbole, irony, metaphor etc.

Mastromettao (2013, p.11).

### **2.1.1.3 Tone**

Tone in poem is about the attitude or feeling of the poet as a writer or the speaker toward the subject. Sometimes tone is relative obvious but sometimes it is not, thus make the reader have to read carefully to know the tone in the poem. By knowing the tone in a poem, the reader will know the emotions in that poem. For example, a poem usually has a sad tone, happy, or irony. Hookster (2002, cited in <https://www.unm.edu/libraries>, para.8)

As well as intrinsic elements, extrinsic elements of literature also give an important thing to make the literary works like poem easily to understand and analyze. According to Wellek and Warren (1956, cited in Supriyati 2013, p.1)

Extrinsic elements of literature was composed of several elements, part of which included elements of extrinsic literature is as follows, the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and worldviews which are all made of literary influence. Psychological states, both psychologically author, psychological reader, and the application of psychological principles in the works. Author circumstances, such as economic, social, and political. Way of life of a nation, a variety of works of art, religion, and so on.

Extrinsic elements of literature became the main point to make a good poem. It gives flavor and color which can be interpreted as a meaning and message, it also can bring the reader to the atmosphere at that time when that literary works born.

### 2.1.2 Genetic Structuralism

Genetic Structuralism is the branch of Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann, in twenty he was in Vienna for his study and also work in philosophy

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under the control of Austrian Marxist Max Adler. In structuralism itself, the theory divided into three types, Genetic Structuralism, Dynamic Structuralism, and Semiotic Structuralism. This research will use genetic structuralism to analyze the objects deeply. Generally, genetic structuralism is a literary theory criticism that analyze not only from the intrinsic elements but also extrinsic elements in literary works. The concept of analyze extrinsic element of genetic structuralism criticism is more about the analysis of consciousness in a literary text which connected with the notion of history and the elements in the literary work itself by a particular social group. Goldmann underlying the main point as follows (Mayrl, 1976, p.15)

“man is an historical being who attempts to give significance to his life.. history, human creation, is thus meaningful and admits the validity of the category of progress.. spiritual (or cultural) creations are special forms of activity which have as one of their principal goals the establishment of consistency and coherence.. one of this most important concepts, the meaningful structure, to the *Soul and the Forms*. The essential idea of that work noted, is that spiritual values in general and literary and philosophical values in particular are rooted in a certain number of forms, of coherent structures which permit the human soul to express its different possibilities.”

Goldmann sees that structures have meaning, an individual or collective subject in certain situation has a response from activities from human being.

Those responses are representing creation to modification situations in order to fit with the aspiration. Genetic structuralism considers a literary work as two sides of the same process that makes Goldmann concludes that the scientific study of human facts in social group or even individual is needed. Whether economic, social, political, or cultural. The other things in genetic structuralism is, it offers a total changes of orientation because collective character of literary creation

derives from the fact that the structures of the work are same with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in relation with them.

Goldmann also creates some points to support his genetic structuralism theory, those points have connection each other and that make the genetic structuralism becomes more relevant and important to analyze a literary work, those points are like human facts and world view and the most important thing which is support this theory is the world view. Goldmann sees world view more than ideology, it could be the understanding of social relations. Goldmann also says that the mental structure of a writer can build their world view of a social group that can call as human sciences. Human science or the method that could applies to social and cultural phenomena.

In other words, the extent of views depend on the factors that influence itself, such as the word view that comes from culture will have the limited certain fields in that culture, when that world view comes from beliefs it only has the limited certain fields in that beliefs too. World view is a term which a reality as a whole views. This world views means the view that relates about nature, values, meaning and the purpose of the world and human life. World view also can be the system of beliefs which direct an individual or social group and class activities.

Actually there are a lot of layers and meaning when analyze what is world view itself, but the main point of world view is, that world view can build a collective class consciousness of a group it also can be the main ideas, it can develop the same reaction in certain group or community.

### **ocio Historical Background**

The second sub chapter in this chapter divided into two main points, including Cathy Songs and her Poems and Cultural Values of Asian American.

#### **2.2.1 Cathy Songs and her Poems**

So many potential writers in America who come from Asia or has Asian ethnicity, and one of gets any kinds of achievements is Cathy Songs. Here the biography of Cathy Songs is functioned as the reflection of her perspective toward her poems and it's little bit about Cathy Songs. She is the Asian American poet, born in Honolulu, Hawaii on August 20, 1955. She belongs to Asian because her mother named Ella is an immigrant from China and her father named Andrew Songs was a pilot, he also the second generation of Korean American Cucinella (2002, p.352).

She graduated from Kalani High School in Honolulu and started to write poems at that time. Songs interested to write a poem since she was 9 years old, she has started to write about her family travel, because Songs' father was a pilot. She got a support from her teacher in high school then she decided to attend the University of Hawaii and worked with poet-critic named John Unterecker to support her passion in writing a poem. She continued her study at Wellesley College to complete her bachelor's degree in 1977, at the same time she decided to earn her master's degree in creative writing at Boston University. She didn't need a long time to won an award. Her first collection of poems entitled *Picture*

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*Bride* was selected by Richard Hugo as the winner of the Yale Series of Younger Poets competition in 1982. A year after it that book was published by Yale University Press. Not only *Picture Bride*, Songs also published the other collection of poems books entitled *Frameless Windows, Squares of Light* in 1988, *School Figures* in 1994, *The Land of Bliss* in 2001 and *Cloud Moving Hands* in 2007. Compared with other books, *Picture Bride* portrayed more about the social condition of Asian American life and their cultural values. Cathy Songs has three children from her marriage with her husband named Dolaglas Davenport in 1984. She returned in Hawaii again in 1987 and worked for the Bamboo Ridge study group.

Cathy Songs is known as a poet who examines the everyday world that affects and touches her. For the example, almost all of her poems in *Picture Bride* tell about her family. The topic which Songs mostly wrote is the lives of her grandparents in Hawaii following their immigration from China and Korea. Live of Songs as third generation Asian Americans. Traditional Asian ways also talked in some poems in *Picture Bride*. Songs used women voice as well as her own as a daughter, mother and wife. She is trying to write about what she or the women voice knows and understands of the world surrounding her. "Cathy Songs poems transform from what seems simple or ordinary, including word themselves by lifting things out of their ordinary settings" Cucinella (2002, p.353). Songs wrote and explores her family's past but not overall her poems are portrayed dissimilar from the general Asian American experiences.



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In the first collection of poems book entitled *Picture Bride*, Songs explored the journey of her grandparents, it represents in a poem with the same title *Picture Bride*. She portrayed her grandmother when arrived in Hawaii after have a marriage with her grandfather by picture bride tradition which popular since 16<sup>th</sup> century in Asia. After married by this tradition, her grandmother lived with her loneliness, sorrow and suffering, Songs also told the struggles of her grandmother in assimilation and tradition for Asian immigrants who become an American. Songs also portrayed the awkward felt by Asian American because they are a part from both East and West. From the same collection of poem books, Songs also wrote a poem entitled *Lost Sister*, this poem portrayed a Chinese at that time, who gone to America because they want to find more restrictions in America than in Asia (China). The poem entitled *The White Porch* is also the famous poem from collection of poems book by Cathy Songs, before Songs wrote this poem in 1983, there were a lot of Asian young women stifle and escape their live from the complex business as an Asian women. From the same time frame Songs wrote *The Youngest Daughter* with the same concept like the other poems, she used women voice to speak up the real life of Asian women at that time.

### 2.2.2 Cultural Values of Asian American

One of the most central features of a culture is values. Values are the standards by which one may judge the difference between good and bad, and the right and wrong things to do. Cultural values are inheritance and a part form of a culture itself. Custom ritual convention, style and fashion are including of the list from cultural values. The values keep the highest position among them and give a

hierarchy and structures to the culture and the society. Cultural values come from a group, society, or culture which has their own values that largely shared by their members. Those values can identify those objects, characteristics or condition that members of them consider important. The values are related to the norm of a culture but they are more general and abstract than norms and norms are rules for behavior in specific situations, while values can identify and judge what the society meant.

