AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION: ELLIPSIS AND SUBSTITUTION IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECHES

A THESIS

BY

SHELLA BURVIANA
REG. NO. 150721012

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN 2018
AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION: ELLIPSIS AND SUBSTITUTION IN BARACK OBAMA'S SPEECHES

A THESIS

BY

SHELLA BURVIANA
REG. NO. 150721012

SUPERVISOR,

Dr. Masdiana Lubis, M.Hum.
NIP. 19570626 198303 2 001

CO-SUPERVISOR

Rahmadsyah Rangkuti, MA., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750209 200812 1 002

Submitted to Faculty of Cultural Studies University of Sumatera Utara Medan in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra from Department of English

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN 2018
Approved by the Department of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies University of Sumatera Utara (USU) Medan as thesis for The Sarjana Sastra Examination.

Head,

Dr. Deliana, M.Hum.
NIP. 19571117 198303 2 002

Secretary,

Rahmadvyah Rangkuti, M.A., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750209 200812 1 002
Accepted by the Board of Examiners in partial fulfillment of requirements for
the degree of Sarjana from the Department of English, Faculty of Cultural
Studies University of Sumatera Utara, Medan.

The examination is held in Department of English Faculty of Cultural
Studies University of Sumatera Utara on January 22nd, 2018

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Studies
University of Sumatera Utara

Dr. Budi Agustono, M.S.
NIP. 19600805 198703 1 001

Board of Examiners
Dr. Deliana, M.Hum.
Dr. Masdiana Lubis, M.Hum.
Drs. Chairul Husni, M.Ed. TESOL.
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

I, SHELLA BURVIANA, DECLARE THAT I AM THE SOLE AUTHOR OF THIS THESIS, EXCEPT WHERE REFERENCE IS MADE IN THE TEXT OF THIS THESIS. THIS THESIS CONTAINS NO MATERIAL PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE OR EXTRACTED IN WHOLE FOR OR AWARDED ANOTHER DEGREE. NO OTHER PERSON’S WORK HAS BEEN USED WITHOUT DUE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IN THE MAIN TEXT OF THIS THESIS. THIS THESIS HAS NOT BEENSubmitted FOR THE AWARD OF ANOTHER DEGREE IN ANY TERTIARY EDUCATION.

SIGNED :

DATE : JANUARY 22\textsuperscript{nd}, 2018
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION

NAME : SHELLA BURVIANA

TITLE OF THESIS : AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL COHESION : ELLIPSIS AND SUBSTITUTION IN BARACK OBAMA’S SPEECHES

QUALIFICATION : S-1 / SARJANA SASTRA

DEPARTMENT : ENGLISH

I AM WILLING THAT MY THESIS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR REPRODUCTION AT THE DISCRETION OF THE LIBRARIAN OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH, FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT USERS ARE MADE AWARE OF THEIR OBLIGATION UNDER THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

SIGNED :

DATE : JANUARY 22nd, 2018
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank and praise Allah SWT. The Almighty God who always blesses and guides me in writing this thesis. This thesis is written to fulfill one of the requirements to achieve the degree of Sarjana Sastra from Department of English at Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara.

I would like to express my gratitude to my Supervisor Dr. Masdiana Lubis, M.Hum who has given me much attention, contribution and supports with all her great patience and understanding to guide me in finishing this thesis, and my Co-Supervisor, Rahmadsyah Rangkuti, M.A., Ph.D for his constructive outcomes for this thesis.

I also would like to thank The Head of Department of English, Dr. Deliana, M.Hum, The Secretary of Department of English, Rahmadsyah Rangkuti, M.A., Ph.D, The Dean of Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara, Dr. Drs. Budi Agustono, M.S and to all lecturers of Department of English for all assistances, valuable knowledge and facilities during my academic year as well as the staffs for their valuable helps.

Further, my best gratitude and deepest appreciations to my beloved parents, H. Burhan and Siti Rohana for their praying, advice, support, time, and attention to accomplish my education, and also to my inspiring siblings, my brother Topik Effendi, S.T, Shelly Ermawati, S.pd and my sister in law, Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd thank you for praying, support and attention.
Last, my special thanks are due to all my friends in Department of English for all their guidance and prayer so that I can finish this thesis. Special thank goes to my best friend in English Extension Program, **Shella Novianti, Bella Gayatri, Wardahuna** and **Nurhalimah** for your supporting and attention. Especially, thank to **Dika Pratiwi** and **Fuad Siregar** to give me valuable information about my writting in thesis and also who support me. Then, I would like to thank to my friends in Diplome III English Department, **Anggi Rosalina, Anglika Natasya, Sarah Amalia** and **Eva Purnama Sari** who always support me and they still keep being around until now. There are my best friend from senior high school, **Dwi Latifah Sari** and **Annisa Rizky Nasution** who keep supporting me too as well as thank to my friends of Young On Top Medan Community.

I write this thesis in my limitation as a student of English Department, but I hope that this thesis can be used as a positive contribution to anyone who read it.

Medan, 22\textsuperscript{nd} January 2018

SHELLA BURVIANA
150721012
ABSTRACT

Thesis entitled **An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion: Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speeches** aims to find the usage of types of ellipsis and substitution in two selected Barack Obama’s speeches: *Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore* and *Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI*. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Halliday and Hasan’s cohesion theory is used to find the types of ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s speeches. Ellipsis and substitution are subcategories of cohesion where cohesion has two categories which are grammatical and lexical cohesion and ellipsis and substitution are categories of grammatical cohesion. There are three types of ellipsis: nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis and substitution also has three types: nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. There are 58 data found in two selected Barack Obama’s speeches. In the first speech, *Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*, the most dominant type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis which amounts 8 utterances or 29.6% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 9 utterances or 33.3%. While in second speech, *Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI*, the most dominant type of ellipsis is clausal ellipsis which amounts 7 utterances or 22.5% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 10 utterances or 32.2%. All types of ellipsis and substitution are found in both speeches but one type of substitution is not found in first speech, that is verbal substitution.

**Keywords:** Cohesion, Grammatical Cohesion, Types of Ellipsis, Types of Substitution, Speech
ABSTRAK

Skripsi berjudul *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion : Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speeches* yang bertujuan untuk menemukan penggunaan tipe-tipe dari elipsis dan substitusi di dalam dua pidato Barack Obama: *Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore* and *Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Teori kohesi dari Halliday dan Hasan digunakan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe ellipsis dan substitusi di pidato-pidato Barack Obama. Elipsis dan substitusi adalah subkategori dari kohesi yang mana kohesi mempunyai dua tipe yaitu kohesi grammatikal dan kohesi leksikal dan elipsis dan substitusi adalah jenis dari tipe kohesi grammatikal. Ada tiga jenis tipe elipsis: elipsis nominal, verbal, klausal dan substitusi juga mempunyai tiga tipe: substitusi nominal, verbal dan klausal. Tipe-tipe elipsis adalah elipsis nominal, elipsis verbal dan elipsis klausal. Substitusi juga punya tiga tipe yaitu substitusi nominal, substitusi verbal dan substitusi klausal. Ada 58 data yang ditemukan di dua pidato Barack Obama. Di pidato pertama, *Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*, tipe elipsis yang paling dominan adalah elipsis nominal yang ada 8 ujaran or 29.6% dan tipe substitusi yang paling dominan adalah substitusi klausal yang ada 9 ujaran atau 33.3%. Sedangkan di pidato kedua, *Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI*, tipe elipsis yang paling dominan adalah elipsis klausal yang ada 7 ujaran atau 22.5% dan tipe substitusi yang paling dominan adalah substitusi klausal yang ada 10 ujaran atau 32.2%. Semua tipe-tipe elipsis dan substitusi ditemukan di kedua pidato tersebut tetapi ada satu tipe substitusi yang tidak ditemukan di pidato pertama dan itu adalah substitusi verbal.

Kata Kunci: Kohesi, Kohesi Grammatikal, Tipe-Tipe Ellipsis, Tipe-Tipe Substitusi, Pidato
TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHOR’S DECLARATION ........................................................................................................... i
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION ....................................................................................................... ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ........................................................................................................... iii
ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................................................ v
ABSTRAK ....................................................................................................................................... vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS ............................................................................................................. vii

CHAPTER I    INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study .............................................. 1
1.2. Problems of The Study .................................................. 4
1.3. Objectives of The Study ................................................ 5
1.4. Scope of The Study ....................................................... 5
1.5. Significances of The Study ............................................ 5

CHAPTER II    REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Discourse Analysis ................................................................. 7
2.2. Speech .......................................................................................... 10
2.3. Cohesion ......................................................................................... 12
2.3.1. Grammatical Cohesion ............................................................. 13
2.3.1.1 Types of Ellipsis ................................................................. 14
2.3.1.1.1 Nominal Ellipsis ............................................................ 15
2.3.1.1.2 Verbal Ellipsis ............................................................... 19
2.3.1.1.3 Clausal Ellipsis ............................................................. 20
2.3.1.2 Types of Substitution ........................................................... 22
2.3.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution .................................................... 23
2.3.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution ....................................................... 24
2.3.1.2.3 Clausal Substitution ..................................................... 24
2.4 Relevant Study ................................................................. 25
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Method .......................................................... 29
3.2 Data and Data Source ..................................................... 29
3.3 Data Collecting Method .................................................. 30
3.4 Data Analysis Method .................................................... 31

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Data Analysis ..................................................................... 33
4.1.1 Analysis of Types of Ellipsis in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore ............... 33
4.1.2 Analysis of Types of Substitution in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore ........... 40
4.1.3 Table of Data Analysis on Ellipsis and Substitution in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore ......................................................... 44
4.1.4 Analysis of Types of Ellipsis in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI ............... 46
4.1.5 Analysis of Types of Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI ........... 52
4.1.6 Table of Data Analysis on Ellipsis and Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI ................................................................. 57
4.2 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speeches ............... 59
4.2.1 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speech 1: Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore ........... 59
4.2.2 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speech 2: Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI ........ 62
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

5.1 Conclusions ................................................................. 64
5.2 Suggestions .................................................................. 66

REFERENCES .............................................................................................. 67

APPENDIXES
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Language is the most distinctive of human activities and the most important means of human communication which is realised accoustically, visually and spatially in a written or oral form. Therefore, human needs language to express an anger, sadness, or opinion. According to Halliday (1994:12), language consists of a set of systems and the speaker or the writer may choose the ways of expressing meaning (as cited in Suhadi, 2015:1). In doing so, people use grammatical language contain subject, verb and object. Since subject is important role which is talking about the person who are being talked about. In using language, people use short form of language and other people need to know what the meaning of their language.

Cohesion is the unity of the meaning of a text through lexical items or non-structural properties. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4), cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that another. It concludes that one element presupposes the other. The element cannot be effectively decoded except by resource to it. Moreover, the basic concept of it is a semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exists within the text. So, when this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby integrated into a text. Cohesion functions as a tie to link one sentence to another in the
text. Cohesion as a characteristic of a text is formed by the linkage of interclause meaning or grammatical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion refers to grammatical items which are used to connect clauses in a text to make the meaning cohesive. The devices which function to link various lexico-grammatical elements in a text to convey meaning relations are called cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion is constructed by the grammatical structures each component tie each other. Halliday and Hasan (1994:24) divides grammatical cohesion or cohesive devices into four subcategories: reference, ellipsis and substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion (as cited in Suhadi, 2015: 184). Grammatical cohesion is always analyzed in a text. Text can be divided into written text or spoken text. Both of them have differences and similarities. Spoken text is used for establishment and maintenance of human relationship and is also used for the detailed transmission of factual information. Everyone can find written text in conversation or a speech. In this thesis, writer analyzes grammatical cohesion in written text because the object of the study is speech.

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 143) said that ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero. It is devided into three kinds, namely nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. While, subtitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases or in the other word, it is a relation on the lexico-grammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary, or linguistic form. While Suhadi (2015: 190) explains that ellipsis is similar to substitution in some respects but dissimilar in the other. In the former the item concerned is not replaced by anything, whereas in the latter the item is replaced
by another item of the same category and in both cases there is an obvious structural gap which can only be revealed from the previous clauses. Although substitution and ellipsis embody the same fundamental relation between parts of a text, they are two different kinds of structural mechanism, and show relatively different patterns. Ellipsis is the deletion of a linguistic unit from a text as it is considered to be obvious.

As the definition above, ellipsis and substitution are some of categories of grammatical cohesion. The reasons of choosing ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s speeches are writer thinks that it is important to be analyzed to show how the grammatical cohesions found in speech are used. So, reader understood the meaning of his speeches and substitution and ellipsis are more often used in written text like speech text due to people usually use short form of language to save time. Ellipsis and substitution are form that are used to short form of language but it still can be understood by reader. People tend to use ellipsis and substitution in speech.

In this thesis, the writer just analyzed part of grammatical cohesion, ellipsis and substitution found in Barack Obama’s speeches. As it had been described in the previous paragraph that grammatical cohesion can support the cohesiveness of speeches. Barack Obama’s speeches are chosen in this analysis because each of his speeches used many ellipsis and substitution. In addition, the speeches are belong to the important person in the world, like a President of the country. He is the ex- first man in the world; ex - president of United State. He is phenomenal president in United State. He is the 44th and current President of the United State and he is the first African American to hold the
office and the first president who was born outside of the United State continental. Everything that he conveyed, it could influence many people and it could change their thinking and every his speeches must become trending topic in the world. Based on his background, readers will be interesting to know the meaning of Barack Obama’s speeches and true grammatical cohesion can help people to understand about it.

Below is the utterance of Barack Obama’s speech at Islamic Society Baltimore when he was still be President in USA.

He says, “You’re inspiration. You’re going to be a fantastic doctor and I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you so”.

In the utterance above, the word ‘so’ is substitution which belongs to clausal substitution. Substitution has three general ways to substitute an element in a sentence, they are nominal, verbal and clausal substitution and the example above is clausal substitution where it has four elements that are so, not, too and that. The example above uses ‘so’ elements of clausal substitution.

1.2. Problems of The Study

Based on the background, there are some questions to be raised as the problems of this analysis as follows:

(1) What types of ellipsis are used in Barack Obama’s speeches?

(2) What types of substitution are used in Barack Obama’s speeches?

(3) What type of ellipsis and substitution is most dominantly used in Barack Obama’s speeches?
1.3. Objectives of The Study

Objectives of analysis are the statement about activities and objects that are going to be analyzed based on the problem of analysis. The writer holds on these objectives in doing the analysis. There are three objectives found in this analysis, they are:

1. To find out types of ellipsis used in Barack Obama’s speeches.
2. To find out types of substitution used in Barack Obama’s speeches.
3. To find out the most dominant of ellipsis and substitution used in Barack Obama’s speeches.

1.4. Scope of The Study

Related to the problems and objectives of the study, writer has to limit the scope of the study. Therefore, the scope of study on this research is grammatical cohesion found in two Barack Obama’s speeches: Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore and Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI.

So, this research is focused on ellipsis and substitution that are found in his speeches. There are some theories to be used to accomplish the analysis.

