

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the last chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion following the finding of the study. In conclusion section, the researcher sums up the findings that have been discussed in the previous chapter. Then the researcher will give some suggestions to the readers.

5.1 Conclusion

This research aimed to analyze the types of metaphor that are used by one of the most popular TED speaker, Ken Robinson. After the analysis, the researcher found some points about the use of metaphor in all of the speeches. First is that orientational metaphor really dominates the occurrence of metaphor in Ken Robinson's speeches. The percentage of orientational metaphor appearance in speaker speeches reaches 53% out of 100% which means that the amount of orientational metaphor itself is more than the half of total metaphor found in the speeches. This might be because orientational metaphor does not need comparison of two things. Orientational metaphor just provides a spatial orientation or relation with physical basis of human body, so it's easier compared to structural metaphor.

Second point is that dead metaphor seems small in this research. From 43 times of appearance of metaphor, only 4 times are about dead metaphor. 9% of dead metaphor is a low number compared to orientational metaphor. The reason behind this may be because Ken Robinson wants to bring something fresh in his speech, while dead Metaphor will bring an old image because it's commonly

used. As a professor of art, Ken Robinson might want something unique and different to color his language. It might be the reason why he does not use much dead metaphor.

In another side, structural metaphor also does not give a big statement in this research. It occurs totally 6 times from all the speeches. The interesting fact is that the third speech does not give any contribution to this type of metaphor. The most structural metaphor found in the first speech and the rest is in the second speech. Ontological metaphor seems to give a big number of occurrences in this research. Even though it's not as many as orientational metaphor, but at least it's more than structural and dead metaphor found in this research. 10 ontological metaphors are noticed and taken into analysis. Compared to orientational metaphor, both structural and ontological metaphor are small. The fact that both metaphor provide source and target domain in them, make it harder for speaker to use them compared to orientational. That's might be the reason they are small.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this paper could be useful for the readers. The researcher feels honored if the readers use the results of this research as a reference for further or related research. It is suggested to the further researcher to make a related research with difference point of view. There are many theories about metaphor and each of them might be giving different finding, so it's good to explore another theory about metaphor. It's also suggested to further researcher to use different way of analysis. Semantic differential technique (Osgod, 1957) might be used for the further research in order to add the richness of analysis

related to this topic. Further researcher might also use different subject for the further researcher. Religious subject might be very interesting to be taken into analysis because that place is still untouched until this research made.