Asian is one of some big immigrants in America. The journey of Asian were starting when they came in America in the mid-1800s and early 1900s, they are divided into 25 groups but classified as a one big group because of their common ethnic origin, similar physical appearance and cultural values. They are classified like Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Filipino, Indian and each other. They were coming during the sugar and pineapple plantation period in Hawaii, they work in the sugar and pineapple plantation and also the Gold Rush in California, Trinh et al (2009, p.26). They became the lowest class of labor at that time, they only got for about 75 sen in a day and 16 dollars in a month but they can assimilates easily than the other immigrant, most of Korean and Chinese are coming from urban which have poor conditions, then make them looking for the better life standard in America. Because of that special background, they can adapt with the condition in America, they move from one plantation to the other plantation, move to the city like Honolulu faster than any other Kim (2000, para.3).

The existence of Asian also proved with the existence of Boston's Chinatown which established since 1870. Japanese immigrants also have Japantown's and Little Tokyo's in the 1890, Klang (2015, para.2), but the existence of Asian American especially Chinese was severely restricted by the 1882 Exclusion Act and was forbidden by 1924 Immigration Act. The population of Chinese showed as the highest immigrants group than the other Asian American. The discrimination happened and there are no excuses for Chinese there. The first waves of Chinese were has limitation size, most of them eventually returned back to China. There are only some third, fourth, fifth and following Chinese descendant of the first wave Chinese American who has children. However, since most Chinese men of the first wave of immigration back to China and some of them did not have children in America, third generation Chinese Americans constitute a relatively small proportion of the total Chinese Americans population. The second waves of them were coming to America during and after the World War II. They came because the Exclusion Act was repealed, America ask China to join with them to forces Japan. The governments of America also encourage Chinese professional scientist and family to come to America. Those are composing the second waves of Chinese American and that is why, now the third and following generation are exist in America. The third waves also came after the Immigration Act, they are allowed to came because they have special skills and some of them joining their family who already in America. They came to seek the better standard of living, get highest education and have a better live Uba (2003, p.4).

There are also the other immigrants who came from Japan and Korea at that time. They started coming to Hawaii and work on plantation in Hawaii. The first waves of them also come for a 'Picture Bride' tradition. These traditions establish families quickly. Picture Bride was exists because the situation supports them, they were lonely just for working. If a man already has sons, they ask their sons to come in America and be American citizens. On the other hand, the men who still single are decided to write letters to their families in Asia to arrange marriages and have their brides to America. They choose this way to strengthen their communities in America. Because of the economy condition from Asian men immigrants, they sent pictures of them to their family in Asia, so they do not need much money to going back to Asia. Then the family in Asia show that picture around the village, after suitable mates was found, they sent back the women picture to America. After received the pictures and both of them agree, the family will held a wedding ceremony with the bride in Asia and filled the marriage documents to the government in Asia (China, Japan or Korea) and also to the America government then the government allowed the women to join with their new husband in America. The special things from picture bride also make the Asian immigrant showed the highest rate of free sex. The first waves were born in their homeland because there has a Gentlemen's Agreement in 1907, which restricting but not excluding the immigration of them to America. They generally married and did the picture bride tradition at that time, those belonging to the second waves, and mostly born in America between 1910 and 1940. The third generations were the large born between 1940 and 1965, they were born in

America and it made them have more following descendant in America until now.

Uba (2003, p.6).

Asian American can be divided into several layers, from those any kinds of immigrants, Asian immigrants created family associations and villages because the big number of Asian immigrants at that time, that functioned to reproduced the social structure of their home villages. For the religious practice, they build some temples and also churches it functioned to the younger Asian generation keep their traditional religious practice. Traditional Asian American families also have their own family structure, according to Huang and Gove (2012, p.10) that family role are like father to son, husband to wife, elder to younger, friend to friend “Structurally, Asian American families historically included split household families, transnational families, extended families and nuclear families” Adler (1998, cited in <http://www.encyclopedia.com>). Split household families means the main part production is coming from men who work, and part reproduction and manage the family household, including childrearing and caring is for wives.

Another values by Asian American is the appreciating each other, there are no individual, even if each person is born with different nature based upon their parents and the specific circumstances of birth. Those Asian American culture values would not found in another place or society that made they always keep their own cultural values system like cultural foundation, family pride, hard work, and self-reliance followed by cooperative and harmonious family which make their following generation ranked respect for family members first and make it their priority.

### 2.3 Previous Studies

From some previous studies which similar with this research, the researcher choose two related research. The first is, *The Sounds of African-American in Maya Angelou's Poems: Alone, Still I Rise, Caged Bird and Equality* by Ngesti Retno Palupi in 2014. Her research is looking for the sounds of African American as a minority in America. The discrimination of races by white people made the researcher want to know their voice in some poems by Maya Angelou, because Maya Angelou is one of African American who inspired the other African American at that time, with represent their restlessness by wrote some poems which portrayed their conditions. The research by Ngesti has the similarity with this research, because both of these two researches use the same approach, genetic structuralism and choose poems as the object but the differences is, this research using the poems by Cathy Songs, while Ngesti's research is used the poems by Maya Angelou.

The second previous study is *Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe* by Cucu Supriadi in 2009. Supriadi's research is looking for the correlation of the novel and history and world view of the author. He did this research with exploring both extrinsic and intrinsic elements of the novel that he used. This research focused on repression and struggles issues which occur on the novel and history of England at that time. The similarity of Supriadi's research with this research is the approach that used. Both of these research use genetic structuralism approach, which analyze with exploring both extrinsic and intrinsic elements and the differences is the object, this research is using poems by Cathy

Songs as the object, in other hand, the research by Supriadi used novel as the object.

This research will be different with the other research, the first, because this research is going to focus only in the world view of the author, these two previous studies only put the world view aspect for the complement of the research. The second is because this research is going to find the world view by Asian American, which is need the structure of Asian immigrants and their perspectives as the immigrants who have the different socio historical background with the other group of immigrants like African which already analyzed by the previous research.

## 2.4 Research Method

To conduct this research the researcher has some steps. The contain of this research method are, choosing the object, collecting the data, analyzing and interpreting the data, and drawing conclusion.

### 2.4.1 Choosing the Objects of the Study

The first step is choosing the objects and theory of the study. In this research, the researcher chooses four poems by Cathy Songs entitled *Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch*, and *The Youngest Daughter* which written by Cathy Songs in a same time fram [P;XKCD [;PLSZAAe. Cathy Songs' poems are chosen as the object because she is strongly influenced by her social background as Asian American and made her became the great and young woman poet with

made a lot of interesting poems, then the researcher choose genetic structuralism as the theory for this research.

#### **2.4.2 Collecting the Data**

After choosing the object and the theory for this research, the next step is collecting the data. The researcher gathers all of those poems and also additional information about Cathy Songs family, social background, track record as a poet and her life by Catherine Cuicinella books entitled *Contemporary American Women Poets*.

#### **2.4.3 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data**

The following step is to analyze the objects using genetic structuralism. The researcher will describe the structure of the object, decide the world view or social group of the poet and then analyze and interpreting the data that have been taken briefly.

#### **2.4.4 Drawing Conclusion**

The last step, the researcher makes the conclusion after analyze the world view of Cathy Songs and the final result of this research.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The use of genetic structuralism to analyze a literary work means that analyzing process need to focus with all of the aspects by that literary works, not only the structure like intrinsic elements, but also the extrinsic elements like the social or historical condition of the author which are reflected on the literary work. The first step is to find the literary work's structure and link the result directly with author's social and historical background in her life as Asian American, and the second step is to find the author's world view.

This chapter is starting with the discussion and analysis and get the finding of poems by Cathy Songs entitled, *Picture Bride*, *Lost Sister*, *The White Porch*, and *The Youngest Daughter*.