1.5. Significances of The Study

The results of the analysis are expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically. At the theoretically level, the result of the analysis is expected to enrich the study of grammatical cohesion, especially substitution and ellipsis. While, at practically level, the result of the analysis is expected to
provide significant contribution in terms of learning grammatical cohesion. So, this thesis can be used as reference for another analysis.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Discourse Analysis

According to Johnstone (2008:2), discourse analysis is the study of language, in the everyday sense in which most people use the term (the term ‘linguistics’: the study of language). What most people mean when they say “language” is talk, communication and discourse. Even if discourse analysis is, basically, “the study of language,” however, it is useful to try to specify what makes discourse analysis different from other approaches to language study. One way to do this is by asking ourselves what we can learn by thinking about what “discourse” is, and about what “analysis” is.

Discourse can be described as one of most complete highest or largest linguistic unit as the above sentence and clauses which contains a high coherent and cohesive continuously. The beginning and the ending are clearly stated orally and textually. It has the main functions or targets just like the function of language, that is to transmit information in social communication. It means that the study of discourse analysis is to lead the language users to understand throughly about the discourse and also are qualified to produce a well-formed discourse. That is the function of discourse analysis.

After we know about meaning and function of discourse analysis, there is more important that we must know is the types of discourse analysis. According to Nida (1987:42) said that every text has different characteristic of
discourse, such as narrative, conversation, exposition, poem and so on. But the formal characterize each types of discourse in every language often differ from one language to another (as cited in Wulandari, 2015:9).

Based on whose view a discourse can be classified into various ways, as follows: based on the medium used, based on the way of discourse is conveyed, based on thematic orientation and based on the form of discourse.

The first type discourse is based on the medium used, a discourse can be classified into written discourse and spoken discourse. Written discourse is type of discourse that conveyed in written form, through written media. The example of written discourse can be found in newspaper, magazine, book and others. Whereas spoken discourse is a type of discourse which is conveyed orally through speaking or spoken form. The recipients should listen to the discourse if he/she wants to enjoy or comprehend it. This includes casual conversation and speech. Next, based on the way of discourse is conveyed. It can be classified into direct discourse and indirect discourse. Direct discourse is a type of discourse which is limited in its conveyence by intonation and punctuation. Whereas, indirect discourse is conveyed by using a certain grammatical construction of word, instead of quoting the words used by the speaker directly. Then, based on the thematic orientation, a discourse can be classified into expository discourse and narrative discourse. Expository discourse is oriented in the subject and parts that tied logically which ignore the time and the expositor and narrative discourse, a discourse which focused on time chronological, written or spoken by first person or third person in the specific time, and oriented to subject linguistic. The last type of discourse,
based on its form, a discourse can be classified into prose, play, and poem. Prose is the type of discourse conveyed in the form prose. This type of discourse includes novel, short story, articles and so on. Play is the type of discourse conveyed in the form of dialog, either spoken or written. Poem is a type of discourse which ruled in stanza, line, rhythm, and rhyme. It can be spoken or written.

Discourse analysis is also a methodology that can be used in answering many kinds of questions and it has been used in answering many different kinds of questions. Some of these questions have to do with language. Language is a tool of communication that plays an important role in the process of speaking and communicating. Language also is important to convey something and it is realized by text and discourse. Text and discourse deal with the various used by speakers and writers when they relate coherence and cohesive utterances.

People also have to know about linguistic because it takes into account some components of language that are linked into each other. Linguistic also relates with discourse analysis because discourse analysis is also one branches of linguistics. Linguists have long been interested in the structure of words (morphology) and sentence (syntax). Discourse analysis have moved the description of structure up a level, looking at actual stretches of connected text or transcript of talk and providing descriptions of the structure of paragraphs, stories, and conversation. We need data for discourse analysis. The material with which discourse analysts work consists of actual instances of discourse, which are sometimes referred to as “text”.

Text is the verbal record of communicative event. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 1) state: “The word text is used in linguistics to refer to pay passage, spoken or written, of whatever length. That does form a unified whole.” This means that a text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialog or monolog. Written text can communicate across time and space for as long as the particular language and writing system is still understood. Everyone can find written text in conversation or a speech. It is in transcript form. In this thesis, writer analyzes grammatical cohesion in speech.

2.2. Speech

Speech is one of the forms of mass communication. People do it in public place to convey about their opinion. Whitman and Boase (1983:297) say that speeches may be informative, persuassive and entertaining (as cited in Siagian, 2013:16).

**Informative speech** is the speech to inform. The purpose of the speech to inform is to lead the audience to have a clear and correct understanding of the problem, situation, event, concept or process about which the speaker chooses to speak.

Then is **persuasive speech**. This type follows human’s rational and emotional beings. We are continually facing that condition in which we must persuade or be persuaded. We have to make decisions on many problems and issues that we face. Since men must think, feel, and act on every issue of life, public speakers, ministers, political candidates, and civil leaders tend to give persuasive speeches which will influence other people in beliefs, feeling and
conduct. Although persuasive speaking is necessary, it must be emphasized that the speaker has a great moral obligation to use rather than to abuse his privileges in persuading people in their action and attitudes. The speech persuasion is divided into three classes. The first is the speech to convince. The speech to convince attempts to change attitude, shift opinion or promote overt behavioral changes in the listeners. The second is the speech to stimulate. It can be called as the speech to inspire or the speech to impress. The distinctively persuasive speech usually falls into one of two classes. The speech to stimulate falls in the later class. The speakers are not attempting to change beliefs or attitude, but they are trying to impress the hearers with the important reasons. The third is the speech to instruct. The speech needs to concrete action from the audience. The action maybe based on conviction, evidence given, and conclusion. The action will come immediately after the close of the speech. Then, there is one more kind of persuasive speech and that is political speech. This speech can influence other people.

The last, there is **entertainment speech**. The one to entertain should contain a specific objective and the supporting material, organization and style to achieve the precise purpose. Entertainment speech usually uses humor, proverbs, wise words, poetic words, quotations, and figure of speech. The objective is to promote the audience relaxation and enjoyment.

The two Barack Obama’s speeches that had been selected are kind of persuasive speech or more precisely is political speeches. There is language in using speeches. We study how the language users know what the speaker want to convey orally in speech because speech is also a form of language which is
conveyed by speaker. There are two ways to analyze speech, listening the speech and reading the text of speech. the writer analyze speech based on the text of speech that was taken from internet.

2.3. Cohesion

Cohesion is the unity of the meaning of a text through lexical items or non-structural properties. Cohesion is used for the analysis of a text beyond the clause level. It is used not only to characterize text structure but also to study language development and written composition.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4), cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that another. It concludes that the one element presupposes the other. The element can’t be effectively decoded except by resource to it. Moreover, the basic concept of it is a semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exists within the text. So, when this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby integrated into a text. Cohesion functions as a tie to link one sentence to another in the text. Cohesion as a characteristic of a text is formed by the linkage of interclause meaning or grammatical cohesion. People can see that cohesion is relation of meaning that exists within the text. It is applied to link one sentence to another in the text. It is applied in text to not use the word overkill. To make the term cohesive, people have to use the right language.

Halliday (1994: 24) divides grammatical cohesion or cohesive devices into four subcategories: Reference, Ellipsis and Subtitution, Conjunction, and
Lexical Cohesion (as cited in Suhadi, 2015: 184). The cohesive devices are function to link various lexico–grammatical elements in a text to convey meaning relations. As the previous explanation that this thesis will analyze two of the subcategories of grammatical cohesion, ellipsis and substitution because the writer thinks that these cohesive, ellipsis and substitution, are seldom analyzed by another writer. They are not like other device of grammatical cohesion, reference and conjunction, they are often analyzed and too easy to be understood. In addition, ellipsis is often found in speech that it is as this object. The writer will explain the types of grammatical cohesion, especially ellipsis and substitution. As subject of this thesis focuses on ellipsis and substitution that will be explained spesifically and widely.

2.3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to grammatical items which are used to connect clauses in a text to make the meaning cohesive. While, lexical cohesion refers to the connectedness of a message conveyed in a discourse due to a careful choice of lexical items which are related to one another in the text. Halliday (1994: 24) divides grammatical cohesion or cohesive devices into four subcategories: Reference, Ellipsis and Substitution, Conjunction, and Lexical Cohesion (as cited in Suhadi, 2015: 184).

Based on the theory above that grammatical cohesion can be divided into four types. They are reference, substitution and ellipsis, and conjunction. But this thesis focuses on ellipsis and substitution. There has many theses which just analized reference and conjunction. Because of that many
people can understand easier than ellipsis and substitution. In the thesis, the writer just focus on ellipsis and substitution to make reader more understanding about them and this thesis will make them understand easier about ellipsis and substitution.

2.3.1.1 Types of Ellipsis

The first cohesive device that will be described is ellipsis. In the same cohesive class as substitution, we find ellipsis, or the omission of words, groups or clauses (referred to by Halliday as ‘substitution by zero). Ellipsis is similar to substitution in some respects but dissimilar in the other. In the latter the item is replaced by another item of the same of the same category, whereas in the former the item is not replaced by anything. In the both cases there is an obvious sstructural gap which can only be revealed from the previous clauses.

Concerning about ellipsis, ellipsis is the deletion of linguistic unit from a text as it is considered to be obvious. Certain words are deleted when the speaker thinks that those linguistic units are not needed to be repeated as the missing elements are understood and it is predicted from the context. Ellipsis implies something unexpected. It means that there is not implication that what is unexpressed is not understood. On the other side, something unexpressed will imply stronger sense. In this case, to make a missing text cohesive is needed the reference but the meaning is understood from the context. In the discourse analysis, we can find ellipsis because the speaker refer deletion some words which is required to be repeated and to shorten the time but the listener can understand what the speaker conveys.
The essential characteristic of ellipsis is something that is present in the selection of underlying (systematic) option that omitted in the structure. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 143), ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero it is divided into three kinds, namely nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis.

An item is ellipstical if its structure does not express all the features that have gone into its make-up. In other words, we can take as general guide the notion that ellipsis occurs when something that is structurally necessary is left unsaid. So, we can discuss ellipsis under three heading: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis. The following is explanation of three kinds of ellipsis.

2.3.1.1.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means the ellipsis within the nominal group that may be omitted and the function of head taken one by one of other elements: deictic, numerative, epithet or classifier. The deictic is normally a determiner, the numerative is a numeral or other quantifier, and the epithet is an adjective and the classifier is a noun. According to Hasan and Halliday (1976: 150), this is more frequently a deictic or a numeral than epithet or classifier. The most characteristic instances of ellipsis, therefore are those with deictic or numerative as head.
a.) Deictic as Head

(1) Specific Deictic

We recognize a division of the deitic element into two parts, one forming the deictic properly so called and one which has been referred to as post -deictic. The words functioning as deictics are mostly of the class of determiner. Those functioning as post deictic are adjectives. Example:

_Here the other bear cheered, and was suppressed_

_The_ is deictic and _other_ is post deictic. Within deictic proper, the major distinction and that which is most relevant to ellipsis, is into specific deictic which are demonstrative, possessive and _the_. The demonstratives are _this, that, these, those_ and _which_. Possesive both noun as like _Siska’s, my, mother’s_, etc. The latter have a special form when functioning as head: _mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, whose, and (rarely) its._

(2) Non – Specific Deictic

The non –specific deictics are _each, every, any, either, no, neither, a_ and _some_ as well as both. Look at the following example:

_. I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and some who traveled even from out of state to be here._

In the example above that is found in Barack Obama’s speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore. The phrase _Muslim Americans Leaders_ is omitted and replaced by the word _some._
(3) Post-Deictic

The word functioning as post–deictic elements in the nominal group are adjectives. There are thirty or forty adjectives used commonly in deictic function and a number of others used occasionally in this way. The frequent ones include other, same, identical, usual, regular, certain, odd, famous, well, typical and obvious. The combine with the, a or other determiner (the combination of a + other written and pronounced as one word another) and they may be followed by a numeral, unlike adjectives in their normal function as epithet which must follow may numeralative element. Look at the following example:

_If we expect our own dignity to be respected, so must we respect the dignity of others._

In the example above that is found in Barack Obama’s speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore. The elliptical nominal group is signed by combination post–deictic others and specific deictic the.

b.) Numeral as Head

Of the elements occurring after the deictic in the nominal. Only the numerative and certain types of epithet function at all regularly as the head in ellipsis. The numerative element the nominal group is expressed by numerals or other quantifying words, which form three subcategories: ordinals, cardinals and identifiﬁnite quantifiers (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:161). The ordinal numerals are first, next, last, second, third, fourth, etc. They are often used elliptically, generally with the or a possessive as deictic, for example:
have another chocolate. – no, thanks; that was my third (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:161)

The nominal elliptical group my third is specific deictic of possessive pronoun my and ordinal third. Whereas, the cardinals are also frequent in ellipsis, and may be preceded by any deictic and also by post deictic adjective such as the usual three, the same three. The third subcategory of numerals is identifinite quantifier. The identifinite quatifiers are items such as much, many, most, few, several, a little, lots, a bit, hundreds, etc.

c.) Epithet as Head

The function of ephitet is typically fulfilled by an adjective that is superlative and comparative form.

The superlative adjectives precedes other epithet and is usually accompanied by the or a possesive deictic. For example:

a) Apples are the cheapest in autumn; b) Apples are cheapest in autumn

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976:164)

For the first example the cheapest is an elliptical group presupposing fruit. Whereas the second example is not elliptical. Fruit ellipted is as head and replaced by the cheapest.

The comparative adjectives are inherently presupposing by reference. For examples:
a) *Mary is the cleverer; b) Mary is cleverer* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:165)

From the examples above that the first example is comparative ellipsis since it is presupposing by reference whereas the second example is not elliptical comparative.

### 2.3.1.1.2 Verbal Ellipsis

An elliptical verbal group presupposes one or more words from a previous verbal group. Technically, it is defined as a verbal group whose structure does not fully express its systematic feature. There are two types of verbal ellipsis namely lexical and operator ellipsis.

#### a) Lexical Ellipsis

Lexical ellipsis is the type of ellipsis in which the lexical verb is missing from the verbal group. All the modal operators, *can, could, will, would. Shall, should, may, might, must ought to and is to*, are alike in that one of them can function as a lexical verb. For example:

*Is John going to come? –He might. He was to. –He should, if he wants his name to be considered* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 170).

Here, *might, was to* and *should* are all elliptical verbal groups consisting of modal operator. Each one of them could be filled out by the lexical verb come. Question tag form is also example of lexical ellipsis. For example is *John couldn’t been going to be consulted, could he?*
b) **Operator Ellipsis**

Operator ellipsis is the type of ellipsis which involves only the omission of operators: the lexical verb always remain intact. In the operator ellipsis the subject is always omitted from the clause. Look at the following examples:

a) *They might or might not have objected.*

b) *Has she been crying? – No, laughing.*

c) *What have you been doing? – Being chased by a bull.*

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 175)

From the examples above, there are some words which have been deleted. So, the full forms of these sentences are a) *They might or they might not have objected.* b) *Has she been crying? – No, she has not been crying, but she has been laughing.* c) *What have you been doing? – I have been being chased by a bull.*

2.3.1.1.3 **Clausal Ellipsis**

In English, clause considered as the expression of the various speech functions, such as statement, question, response and so on, has a two-part structure consisting of modal element plus propositional element. For example:

*The Duke was going to plant a row of poplars in the park.*

*(Modal element) (Prepositional element)*

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 197)
Halliday and Hasan also say that the principle of clausal ellipsis is general to all types of question (1976: 211).

a) Modal Ellipsis

The modal element consist of the subject plus the finite element in the verbal group. For example:

*What was the Duke going to do?* – *Plant a row of poplars in the park.*

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 197).

