

## CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION

A deliberate act of self-death or suicide attempt of someone is one of criminal actions. Suicide often becomes a shocking news, moreover if the doer of the case is one of influential persons. This situation actually also happens to one of American poet namely Sylvia Plath. She took her own life in February 11, 1963 when she was 30 years old by placing her head in the oven with the gas turned on.

Related to Plath's death, the investigation to unveil the suicide unseen motive is done through her language used when she was alive. The language phenomenon is especially seen from six of her poems which are written in different times and situations entitled "Full Fathom Five" (1958), "The Colossus" (1959), "I am Vertical" (1961), "Ariel" (1962), "Lady Lazarus" (1962) and "Edge" (1963).

Firstly, by identifying lexical metaphor used in each poem, including from noun-noun concept, noun-verb concept and noun-adjective concept, the representation of death ideas in six selected poems are clearly seen. In each poem, there are 13 lexical metaphors found in "Full Fathom Five", 7 lexical metaphors in "The Colossus", 9 lexical metaphors in "I am Vertical", 9 lexical metaphors in "Ariel", 12 lexical metaphors in "Lady Lazarus" and 7 units in "Edge".

In total, it is found 57 units of lexical metaphor in six selected poems. They consist of 29 units or 50.9 percent lexical metaphor with noun-noun concept, 22 units or 38.6 percent lexical metaphor with noun-verb concept and 6 units or 10.5 percent lexical metaphor with noun-adjective concept.

Based on the lexical metaphor concepts which are used in the poem, it is known that Plath dominantly used lexical metaphor of noun-noun concept when comparing human to others. Then, the poet used comparison of noun-verb dominantly to compare others to human, while noun-adjective concept is used when it relates to the depiction of taste and situation.

As the dominant concept used in lexical metaphor occurrence, noun-noun comparison show such changes from one poem to others. Metaphorical expression that appeared are changing the noun comparison from human as inanimate object in “Full Fathom Five”, human as animal in “The Colossus”, human as plant in “I am Vertical”, human’s body part as sunrise in “Ariel”, death as art in “Lady Lazarus” and death as human’s characteristic in “Edge”.

Besides, metaphorical expression which are used in each poem indirectly can be the representative to show the representation the sequence changes of death ideas in the selected poems. It begins from death as unacceptable thing in “Full Fathom Five” and “The Colossus”, death as avoidable choice in “I am Vertical”, death as a gate for a rebirth in “Ariel” and “Lady Lazarus”, and death as a final solution of life in “Edge”.

In addition, based on the forms of metaphor that are found in the analysis, it is known that lexical metaphor in Plath’s selected poems mostly used human category. In detail, metaphor form with human category is found seven times in the distribution of lexical metaphor with noun-noun concept, 18 times in lexical metaphor with noun-verb concept and two times in lexical metaphor with noun-

adjective concept. This findings mean that meaning components of lexicals used in metaphor dominantly attached to human.

Secondly, by analyzing poet's expression from poetic devices used in the selected poems, it is clearly seen that the poems themselves as the depression evidence before Plath commits suicide as a masterpiece cannot be separated from poet's own experiences. "Full Fathom Five" is a depiction of Plath's own relationship with her father, Otto Plath when he was alive. The death of her father when she was eight has been an emotionally traumatic event which affect her for the rest of her life. It is similar to "The Colossus" where Plath keeps her father imagery on her mind and resist death by spending all day on thinking the memory.

Meanwhile, Plath's mindset of death started to change in "I am Vertical" which is written two years later. She sees death as an avoidable choice at the nearly times with her experience in miscarriage her second pregnancy after beating by her husband, Ted Hughes two days earlier. On the next year, "Ariel" and "Lady Lazarus" are written with the idea of death as a gate for a rebirth. It relates to her own experiences where both poems are written when Plath covered up a really hard times including a divorce, being a single mother for two children and dependent on home help.

Then as Plath final emotional impingement before committing suicide, she wrote "Edge" six days earlier. Her expression in seeing death as a perfect action proves that she has really prepared it as her final solution of all problems in life.

By seeing Plath's choice of word and its changes in the selected poem, her personal situations can be categorized into type of egoistic suicide. It relates to

her writing that show her totally detached feeling from society. It is including the situation where her problems begin with the death of her father and unnotice of her surroundings. Then, she represents her disintegration and attempt of suicide after her own divorce and sustainable home care. Finally she shows a depth reflection of a fully depression and commit suicide by putting her head on the oven.

Overall, the suicide attempt of Sylvia Plath is actually depicted in her own works especially her six selected poems. The poems are also showing their own relations to the evidences of Plath's depression along her life. In other words, language used, language phenomenon and cases, and several linguistics aspects which are used in Plath's selected poems may stand as one of the evidences to show a series of depressions experienced before she decides to commit suicide.

Lastly, besides Plath's selected poems stand as her evidence of depression before committing suicide, as a language practice, it also can be seen as a part of discourse on something, especially about death. By relating it to other dominant discourse in certain society, time and place, the hidden agenda related to language used in poem can be proved. It is including the way in alienating people or the readers to separate themselves from their own life and seeing death as a right.

These problems related to historical reseach which at the end found suicide discourse as a dominant discourse in United States as one of places of poems publishing. Besides, it is especially in 1950s to 1960s as similar to the time of the poems are written. Actually at that time, suicide in United States was becoming the third leading cause of death after accident and homicide. Besides, there is a

general silence that emerged on the topic of death with some authors calling it a taboo topic. But particularly it affects children's life and perspective on death.

Actually at the same years, Plath is one of the author that take death as the main idea of her works especially poems. So that her works seems like alienate the readers to see death as a right and a symbol of independence. This condition proves that Plath's selected poems are standing out as a part of discourse and create a version of history about death idea in readers' consideration.