#### 3.1 Picture Bride

This is one of the best and famous poem by Cathy Songs which published in 1983 in her first book of poetry entitled *Picture Bride* too. Below is the poem:

	Line	Stanza
She was a year younger	1	
than I,	2	
twenty-three when she left Korea.	3	
Did she simply close	4	
the door of her father's house	5	
and walk away. And	6	
was it a long way	7	
through the tailor shops of Pusan	8	
to the wharf where the boat	9	
waited to take her to an island	10	
whose name she had	11	
only recently learned,	12	
on whose shore	13	
a man waited,	14	
turning her photograph	15	

to the light when the lanterns 16  
 in the camp outside 17  
 Waialua Sugar Mill were lit 18  
 and the inside of his room 19  
 grew luminous 20  
 from the wings of moths 21  
 migrating out of the cane stalks? 22  
 What things did my grandmother 23  
 take with her? And when 24  
 she arrived to look 25  
 into the face of the stranger 26  
 who was her husband, 27  
 thirteen years older than she, 28  
 did she politely untie 29  
 the silk bow of her jacket, 30  
 her tent-shaped dress 31  
 filling with the dry wind 32  
 that blew from the surrounding fields 33  
 where the men were burning the cane? 34

*Picture Bride* was published in 1983, it is about the journey of the first Asian American immigrants when they were married through photographs. It was the tradition by Asian and popular since 16<sup>th</sup> century and this poem are voiced by the third waves of Asian American. The poem introduces the sense of the speakers. Start from the first two lines "*She was a year younger than I*" it is telling about the granddaughter who amazed with the courage of her grandmother because at that time her grandmother was really young, even a year younger than her. She emphasizes with the third line "*twenty-three when she left Korea*" it represents how her grandmother have to survive because her grandmother still 23<sup>rd</sup> years old when she left her homeland Korea. The word 'younger' in first stanza represent that a young women in Asia and in this poem is telling about Korean have a compulsion to get married even if they still really young to have responsibilities as a wife. This representation also stand for mostly Asian women

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at that time, almost all parents in Korea, China and Japan always worry about their daughter who still being a single. The daughters could not refuse what their parents want, but the pressure to get married as soon as possible not only come from the external sources, the Asian women (Korean, Chinese and Japanese) are also insecure when they being single if they already 27 years old, because they will be desperate with 'leftover women' label. That is why most of Asian marriage at that time had less to do with romantic love, and more with filial duty and society stability Lin (2015, para 2).

The following three lines, the author is trying to describe when her grandmother left her family home "*Did she simply close the door of her father's house*", "*and walk away*" but the writer here choose 'father' than 'mother' or 'family' because most of Asian especially Korean, Japanese and Chinese, because they have their own meaning and value of family. Men within their culture are dominant, provide financial family, powerful and have an ability to control his family. Fathers also handle family's disciplinarian responsibilities. So, if a daughter is marrying by a man, she must ask for leaving her family especially her father as the leader of family. Sorenson (2012, cited in <http://asia.isp.msu.edu/>, para.3) the daughter live with her new husband's family, as a new wife, she must allow all of husband and her husband's family role, moreover her new mother-in-law. Her mother-in-law usually directed her as a new wife in housework and her mother-in-law will be send the bride back to her family if the bride displeased her mother-in-law, and this adjustment sometimes hard for the bride as a new wife who live with new family and their rules, but she has to adapt with all of that rules

as soon as possible. The end of line 5, also mentioned 'house' which is telling about the full responsibilities to taking care all of house business is women.

Women at that time have to stay only in a house their belonging to. If they still single, they have to stay in father's house and they have to obey with what their father or brother's rules, and if they already married, they have to obey with what their husband or son's rules and they have to do it well as their main job in a house. Every house have their own rules based on who are the men in that house.

In following line 8 mentioned "*through the tailor shops of Pusan*" the author mentioned 'Pusan' because the location of Pusan is at the southeastern of Korea and Pusan is the door for immigrants of Korean who want to come in America especially Hawaii, because the closets city in Korea with Hawaii is Pusan Seely (2013, para.11).The other granddaughter's curious about her grandmother's feeling expressed in the other lines "*to the wharf where the boat waited to take her to an island*" the author portrays the condition at that time, when the grandmother has to go to the wharf and there was a boat which waited to take her goes far away from Korea and the following two lines "*whose name she had only recently learned*" the granddaughter think, did her grandmother know how long her trip would be, because her grandmother even recently know the name of that place and never go anywhere before and the granddaughter now know how long the distance between Korea and Hawaii.

The next two lines sounds "*on whose whore a man waited*" there is a word "*whore*" which means a prostitute, call girl or white slave. An author here describe her grandmother as a call girl or white slave, because she has to meet a

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stranger man who already waiting for her. The author as a granddaughter imagines how her feelings would be if she was in that position when she meet a man who never known by her before and he is already becomes her husband. She will serve and accompany that stranger man in her lifetime which make the author feels that it just like a call girl and slave. A man at that line refers to her grandfather who waiting for his bride from Korea. "*a man waited,*" that man refers to her husband. "*turning a photograph*" that mentioned photograph because they know each other from that photograph.

In the line 18the author mentioned "*Waiialua Sugar mill were lit*" before that line the author mentioned "*in the camp outside*" Waiialua Sugar mill is a home of more than 30 companies which explore sugar mill directory. According to College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (2015, cited in <http://manoa.hawaii.edu/>, para.1) Several generations and many thousands of immigrants mostly from Asian like Chinese, Japan, Portugal and Philippines came to work and live in the plantation towns and camps, they are started raising their family and making Hawaii as their home. That is why the author mention "camp outside" and "Waiialua Sugar Mill" because there is the first place where her grandmother came and met with her grandfather for the first time, because it was really possible for her grandfather as a labor who work in that place at that time and 'camp' is the place where the immigrant was living.

The following four lines mentioned "*and the inside of his room*", "*grew luminous*", thus two lines above the author expresses about her grandfather who imagines his family's future. Does the future of their family growing as brighter as

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that room? imagery can be found by the comparison of the room which grew luminous with the future live of that family. The author feels that insecurities, how the ways to live with the new environment. The following lines mentioned “*from the wings of moths*”, “*migrating out of the cane stalks?*” thus two lines also the sounds of her grandparent’s insecurities. The live of moth is starting from eggs rear on the sugarcane for about four till six days, then it will becomes larvae and they may feed the leaf tissue then they burrow into the cane stalks, after that the larvae became pupae. It occurs within the plant, in a tunnel which made by larvae, it usually leaving only a thin layer of plan tissue for the moth to break and out, and the last step is an adult moth. After the pupae grow as a moth the moth will migrating out from the cane stalk, Capinera (2001, cited in <http://entnemdept.ufl.edu>, para 5). The author also uses imagery to draw her own mind about the migrating of her grandmother. Like a moth which hatch and grow from an egg in the cane stalks and finally migrating out from the cane stalks to survive, her grandmother also born and grow until adult in Korea and have to migrating and survive to Hawaii to follows her husband.

The author imagines her grandparents first meeting, moreover the feeling of her grandmother “*What things did my grandmother*”, “*take with her? And when*”, “*she arrived to look*” “*into the face of stranger*”, “*who was her husband*”, thus lines mentioned some questions in the author’s mind, like her grandmother first impression when meet her husband for the first time. The next line author mentioned “*did she politely untie*”, “*the silk bow of her jacket*”. In the lines 29 and 30, because the author knows the subservient role of a female in the

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Korean culture at that time, so as a wife her grandmother must allow all of her husband wants. The author as a granddaughter feels how the awkward situation when her grandmother must take off her jacket in front of the stranger for the first time. Silk has some meaning for Asian like expensive and very pleasant to touch, so the author may represents the personality of her grandmother as silk, she has to give all of hers for her husband. Until the end of that poem, the poem still has some series of questions, this means the author may does not really understand how her grandparent feel, meet for the first time then they have to become a partner and formed a family for live together in their lifetime. In this part the author worries and feels insecure with the feelings of her grandmother at that time.

Cathy Songs make this poem so long in one stanza and a whole of stanza she usestype of 'run on line' form which popular in the era of free verse in the twentieth century. The sentences are incomplete and without punctuation. Actually the function of this 'run on line' are, to allow the reader get an idea of the poem with allow them read the following line, to make the reader surprise by setting up an idea in a line and it could be change in the following line. Sometimes the author also put some key words in the end of the line, and they will put the following idea in the other following line. In this poem Cathy Songs gives some keywords in the end of 'run on line' lines which has mentioned and explain before.

So, in general this poem tells about the story from grandparent of the author, the journey from the first time they meet and build a family through

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photograph, called picture bride. This tradition already known since 16<sup>th</sup> century and her grandparents also did it even though the grandmother feels so strange with her future husband because the women in Korea at that time must have this picture bride tradition even she is still young, this thing becomes an interesting story for the author, because this tradition has been done by her grandparent and she is trying to recall that awkward feeling of her grandparent at that time. The author still gets that insecure feeling with this kind of marriage even though she does not marry with this picture bride tradition and become the third wave immigrant in America, because her grandparent have to marry a stranger person and spend their lifetime together, she is trying to understand the position of her grandmother as the first wave and that is not an easy thing for author to have a marriage with the stranger, as an immigrant far from their homeland and family when she was really young. The feeling of insecurities hereditarily from one generation into the following generation through that photograph itself and also that insecurities come to the third wave because they lost some of their own tradition by that marriage too. From the explanation of the poem above, the researcher can conclude the theme is *the insecurities of granddaughter with the picture bride tradition by her grandparent*.