In the answer, the modal element (the subject and the finite operator *was* is omitted, hence there is operator ellipsis. So, the sentence should be *What was the Duke going to do?* – *The Duke was going to plant a row of poplars in the park.*

b) Prepositional Ellipsis

The preporsitional element consist of the residu: the remainder of the verbal group, and any complements or adjuncts that may be present. For example:

*Who was going to plant a row of poplars in the park?* – *The Duke was.*


From the example above, there is omission of the complement and the adjunct, and, within the verbal group, of the lexical verb plant: so we have lexical ellipsis in the verbal group. Hence the sentence should be *Who was*
going to plant a row of poplars in the park? –The Duke was going to plant a row of poplar in the park.

2.3.1.2 Types of Substitution

Substitution is a cohesive device in which a linguistic unit is substituted by another in the text provided that the substitute item must have the same structural function as the substituted one. Haliday and Hasan (1976:88) define substitution in simplest terms as the replacement of one item by another.

Look example in the following sentences:

Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children were asking, are we going to be forced out of the country, or, are we going to be rounded up? Why do people treat us like that?

The example above is sentence that are found in one text of Barack Obama’s speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore. The example show that that is substitution. The example would be entirely possible to replace that by forced out of the country and rounded up.

As the above explation that substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases or in the other word, it is a relation on the lexico–grammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary or linguistic form. In addition, it can be said that substituion may function as a noun, as verb, or as a clause. It has been proven from the above substitution example that the example is using phrase.
There are three general ways to substitute an element in a sentence: nominal, verbal and clausal. Halliday and Hasan (1976:90) divide the three types of substitution namely nominal, verbal and clausal. It can be said that in substitution the readers can still understand the clauses from the previous ones although the noun, verb or the clause are being replaced and as the experts’ opinion, substitution can be classified into three types: nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution.

2.3.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

One, ones and same are the elements of nominal substitution (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 89). The substitution one/ones function as head of nominal group and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of nominal group. Look at the following example:

Engagement with Muslim American communities must never be a cover for surveillance. (Applause.) We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people. There’s no one single profile of terrorists.

The example above is part in one of text of one of Barack Obama’s speeches. This one speech is speech who Barack Obama conveyed when he was invited at Islamic Society of Baltimore and at that moment happened when he was The President of America. One is the nominal substitution for Muslim American communities.
2.3.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

*Do* or *doing* is the element of verbal substitution. It operates as the head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb; and it is always in the final position in the group (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112). Look at the following example:

*So you got to be thinking about the future, not just the past And that’s what you’re doing here in Detroit.*

The example above is part in one of text of one of Barack Obama’s speeches. This one speech is speech that Barack Obama conveyed on the economy Detroit. Here *doing* is the verbal substitution for *thinking*.

2.3.1.2.3 Clausal Substitution

*So, not, too* and *that* are the elements of clausal substitution. In clausal substitution the entire clause is presupposed, and the contrasting element is outside the clause. Look at the following example:

*You’re an inspiration. You’re going to be a fantastic doctor. And I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you so.*

This example is found in Barack Obama’s speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore. Here *so* is the clausal substitution for *an inspiration* and *be a fantastic doctor*. 
2.4 Relevant Study

In order to support the ideas of the analysis, there are five theses that had been consulted that contain some important information related to the analysis. The five theses of the related analysis are as follows:

Firstly, Simanjorang (2010) in his thesis entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion on Abstracts of Students’ Theses of Linguistics Department Postgraduate Studies of University of Sumatera Utara* has analyzed grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction) that was found in abstracts of students’ theses of linguistics department postgraduate studies of University of Sumatera Utara. The theory of cohesion that was used by him to apply in his thesis is Halliday and Hasan. He used qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the data. The study took the data by making descriptions about each component of grammatical cohesion and giving examples that were taken from the chosen abstracts. The collecting the data method is the content analysis. In content analysis method, he has to find the phenomena to be analyzed. He found out that the most dominant grammatical item used in the abstracts of students are conjunction with the frequency of 103 data (73.1%) and concluded that grammatical cohesion refers to a combination of terms between sentences that form grammatical aspects.

Secondly, Rizky (2010) in her thesis entitled *A Study of Grammatical Cohesion: Reference in The Discourse of Nganting Manuk in Karonese Traditional Wedding Ceremony* has analyzed grammatical cohesion especially
reference that was found in the discourse of Nganting Manuk In Karonese Traditional Wedding Ceremony. She used Halliday and Hasan’s theory about cohesion in her thesis. She used descriptive method that gives explanation systematically, factual, and accurate about the data and its character scientifically. The collecting the data method is the observation and documentation. She did test, questioner, interview, documentation and then observation to get reference from discourse of “Ngantik Manuk”. She found out that the most dominant grammatical cohesion: reference type used in discourse of “Ngantik Manuk” is personal reference with the frequency of 125 items (73.09%) and concluded that cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse depends on that of another in other words, cohesion is the relation between sentence.

Next, Wulandari (2015) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion in Selected Articles of Jakarta Globe E-Paper* has analyzed about lexical cohesion that was found in an online news article as a discourse. There are five types of lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, meronymy, antonymy and hyponymy) is distinguished by Halliday and Hasan’s theory, which can be identified through sentence that make up the unity in a text or discourse. She used quantitative analysis method that means a research which use some instruments for collecting data and to find the most dominant type of lexical cohesion in Jakarta Globe E-Paper from January until March 2014. She found out that the most dominant lexical cohesion in the selected articles of Jakarta Globe E-Paper from January until March 2014 are repetition with the
frequency of 203 items (76.32%) and conclude that lexical cohesion illustrates how the words in a text are related to each other in a systematic arrangement.

Fourthly, Tobing (2010) in her thesis entitled *The Use of Cohesive Devices In Selected Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway: A Discourse* has analyzed about cohesion that purpose to identify and describe types of cohesion in the texts of the written discourse. She analyzed discourse of selected short stories by Ernest Hemingway in his book entitled *The First Fourty Nine Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway*. She used Halliday and Hasan’s theory in analysing the five kinds of cohesive device in her thesis. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. She used quantitative research method where the method covers any kind of research base on calculation of percentage, average, squared and the other statistical calculation. Besides that, she also used descriptive method because it gave a description of cohesive device. She found out that the most dominant of the usage of all cohesive devices in three selected short stories of Ernest Hemingway are reference with the frequency of 61.18% and conclude that the usage of cohesive devices found in the selected short stories of Ernest Hemingway are so important to make cohesive effect to the short story.

The last, Inanda (2010) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion In The Cover Story Of Tempo* has analyzed about lexical cohesion that refers to the relationships between or among words in a text. She used Halliday and Hasan’s theory in her theory. She used qualititative analysis method that means a research which use some instruments for collecting data and to count the categories of lexical cohesion occurs in the text. She found out
the most dominant of the lexical cohesion (repetition, synonymy, meronymy, antonymy and hyponymy) in the cover story of Tempo are repetition with the frequency of 238 items (69.19%) and conclude that repetition occurs predominantly in all texts because they talk about the cover story that becomes the headline news of Tempo.

The theses mentioned above make the writer interested and give inspiration in analyzing grammatical cohesion especially ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s Speeches because they have analyzed grammatical cohesion found in their data. Their theses also help the writer to understand more about grammatical cohesion in the use and become the reference for this thesis. The difference between the theses above and this thesis is some of the theses above analyzed all subcategories of grammatical cohesion and some of the others just focuses on reference or conjunction, while this thesis focuses on ellipsis and substitution.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Method

This part explains about method to solve problems in this thesis. This research used descriptive qualitative method. According to Mahsun (2013: 16-17) described that descriptive qualitative is a research procedure that produce data in the form of written or oral words about individuals traits, circumstances, and symptoms of a particular group being observed. The research is based on existing facts or empirical phenomena on the speech-speaker's speech, so the data produced or recorded in the form of language are usually said to be like a portrait of exposure as it is. The writer also used library research method in writing and completing the analysis. For using the relevant theories, the writer searched them in internet and textbook.

3.2 Data and Data Source

According to Stonier (1997:2), data are a series of disconnected facts and observation. These may be converted to information by analyzing, crossreferring, selecting, sorting, summarizing, or in some way organizing the data (as cited in Elkan, 2017: 24),. The data in doing this thesis are 58 utterances in Barack Obama’s speeches. There are two speeches that are analyzed. The first speech entitled Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore (February 03rd, 2016) and the second speech entitled Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI (January 20th, 2016).
The data is analyzed in Barack Obama’s speeches texts. The source of the data are downloaded from internet. The first speech text (Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore) is retrieved on May 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2017 at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/03/remarks-president-islamic-society-baltimore and the second speech text (Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI) is retrieved on May 20\textsuperscript{th}, 2017 at https://obamawhitehouse.archieves.gov/the-press-office/2016/01/21/remarks-president-economy-detroit-mi

3.3 Data Collecting Method

According to Arikunto (2006: 223-232) said that there are five kinds of method in collecting data i.e. test, questioner, interview, observation, and documentation method. In this thesis, the writer uses observation method in collecting the data. The writer makes some stages in collecting data. There are as follows:

(1) Downloading Barack Obama’s speeches text.

(2) Printing out the speeches text.

(3) Reading the speeches text.

(4) Identifying the utterances of Barack Obama’s speeches contains ellipsis and substitution.

(5) Collecting data in table.
3.4 Data Analysis Method

The writer analyzed data by using content analysis method. According to Barelson (1952: 18) said that content analysis is research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication. Content analysis can be used in quantitative and qualitative technique. This thesis uses qualitative technique where in qualitative research, content analysis is emphasized on how the researcher looks at the qualities of communication content qualitatively, on how the researcher implements the contents of communication, reads symbols, implies the contents of symbolic interactions that occur in communication. The writer uses analysis content because all data are analyzed in the form of words and sentences.

To find the grammatical cohesion: ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s speeches, the writer makes the systematic procedures in conducting the analysis that are as follows:

1. Reading the Barack Obama’s speeches text
2. Numbering and identifying the utterances which categorized as ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s speeches.
3. Classifying into the type of ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama’s speeches text.
4. Analyzing the data.
5. Finding the most dominant of the data using Milo’s Formula.
6. Making the percentage of the data.
7. Concluding.
In order to get the most dominant of grammatical cohesion: ellipsis and substitution, the following formula from Malo (1986: 200) is used (as cited in Siagian, 2013:22).

\[ \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N \]

where,

X = number of types of ellipsis and substitution
Y = number of all data
N = percentage of the types ellipsis and substitution
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Data Analysis

Data to be analyzed in this chapter are 58 utterances. In the first speech entitled Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore, are 27 utterances and in the second speech entitled Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI, are 31 utterances.

Further explanation about grammatical cohesion in two Barack Obama’s speeches can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barack Obama’s Speeches</th>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore</td>
<td>1. Ellipsis</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Substitution</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Remarks by the President on the Economy – Detroit, MI</td>
<td>1. Ellipsis</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Substitution</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.1 Analysis of Types of Ellipsis in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

(1) Nominal Ellipsis

(a) Some
(1.) I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and some who traveled even from out of state to be here.

(2.) You serve thousands of families – some who’ve lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who’ve worked to become proud American citizens.

From the utterances above, some is as cohesive item of deictic in nominal ellipsis. Based on Halliday and Hasan theory (1976: 150) nominal ellipsis has four types, namely deictic, numerative, and epithet or classifier. The deictic is normally a determiner. The utterance number (1) shows that some relates with the previous utterance. Some explains about part of Muslim Americans leaders. There is omission words in the next utterance. So, in the utterance should be some Muslim American Leaders but Muslim American Leaders was not used anymore in the next utterance. Then the utterance number (2) is same like number. Some explains about part of thousands of families. So, in the utterance should be some of thousands of families but thousand of families was not used anymore in the next utterance.

(b) This

(1.) To the folks watching this today who haven’t – think of your own church, or synagogue, or temple, and a mosque like this will be very familiar.

(2.) As I was in discussion with the young people before I came in here, I said this will be a process.
From the utterances above, *this* is cohesive item of deictic too. Utterance number (1) shows that there is omission of word *speech*. The utterance should be *this speech* but word *speech* is not used by Barack Obama. Same like utterance number (2) where there is omission of word *topic*. The utterance should be *this topic* but word *topic* is not used by Barack Obama.

(c) **Others**

(1.) Sikh American and *others* who are perceived to be Muslims have been targeted, as well.

(2.) First, at a time when *others* are trying to divide us along lines of religion or sect, we have to reaffirm that most fundamental of truths: we are all God’s children.

(3.) I want every American to remember how Muslim communities are standing up for *others*, as well.

*Others* is cohesive item of deictic too. It is same like *some* and *this*. There are some omission words in the utterances above and the writer indentified omission of words based on the context. Utterance number (1) should be *others Sikh*, utterance number (2) should be *others American*, and utterance number (3) should be *others Muslim Communities* and the third utterances show that *others* is as comparison.
(d) The first

(1.) By the way, Thomas Jefferson’s opponents tried to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim – so I was not the first.

The last cohesive item of nominal ellipsis is the first. The first is item of numerantive in nominal ellipsis types. The numerative element is expressed by numerals or other quantifying words, which form three subcategories: ordinal, cardinals and identifinite quantifiers (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 161). The first is one of the ordinal numerals. Then, the explanation about utterance above shows that there are omission of words. Based on the context, the utterance should be the first muslim to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim.

Table 1: Nominal Ellipsis in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nominal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The first</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 8 nominal ellipsis found in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore and the most commonly used word is others that is chategorized as item of deictic. The table
shows that Barack Obama often used *others* where he often used it to compare between person or group with other person or other group.

(2) **Verbal Ellipsis**

(a) **Operator Ellipsis (subject was omitted)**

(1.) Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and *for helping keep us strong* and united as one American family.

(2.) And as result, most Americans don’t necessarily know – or at least *don’t know* that they know – a muslim personally.

From the italic and bold utterances above are verbal ellipsis that are categorized as operator ellipsis. There are two types of verbal ellipsis namely lexical and operator ellipsis (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 170). Lexical ellipsis is the type of ellipsis in which the lexical verb is missing from the verbal group. All are alike in that one of them can function as a lexical verb, while in the operator ellipsis the subject is always omitted from the clause.

The case of this types is subject that has been ommited. Utterance (1) should be *I thank you for helping keep us strong*. There is omission of words *I thank you*. Then, in utterance number (2) *Americans* has been omitted. So, it should be *Americans don’t know*. That is all the utterance of verbal ellipsis found in this speech. The subjects are written based on the context.
Table 2: Verbal Ellipsis in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Verbal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Subject was omitted / zero subject (Operator Ellipsis)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table above shows that Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore, Barack Obama did not convey the subject again in the next his utterance but listener can understand about what he was conveying.

