

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This study is about the use of metaphor in *I Have a Dream* speech delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr. Particularly, it is intended to find the meaning behind the metaphors of *I Have a Dream* speech. The data of this study is in form of speech text, which is divided into sixteen parts—it is the number of paragraphs in which metaphors exist in the speech text. Then, the data is analyzed one by one by using pragmatics theory and metaphor theory, particularly Searle's Principles, which consists of eight principles. Along his speech, King mentioned forty-five metaphorical utterances, which are spread randomly in those sixteen paragraphs. As the result, there is a metaphorical utterance belongs to dead metaphor or idiom. There are also forty-four metaphorical utterances, which are analyzed by using Principles of Metaphorical Interpretation stated by Searle. Among eight principles, there are only principle number five, principle number seven, and principle number eight, which are used for the analysis. And principle number seven is mostly used in this study. Hence, most of metaphorical utterances in *I Have a Dream* speech can be considered as extended metaphor because those metaphors are not in the form of "S is P," which is the simplest form of metaphor, but relational metaphors. King's tendency of uttering extended metaphors rather than simplest form of metaphors might be inspired by his background as a preacher and wellknown public orator in America.

Related to his background as a preacher, he was used to describe something through metaphors. His tendency to use relational metaphors or extended metaphors made his words become more meaningful. Beside, King was able to be more creative in delivering his intentions by using those relational or extended metaphors. Thus, King needed more than a simple form of metaphors to deliver his thoughts; and relational or extended metaphors were the answer.

Furthermore, this study shows that each metaphor is related one each other, because they are used in a particular context. Hence, to figure out the meaning of certain metaphors, the writer has to relate it to other metaphors. Beside that, the main step in analyzing and interpreting metaphors is to find the related substitution of those metaphorical utterances. Since the presentation of the data is divided into sixteen parts, the overall result of the analysis of the data is also sixteen. The results of the data analysis from part 1 until part 16 prove that King's metaphors used during the speech were really relevant with the condition of the black people in 1963. Above all, the general conclusion of this study are:

1. Theory of pragmatics and metaphor, particularly Searle's Principles is able to explain the meaning behind the metaphors used by Martin Luther King, Jr. in his speech, *I Have a Dream*.
2. King tended to use relational metaphors or extended metaphors to deliver his intentions and messages to his listeners.

WORKS CITED