### 3.2 Lost Sister

The second poem by Cathy Songs that is *Lost Sister*, this poem was published in the same book and timeframe. Below is the poem:



## Line Stanza

In China,	1	
even the peasants	2	
named their first daughters	3	
Jade—	4	
the stone that in the far fields	5	1
could moisten the dry season,	6	
could make men move mountains	7	
for the healing green of the inner hills	8	
glistening like slices of winter melon.	9	
And the daughters were grateful:	10	
They never left home.	11	
To move freely was a luxury	12	
stolen from them at birth.	13	
Instead, they gathered patience,	14	
learning to walk in shoes	15	
the size of teacups,	16	
without breaking—	17	2
the arc of their movements	18	
as dormant as the rooted willow,	19	
as redundant as the farmyard hens.	20	
But they traveled far	21	
in surviving,	22	
learning to stretch the family rice,	23	
to quiet the demons,	24	
the noisy stomachs.	25	
There is a sister	26	
across the ocean,	27	
who relinquished her name,	28	
diluting jade green	29	
with the blue of the Pacific.	30	
Rising with a tide of locusts,	31	3
she swarmed with others	32	
to inundate another shore.	33	
In America,	34	
There are many roads	35	
and women can stride along with men.	36	
But in another wilderness,	37	
the possibilities,	38	
the loneliness,	39	
can strangulate like jungle vines,	40	
The meager provisions and sentiments	41	
of once belonging—	42	

fermented roots, Mah-Jong tiles and firecrackers—	43
set but	44
a flimsy household	45
in a forest of nightless cities.	46
A giant snake rattles above,	47
spewing black clouds into your kitchen.	48
Dough-faced landlords	49
slip in and out of your keyholes,	50
making claims you don't understand,	51
tapping into your communication systems	52
of laundry lines and restaurant chains.	53
You find you need China:	54
your one fragile identification,	55
a jade link	56
handcuffed to your wrist.	57
You remember your mother	58
who walked for centuries,	59
footless—	60
and like her,	61
you have left no footprints,	62
but only because	63
there is an ocean in between,	64
the unremitting space of your rebellion.	65

This poem portrayed two sisters, one of them remains in China and do what she must to do by the Chinese tradition and culture and the other one goes to America because they want to find more restrictions in America than in China.

These two generation live separated and the author try to compares their life which linked by same culture but different lifestyle. Starting from stanza 1, whole of stanza one telling about the dignity of Chinese woman, form the first line of this poem in the stanza 1, the author mentioned "*In China*," the following three lines mentioned "*even the peasants*", "*named their first daughters*", "*Jade*—" the author tells about the condition in China at that time, from the second line, perhaps almost all parents gave her first daughter name, Jade, because the second

line also mentioned that the peasants give their first daughters name Jade too. For Asians, moreover Chinese Jade is like a special stone which is believed to promote peace and wisdom and evidently this beautiful name also usually given for a baby girl in China. According to Zara (1969, cited in Jones 2004, p.6)

“Soft and smooth like benevolence; fine, compact and strong, like intelligence; unyielding like righteousness, lowly, like humility, its flaws never conceal its beauty nor does its beauty hid its flaws, like loyalty, its radiance glows from all sides, like faith, it has a brightness like the rainbow, like heaven, its exquisiteness in earthly, like the earth, it attracts attention, like virtue, and it is esteemed by everyone and everything under the light of the sun.”

Jade has special meaning for Chinese, especially for the girls. Jade is an identity, one of the reason why Jade becomes so popular for the first daughter name, because Jade is symbolism of a women who were born into Chinese culture, beside it jade also stand for beauty and purity, another reasons because the Jade known as a big dreamer and determine to make her dreams become true, the girl who named Jade in Chinese known as a person who does not believe with second chances and also loyal. Thus reasons strengthened with the following line in stanza 1. Like the following lines which mentioned “*the stone that in the far fields, “could moisten the dry season,”*” is espoused the explanation above, that Jade is refers to stone which has a small size but can moisten the dry season even in the far fields, it portrays how that Jade stone can give a good impact for the surrounding them.

The second stanza is telling about the first sister who remains and live in China, this daughter do her responsibilities as the Chinese women well and stand for the cultural values of Chinese women at that time. It tells in the opening line

of stanza 2 “*And the daughters were grateful:*”. Women in Asia, moreover in China have to restrictive, they have a limitation on their activities and freedom. In the second stanza, this mentioned in lines 11 until 13 that mentioned “*They never left home.*”, “*To move freely was a luxury*”, “*stolen from them at birth*”. Which is portrayed the Chinese women have a limited opportunities and they have to do only the lifestyle which accepted and allowed in their own tradition. Like those three lines mentioned before, in line 11 the author mentioned that the Chinese woman never left home, which means, if only they left their home something will change or chaos in their home, on the other hand, all business in the home are they responsibilities as a women. Because the following line, the author represents that how ‘move freely’ as a ‘luxury’ chance. Luxury means something desirable thing and expensive which difficult to obtain. That describe how difficult and expensive for move freely, not all Chinese woman have a chance for move to the place where they want and become someone like what they ever dreams. It does not like a woman nowadays that anyone allows to do anything and have a chance to go anywhere they want. The following line emphasize that their chance was stolen from them at birth. Since they were born, as a baby girl that means their life will dedicated for their family, do the tradition of theirs and do anything by their culture. Only a few woman who change their ideology or become an open minded person who can left their home to get their restriction on the other place, Sullivan (2012, para.2)

A Chinese woman have to become the Chinese which keep their own tradition, one of the tradition by Chinese woman is foot banding. This is the

tradition of beauty and torture. Like what the author mentioned in stanza 2

*“Instead, they gathered patience,” “learning to walk in shoes”, “the size of teacups,”*, *“without breaking—*“ the author represent how the Chinese woman

have to patient follow one by one the tradition of Chinese. As woman they also do

the foot binding tradition in China like what the author mentioned that as a

daughter who still live in China they have to learning walk in shoes with the size

of teacups. Foot binding is a tradition that passed from generation to generation

this tradition is a sign of attractiveness and beauty. The Chinese women are

wrapping their foot and the size of their foot determines the social status of that

woman or their family. There are some purpose of foot binding by Chinese

woman one of them is that woman have their feet bound they will have a

limitation to do their activities, they will more able to be controlled. Because

Chinese women life ruled by their fathers, husbands and finally by their sons. This

tradition just make sure that the Chinese woman would not travel away from the

control because they will literally get pain Mao (2007, p.2).

The comparison is represented by the author in the following stanza.

Stanza 3 is telling about the other sister who decides to live in America and left

China to looking for the restriction in America, this daughter want to get more

restrictions in America, take off her own identity and responsibility of the cultural

values in her homeland It mentioned *“There is a sister”, “across the ocean,”* that

two lines represents that the other sister is far away, separated by the ocean, she

has the different lifestyle, free with the Chinese woman expectation. *“who*

*relinquished her name,” “diluting jade green”, “with the blue of the Pacific”*.

Those three lines, represent how the sister is going to America and explicitly rejects her own culture as a Chinese woman. The author mentioned that this sister is relinquished her name that means she is moving and want to make her new identity, free from anything which controlled her by her culture and then the following two lines support that explanation. Like the explanation about Jade above, here the sister who portrays as an immigrant who move to America diluting the green Jade is represent a beauty, stand on something good and luxury for Chinese and that jade is symbolism of a woman who were born into Chinese culture, then here this sister is trying to diluting that green jade with the blue of the Pacific. She is across the Pacific far away from her homeland, take off her old identity with her own culture from China, the symbol of beauty and luxury was diluting by her in her new place. The author also mentioned a contrast situation between this sister and another sister which stay in China. In line 34-35 "*In America,*" "*There are many roads*", "*and woman can stride along with men*".

Thus three lines are very contrast with the author's explanation about the Chinese woman should be. In Stanza 2, tells that the Chinese woman never left home, even they think that the chance to move freely was is luxury. The woman in America are free and also able to learn anything even the thing which equal with man in the society, that totally different with the Chinese woman who stay at their homeland, they never have a chance to learn any kinds of native culture.