(3) Clausal Ellipsis

(a) Modal Ellipsis (Modal Element was omitted)

(1.) With interfaith dialogue, you blind bridges of understanding with other faith communities – Christians and Jews.

(2.) And you couldn’t help but be inspired, hearing about the extraordinary work that they’re doing.

(3.) I’ve had mothers write and say, “my heart cries every night,” thinking about how her daughter might be treated at school.

(4.) The standard greeting is as-salamu alaykum – peace be upon you.

(5.) They’re in homeland security, in our intelligence community.

(6.) Middle East, despite having been there for centuries, and there are jews who’ve lived in places like France for centuries who now feel obligated
to leave because they feel themselves under assault – sometimes by Muslims.

Writer found six utterances which are categorized as clausal ellipsis and the both are modal ellipsis of clausal ellipsis types. As based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976: 197), in clausal ellipsis has two types, they are modal ellipsis and prepositional ellipsis. The modal ellipsis consist of the subject plus the finite element in the verbal group and the prepositional ellipsis consist of the residu: the remainder of the verbal group, and any complements or adjuncts that may be present.

In the utterance (1), there are the italic and bold words Christians and Jews. The words are complement of the utterance while the modal element (the subject the other faith communities and the finite operator are is omitted). The utterance should be The other faith communities are Christians and Jews. It is same like the next utterance. In utterance (2), you could be is omitted. It should be you could be inspired, hearing about the extraordinary work. In utterance (3), mothers are is omitted. It should be mothers are thinking about how her daughter might be treated at school. Then, utterance (4) should be it is peace be upon you. Utterance (5) should be they're in our intelligence community. Utterance (6) should be they sometimes feel themselves under assault by Muslims.
Table 3: Clausal Ellipsis in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Clausal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Modal ellipsis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that Barack Obama often omitted the modal element but listener can understand what he was conveying.

4.1.2 Analysis of Types of Substitution in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

(1) Nominal Substitution

(a) One

(1.) Engagement with Muslim American communities must never be a cover for surveillance. (Applause.) We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people. There’s no one single profile of terrorists.

(2.) It’s what led that mother who wrote to me – the one who worries about her young daughter – it led her to end her letter with hope, despite her fears.

From the utterances above are one as element in nominal substitution. Beside one, there are also the other elements of nominal substitution. They are ones and same and they function as head of nominal group and can substitute for items (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 89).
In this speech, there are two utterance in using nominal substitution. In utterance (1), there are the italic and bold words *Muslim American communities* and *one*. Based on the context, word *one* substitutes words *Muslim American communities*. In utterance (2), there are word *mother* and *one*. *One* substitutes *mother*.

**Table 1: Nominal Substitution in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nominal Substitution</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1.)</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are only nominal substitution usage in this speech. It means that Barack Obama seldom used element of nominal substitution in his speech.

**4.2.1.2 Verbal Substitution**

There is no verbal substitution found in the data.

**4.2.1.3 Clausal Substitution**

(a) *So*

(1.) *You’re an inspiration.* You’re going *to be a fantastic doctor*. And I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you *so*.
In the utterance above, there are italic and bold utterances

*You’re an inspiration. to be a fantastic doctor* and word *so. So*

(Halliday and Hasan : 1976) is one of element of clausal substitution.
The other elements are *not, too, and that. So* in the utterance above
substitutes utterances *You’re an inspiration. to be a fantastic doctor.*

(b) *That*

1. *Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping
   keep us strong and united as one American family.* We are grateful for
   *that.*

2. Like all American, you’re worried about *the threat of terrorism.* But on
   top of *that, as Muslim Americans, you also have another concern –*

3. Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children
   were asking, are we going *to be forced out of the country,* or, are we
   going *to be rounded up?* Why do people treat us like *that?*

4. Part of what’s happened in the Middle East and North Africa and other
   places where we see sectarian violence is religion being a tool for
   another agenda – *for power, for control.* Freedom of religion helps
   prevent *that,* both ways – protects religious faith, protects the state from
   –

5. So the best way for us to fight terrorism is to deny *these organizations*
   *legitimacy* and to slow *that here in the United States of America,*

6. *That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit.*
   *It makes us all less safe.* So let’s be clear about *that.*
Writer found six utterances which use element *that* in his speech. Utterance (1), *Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family* is substituted by *that*. Utterance (2), *the threat of terrorism* is substituted by *that* and the italic and bold words in the next utterances which is substituted by *that*. In utterance (3), *to be forced out of the country* is substituted by *that*. In utterance (4), *for power, for control* is substituted by *that*. Utterance (5), *these organizations legitimacy* is substituted by *that*. Utterance (6), *That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe* is substituted by *that*.

**(e) Not**

(1) Conversation that you shouldn’t *have to have with children – not* in this country.

(2) *I told her* to bring home the gold. (Laughter.) *Not* to put any pressure on you. (Laughter.)

From the utterances above show that Barack Obama also used other element *not*. But there are some addition like subject or modal element. As utterance (1) based on the context should be *it is not in this country*. Then utterance (2) should be *I did not tell her.*
Table 3: Clausal Substitution in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Clausal Substitution</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>So</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 9 data clausal substitution found in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*. The most many elements usage is *that*.

4.1.3 Table of Data Analysis on Ellipsis and Substitution in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Cohesive Items</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Ellipsis</td>
<td>(a) Some</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) This</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) The First</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Verbal Ellipsis</td>
<td>(a) Zero Subject or Subject was omitted</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above shows that there are 27 data in Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore. There are 16 ellipsis and 11 substitution in it. Ellipsis is the most used in the first speech because speech is usually conveyed by speaker shortly and clearly. In that speech, there are many something that omitted or unsaid in his speech where it is the essential characteristic of ellipsis but people can understand what he said. The possibility many ellipsis are found in his speech because to save the time.
4.1.4 Analysis of Types of Ellipsis in *Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI*

(1) Nominal Ellipsis

(a) Each

(1.) I could not be prouder of this industry and the road that we’ve traveled together. And I’m proud of each and every one of you.

Utterance above shows that each is as element of nominal ellipsis. There is something omitted in the utterance and it should be each of you.

(b) This

(1.) The reason I want to remind people is not because I’m on the ticket; it’s because I want America to have confidence in where we can go. I talked about this at the State of the Union address.

Utterance above shows that this is as element of nominal ellipsis. The utterance above also is something that omitted and it should be this reason. The word is form of the previous utterance which told about the reason and the utterance is *The reason I want to remind people is not because I’m on the ticket; it’s because I want America to have confidence in where we can go.*
Table 1: Nominal Ellipsis in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nominal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, there are 2 nominal ellipsis in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI. So, nominal ellipsis in the second speech is same meaning that the first speech that based on Halliday and Hasan (1976: 150) who said that it has four types, namely deictic, numerative, and epithet or classifier. The writer only found two categories of nominal ellipsis types in this speech. They are *this, each* as categories of deictic.

(2) Verbal Ellipsis
(a) Operator Ellipsis (Subject was omitted)

(1.) What, are you like a child actor, or something? *Look at him.*

(2.) *Think* about what that would have meant for America. *GM and Chrysler* would not exist today.

(3.) It wasn’t even popular in Detroit. *Wasn’t even popular in Michigan.*

(4.) But *remember* – and this is why I want everybody to remember.

(5.) So, *Steve Leathers* – I just want to tell a quick story here – *works* for a company called Empire Wire and Supply.

Utterance (1) shows that there is subject *you* before the italic and bold words above like *look at him* and it should be *you look at*
him. Utterance (2) shows that the missing subject is they before the italic and bold think. Subject they are referring to the another italic and bold words GM and Chryster. Then, utterance (3) the missing subject is it and it should be it wasn't even popular in Michigan. Next utterance (4), the missing subject is American and utterance should be American remember. The last, utterance (5), the missing subject is Steve Leathers and the utterance should be Steve leathers works.

Table 2: Verbal Ellipsis in Remarks by The President on The Economy –
Detroit, MI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Verbal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Subject was omitted / zero subject (Operator Ellipsis)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows total of verbal ellipsis found in the second speech. The type of verbal ellipsis found in the second speech is same like the first speech and it is operator ellipsis where subject is omitted in the utterance. There just si operator ellipsis found in the both speeches.

(3) Clausal Ellipsis

(a) Modal ellipsis

(1.) AUDIENCE MEMBER: But not you.
(2.) And for you who don’t know the story of Shinola and how it started — a factory here in Detroit and hiring folks who had never been involved in manufacturing before,

(3.) And we should recruit and support and pay properly great teachers for our kids.

(4.) And if you take a part-time job or a temporary job before you get to find that full-time job, you’d have some insurance, some cushion.

(5.) And if you take a part-time job or a temporary job before you get to find that full-time job, you’d have some insurance, some cushion.

(6.) I’m confident because every one of you who clock in every day and work as hard as you can, not just for your own sake, but for the sake of this industry, and for the sake of the country, and because you take pride in what you do.

In utterance (1), there are the italic and bold words not you. The words are complement of the utterance while the modal element (the subject it and the finite operator is are omitted). It’s is something missing element if we looked the text of the second language and the utterance should be it’s not you. In utterance (2), there is complement a factory and the missing elements are it started. The missing elements are identified from in the previous utterance and the utterance should be how it started – it started a factory. Utterance (3) is support and pay. There are two complement which is spearated by conjunction ‘and’ in one utterance and there are same missing subject and modal. So,
utterance should be *we should support and we should pay*. We and should are identified from the previous utterance *and we should recruit and we should support and we should pay* properly great teachers for our kids. Then in utterance (4), the complement is a *temporary job*. The missing elements are *you take a* and the utterance should be *you take a temporary job*. That elements are identified from the previous utterance which used *you take a*. So, the complete utterance should be *and if you take a part-time job or you take a temporary job* before you get to find that full-time job, *you’d have some insurance, some cushion*. Utterance (5) there is *some cushion*. As like the utterances above that the missing elements can be identified in the previous utterance. The utterance should be *you’d have some cushion*. You’d have is identified from the previous utterance, so the utterance can be *you’d have some insurance, you’d have some cushion*. In utterance (6) there is *for the sake of this industry, and for the sake of the country*. There are two complement that are separated by *and*. The both have same subject and modal which can be identified from the previous utterance *it’s*. The utterances should be *it’s for the sake of this industry, and it’s for the sake of the country*.

**(b) Prepositional Ellipsis**

(1.) And *it’s not* – I’m not running for office again.

Then, there is just one prepositional ellipsis found in the second speech and it is *it’s not*. From the utterance above, there is
omission of the complement and the adjunct. The missing element is

*remembered how far we’ve done*. The missing element is identified

from the context of the second speech and the utterance should be *it’s

not remembered how far we’ve done*.

Table 3: Clausal Ellipsis in *Remarks by The President on The Economy –
Detroit, MI*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Clausal Ellipsis</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Modal Ellipsis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prepositional Ellipsis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above there are 7 clausal ellipsis found in the second

speech. There are 6 modal ellipsis and 1 prepositional ellipsis of clausal ellipsis
types. As the previous chapter has been explained that based on Halliday and

Hasan theory (1976: 197), in clausal ellipsis has two types, they are modal
ellipsis and prepositional ellipsis. Then clausal ellipsis has two types where

there is modal ellipsis and prepositional ellipsis. Modal element consist of the

subject plus the finite element in the verbal group but they are omitted in the
structure. It is character of modal ellipsis while in the character of prepositional
ellipsis there is omission of the complement and the adjunct.
4.1.5 Analysis of Types of Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

(1) Nominal Substitution

(a) One

(1.) We put in place the toughest Wall Street reforms in history. And today, business like this one have added more than 14 million new jobs.

(2.) And it’s strange to watch people try to out do each other in saying how bad things are. When one says our economy is terrible, the next says it’s terrible and on fire, and covered in bees.

For the utterances above, there one is as substitution. Utterance (1), one is substitution of business example in Detroit but that is not mentioned in the speech. While in utterance (2), one is as substitution of the italic and bold utterance above people try to out do each other.

(b) Same

(1.) At your workplace, everybody is on the same team trying to get the job done.

In the utterance above, same is as substitution of something that is mentioned in the speech. There is words same team that means equal. So, the utterance above means everybody has the same rights.
Table 1: Nominal Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nominal Substitution</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows total of nominal substitution in the second speech that there are 3. There are 2 that are categorized by *one* and 1 that is chatedorized by *same*. As the previous analysis that *one, ones* and *same* are the elements of nominal substitution (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 89). Here in the second speech has same like the first speech. *One* is the most commonly used in both of Barack Obama speeches.

(2) Verbal Substitution

(a) *Do*

(1.) Or we could have done nothing, *thrown in the towel, walked away from this industry entirely*. And a lot of folks suggested we *do* that.

(2.) Well, that’s the story of Detroit when you *give people a chance*, when you have confidence in what we can *do* together.

(3.) We passed big, new-middle-class tax cuts. We asked the wealthiest Americans, who were *doing* fine, even through the recession, to pay a little bit more, pay their fair share.

(4.) So you got to be *thinking about the future*, not just the past. And that’s what you’re *doing* here in Detroit.
From the utterances above, *do* or *doing* is element of verbal substitution. Utterance (1), *do* is as substitution of words *thrown in the towel, walked away from this industry entirely*. Utterance (2), *do* is as substitution of words *give people a chance*. Then, there is *doing* as substitution in utterance (3). *Doing* substitutes *passed big, new-middle-class tax cuts*. In the last utterance, doing is as substitution of *thinking about the future*.

Table 2: Verbal Substitution in *Remarks by The President on The Economy* – *Detroit, MI*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Nominal Substitution</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 4 verbal substitutions found in the second speech. In the previous chapter has been explained about this type that *do* or doing is the element of verbal substitution (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112).

(3) Clausal Substitution

(a) That

(1.) First of all, Detroit is *coming back*, and everybody deserves credit for *that*.

(2.) *THE PRESIDENT:* He said the *GT6 – CT6*. All right. *AUDIENCE MEMBER:* Get *that*!
(3.) Those are quotes, by the way. I’m not making that up.

(4.) So you know the importance of secure health benefits and secure retirement benefits. But not everybody in this new economy has that.

From the utterance above show that there are 4 data which used that element of clausal substitution. Utterance (1) shows that that is as substition of word coming back because after conjunction and there is utterance everybody deserves credit of that. There is affirmation about it. Utterance (2) shows that that is as substitution of the GT6 – CT6. In utterance (3), that is as substitution of quotes. The last, in utterance (4) that is as substitution of the importance of secure health benefits and secure retirement benefits.

(b) Not

(1.) When I was running for the United States Senate – not for the President.

(2.) More than one million Americans would have lost their jobs at the worst possible time – not just autoworkers, but the people in communities that depend on you –

(3.) Then we’ve got to have smart answers – not just a bunch of fantasies that end up helping the folks who don’t need help.

