Sylvia Plath’s “Lady Lazarus” and “Edge” are both confessional poems emerged in the middle of 20th century. Confessional poetry is poetry with the personal subject or “I” (the poets themselves) and it contains the topic of personal issue that is considered taboo to be publicized. For it is related closely to the author, the poems, “Lady Lazarus” and “Edge”, are best to be looked into using Expressive theory by M.H. Abrams. Northrop Frye’s theory of symbols is supporting the expressive theory and it is applied to deepen the analysis of this study. The problem yet to be revealed is about how the symbols in “Lady Lazarus” and “Edge” express Plath’s confession of committing suicide. The analysis is done by the writer through some steps. First, the writer reads both poems and identifies the symbols found in the poems; it is continued by looking up the definition in the dictionary of symbols. Afterwards, the writer connects them with the life story of the poet that is portrayed through the poems; this is the foundation the writer uses to start expressive analysis. The result of the study reveals Plath’s confession of suicide expressed as a confrontation towards patriarchal culture and she took an extreme action such as committing suicide to challenge the male dominance that oppressed not only her, but all the women living in 1950s-1960s society.

Key words: confession, expression, social condition, suicide, symbol