In the following stanza 3, the other situations are expressed by the author that represents the other guilty of sister who left China to go to America but she stills recall her mind into her homeland and she misses it. When the author

mentioned "*But in another wilderness,*", "*the possibilities,*", "*the loneliness,*", "*can strangulate like jungle vines,*" These situations are happen with the sister who lives in America. Her chances to get freedom are not an easy thing. She describes that adapting new culture and lifestyle in America make her loss her Chinese culture, she feel that loneliness and she describe it as jungle vines which strangulates her. "*The meager provision and sentiments,*", "*of once belonging—*" she refers to how she is speaking Chinese and American people like "*making claims you don't understand,*", "*tapping into your communication systems,*", "*of laundry lines and restaurant chain*" she more miss her community which she belonging to who know what she want. When she is trying to adaption with her new lifestyle, she cannot lost her old identity at all, for the simple thing like the way she communicates with the American people in the laundry lines or restaurant chain. In the line 42 until 43, also mentioned some points which describe the condition of China like 'Mah-Jong tiles and firecrackers' which prefers with China.

In the last stanza Jade is mentioned by the author again and again. She mentioned in line 54-56 "*You find you need China:*", "*your one fragile identification,*", "*A jade link*" that refers to the woman who belonging with Chinese culture. The fragile identification of Chinese woman is that jade. So, if Chinese woman want to keep their own identity they must keep that jade itself which is symbolize their own identity and culture. Like the author mentioned in the following line "*handcuffed to your wrist.*" The author represent that jade link must be handcuffed in their wrist which can identify them as a Chinese woman

but at reality this sister who left China is left her own identity too, like the author mentioned in line 62-65 “*you have left no footprints,*”, “*but only because,*”, “*there is an ocean in between,*”, “*the unremitting space of your rebellion.*” She left China and she left no footprints just because she across an ocean far away from her homeland, and at that far space make her try to rebellion what actually she has since the birth which given by her mother and she never remember what the previous generation keep that identity and culture so hard.

This poem are divided into five stanza, with the same style like *Picture Bride* ones, Cathy Songs still uses ‘run on line’ form, but the differences is, the poem is the contain of the stanzas. Some of lines which are breaking by the author also have some important meaning in this poem. From the first stanza in line 4, the author mentioned ‘Jade’ which is represent both of beautiful name and also value for the Chinese woman itself.

An important of symbolism Chinese women in the stanza 2. There are almost all of lines in stanza 2 use ‘run on line’ form. The end of line in some lines mentioned ‘patience’, ‘shoes’, ‘teacups’ and ‘breaking—‘ these all are about the representation of Chinese women. Who have to be patience because they have no more chance to do what they really want to do. They are under control of their own tradition, culture and family values, they have their own path in their life like they cannot do anything and must be patience to accept all of them. The second clue is from the following line ‘shoes’ are identic with the beautiful foot of Chinese woman. Like the explanation above, about the tradition of foot binding, when the girls of Chinese have learned about this food binding tradition since



their childhood, their beauty standard are depending on how the foot looks like, their size of shoes are the representation of their class. Then the following line still connect with the precious line which has 'teacups' word at the end of 'run on line' sentence. Teacups cannot separates from the Chinese tradition, beside the tradition of afternoon tea for Chinese, the standard size of foot binding tradition also a teacup. The Chinese women have to be able to make their foot size as small as the size of teacup, and the following line mentioned 'breaking—' in the line 17. It could be the most important keyword in this poem, because breaking itself can represent the feel of Chinese women who have to walking in a shoes with the seize of teacups which means it will be hurt them, that is not an easy thing, and they have to learn more and more to make their foot perfect, try to walk with that size of shoes without breaking. The meaning of this word also could be the characteristic stereotype of Chinese women in America. They judge the Chinese women as a porcelain which is fragile and even if they are breaking with that shoes it also means that they lost their dignity. In the stanza 3, the author also mentioned 'jade green' again which is represent the Chinese women dignity too. Then in the last stanza, in line 55 and 56, the author also mentioned the keyword of Chinese women's dignity, like what the explanation before, the last word of line 55 is 'identification' and the following one is 'a jade link' that supports the explanation about the precious thing. Jade is a fragile thing, and that could be the symbolism or an identification of Chinese women. According to Ebarhard (2006) if the symbolism are breaking that means the identification and the dignity will be destroy too. The last one about the form of 'run on line' in this poem is mentioned

by the author in stanza 4. In line 37 until 39, the last word are mentioned 'wilderness', 'possibilities', 'loneliness'. Thus three lines create a good rhyme, that also the function of 'run on line' form, make the poem sounds better.

From those explanation above that actually this poem tell how the condition of women mostly in this generations which one of them still keep her identity in China and the other one decided to go to America to get more restriction there. The comparison between two sisters who have the different lifestyle in the different place. This condition actually can be seen in the title of this poem "*Lost Sister*". Although the other one who live in America get more restriction and freely do anything without insecure with her own tradition which full of rules but at the end she also get stress to adapt with the new lifestyle of America which make her miss her homeland she realizes that being an immigrant she lost all of her identity, actually she still need that identity even though she is far away from her homeland. A whole of poem has a women point of view and from that explanation above, the researcher conclude that the theme of this poem is *the struggles and difficulties Chinese women when belonging to America as a minority.*

### 3.3 The White Porch

The third poem by Cathy Songs is *The White Porch*. Published in the same timeframe, and below is the poem:

Line

Stanza

I wrap the blue towel  
after washing,

1

2

around the damp 3  
 weight of hair, bulky 4  
 as a sleeping cat, 5  
 and sit out on the porch. 6  
 Still dripping water, 7  
 it'll be dry by supper, 8  
 by the time the dust 9  
 settles off your shoes, 10  
 though it's only five 11  
 past noon. Think 12  
 of the luxury: how to use 13  
 the afternoon like the stretch 14  
 of lawn spread before me. 15  
 There's the laundry, 16  
 sun-warm clothes at twilight, 17  
 and the mountain of beans 18  
 in my lap. Each one, 19  
 I'll break and snap 20  
 thoughtfully in half. 21  
 But there is this slow arousal. 22  
 The small buttons 23  
 of my cotton blouse 24  
 are pulling away from my body. 25  
 I feel the strain of threads, 26  
 the swollen magnolias 27  
 heavy as a flock of birds 28  
 in the tree. Already, 29  
 the orange sponge cake 30  
 is rising in the oven. 31  
 I know you'll say it makes 32  
 your mouth dry 33  
 and I'll watch you 34  
 drench your slice of it 35  
 in canned peaches 36  
 and lick the plate clean. 37  
 So much hair, my mother 38  
 used to say, grabbing 39  
 the thick braided rope 40

in her hands while we washed 41

This poem is divided into three stanzas like the other poems before, Cathy Songs still uses free verse in this poem, the author represents the story of woman who recalls her childhood stories and she realizes that she is not a little girl anymore. In *The White Porch* poem, Cathy Songs does not use many kinds of excessive words to express what she want to talking about, but sometimes she also put some imagery or symbolism to make her poem sounds better.

It is starting from stanza 1 that consist of 21 lines. In the stanza 1 the author expresses the daily activities of the speaker when she was child which usually she does after washing her hair. The speaker tells the sweet memories in her childhood in the white porch with her mother who really treat by her mother well, because hair itself represent the feminist side and the speaker realize that thing cannot back in her life because now she is as a wife. Like what the author mentioned, "*I wrap the blue towel*", "*after washing,*", "*around the damp*", "*as a sleeping cat,*", "*and sit out on the porch.*". This speaker remind the childhood memories of hers, she has thick hair and it could be a long hair, because the author uses personification and represent that girl's hair as a sleeping cat which usually looks like something really thick and damp. Like the title of the poem, this girl usually spent her time sit on the porch after wash her hair. To represent how this bulky and thick hair, the author mentioned "*Still dripping water,*", "*it'll be dry by supper,*" the water still dripping even she has wrap them with the towel. The author also tells that the hair of this girl will be dry by supper which means she should waiting for long time, because in the line 11 and 12 the author mentioned

“*though it's only five, past noon*” she need a half day and got her hair dry after has supper, which is in the evening.

From the same stanza, the author mentioned “*Think of the luxury: how to use the afternoon like the stretch*”, “*of lawn spread before me.*” After the speaker recalls her childhood memories when she wash her hair, she realize that she is getting older and becomes a wife now. She think how it will be if only she can enjoy her afternoon to stretch in lawn like what she did in her childhood. Now she must taking care of her husband and family, handle the household, like what the author mentioned in line 16-18 “*There's the laundry,*”, “*sun-warm clothes at twilight,*”, “*and the mountain of beans in my lap*”. There are some duties of the speaker as a wife in her house, every afternoon she must manage the laundry and so many beans to cook.