(4.) You don’t start saying, well, I like those kind of people but not those kind of folks.
(5.) I’m confident because *every one of you who clock in every day and work as hard as you can, not* just for your own sake, but for the sake of this industry,

Then, there are 5 data which used *not* element of clausal substitution. In utterance (1), *not* is as substitution of *I was running for* and it should be *I was not running for*. In utterance (2), *not* is as substitution of *lost their jobs at the worst possible time* and it means the utterance that *American who lost their jobs at the worst possible time are not autoworkers*. Then, utterance (3), *not* is as substitution of *we’ve got to have smart answers* and it means that *we don’t have got to have answers just from a bunch of fantasies that end up helping the folks who don’t need help*. Utterance (4), *not* that explains that *I do not like those kind of folks*. In utterance (5), the substitution *not* explains that *you works hard and it is not just for your own sake*. *Not* becomes affirmative word in the utterance.

(c) So

(1.) So real security in this new economy, in addition to *encouraging workers* to join together *so*.

*So* is the another element of clausal substitution which is only found 1 in the second speech. In utterance above shows that *so* is as substitution of *encouraging workers*. 
Table 3: Clausal Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Clausal Substitution</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>So</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above that there are 10 clausal substitutions found in the second speech. So, not, too and that are the elements of clausal substitution. In the second speech, not is element that the most used. There are 5 data found in the second speech.

4.1.6 Table of Data Analysis on Ellipsis and Substitution in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

Below is table of Data Analysis Ellipsis and Substitution in the Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Cohesive Items</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Ellipsis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Nominal Ellipsis</td>
<td>(a) Each</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) This</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Verbal Ellipsis</td>
<td>(a) Zero Subject</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellipsis Type</td>
<td>Ellipsis Type</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Clausal Ellipsis</td>
<td>(a) Modal Ellipsis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Prepositional Ellipsis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substitution Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Nominal Substitution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) One</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Same</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Verbal Substitution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Do</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Clausal Substitution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) That</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Not</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) So</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 31 data in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI. There are 14 ellipsis and 17 substitution in it. The table above also shows that substitution is the most used in the second speech. It is different with the first which the most used is ellipsis. In the second speech, there are many more words which are substituted by elements of substitution than elements of ellipsis. The possibility why
substitution is many more found in the second speech because to affirm some utterances and also to save the time.

4.2 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speeches

Based on the analysis of the types of ellipsis and substitution in the two selected Barack Obama’s speeches, the writer makes the percentage of each types into the table that found in the data. Writer used Malo’s formula (1986: 200).

That is \( \frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N \), where, \( X \) = number of types of ellipsis and substitution, \( Y \) = number of all data and \( N \) = percentage of the types ellipsis and substitution.

4.2.1 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speech 1: Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Types of Ellipsis and Substitution</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellipsis</td>
<td>Nominal Ellipsis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal Ellipsis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clausal Ellipsis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td>Nominal Substitution</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Substitution</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clausal Substitution</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 27 data found in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*. There is 16 ellipsis that consists of nominal ellipsis is 8 or 29.6%, verbal ellipsis is 2 or 7.4%, and clausal ellipsis is 6 or 22.2%. Then, there are 11 substitution that consist of nominal substitution is 2 or 18.18%, verbal substitution is 0 or 0% and clausal substitution is 9 or 81.81%.

Thereby, the most dominant type of ellipsis in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore* is nominal ellipsis (8 or 29.6%). This type is often used in this speech because nominal ellipsis has many elements and their function is to identify something unsaid but people knew what he said and also ellipsis functions to save the time. Then, the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution (9 or 33.33%). This type is dominant because it also has many elements than other type of substitution and its function is to affirm some important words.

Ellipsis is the most dominant in *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore* because in the context, Barack Obama talked about Islam where Islam is sensitive matter to talk about in the USA. Writer looks based on
the context that the content of his speech was related to the islamophobic issue and in this speech, President wanted to stop the public doing racism to moslem in the USA and to tell the public that Islam is a good religion and all of Moslems in the USA are part of the American state that American people should respect them. All of American have equal right including Moslems in America who have the same right to live there comfortably. This is a persuasive speech. So, he used many more ellipsis than substitution because he did not want to repeat sensitive words related to religion and he did not want to create problems if he made mistake in talking about islam moreover he is not moslem. He just wanted all his people to respect each other regardless of their respective religions so that his country becomes peaceful and then, in this speech, verbal substitution is not found, for Obama did not use *do* as element of substitution where it operates as the verbal group and as if he requires the muslim to do something that they did not like. So, he did not use it because he did not want to require the moslem to do it moreover if it relates with religion. It means he gave freedom to American moslem to conduct their religion.
4.2.2 Finding The Most Dominant Type of Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama’s Speech 2: Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Cohesion</th>
<th>Types of Ellipsis and Substitution</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellipsis</td>
<td>Nominal Ellipsis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal Ellipsis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clausal Ellipsis</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td>Nominal Substitution</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal Substitution</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clausal Substitution</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above shows that there are 31 data in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI, there are 14 ellipsis that consists of nominal is 2 or 6.5%, verbal is 5 or 16.1% and clausal ellipsis is 7 or 22.5%. Then, there is 17 substitution that consists of nominal is 3 or 9.6%, verbal is 4 or 13%, and clausal substitution is 10 or 32.2%.

Thereby, the most dominant type of ellipsis in Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI is clausal ellipsis (7 or 22.5%). The possibility why clausal ellipsis is many more found in second speech than the
other type of ellipsis because there are a lot of repetitions of words which do not need said again but the clause or words unsaid are already understood by people and it also functions to save the time. Then, the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution (10 or 32.2%). The possibility why clausal substitution is to affirm some important words.

The second Barack Obama’s speech, Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI is informative speech. In this speech, substitution is the most dominant that Obama talked about development economy in Detroit because of American auto industry. As the president of USA, he felt proud if one of the cities in his country which encountered economy development well. This is related with using many more substitution than ellipsis because it is to affirm something and to explain good news to people. He repeated some important words by replacing them with elements of substitution. Its function is to affirm some important words that must be repeated, so that the audience in the Economic Detroit did not forget what he talked about.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing ellipsis and substitution performed in Barack Obama’s speeches, the writer would like to draw some conclusion as follows:

(1.) There are three types of ellipsis found in two selected Barack Obama’s speeches: 
Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore and Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, M, based on Halliday and Hasan theory. The first type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis that is identified by some words like some, this, others, and the first. Then, the second type is verbal ellipsis which has two types namely lexical and operator ellipsis. The last type of ellipsis is clausal ellipsis which also has two types namely modal and prepositional ellipsis. All types of ellipsis have been found in two selected Barack Obama’s speeches.

(2.) Substitution also has three types based on Halliday and Hasan theory. They are nominal, verbal and clausal substitution. One, ones and same are the elements of nominal substitution. Then, element of verbal substitution is do or doing and the last type of substitution is clausal substitution which has so, not, too and that elements. In speech 1, Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore, there is a type of substitution which is not found in speech 1 and that is verbal substitution. He did not used it because he did not want to requires the
audience to do it moreover if it relates with religion. It means he gived freedom of religion to audience. While in speech 2, *Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI*, all types of substitution have been found.

(3.) The most dominant type of ellipsis in Barack Obama’s speech 1, *Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore*, is nominal ellipsis which amounts 8 or 29.6% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 9 or 33.3%. While in Barack Obama’s speech 2, *Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI*, is clausal ellipsis which amounts 7 or 22.5% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal ellipsis which amounts 10 or 32.2%. Then, there is 58 data found in both Barack Obama’s speeches. There are 16 ellipsis and 11 substitution found in speech 1 and in speech 2, there are 14 ellipsis and 17 substitution. Then, from the comparing percentage the both of Barack Obama’s speeches, writer conclude that the most dominant in speech 1 is ellipsis because he did not want to repeat sensitive words related to religion and he did not want to create problems. While the most dominant in speech 2 is substitution because he wanted to show the audience in repeated some important words by replacing them with elements of substitution that function to affirm some important words and to explain good news to people.
5.2 Suggestions

To understand further about grammatical cohesion: ellipsis and substitution and their usage, the following suggestions are offered:

(1.) As we know that grammatical cohesion has four types. Not only ellipsis and substitution but also there are reference and conjunction. All of them are very important to study because they take a big role in making a cohesiveness in a text and they help the people to understand the unity of the text easier. So writer suggests to reader to analyze specifically reference or conjunction only or reader can analyze all of types of grammatical cohesion.

(2.) In this thesis, there is many element of ellipsis and substitution which is not found by writer in two selected Barack Obama’s speeches. Writer suggests to reader to develop wider using element of substitution or ellipsis in another source data.

(3.) The writer hopes this thesis can be useful to enrich knowledge about the usage and the function of the grammatical cohesion, especially ellipsis and substitution to reader. Moreover, writer realizes that this is not perfect because the limit of the writer’s knowledge and her ability in collecting ellipsis and substitution. So the writer suggests that the students of English Department should analyze this subject further to get a better result. The writer also hopes that this thesis might be considered as one of useful references in doing an analysis dealing with this topic.
REFERENCES


Inanda, Yoan. 2010. *An Analysis Of Lexical Cohesion In the Cover Story Of Tempo*. Medan: FIB USU


APPENDIXES

Data Analysis of Remarks by The President at Islamic Society of Baltimore Based on Types of Ellipsis and Substitution

A. Ellipsis

Table Samples of Ellipsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utterances Number</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Cohesive items</th>
<th>Presupposed Types of Ellipsis</th>
<th>Types of Ellipsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and <em>some</em> who traveled even from out of state to be here.</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td><em>some Muslim Americans leaders</em></td>
<td>Nominal Ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>You serve thousands of families – <em>some</em> who’ve lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who’ve worked to become proud American citizens.</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td><em>some of thousands of families</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>To the folks watching <em>this</em> today who haven’t – think of your own church, or synagogue, or temple, and a mosque like this will be very familiar.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td><em>this speech</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>As I was in discussion with the young people before I came in here, I said <em>this</em> will be a process.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td><em>This topic</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Sikh American and <em>others</em> who are perceived to be Muslims have been targeted, as well.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td><em>others Sikh</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>First, at a time when <em>others</em> are trying to divide us along</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td><em>others American</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lines of religion or sect, we have to reaffirm that most fundamental of truths: we are all God’s children.

| (7) | I want every American to remember how Muslim communities are standing up for others, as well. | Others | others Muslim communities | Nominal ellipsis |
| (8) | By the way, Thomas Jefferson’s opponents tried to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim – so I was not the first. | The first | the first muslim to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim | Nominal ellipsis |
| (9) | Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family. | Subject was omitted | I thank you for helping keep us strong | Verbal ellipsis |
| (10) | And as result, most Americans don’t necessarily know – or at least don’t know that they know – a muslim personally. | Subject was omitted | Americans don’t know | Verbal ellipsis |
| (11) | With interfaith dialogue, you blind bridges of understanding with other faith communities – Christians and Jews. | Modal element | The other faith communities are Christians and Jews | Clausal ellipsis |
| (12) | And you couldn’t help but be inspired, hearing about the extraordinary work that they’re doing. | Modal element | you could be inspired, hearing about the extraordinary work | Clausal ellipsis |
| (13) | I’ve had mothers write and say, “my heart cries every night,” thinking about how her daughter might be | Modal element | Mothers are thinking about how her daughter | Clausal ellipsis |
(14) The standard greeting is as-salamu alaykum – *peace be upon you.*

(15) They’re in homeland security, *in our intelligence community.*

(16) Middle East, despite having been there for centuries, and there are jews who’ve lived in places like France for centuries who now feel obligated to leave because they feel themselves under assault – *sometimes by Muslims.*

### B. Substitution

**Table Samples of Substitution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utterances Number</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Cohesive items</th>
<th>Presupposed Types of Substitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Engagement with <em>Muslim American communities</em> must never be a cover for surveillance. (Applause.) We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people. There’s no <em>one</em> single profile of terrorists.</td>
<td>One <em>Muslim American communities</em></td>
<td>Nominal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>It’s what led that <em>mother</em> who wrote to me – the <em>one</em> who worries about her young daughter – it led her to end her letter with hope, despite her fears.</td>
<td>One <em>mother</em></td>
<td>Nominal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>You’re an inspiration. You’re going to be a fantastic doctor. And I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you so.</td>
<td>So you’re an inspiration—to be a fantastic doctor.</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family. We are grateful for that.</td>
<td>That lifting up the lives of your neighbors—helping keep us strong and united as one American family.</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Like all American, you’re worried about the threat of terrorism. But on top of that, as Muslim Americans, you also have another concern—</td>
<td>That the threat of terrorism—</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children were asking, are we going to be forced out of the country, or, are we going to be rounded up? Why do people treat us like that?</td>
<td>That—to be forced out of the country—to be rounded up?</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Part of what’s happened in the Middle East and North Africa and other places where we see sectarian violence is religion being a tool for another agenda—for power, for control. Freedom of religion helps prevent that, both ways—protects religious faith,</td>
<td>That—for power, for control.</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protect the state from –</td>
<td>(8) So the best way for us to fight terrorism is to deny <strong>these organizations legitimacy</strong> and to slow that here in the United States of America,</td>
<td>That <strong>these organizations legitimacy</strong> and to slow that here in the United States of America,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe. So let’s be clear about that.</td>
<td>That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe. So let’s be clear about that.</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Conversation that you shouldn’t have to have with children – not in this country.</td>
<td>Not have to have with children</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>I told her to bring home the gold. (Laughter.) Not to put any pressure on you. (Laughter.)</td>
<td>Not I told her to bring home the gold. (Laughter.) I did not tell her to put any pressure on you. (Laughter.)</td>
<td>Clausal substitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Analysis of *Remarks by The President on The Economy – Detroit, MI Based on Types of Ellipsis and Substitution*

### A. Ellipsis

#### Table Samples of Ellipsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utterances Number</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Cohesive items</th>
<th>Presupposed</th>
<th>Types of Ellipsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>I could not be prouder of this industry and the road that we’ve traveled</td>
<td>Each</td>
<td><em>each of you</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>together. And I’m proud of <em>each</em> and every one of you.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>I talked about <em>this</em> at the State of the Union address.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td><em>This reason</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>What, are you like a child actor, or something? <em>Look at him.</em></td>
<td>Subject was omitted</td>
<td><em>You Look at him.</em></td>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td><em>Think</em> about what that would have meant for America. <em>GM and Chrysler</em></td>
<td>Subject was omitted</td>
<td><em>They think</em></td>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would not exist today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>It wasn’t even popular in Detroit. <em>Wasn’t even popular in Michigan.</em></td>
<td>Subject was omitted</td>
<td><em>It wasn’t even popular in Michigan.</em></td>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>But <em>remember</em> – and this is why I want everybody to remember</td>
<td>Subject was omitted</td>
<td><em>American remember</em></td>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>So, <em>Steve Leathers</em> – I just want to tell a quick story here – <em>works</em></td>
<td>Subject was omitted</td>
<td>– <em>Steve Leathers works</em></td>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for a company called Empire Wire and Supply.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>AUDIENCE MEMBER: <em>But not you</em></td>
<td>Modal element</td>
<td><em>it’s not you</em></td>
<td>Clausal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>And for you who don’t know the story of Shinola and how it started – <em>a</em></td>
<td>Modal element</td>
<td><em>It started a factory</em></td>
<td>Clausal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>factory here in Detroit and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hiring folks who had never been involved in manufacturing before,

(10) And we should recruit and support and pay properly great teachers for our kids.

