CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language had an important role in our live as a tool of people to communicate each other. People use language in order to share their opinions, feelings and experiences in many ways, for instance by using metaphor to make assertion in speech.

Metaphor is well known as a stylistic feature of literature, and for most people, a device of the poetic imagination or figurative speech and extraordinary language which is commonly and widely use. Metaphor plays an important role in our understanding of language and of the world we describe through language that it is called a deviant or unusual use of language (Camp 2006:158). The used of metaphor is to make someone's way of speaking becomes more attractive and sounds beautiful because it contains meaningful words with a deeper meaning.

In semantics, metaphor is included in non literal meaning means something different from the speaker's literal meaning because the speaker has other intentions from what is meant by the words he/she said (Yule, 1996). It also studies the interpretation of signs or symbols used by agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts.

In relation to speaker meaning, pragmatics concerns more to what people mean by their utterances and how the listeners make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speakers intended meaning. Metaphor in a pragmatics is used in society to make the communication more

understandable in a certain language community. This indicate that pragmatics studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved, the inferred intent of the speaker.

Comparing with Aristotle's theory that metaphor as an ornament of language use with the certain purposes, Lakoff & Johnson (1980) contributed to establish the importance of conceptual metaphor as a framework for thinking in language. They found that metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language, but in thought and action.

Cahayadi (2010), based on Goatly's theory found that there are eight types of metaphor in Red Hot Chili Pepper's song lyrics (active, inactive, subjective, mimetic, phenomenalistic, precision, symbolism, and approximate) and the most dominant type is subjective metaphor which is used by the song writer to represent the speaker's different ideological/physical view from the hearer.

Furthermore Rokhimah (2009) focused on the metaphors that found in five of Wordsworth's poems dealing with the lower class societies. She found three kinds of metaphorical expression in the poems such as, nominative metaphor, predicative metaphor, and sentential metaphor. The predicative metaphor is the dominant kind of metaphor that is found in the poems. In understanding the meaning of the poems, the poems deal with the hierarchy human space perception they are: being, cosmos, energy, substantial, terrestrial, object, living, animate, and human. The result in this case is dominated by the "object" as one kind of the hierarchy human space perceptions.

People unintentionally use metaphor in their daily speech and communications. The use of metaphor is also found in a film. As a representation of real conversation in natural society, film is a series of pictures or images that tell a story communicating an idea about the world. Film not only entertains people but also educate and enlighten the citizens. Through film, we can step into the future to experience what life might be like in forty, one hundred or one thousand years from now.

Invictus film was chosen by the writer because it tells the inspiring true story about how Nelson Mandela inspires the captain of South Africa's rugby team to help unite the country through the universal language of sport that is separated by the apartheid at the time. This film portray how Nelson Mandela as the President of South Africa at the time stands as an inspiration to people throughout South Africa by his language which is also portray him as a charismatic, educated and strong leader. In addition, the film was nominated in 2009 and won several awards such as Academy Award, Golden Globe, National Board of Review, WAFCA and Broadcast Film Critics' Association Awards for best film, best actor, best supporting actor and best director.

It is important to study metaphor in the film because the study made the readers saw the usage of metaphor in film not only as one ordinary or poetic language but also statements that inspires or prompts the insight that have a big value in life. This study also intended to show that metaphor is a powerful tool in politics, as it serves as a tool of legitimization of political leaders and helps to organize social practices (Barbara, 2011).

B. The Problem of the Study

In relation to the background describe above, the problems of this study will be formulated as follows:

1. What types of Metaphor are used in *Invictus* film?

2. What is the most dominant metaphor used in *Invictus* film?

3. Why does the most dominant type of metaphor imply?

C. The Scope of the Study

In order to avoid the overlapping explanation, the analysis of metaphor in *Invictus* film is based on Goatly's theory (1997). Goatly divided metaphor into eight types such as Active Metaphor, inactive Metaphor, Subjective Metaphor, Mimetic Metaphor, Phenomenalistic Metaphor, Precision Metaphor, Symbolism Metaphor, and Approximate Metaphor.

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. to find out the types of metaphor used in *Invictus* film.

2. to find out the most dominant type of metaphor used in *Invictus* film.

3. to describe the implication of the most dominant type of Metaphor used in *Invictus* film.

E. The Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected to be useful for:

1. Students of the English Department who study metaphor to help them understand and comprehend it and enrich their knowledge about types of metaphor.

2. Other researchers who want to do some researches about metaphor as a comparison or source in conducting further study.