In the stanza 2is represent that the body of her is not small anymore and tells how she treat her husband well. The author mentioned “*The small buttons*”, “*of my cotton blouse*”, “*are pulling away from my body*”. It could be the expression of the speaker that she was not a young girl anymore, she is growing old, the body is getting big, this condition can represents the appearance of an adult woman. Then in line 29 until 31 “*Already, the orange sponge cake*”, “*is rising in the oven.*” Thus three lines also portrays how the speaker treats her husband well, she cooks the cake for her husband. She is not only cares with her body and hair, she treats her husband as well as she treats her hair when she was child. If in her childhood she needs a half of a day to make her hair dry, now she also needs a half or more to handle anything in her house, including taking care

her husband. Even the speaker know what her husband usually do after eat the cake which made by her, the speaker mentioned "*I know you'll say it makes*", "*your mouth dry*", "*and I'll watch you*", "*drench your slice of it*", "*in canned peaches*", "*and lick the plate clean.*" That is the thing which usually her husband does when she made him an orange sponge cake. She portrays as a patient women who cares even the way of her husband eat her cake.

The last stanza which about the mother message how to keep her feminist side as well as she keep her hair, because the author back to mentioned mother and also hair. It recalls back what the usual thing which she did with her mother in her childhood. "*So much hair, my mother*", "*used to say, grabbing*", "*the thick braided rope*", "*in her hands while we washed*". She remember how her mother treat her thick hair and the time when they wash her hair together. The author mentioned 'hair' again in the last stanza, some Asians trust that hair has another meaning for them. That hair is symbolism of femininity and sensuality. That makes the speaker back to represent how her mother treats her hair well, the hair keep thick and health, they wash routinely together. The example of symbolism a sensuality, when a women married usually she will cover her hair and she will allow her hair loose from the cover after married and she gives it to her husband.

The side of femininity could be seen in some parts when the speaker does when she is going adult and being a wife. She keep her hair as well as she treats her husband in home.

Besides hair, the femininity and sensuality also represent by some uncompleted lines in the last word of them. The symbols also mentioned by the

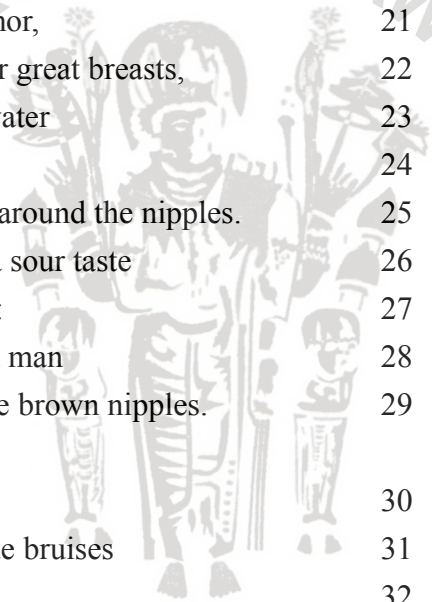
author in line 27, back to the characteristic of Cathy Songs which usually use ‘run on line’ form, she put some keywords of this poem in some of break-line, just like in the line 27 ‘magnolia’ which actually has a meaning womanly and beautiful for Chinese women the other symbols is ‘peaches’ from the same stanza in line 36, that actually longevity and immortality, that usually used by Chinese when celebrate their birthday with decorate their invitation card or cake with the picture of peach, Eberhard (2006). That symbols are covered so well by Cathy Songs, she represent thus symbol with the daily activities like what the people usually do. So, thus keywords and explanation the theme of *The White Porch* could be *the memories of Chinese women childhood and realizing that she has another responsibilities and hope in her adulthood.*

#### 3.4 The Youngest Daughter

The last poem in this research is coming from Cathy Songs, it is divided into four stanza and she use free verse. Below is the poem entitled *The Youngest Daughter*:

	Line	Stanza
The sky has been dark	1	1
for many years	2	
My skin has become as damp	3	1
and pale as rice paper	4	
and feels the way	5	
mother’s used to before the drying sun	6	
parched it out there in the fields.	7	
Lately, when I touch my eyelids,	8	2
my hands react as if	9	

I had just touched something 10  
 hot enough to burn. 11  
 My skin, aspirin colored, 12  
 tingles with migraine. Mother 13  
 has been massaging the left side of my face 14  
 especially in the evenings 15  
 when the pain flares up. 16  
 This morning 17  
 her breathing was graveled, 18  
 her voice gruff with affection 19  
 when I wheeled her into the bath. 20  
 She was in a good humor, 21  
 making jokes about her great breasts, 22  
 floating in the milky water 23  
 like two walruses, 24  
 flaccid and whiskered around the nipples. 25  
 I scrubbed them with a sour taste 26  
 in my mouth, thinking: 27  
 six children and an old man 28  
 have sucked from these brown nipples. 29  
 I was almost tender 30  
 when I came to the blue bruises 31  
 that freckle her body, 32  
 places where she has been injecting insulin 33  
 for thirty years. I soaped her slowly, 34  
 she sighed deeply, her eyes closed. 35  
 It seems it has always 36  
 been like this: the two of us 37  
 in this sunless room, 38  
 the splashing of the bathwater. 39  
 In the afternoons 40  
 when she has rested, 41





she prepares our ritual of tea and rice, 42  
 garnished with a shred of gingered fish, 43  
 a slice of pickled turnip, 44  
 a token for my white body. 45  
 We eat in the familiar silence. 46  
 She knows I am not to be trusted, 47  
 even now planning my escape. 48  
 As I toast to her health 49  
 with the tea she has poured, 50  
 a thousand cranes curtain the window, 51  
 fly up in a sudden breeze. 52

Generally this poem is telling about the struggles of a daughter, the relationship of a daughter and mother. The daughter who wants to keep her mother in her lifetime, she enjoys to taking care her mother but in another hand, she also wants to escape her daily life because she feels tired with that everyday routine. This poem entitled *The Youngest Daughter*, the author perhaps want to expresses what she feels as a daughter who loves her mother so much. *The Youngest Daughter* itself could portray what usually Asian women do in her family, moreover for the youngest daughters. They usually responsible with their parents rest of life, because the elder brother or sister may have the other responsible with their new families.

This poem is divided into five stanzas and Cathy Songs also uses free verse in this poem. The analysis of this poem is starting from first stanza, in the first stanza, the author will compares both of woman in this poem, the daughter and the other one is the mother, they both getting older with their daily routine, but they have the different condition when they growing up. It is starting

from "*The sky has been dark*", "*for many years.*" The author portrays the sky has been dark and it happens in a long time, sky which has been dark may called as a gloomy. Gloomy itself represent the feelings of sadness or the express of depression and hopeless. From the first two lines, actually the author has expressed what this poem would be talked about. Like the general explanation about the meaning of this poem. The opening lines, author is telling about the gloomy situation. In the line 3 and 4 the author mentioned "*My skin has become as damp*", "*and pale as rice paper*" the author here even represent the skin of the speaker as damp and pale as rice paper. Rice paper is the paper for wrapping or rolling some food like vegetables and it usually used in Asia like Japan, China or Vietnam and the color of rice paper is white, this rice paper dry but it becomes soggy after cooked with the food, Dailey (1994). The author here represents how the condition of the speaker when her skin compare with the texture of rice paper which damp and pale. The skin condition when someone gets pain and unhealthy. That portrays the condition of the daughter who feels pain and getting older then she must taking care of her mother.

The following line mentioned "*and feels the way*", "*mother's used to before the drying sun*", "*parched it out there in the fields.*". This three lines are the comparison from the previous lines which are from the first stanza too. The author portrays the condition of her mother, the mother also get the pain in the different situation. If the daughter feels the damp and pale with her skin, on the other hand, the mother feels parched because she has spending too much in the fields and under the drying sun, it might represent the mother who get unhealthy because she

was as a labors and it makes her feels pain in her old days. Both of mother and daughter get a pain in the different ways and situations.

They are getting older together the daughter also get it, she also get some pain in her body, her mother taking care of her too. This condition represent in the stanza 2. The author does not use the big words to make the poem sounds better, she just tells what she wants to expresses by the condition which happens. The author mentioned "*I touch my eyelids,*", "*my hands react as if*", "*I had just touched something*", "*hot enough to burn.*". The daughter here feels like she got something wrong in her body, when the eyelids become hot and enough to burn, "*My skin, aspirin colored, tingles with migraine.*" Aspirin is a kind of medicine for treat pain and reduce fever, which is portrays that the speaker feels so bad. Aspirin usually has white color. That represent that she got pain and her body got high fever until her skin become like what aspirin looks like. Then the following lines mentioned "*Mother has been massaging the left side of my face*" the mother here also represent as a mother who treats her daughter as well as her daughter have to because there is no people there accept them, so they have to taking care each other.