Modal element  

we should support and we should pay  

Clausal ellipsis

(11) And if you take a part-time job or a temporary job before you get to find that full-time job, you’d have some insurance, some cushion.

Modal element  

You take a temporary job  

Clausal ellipsis

(12) And if you take a part-time job or a temporary job before you get to find that full-time job, you’d have some insurance, some cushion.

Modal ellipsis  

You’d have some cushion  

Clausal ellipsis

(13) I’m confident because every one of you who clock in every day and work as hard as you can, not just for your own sake, but for the sake of this industry, and for the sake of the country, and because you take pride in what you do

Modal ellipsis  

It’s for the sake of this industr, and it’s for the sake of the country  

Clausal ellipsis

(14) And it’s not – I’m not running for office again.

Preporsitio nal Ellipsis  

it’s not remembered how far we’ve done  

Clausal ellipsis

B. Substitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utterances Number</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Cohesive items</th>
<th>Presupposed</th>
<th>Types of substitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>We put in place the toughest Wall Street reforms in history. And</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>business</td>
<td>Nominal substitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
today, *business* like this *one* have added more than 14 million new jobs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>And it’s strange to watch <em>people try to out do each other</em> in saying how bad things are. When <em>one</em> says our economy is terrible, the next says it’s terrible and on fire, and covered in bees.</th>
<th>One <em>people try to out do each other</em></th>
<th>Nominal substitution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>At your workplace, everybody is on the <em>same</em> team trying to get the job done.</td>
<td>Same <em>team</em></td>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Or we could have done nothing, <em>thrown in the towel, walked away from this industry entirely</em>. And a lot of folks suggested we do that.</td>
<td>Do <em>–thrown in the towel, walked away from this industry entirely</em>.</td>
<td>Verbal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>Well, that’s the story of Detroit when you give people a chance, when you have confidence in what we can do together.</td>
<td>Do <em>give people a chance</em>.</td>
<td>Verbal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>We <em>passed big, new-middle-class tax cuts</em>. We asked the wealthiest Americans, who were <em>doing</em> fine, even through the recession, to pay a little bit more, pay their fair share.</td>
<td>Do <em>We passed big, new-middle-class tax cuts</em>.</td>
<td>Verbal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>So you got to be thinking about the future, not just the past. And that’s what you’re <em>doing</em> here in Detroit.</td>
<td>Do <em>thinking about the future</em>.</td>
<td>Verbal substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>First of all, Detroit is <em>coming back</em>. and</td>
<td>That <em>coming back</em></td>
<td>Clausal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>everybody deserves credit for <em>that</em>.</td>
<td>substitution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT: He said the <em>GT6 – CT6</em>. All right. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get <em>that</em>!</td>
<td>That <em>the GT6 – CT6</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Those are <em>quotes</em>, by the way. I'm not making <em>that</em> up.</td>
<td>That <em>quotes</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>So you know the <em>importance of secure health benefits and secure retirement benefits</em>. But not everybody in this new economy has <em>that</em>.</td>
<td>That <em>the importance of secure health benefits and secure retirement benefits</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>When <em>I was running</em> for the United States Senate – <em>not</em> for the President</td>
<td>Not <em>I was running</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>More than one million Americans would have <em>lost their jobs at the worst possible time</em> – <em>not</em> just autoworkers, but the people in communities that depend on you –</td>
<td>Not <em>lost their jobs at the worst possible time</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Then <em>we've got to have smart answers</em> – <em>not</em> just a bunch of fantasies that end up helping the folks who don’t need help.</td>
<td>Not <em>we’ve got to have smart answers</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>You don’t start saying, well, <em>I like those kind of people</em> but <em>not</em> those kind of folks.</td>
<td>Not <em>I like those kind of people</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>I’m confident because <em>every one of you who clock in every day and work as</em></td>
<td>Not <em>every one of you who clock in</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hard as you can, not just for your own sake, but for the sake of this industry.

every day and work as hard as you can,

| (17)       | So real security in this new economy, in addition to **encouraging workers** to join together so. | So Encourging workers | Clausal substitution |
Barack Obama’s Speech 1: Remarks by the President at Islamic Society of Baltimore

THE PRESIDENT: Well, good afternoon. And, Sabah, thank you for the wonderful introduction and for your example -- your devotion to your faith and your education, and your service to others. You’re an inspiration. You’re going to be a fantastic doctor. And I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you so -- where are Sabah’s parents? There you go. (Applause.) Good job, Mom. She did great, didn’t she? She was terrific.

To everyone here at the Islamic Society of Baltimore, thank you for welcoming me here today. I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and some who traveled even from out of state to be here. I want to recognize Congressman John Sarbanes, who is here. (Applause.) As well as two other great leaders in Congress -- and proud Muslim Americans -- Congressman Keith Ellison from the great state of Minnesota -- (applause) -- and Congressman Andre Carson from the great state of Indiana. (Applause.)

This mosque, like so many in our country, is an all-American story. You’ve been part of this city for nearly half a century. You serve thousands of families -- some who’ve lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who’ve worked to become proud American citizens.

Now, a lot of Americans have never visited a mosque. To the folks watching this today who haven’t -- think of your own church, or synagogue, or temple, and a mosque like this will be very familiar. This is where families come to worship and express their love for God and each other. There’s a school where teachers open young minds. Kids play baseball and football and basketball -- boys and girls -- I hear they’re pretty good. (Laughter.) Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts meet, recite the Pledge of Allegiance here.

With interfaith dialogue, you build bridges of understanding with other faith communities -- Christians and Jews. There’s a health clinic that serves the needy, regardless of their faith. And members of this community are out in the broader community, working for social justice and urban development. As voters, you come here to meet candidates. As one of your members said, “just look at the way we live...we are true Americans.”

So the first thing I want to say is two words that Muslim Americans don’t hear often enough -- and that is, thank you. Thank you for serving your community. Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family. We are grateful for that. (Applause.)

Now, this brings me to the other reason I wanted to come here today. I know that in Muslim communities across our country, this is a time of concern and, frankly, a time of some fear. Like all Americans, you’re worried about the threat of terrorism. But on top of that, as Muslim Americans, you also have another concern -- and that is your entire community so often is targeted or blamed for the violent acts of the very few.

The Muslim American community remains relatively small --several million people in this country. And as a result, most Americans don’t necessarily know -- or at least
don't know that they know -- a Muslim personally. And as a result, many only hear about Muslims and Islam from the news after an act of terrorism, or in distorted media portrayals in TV or film, all of which gives this hugely distorted impression.

And since 9/11, but more recently, since the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, you’ve seen too often people conflating the horrific acts of terrorism with the beliefs of an entire faith. And of course, recently, we’ve heard inexcusable political rhetoric against Muslim Americans that has no place in our country.

No surprise, then, that threats and harassment of Muslim Americans have surged. Here at this mosque, twice last year, threats were made against your children. Around the country, women wearing the hijab -- just like Sabah -- have been targeted. We’ve seen children bullied. We’ve seen mosques vandalized. Sikh Americans and others who are perceived to be Muslims have been targeted, as well.

I just had a chance to meet with some extraordinary Muslim Americans from across the country who are doing all sorts of work. Some of them are doctors; some of them are community leaders; religious leaders. All of them were doing extraordinary work not just in the Muslim community but in the American community. And they’re proud of their work in business and education, and on behalf of social justice and the environment and education. I should point out they were all much younger than me -- (laughter) -- which is happening more frequently these days. And you couldn’t help but be inspired, hearing about the extraordinary work that they’re doing. But you also could not help but be heartbroken to hear their worries and their anxieties.

Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children were asking, are we going to be forced out of the country, or, are we going to be rounded up? Why do people treat us like that? Conversations that you shouldn’t have to have with children -- not in this country. Not at this moment. And that’s an anxiety echoed in letters I get from Muslim Americans around the country. I’ve had people write to me and say, I feel like I’m a second-class citizen. I’ve had mothers write and say, “my heart cries every night,” thinking about how her daughter might be treated at school. A girl from Ohio, 13 years old, told me, “I’m scared.” A girl from Texas signed her letter “a confused 14-year-old trying to find her place in the world.”

These are children just like mine. And the notion that they would be filled with doubt and questioning their places in this great country of ours at a time when they’ve got enough to worry about -- it’s hard being a teenager already -- that’s not who we are.

And when any part of our family starts to feel separate or second-class or targeted, it tears at the very fabric of our nation. (Applause.)

We’re one American family. And when any part of our family starts to feel separate or second-class or targeted, it tears at the very fabric of our nation. (Applause.)

It’s a challenge to our values -- and that means we have much work to do. We’ve got to tackle this head on. We have to be honest and clear about it. And we have to speak out. This is a moment when, as Americans, we have to truly listen to each other and learn from each other. And I believe it has to begin with a common understanding of some basic facts. And I express these facts, although they’d be obvious to many of the people in this place, because, unfortunately, it’s not facts that are communicated on a regular basis through our media.
So let’s start with this fact: For more than a thousand years, people have been drawn to Islam’s message of peace. And the very word itself, Islam, comes from salam -- peace. The standard greeting is as-salamu alaykum -- peace be upon you. And like so many faiths, Islam is rooted in a commitment to compassion and mercy and justice and charity. Whoever wants to enter paradise, the Prophet Muhammad taught, “let him treat people the way he would love to be treated.” (Applause.) For Christians like myself, I’m assuming that sounds familiar. (Laughter.)

The world’s 1.6 billion Muslims are as diverse as humanity itself. They are Arabs and Africans. They’re from Latin America to Southeast Asia; Brazilians, Nigerians, Bangladeshis, Indonesians. They are white and brown and black. There’s a large African American Muslim community. That diversity is represented here today. A 14-year-old boy in Texas who’s Muslim spoke for many when he wrote to me and said, “We just want to live in peace.”

Here’s another fact: Islam has always been part of America. Starting in colonial times, many of the slaves brought here from Africa were Muslim. And even in their bondage, some kept their faith alive. A few even won their freedom and became known to many Americans. And when enshrining the freedom of religion in our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, our Founders meant what they said when they said it applied to all religions.

Back then, Muslims were often called Mahometans. And Thomas Jefferson explained that the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom he wrote was designed to protect all faiths -- and I’m quoting Thomas Jefferson now -- “the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Mahometan.” (Applause.)

Jefferson and John Adams had their own copies of the Koran. Benjamin Franklin wrote that “even if the Mufti of Constantinople were to send a missionary to preach to us, he would find a pulpit at his service.” (Applause.) So this is not a new thing.

Generations of Muslim Americans helped to build our nation. They were part of the flow of immigrants who became farmers and merchants. They built America’s first mosque, surprisingly enough, in North Dakota. (Laughter.) America’s oldest surviving mosque is in Iowa. The first Islamic center in New York City was built in the 1890s. Muslim Americans worked on Henry Ford’s assembly line, cranking out cars. A Muslim American designed the skyscrapers of Chicago.

In 1957, when dedicating the Islamic center in Washington, D.C., President Eisenhower said, “I should like to assure you, my Islamic friends, that under the American Constitution … and in American hearts…this place of worship, is just as welcome…as any other religion.” (Applause.)

And perhaps the most pertinent fact, Muslim Americans enrich our lives today in every way. They’re our neighbors, the teachers who inspire our children, the doctors who trust us with our health -- future doctors like Sabah. They’re scientists who win Nobel Prizes, young entrepreneurs who are creating new technologies that we use all the time. They’re the sports heroes we cheer for — like Muhammad Ali and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Hakeem Olajuwon. And by the way, when Team USA marches into the next Olympics, one of the Americans waving the red, white and blue -- (applause) -- will a fencing champion, wearing her hijab, Ibtihaj Muhammad, who is here today.

13

UNIVERSITAS SUMATERA UTARA
Stand up. (Applause.) I told her to bring home the gold. (Laughter.) Not to put any pressure on you. (Laughter.)

Muslim Americans keep us safe. They’re our police and our firefighters. They’re in homeland security, in our intelligence community. They serve honorably in our armed forces -- meaning they fight and bleed and die for our freedom. Some rest in Arlington National Cemetery. (Applause.)

So Muslim Americans are some of the most resilient and patriotic Americans you’ll ever meet. We’re honored to have some of our proud Muslim American servicemembers here today. Please stand if you’re here, so we can thank you for your service. (Applause.)

So part of the reason I want to lay out these facts is because, in the discussions that I was having with these incredibly accomplished young people, they were pointing that so often they felt invisible. And part of what we have to do is to lift up the contributions of the Muslim American community not when there’s a problem, but all the time.

Our television shows should have some Muslim characters that are unrelated to national security -- (applause) -- because -- it’s not that hard to do. There was a time when there were no black people on television. And you can tell good stories while still representing the reality of our communities.

Now, we do have another fact that we have to acknowledge. Even as the overwhelming majority -- and I repeat, the overwhelming majority -- of the world’s Muslims embrace Islam as a source of peace, it is undeniable that a small fraction of Muslims propagate a perverted interpretation of Islam. This is the truth.

Groups like al Qaeda and ISIL, they’re not the first extremists in history to misuse God’s name. We’ve seen it before, across faiths. But right now, there is a organized extremist element that draws selectively from Islamic texts, twists them in an attempt to justify their killing and their terror. They combine it with false claims that America and the West are at war with Islam. And this warped thinking that has found adherents around the world -- including, as we saw, tragically, in Boston and Chattanooga and San Bernardino -- is real. It’s there. And it creates tensions and pressure that disproportionately burden the overwhelming majority of law-abiding Muslim citizens.

And the question then is, how do we move forward together? How do we keep our country strong and united? How do we defend ourselves against organizations that are bent on killing innocents? And it can’t be the work of any one faith alone. It can’t be just a burden on the Muslim community -- although the Muslim community has to play a role. We all have responsibilities. So with the time I have left, I just want to suggest a few principles that I believe can guide us.

First, at a time when others are trying to divide us along lines of religion or sect, we have to reaffirm that most fundamental of truths: We are all God’s children. We’re all born equal, with inherent dignity.

And so often, we focus on our outward differences and we forget how much we share. Christians, Jews, Muslims -- we’re all, under our faiths, descendants of Abraham. So
mere tolerance of different religions is not enough. Our faiths summon us to embrace our common humanity. “O mankind,” the Koran teaches, we have “made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another.” (Applause.) So all of us have the task of expressing our religious faith in a way that seeks to build bridges rather than to divide.

Second, as Americans, we have to stay true to our core values, and that includes freedom of religion for all faiths. I already mentioned our Founders, like Jefferson, knew that religious liberty is essential not only to protect religion but because religion helps strengthen our nation -- if it is free, if it is not an extension of the state. Part of what’s happened in the Middle East and North Africa and other places where we see sectarian violence is religion being a tool for another agenda -- for power, for control. Freedom of religion helps prevent that, both ways -- protects religious faiths, protects the state from -- or those who want to take over the state from using religious animosity as a tool for their own ends.

That doesn’t mean that those of us with religious faith should not be involved. We have to be active citizenry. But we have to respect the fact that we have freedom of religion.

Remember, many preachers and pastors fought to abolish the evil of slavery. People of faith advocated to improve conditions for workers and ban child labor. Dr. King was joined by people of many faiths, challenging us to live up to our ideals. And that civil activism, that civic participation that’s the essence of our democracy, it is enhanced by freedom of religion.

Now, we have to acknowledge that there have been times where we have fallen short of our ideals. By the way, Thomas Jefferson’s opponents tried to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim -- so I was not the first -- (applause.) No, it’s true, it’s true. Look it up. (Laughter.) I’m in good company. (Laughter.)

But it hasn’t just been attacks of that sort that have been used. Mormon communities have been attacked throughout our history. Catholics, including, most prominently, JFK -- John F. Kennedy -- when he ran for President, was accused of being disloyal. There was a suggestion that he would be taking orders from the Pope as opposed to upholding his constitutional duties. Anti-Semitism in this country has a sad and long history, and Jews were exclude routinely from colleges and professions and from public office.

And so if we’re serious about freedom of religion -- and I’m speaking now to my fellow Christians who remain the majority in this country -- we have to understand an attack on one faith is an attack on all our faiths. (Applause.) And when any religious group is targeted, we all have a responsibility to speak up. And we have to reject a politics that seeks to manipulate prejudice or bias, and targets people because of religion.

We’ve got to make sure that hate crimes are punished, and that the civil rights of all Americans are upheld. (Applause.) And just as faith leaders, including Muslims, must speak out when Christians are persecuted around the world -- (applause) -- or when anti-Semitism is on the rise -- because the fact is, is that there are Christians who are targeted now in the Middle East, despite having been there for centuries, and there are Jews who’ve lived in places like France for centuries who now feel obliged to leave because they feel themselves under assault --sometimes by Muslims. We have
to be consistent in condemning hateful rhetoric and violence against everyone. (Applause.) And that includes against Muslims here in the United States of America. (Applause.)

So none of us can be silent. We can’t be bystanders to bigotry. And together, we’ve got to show that America truly protects all faiths.

Which brings me to my next point: As we protect our country from terrorism, we should not reinforce the ideas and the rhetoric of the terrorists themselves. I often hear it said that we need moral clarity in this fight. And the suggestion is somehow that if I would simply say, these are all Islamic terrorists, then we would actually have solved the problem by now, apparently. (Laughter.) Well, I agree, we actually do need moral clarity. Let’s have some moral clarity. (Applause.)

Groups like ISIL are desperate for legitimacy. They try to portray themselves as religious leaders and holy warriors who speak for Islam. I refuse to give them legitimacy. We must never give them that legitimacy. (Applause.) They’re not defending Islam. They’re not defending Muslims. The vast majority of the people they kill are innocent Muslim men, women and children. (Applause.)

And, by the way, the notion that America is at war with Islam ignores the fact that the world’s religions are a part of who we are. We can’t be at war with any other religion because the world’s religions are a part of the very fabric of the United States, our national character. (Applause.)

So the best way for us to fight terrorism is to deny these organizations legitimacy and to show that here in the United States of America, we do not suppress Islam; we celebrate and lift up the success of Muslim Americans. That’s how we show the lie that they’re trying to propagate. (Applause.) We shouldn’t play into terrorist propaganda. And we can’t suggest that Islam itself is at the root of the problem. That betrays our values. It alienates Muslim Americans. It’s hurtful to those kids who are trying to go to school and are members of the Boy Scouts, and are thinking about joining our military.

That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe. So let’s be clear about that.

Now, finally, just as all Americans have a responsibility to reject discrimination -- I’ve said this before -- Muslims around the world have a responsibility to reject extremist ideologies that are trying to penetrate within Muslim communities.

Here at this mosque, and across our country and around the world, Muslim leaders are roundly and repeatedly and consistently condemning terrorism. And around the globe, Muslims who’ve dared to speak out have often been targeted and even killed. So those voices are there; we just have to amplify them more. (Applause.)

And it was interesting, in the discussion I had before I came out, some people said, why is there always a burden on us? When a young man in Charleston shoots African Americans in a church, there’s not an expectation that every white person in America suddenly is explaining that they’re not racist. They can Everybody is assumed to be horrified by that act. And I recognize that sometimes that doesn’t feel fair.
But part of the answer is to make sure that the Muslim community in all of its variety, in all the good works that it’s doing, in all the talent that's on display, that it’s out there visible on a consistent basis -- not just at a certain moment. (Applause.)

But what is also true is, is that there is a battle of hearts and minds that takes place -- that is taking place right now, and American Muslims are better positioned than anybody to show that it is possible to be faithful to Islam and to be part of a pluralistic society, and to be on the cutting-edge of science, and to believe in democracy. (Applause.)

And so I would urge all of you not to see this as a burden, but as a great opportunity and a great privilege to show who you are. To use a little Christian expression -- let your light shine. Because when you do you’ll make clear that this is not a clash of civilizations between the West and Islam. This is a struggle between the peace-loving, overwhelming majority of Muslims around the world and a radical, tiny minority. And ultimately, I’m confident that the overwhelming majority will win that battle. (Applause.) Muslims will decide the future of your faith. And I’m confident in the direction that it will go.

But across the Islamic world, influential voices should consistently speak out with an affirmative vision of their faith. And it’s happening. These are the voices of Muslim clerics who teach that Islam prohibits terrorism, for the Koran says whoever kills an innocent, it is as if he has killed all mankind. (Applause.) These are the voices of Muslim scholars, some of whom join us today, who know Islam has a tradition of respect for other faiths; and Muslim teachers who point out that the first word revealed in the Koran -- igra -- means “read” -- to seek knowledge, to question assumptions. (Applause.)

Muslim political leaders have to push back on the lie that the West oppresses Muslims, and against conspiracy theories that says America is the cause of every ill in the Middle East. Now, that doesn’t mean that Muslim Americans aren’t free to criticize American -- U.S. foreign policy. That's part of being an American. I promise you, as the President of the United States, I’m mindful that that is a healthy tradition that is alive and well in America. (Laughter.) But like leaders everywhere, these leaders have been offering, and need to continue to offer, a positive vision for progress, and that includes political and economic progress.

And we have to acknowledge that much of the violence in places like the Middle East is now turning into fights between sects -- Shia, Sunni and others -- where differences are often exploited to serve political agendas, as I said earlier. And this bloodshed is destroying Muslim families and communities, and there has to be global pressure to have the vision and the courage to end this kind of thinking and this approach to organizing political power.

It’s not historically unique. It’s happened in every part of the world -- from Northern Ireland to Africa, to Asia, to right here in the United States -- in the past. But it is something that we have to fight against.

And we know it’s possible. Across the history of Islam, different sects traditionally have lived and thrived together peacefully. And in many parts of the world they do today, including here in the United States.
Like people of all religions, Muslims living their faith in a modern, pluralistic world are called upon to uphold human rights, to make sure that everyone has opportunity. That includes the aspirations of women and youth and all people. If we expect our own dignity to be respected, so must we respect the dignity of others. (Applause.)

So let me conclude by saying that as Muslim communities stand up for the future that you believe in, that you exhibit in your daily lives, as you teach your children, America will be your partner. We will -- I will -- do everything I can to lift up the multiplicity of Muslim voices that promote pluralism and peace. (Applause.) We will continue to reach out to young Muslims around the world, empowering them with science and technology and entrepreneurship, so they can pursue their God-given potential, and help build up their communities and provide opportunity. It’s why we will continue to partner with Muslim American communities -- not just to help you protect against extremist threats, but to expand health care and education and opportunity -- (applause) -- because that’s the best way to build strong, resilient communities.

Our values must guide us in this work. Engagement with Muslim American communities must never be a cover for surveillance. (Applause.) We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people. There’s no one single profile of terrorists. We can’t securitize our entire relationship with Muslim Americans. We can’t deal with you solely through the prism of law enforcement. We’ve got to build trust and mutual respect. That’s how we’ll keep our communities strong and our communities united.

As I was in discussion with the young people before I came in here, I said this will be a process. Law enforcement has a tough job. Some of these groups are specifically trying to target Muslim youth. We’re going to have to be partners in this process. There will be times where the relationship is clumsy or mishandled. But I want you to know that from the President to the FBI Director, to everybody in law enforcement, my directive and their understanding is, is that this is something we have to do together. And if we don’t do it well, then we’re actually not making ourselves safer; we’re making ourselves less safe.

And here, I want to speak directly to the young people who may be listening. In our lives, we all have many identities. We are sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters. We’re classmates; Cub Scout troop members. We’re followers of our faith. We’re citizens of our country. And today, there are voices in this world, particularly over the Internet, who are constantly claiming that you have to choose between your identities -- as a Muslim, for example, or an American. Do not believe them. If you’re ever wondering whether you fit in here, let me say it as clearly as I can, as President of the United States: You fit in here -- right here. (Applause.) You’re right where you belong. You’re part of America, too. (Applause.) You’re not Muslim or American. You’re Muslim and American. (Applause.)

Don’t grow cynical. Don’t respond to ignorance by embracing a world view that suggests you must choose between your faith and your patriotism. Don’t believe that you have to choose between your best impulses and somehow embrace a world view that pits us against each other -- or, even worse, glorifies violence. Understand your power to bring about change. Stay engaged in your community. Help move our country forward -- your country forward. (Applause.)
We are blessed to live in a nation where even if we sometimes stumble, even if we sometimes fall short, we never stop striving for our ideals. We keep moving closer to that more perfect union. We’re a country where, if you work hard and if you play by the rules, you can ultimately make it, no matter who you are or how you pray. It may not always start off even in the race, but here, more than any place else, there’s the opportunity to run that race.

And as we go forward, I want every Muslim American to remember you are not alone. Your fellow Americans stand with you — just as Sabah described her friends after she decided that she was going to start wearing a hijab. That’s not unusual. Because just as so often we only hear about Muslims after a terrorist attack, so often we only hear about Americans’ response to Muslims after a hate crime has happened, we don’t always hear about the extraordinary respect and love and community that so many Americans feel.

I’m thinking about the seven-year-old boy in Texas who emptied his piggy bank to help a mosque that had been vandalized. (Applause.) Or all the faith communities that rallied around Muslim Americans after the tragedy in Chapel Hill. The churches and the synagogues standing shoulder-to-shoulder with their local mosques, including the woman carrying a sign saying “We love our Muslim neighbors.” Think of our men and women in uniform who, when they heard that a little girl was afraid because she’s a Muslim, sent her a message — “I Will Protect You.” (Applause.)

I want every American to remember how Muslim communities are standing up for others, as well. Because right now, as we speak, there are Muslims in Kenya who saved Christians from terrorists, and Muslims who just met in Morocco to protect religious minorities, including Christians and Jews. (Applause.) The good people of this mosque helped this city move forward after the turmoil of last year. Muslim Americans across the country helped African American churches rebuild after arson.

Remember the Muslim Americans in Boston who reached out to victims of the Marathon bombing; the Muslim Americans across the country who raised money for the families of San Bernardino; the Muslim Americans in Chattanooga who honored our fallen servicemembers, one of them saying, “in the name of God, the God of Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad, God bless our fallen heroes.” (Applause.)

We are one American family. We will rise and fall together. It won’t always be easy. There will be times where our worst impulses are given voice. But I believe that ultimately, our best voices will win out. And that gives me confidence and faith in the future. (Applause.)

After more than 200 years, our blended heritage, the patchwork quilt which is America, that is not a weakness, that is one of our greatest strengths. It’s what makes us a beacon to the world. It’s what led that mother who wrote to me — the one who worries about her young daughter — it led her to end her letter with hope, despite her fears. She said, “I still believe in one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.” (Applause.)

May God’s peace be upon you. May God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much, everybody. (Applause.)
Barack Obama’s Speech 2: Remarks by the President on the Economy -- Detroit, MI

THE PRESIDENT: Hello, Detroit! (Applause.) It’s good to be back in Michigan -- even though it might be just a little cold here. (Laughter.) But I’m from Chicago, so I’m used to it.

A couple people I want to start off by introducing. First of all, Detroit is coming back, and everybody deserves credit for that. But one person who deserves special credit for it is your mayor, Mike Duggan. He’s doing an outstanding job. (Applause.) And we’re very proud of him. You’ve got four outstanding members of Congress. Debbie Dingell. (Applause.) The Dean, John Conyers. (Applause.) Brenda Lawrence. (Applause.) Sandy Levin. (Applause.) We’ve got one of the finest congressmen who ever served, and a great friend of Detroit -- John Dingell is here. (Applause.) There he is.

And a dear friend of mine -- we drove over together, and I was just telling my team, when I was running for the United States Senate -- not for the President -- when I was running for the United States Senate, and nobody knew who I was and nobody could pronounce my name -- (laughter) -- the regional leader of the UAW in Illinois was a guy named Dennis Williams. (Applause.) And he was my friend and supporter before just about anybody else out there. And then, when I ran for President, by that time we’d made some great friends in the UAW, and so I just want to say how proud I am to call him a friend. Your UAW president, Dennis Williams. (Applause.)

And give it up for Cindy for that outstanding introduction. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: -- my mom!

THE PRESIDENT: That’s your mom?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: That’s my mom.

THE PRESIDENT: Are you proud of your mom?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I’m very proud of my mom!

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, look at that. Well, you’re like out of a TV show. What, are you like a child actor, or something? Look at him. He’s all handsome. Yeah. (Laughter.) All right, Cindy, he’s a pretty impressive young man.

I want to pick up briefly on something that Cindy said, and that is just to talk for a second about what’s happening in Flint. I am very proud of what I’ve done as President -- (applause) -- but the only job that’s more important to me is the job of father. And I know that if I was a parent up there, I would be beside myself that my kids’ health could be at risk. And that’s why, over the weekend, I declared a federal emergency in Flint to send more resources on top of the assistance that we’ve already put on the ground. We’ve designated a federal coordinator to make sure the people of Flint get what they need from their country.
Yesterday, I met with Mayor Weaver in the White House, in the Oval Office, and I
told her that we are going to have her back and all the people of Flint’s back as they
work their way through this terrible tragedy. It is a reminder of why you can’t
shortchange basic services that we provide to our people and that we, together,
provide as a government to make sure that the public health and safety is preserved.
(Applause.)

But I have come to Detroit for another reason, as well. I already drive in a great
American car, which we affectionately know as the Beast. (Laughter.) Next year I’ve
got to give it up. I’m saying goodbye to the Beast. So I figured that I needed to do a
little browsing now at the Detroit Auto Show. I know they’ve got auto shows in Paris
and Frankfurt and Tokyo. But there’s only one Motor City. There’s only one Detroit.
(Applause.) And if you’re looking for the world’s best cars and the workers who
make those cars, you need to be in Detroit, Michigan. That’s why I’m here.
(Applause.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: CT6!

THE PRESIDENT: He said the GT6 -- CT6. All right.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Get that!