In the stanza 3, the contrast condition portrayed, when in the stanza 2, the mother help to take care of her daughter, here the author represents how the daughter treats her mother. "*This morning*", "*her breathing was graveled,*", "*her voice gruff with affection*", "*when I wheeled her into the bath.*". This poem just flow and tell what the speaker did to her mother. In this stanza the author represents the struggles both of this mother and daughter. The mothers getting old

the author uses 'graveled' which make the reader get how the condition of this old mother, the breathing of her does not as better as her daughter. The voice of her mother also 'gruff' but it still has an 'affection' like what the mother as usual have, even the daughter must accompanies her mother to go to bathroom. The daughter must baths her mother that is the daily routine of them, like there were not awkward moments in the bath room, like what the author mentioned in the following line, the author imagines the condition of thus two people who often do this activity. She mentioned "*She was in a good humor,*", "*making jokes about her great breasts*". Thus four lines in the stanza 2, give enough information that they have do this not only once or twice, but it can be every day. Like what the author mentioned that the mother make a good humor in the bath room, which is not as usual the other person do. Moreover the author says that the mother here makes jokes about her breast that is the sensitive part of her body. Rationally the sensitive part or thing would not become the object of a joke except both of them really know closely. In the other lines in stanza 3, the author also expresses that the daughter here treats her mother without eagerness "*I scrubbed them with a sour taste,*", "*in my mouth, thinking:*", "*six children and an old man*", "*have sucked from these brown nipples.*" When the daughter scrubbed the nipple6s of her mother she says with sour taste. Based on the Cambridge dictionary, sour itself has not literally meaning like 'unpleasant', 'unfriendly', and 'easily annoyed', that express like she do it to her mother without eagerness. From the line 28, the author tells that this speaker is the sixth children of her parents and all of them

ever sucked from that two nipples include her father, then in the rest of her mother life, she has a responsibility to take care of it.

In the following stanza, the daughter feels pity and sad at the same time because in this stanza the author tells the condition of the mother. This condition represent by the author when she mentioned "*I was almost tender*", "*when I came to the blue bruises*", "*that freckle her body*," thus three first lines from stanza three, she empathies with the condition of her mother. That blue bruises represent there was something happened in the past of her mother's body which make some freckle. The following lines explain like "*places where she has been injecting insulin*", "*for thirty years. I soaped her slowly*,". Those two lines explain that the mother has been injecting insulin for thirty years which not a short time to get a pain from injection. Injecting insulin usually do by people for control her blood sugar who have diabetes that cannot controlled with the oral medication only, Mark (2013). The condition of the misery of her mother in thirty years, which is also explain how old her mother is. The daughter feels pity with that makes her soaped slowly because she would not make her mother does not feel good. But in contrary, from the same stanza, the author also represents how the daughter bored with the condition and she feels that her mother is a burden. "*It seems it has always*", "*been like this: the two of us*", "*in this sunless room*,". The author chooses to use 'always' in the line 36 to represents that this activity has been doing by them again and again or it might everyday. The author also says writes 'sunless room' in the line 37, there is a room with no light of sun there, and she must at that place everyday to bathing her mother, sunless also can be 'gloomy'

like the explanation from the first stanza, that 'sunless' here also could be the symbolize of sadness, unhappy or depression. Both of them are in the condition of sadness, unhappy or depression because of their aging and get pain more day by day. The mother getting old and sick and the daughter also get it, she want to free and enjoy her live without any burden.

The last stanza is the main point of this poem. The author still tells about the daily activities of these two persons, mother and daughter and express how actually the daughter feel uncomfortable and want to left her mother, she is bored with her boring live. "*In the afternoons*", "*when she has rested*", "*she prepares our ritual of tea and rice*". Like the other country including America nowadays, any people has a tradition like afternoon tea when they usually use that time to gather with their family or friends to talk each other and have quality time. This tradition was popular in some countries in Asia like China, Japan, Korea and more countries in Central Asia. Anyone maybe know that China is original tea-growing area, China found and started produce and drink tea almost 300 years ago, Wang (2011, p.13). That ritual also do by this family too, the speaker prepares their ritual of tea and rice when they both rested in the afternoon. Then the author mentioned "*We eat in the familiar silence*" in the line 46, that also represents they are bored with that ritual, even they do it in the silence, where this ritual usually do in a family to make a quality time, then they have to do this in the silence. In the line 47 the author mentioned "*She knows I am not to be trusted*", "*even now planning my escape*." Those two lines are clearly represents the depression of the daughter, she feels tired to spend her whole day only in a home with her mother.

She is getting old but she still stuck at that home with her mother, she could imagine as the youngest daughter she will get more attention from her parents, another sisters and brothers, but in fact she must stay there because her mother needs her and there is no choice, accept taking care of her mother. Her mother also has not another choices because the youngest daughter is one and only daughter who reliable even she is not really trust that her youngest daughter want it. Then the last two lines mentioned “*a thousand cranes curtain the window,*”, “*fly up in a sudden breeze.*” Those two symbolize the feeling of the daughter. Cranes symbolism innocent, purity, fidelity, patience, and love in some countries in Asia. “Japanese believe that a patient will clear up by making one thousand cranes with the paper folding method” Turna (2012, p,194). Which clearly represent that the purity, love, patience, and fidelity of the daughter to her mother fly up in a sudden breeze. Her patience and fidelity to her mother is over. She wants to escape from this situation, be free with her own life without any responsibility to her mother anymore.

The keywords of this poem are portrayed in some lines in the last stanza, the keyword are coming from the last words in each lines from line 42 until 44.

Thus three poems still have a ‘run on line’ form, this form could be the characteristic of writing style by Cathy Songs, because she uses this style in all of these for poems included the last one entitled *The Youngest Daughter*. Cathy Songs also choose the certain words when she breaks the idea of a line and most of them are about the symbolism of Asian woman moreover Korean and Chinese, it could happens because of her nationality background as Chinese and Korean.

That really help to find out the keywords of the poem itself, like what the researcher have found in this poem, Cathy Songs mentioned a name of food, like 'rice', 'fish', and 'turnip' in the stanza 5. Those unfinished sentences are connecting each other and all of that kind of food also a complete main dishes for most of Chinese, it raises many aspects of Chinese economy, it also symbolism of luck, wealth and link between heaven (God) and earth (human being). Then fish is the complement of rice, they can be eaten together which symbolism of unity and fidelity, and the last one is 'turnip' which has a meaning as a good omen besides the complement vegetables of rice and fish. All of them have connected each other and the meaning also represent a keyword of this poem. The link between heaven and earth are symbolism the link between the mother and daughter which is far but they are related each other, there will be no earth if the God does not create it like there will be no daughter when the mother does not give her a birth. Fish is a complement of rice, and fish itself is represent a unity and fidelity it something line the relationship between mother and daughter must have a strength, unity and fidelity. Thus good relationship will be represent by a turnip that has a meaning good omen. If all of these aspects have a good correlation all of them will be what they have used to be, Wei (2014).

From the explanation above the tone of this poem is sad. When both of mother and daughter getting old together and getting pain at the same time, but they have to taking care each other like what they have used to be, then the daughter bored with that situation. In another situation, she has responsible with the rest of her mother life as the youngest daughter from six children. They both



want to escape from their own tradition as a woman, stay at home and take caring each other. The theme that suitable with the condition at *The Youngest Daughter* poem is *the hard relationship between mother and daughter who both want to escape from the boring and discomfort live in their old days.*

### 3.5 Cathy Songs' World View

Cathy Songs is a part of Asian American, even if she was born and lived in America, but she never separates from her own identity as an Asian. It can be seen in her literary works, she is telling about so many things about Asian American also the culture and tradition of Asian. She tells the Asian American experiences based on her perspective as a third wave of Asian American.

Based on the theory by Goldmann which is really complex, genetic structuralism consists of many kinds of things. The feeling of the subject and the literary works are connected with the perspectives. That makes the result by apply that theory becomes relevant. The structural condition of a social group divides that social group into some social class layers. Based on this research, the researcher found that the position Asian American immigrants are specified into lowest class of labor which is the lowest layer of immigrants in America. Asian immigrant social class creates a special perspective which called as world view of Cathy Songs poems. According to Goldmann, world view itself is the complexity of the whole of feelings and aspirations that connect all of the collective subjects which is social fact (histories) of a social group. Those differentiate with the other social groups, based on the socio and historical background of Cathy Songs as an

Asian immigrant in America. The bad social and economy condition in Asia make them decided to move in America and it make them called as an immigrant. They classified into the lowest class of labors, but they can survive with move from one plantation to plantation and some of them move into the city, they adapt the situation faster than the other group of immigrant. Their highly nationality also make them different with the other group of immigrants. They were trying to keep their identity with keep their own cultural values which make them showed the higher rate of immigrant who have not unpleasant thing like out marriage, free sex, alcoholic and gambling, even though Americanization also happened with them to help them easier to adapt and upgrade their life standard. On the other hand, not all subjects in a social group aware with the critical situation and condition. One of them who aware with the critical situation and condition is the creator of a literary work. Here the researcher has found that Cathy Songs here with her poems is only one of the parts by the historical subject which become the reflection of the broader Asian American as an immigrant's view.

Cathy Songs makes her poems with her characteristics like the used of women voice, the language that she used, most of her works are written in the simple language and does not really use a big words to express her feelings and also use 'run on line' form mostly in all of her poems. She has her own sense which make her different with the other Asian American poets, expresses the condition of Asian American based on the reality and from that four poems can be seen that her world view is values which lost because they become an immigrant.

They go to America where is the values are totally different with their own values

which has strong emphasize on family. She brings Asian American through her works and it can be easier for the reader to know the world view of her.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two sub chapter. The first is the conclusion of this research and the second is the suggestion for the future research that concerning in the same topic.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

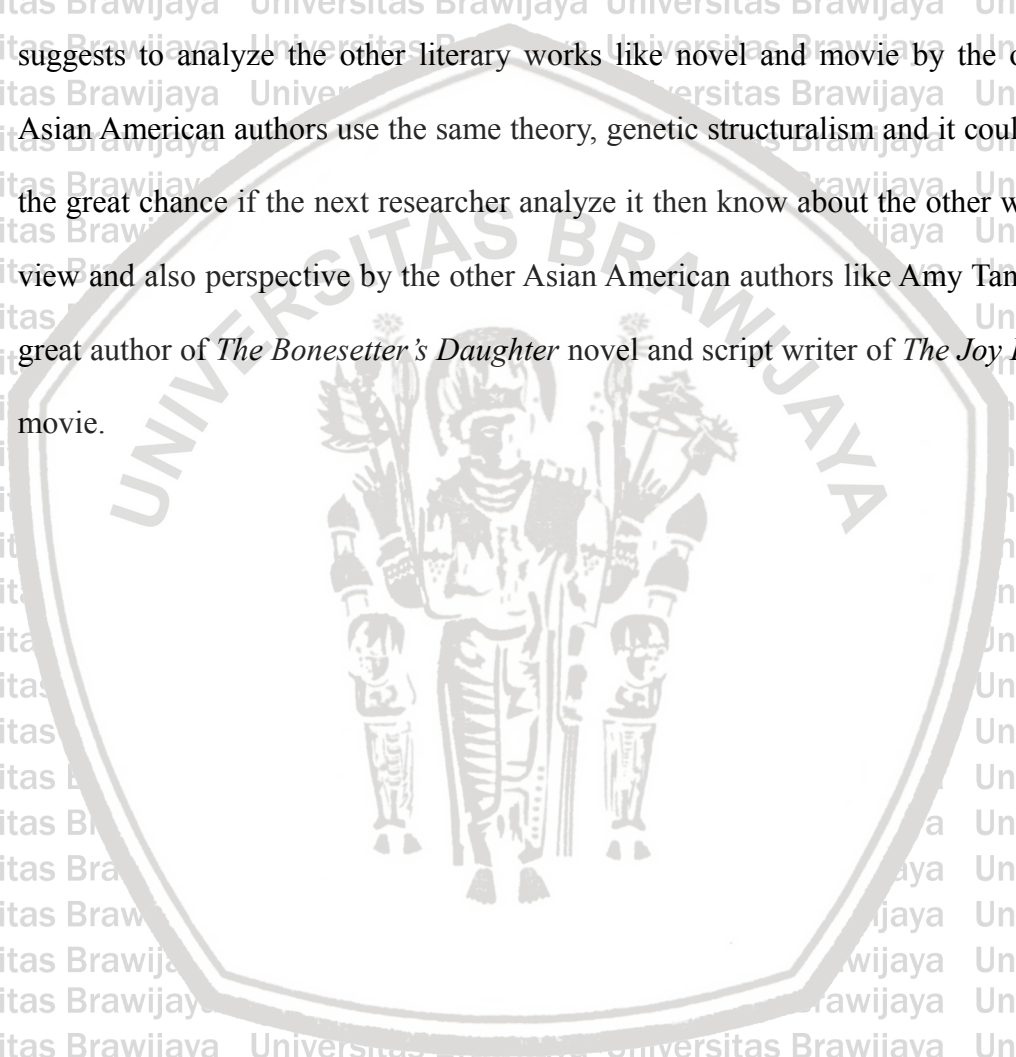
From the analysis, the researcher found that the intrinsic and extrinsic elements are related each other. The first poem entitled *Picture Bride* tells about the journey first generation which came to America because of picture bride tradition, marriage through photograph that popular since 16<sup>th</sup> century. From this poem Cathy Songs can feels the insecurities of the bride at from that picture bride itself, some tradition are lost, she has not tradition as much as the previous generations, that makes her feels that insecurities because she never at the same position like the first generation ever did. Then the second poem is *Lost Sister* that still use the same voice, Cathy Songs represents about two siblings, one of them still stays in China and keeps her own identity as a Chinese women, she still under control of Chinese cultural values and stand for the family, and another sister goes to America to get more restriction, she lost her identity as Chinese women but she also regrets with that journey in America. She misses her homeland although she lives without any kinds of cultural rules there. The title of this poem represents how Cathy Songs expresses the meaning of this poem, whoever left her homeland, they would lost their own values and tradition which actually important to their race and the following generation to keep their own identity. The third poem entitled *The White Porch* also represents the women as a wife and dedicated her

live to her husband. She reminds her childhood when her mother was took care her hair well, which represents the feminist side of women. The way of Asian women to keep their dignity also represent with their way to keep their hair, and this thing usually do by the Asian women long time ago, and Cathy Songs expresses it in this poem, the following generation do not have the same tradition, they lost this way to keep their dignity as well as they keep their hair. Then the last poem *The Youngest Daughter* represents struggle life of both mother and daughter, they are getting older and they spent their live to taking care each other until the daughter feels uncomfortable with that condition and want to escape from that boring life. The daughter wants to sacrifices her own values as a youngest daughter and make her own business as a priority. She lost her responsibilities and also her values as Asian women.

The researcher found that these four poems are used the women voice as an immigrants that represent all the poems by Cathy Songs at that frame time. There are also many kinds of symbolism in some lines of those four poems, that symbols represent the sociological and historical background of Asian American women. The intrinsic elements like the writing style of Cathy Songs 'run on line' also give some keywords which show the main point in each poem. That relation between intrinsic and extrinsic elements bring the researcher to the perspective which is world view, and based on the analysis, the world view of Cathy Songs is about some of the values which lost, their cultural values of Asian women which have a strong emphasize on family lost by generation to generation, time flies and their own values also gone with their new cultural values in America.

### 4.2 Suggestion

In accordance with the finding of the research, the researcher has some suggestion that may be valuable for the next research. If in this research the researcher only analyzes the poems by Cathy Songs as a poet. The researcher suggests to analyze the other literary works like novel and movie by the other Asian American authors use the same theory, genetic structuralism and it could be the great chance if the next researcher analyze it then know about the other world view and also perspective by the other Asian American authors like Amy Tan, the great author of *The Bonesetter's Daughter* novel and script writer of *The Joy Luck* movie.



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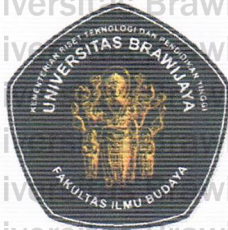
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4.	22 Februari 2016	Konsultasi	Pembimbing I	
5.	29 Februari 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
6.	18 Maret 2016	Pengumpulan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
7.	22 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
8.	29 Maret 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
9.	6 April 2016	Revisi Bab I dan II	Pembimbing I	

10.	19 April 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
11.	25 April 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
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17.	18 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
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