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I’m looking at all of them now. (Laughter.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Inaudible.) (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: All right, I got the idea. I’m not going to tell you all what I’m
buying now. (Laughter.)

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Jeep Grand Cherokee! (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Now, I will say, the Cherokee was my first new car I ever bought.
(Applause.) Somebody was asking me -- I didn’t get a new car until I was, like, 32.
(Laughter.) I always had an old, beat-up hoopy. (Laughter.) But my first brand-new
car with the brand-new car smell was a Jeep Cherokee. And I thought I was a bad
man once I was in that car. (Laughter.) I was all up high, looking at the road. Man.
(Laughter.)

I could not be prouder of this industry and the road that we’ve traveled together. And
I’m proud of each and every one of you. Think about what you’ve fought through. It
wasn’t that long ago that a crisis that started on Wall Street sparked a great recession
on Main Street, and it cost millions of Americans their jobs, their homes, the savings
that they had worked a lifetime to build. Nearly one in five autoworkers got a pink
slip, laid off from a job in an iconic industry that had been a ticket to the middle class
for generations. And across the Midwest, plants closed with little hope of reopening.

So the American auto industry -- the beating heart of American manufacturing -- was
flat-lining. That’s where we were when I took office seven years ago today. The year
before I took office, the auto industry had laid off 400,000 people -- 400,000. And we
had a choice to make.
With the economy in a freefall, the markets frozen, there were no private companies, there were no private investors who were going to step up and take a chance on you. So we could have kept on handing over billions of taxpayer dollars to automakers, but things didn’t change and it just got worse -- that would have just kicked the can down the road. Or we could have done nothing, thrown in the towel, walked away from this industry entirely. And a lot of folks suggested we do that. They’d deny it later, but that’s what they said at the time.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: But not you!  (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Think about what that would have meant for America. GM and Chrysler would not exist today. Suppliers and distributors that get their business from those companies would have died off. And when that happened, Ford could have gone down, too. Because those supplier chains are vital to all three industries -- or all three companies. Production stopped. Factories shuttered. Proud companies chopped up, sold off for scraps. And all of you, the men and women who built these companies with your hands, would have been hung out to dry.

More than one million Americans would have lost their jobs at the worst possible time -- not just autoworkers, but the people in communities that depend on you -- the teachers who teach your kids, the small business owners who know your name. Their livelihoods were at stake, as well.

And so we decided we’re not going to let that happen, and we came up with another option. In exchange for help, we demanded responsibility. We said that the auto industry would have to truly change, not just pretend like it was changing. The industry retooled, it restructured. Management and labor got together to settle your differences. Everybody put some skin in the game. Everybody sacrificed for the sake and survival of this industry.

And it wasn’t popular. It wasn’t even popular in Detroit. Wasn’t even popular in Michigan. But I said at the time, I didn’t run for President to be popular. I ran for President to do what needed to be done. (Applause.) And I placed my bet on you. And after visiting auto plants across the Midwest, and seeing what you have done firsthand, let me tell you, I’d make that same bet any day of the week. Because today, factories are humming, business is booming, the American auto industry is all the way back -- all the way back. (Applause.)

Seven years ago, auto sales hit a 27-year-low. Last year, they hit an all-time high. Across the country, workers who thought that they’d never make another car again can’t make them fast enough. You guys see it. New shifts are coming on. Big Three are starting to boost wages. Since our plan kicked in, the American auto industry has added more than 640,000 new jobs. And because everybody came together and everybody worked together, not only are you producing more cars, but they’re some of the most high-tech, most fuel-efficient, best-looking cars in the world. They’re designed and engineered and forged and built right here in the United States of America. (Applause.)

And because the auto industry came back, that obviously gave the capacity for Detroit to start coming back. So you’ve now cut the city’s unemployment rate by more than half. Folks aren’t writing off Detroit anymore. Starting five years ago, I sent some of my top people across the federal government to help City Hall and ordinary citizens to
spark that comeback here in the Motor City. So today you’ve got buses that are running again, streets that are well-lit again, new homes and businesses getting off the ground again. There’s still plenty of work to do, but you can feel the difference. You can feel something special happening in Detroit.

I stopped by a restaurant to have lunch with the mayor and a good friend of mine, Tom, who started Shinola here, and one of you outstanding autoworkers, and an emergency room doctor. What was that restaurant’s name?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Jolly Pumpkin!

THE PRESIDENT: The Jolly Pumpkin. That was tasty stuff. (Laughter.) And then I went over to Shinola -- now, I already have this Shinola watch. It’s a good-looking watch. (Applause.) Made right here. And for you who don’t know the story of Shinola and how it started -- a factory here in Detroit and hiring folks who had never been involved in manufacturing before, and now it’s got over 500 employees and it’s shipping these spiffy-looking watches and bicycles and belts and wallets and purses. It’s some good-looking stuff.

And the people who work there -- we were talking about how there was a woman who was homeless, got a job there as a janitor, is now the supervisor of one of the assembly processes over there to make the watches. Completely turned her life around. Well, that’s the story of Detroit when you give people a chance, when you have confidence in what we can do together.

And so what’s true of Detroit is true of the country. And that’s part of the reason I came here. I’m shopping for a car -- (laughter) -- but right now, I want people to remember how far we’ve come. And it’s not -- I’m not running for office again. The reason I want to remind people is not because I’m on the ticket; it’s because I want America to have confidence in where we can go. I talked about this at the State of the Union address.

Seven years ago, we put in place new plans to help hardworking families get back on their feet. We put folks back to work rebuilding roads and bridges. We passed big, new middle-class tax cuts. We asked the wealthiest Americans, who were doing fine, even through the recession, to pay a little bit more, pay their fair share. We rethought our health care system. We reinvented our energy sector. We put in place the toughest Wall Street reforms in history. And today, businesses like this one have added more than 14 million new jobs. This has been the longest streak of job creation in our history -- in our history. (Applause.)

The United States of America, right now, has the strongest, most durable economy in the world. We’re doing so much better than other folks are doing. The American economy right now is 10 percent bigger than it was at its peak, before the financial crisis. In Europe, it hasn’t gotten back to where it was back in 2007-2008.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you, Mr. President! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We’ve added more jobs than almost all the other advanced countries combined during this period.
So when you hear people -- I won’t say who -- but when you hear people claiming that America is in decline, they don’t know what they’re talking about. They’re peddling fiction during a political season. And it’s strange to watch people try to outdo each other in saying how bad things are. When one says our economy is terrible, the next says it’s terrible and on fire, and covered in bees. (Laughter.) And they’ll just come up with stuff. They’re racing to see who can talk down America the most.

But remember -- and this is why I want everybody to remember -- these are the same folks who would have let this industry go under. (Applause.) These are some of the same folks who back in Washington called our plan to save the auto industry “the road to socialism;” said it was going to be a “disaster;” said “they’ll run it into the ground.” Those are quotes, by the way. I’m not making that up. Look it up. And so when I hear, today, some of these folks running for President, who can’t bring themselves to admit what you guys have accomplished, I don’t want you to take that seriously. Because when you ignore the progress we’ve made, then you’re not going to make good choices about where we need to go in the future. (Applause.)

If they’re still trying to spin a tale that the auto rescue was a bad idea, the same folks who predicted that you’d fail, they had other predictions about policies, too. They predicted gas prices would hit $6.50 a gallon. I don’t know what you all are paying right now, but it ain’t no $6.50. (Applause.) In most places, it’s $2.00 or less. On the way here, we saw gas for less than two bucks. But that’s what they said -- it’s going to be $6.50.

Then they predicted all the deficits are going to go way, way up. We cut our deficits by almost three quarters. (Applause.) They’ve been below average for the past 40 years. They said we’ll get unemployment to 6 percent by 2016. Well, we got it down to five about a year ahead of schedule -- of their schedule.

This is the crowd that was dead set against betting on you and your hard work, and your professionalism and your skills. They’ve somehow still convinced themselves that cutting taxes for folks at the very top is going to help you succeed. I think there’s a better plan. By the way, they said when we raise taxes on the folks at the very top who had been doing great, they said, oh, well, that’s going to kill jobs. And guess what -- 70 months straight of job creation now. (Applause.) Just like they said when Obamacare passed -- oh, that’s going to be terrible -- 18 million people with health insurance who didn’t have it before. (Applause.)

So, now, this is not to make an argument for complacency. I’m not suggesting we should be satisfied where we are. Because what is true is, the economy has been changing in profound ways for the last 20, 30 years. You’ve all seen it. Technology has made it easier to replace jobs on the assembly line. That’s been going on for a long time. Any job where work can be automated is in danger of being replaced. The attacks on unions have been going on for a long time. And when union participation is down, workers have less leverage to get a raise. (Applause.)

The fact that companies can move because of increased technology means more global competition. And all these trends have squeezed workers, even when they’ve got jobs, even when the economy is growing -- which means that a lot of Americans sometimes feel anxious. And that tells us we’ve got more work to do. But as I said at the State of the Union, if we’re going to solve those problems for working families and middle-class families, for your neighbors, for your friends, for your kids, your grandkids, then
we’ve got to have smart answers -- not just a bunch of fantasies that end up helping the folks who don’t need help.

In this economy, we got to make sure that everybody who works hard has a chance at opportunity and security. And real opportunity in this new economy means every American has got to get the education and training they need to land a good-paying job. I know that any of your fathers or grandfathers who worked in an auto plant, they wouldn’t recognize a plant today. It’s just entirely different. And you’ve got to know computers and you’ve got to have skills that didn’t even exist a generation ago. So that means that we’ve got to really make sure our kids are properly trained.

And the good news is, last year our high school graduation rate reached another all-time high. And we’ve got to build on that progress with early childhood education for every child that needs it so they get a good start, and computer and math classes to make kids job-ready in this new economy. And we should recruit and support and pay properly great teachers for our kids. (Applause.) We’ve got to make college affordable for every American. And college doesn’t mean necessarily a four-year degree. It might mean a community college. It might mean a technical school. But you’re going to need more than just high school, which is why I’ve laid out a plan to provide two years of community college at no cost for every responsible student. (Applause.) I’m going to fight to get that done, to get that moving this year. (Applause.)

Then we’ve got to think about real security. Now, this is a union facility. So you know the importance of secure health benefits and secure retirement benefits. But not everybody in this new economy has that. So real security in this new economy, in addition to encouraging workers to join together so they have a voice and some leverage, also means benefits and protections you can count on.

When Social Security and Medicare are more important than ever, we shouldn’t weaken Social Security and Medicare, we should strengthen Social Security and Medicare. (Applause.) For Americans that are short of retirement, benefits should be mobile, like everything else. That’s what we did with the Affordable Care Act. The idea with the Affordable Care Act was not to replace employer-based care. But it was to say if you lost your job -- as some of you did -- and you tried to buy it on COBRA, and it was so expensive you couldn’t even think about it; or if you decided you wanted to go back to school for more training; or let’s say you wanted to start a new business -- you had a chance to still get some coverage at a reasonable price and good quality. And, as I said, 18 million people have gained coverage so far.

So now we should make sure that when folks lose their job, the system works for them. For example, they should be able to get unemployment insurance that encourages retraining for a business that’s ready to hire. And if a new job doesn’t pay as much, there should be a system of wage insurance in place so that folks, if they take a job with the hope of retraining and ultimately getting a better job, in the meantime they can still pay their bills. (Applause.) And if you take a part-time job or a temporary job before you get to find that full-time job, you’d have some insurance, some cushion. And when folks are going from job to job, they should still be able to save for retirement and take their savings with them. See, all that would make this new economy work better for everybody.
Even as we work to secure real opportunity and security for working families, we’ve also got to make sure that the system is not rigged against working families. Now, GM, Ford, Chrysler -- those are all great companies. Shinola is a great company. I believe in private enterprise. I believe in the incredible dynamism of the American economy, and that’s business. And America’s business is business. We love business.

But after years of corporate profits, we also have to make sure that business is sharing what it makes with the workers who make it. (Applause.) That’s the American way. Henry Ford used to talk about, I’ve got to pay my workers enough so they can buy my cars. That’s good for business. And so working families are not going to get more opportunity or bigger paychecks by letting big banks or big oil or hedge funds write their own rules and do whatever they want. You’re not helping middle-class families by allowing a tax on collective bargaining to go unanswered. And I’m not going to back down on my belief that we’ve got to have strong rules to protect the air that our kids breathe and the water that they drink. It is more important than ever. (Applause.)

And, by the way, I should just point out that the auto industry here in the United States has figured out that we can make more fuel-efficient cars that reduce the carbon pollution that’s causing climate change, and make a profit, and put more people to work. There’s no contradiction between creating jobs and economic growth and caring for the environment.

And in this new economy, workers and parents and startups and small businesses, they need more of a voice, not less. So this year, I’m going to lift up some of the businesses who have figured this out -- what it means to do right by your workers and the fact that that’s good for your bottom line. A lot of our best corporate citizens are also our most creative and our most innovative. And in this new economy is that spirit of creativity and innovation that we need more than ever.

So you got to be thinking about the future, not just the past. And that’s what you’re doing here in Detroit. You’re not just making cars that people want today, you’re thinking about cars that people are going to want tomorrow. When I was over at the auto show, I saw plug-in hybrids and electrics and fuel-efficient cars that can protect our planet, save people money at the pump. You’re working on self-driving cars that one day could prevent accidents and save lives. This year, my administration is going to take steps to get more of those cars on the road. Right here at GM and UAW, we’re teaming up to train American workers for the good-paying jobs of the future. (Applause.)

That’s the kind of spirit that’s going to lead us forward, that says we’re all in it together, we’ve all got a stake in each other’s success. It doesn’t always get a lot of attention. But all across this country, if you just look for it, all kinds of good things are happening. And all the division and yelling and rudeness and controversy that gets spun up and manufactured -- that’s not who we are. That’s not how we live on a day-to-day basis. At your workplace, everybody is on the same team trying to get the job done. You might have a disagreement; you try to figure it out. You don’t start shouting. You don’t start saying, well, I like those kind of people but not those kind of folks.
And, by the way, the UAW, part of the reason it succeeded was it was one of the first unions to realize that we’re all in this together, and didn’t divide people up. (Applause.) You look at the history of the UAW -- (applause) -- it was one of the first unions to say, no, we’re going to take everybody. If you’re working hard, if you’re doing the right thing, trying to raise your family, we’re going to be better off if we’re hand in hand trying to make sure workers get a fair deal -- even if we don’t look like each other, even if we don’t all worship at the same place. (Applause.) That’s what built the UAW. That’s what built America. (Applause.) That’s what built America. (Applause.)

But I see it all across the country. I see it in the Leathers family from Sterling Heights. So, Steve Leathers -- I just want to tell a quick story here -- works for a company called Empire Wire and Supply. And during the crisis, they had to lay off nearly 20 percent of their workers. So Steve’s friends were losing their jobs. His neighbors were losing their homes. So one night, he tells his wife if things didn’t get better, they might have to leave, too.

Steve didn’t know it at the time, but his 13-year-old daughter, Brianna, heard what he said -- because, I’ve discovered, kids hear everything. So you all got to watch what you say around your kids. They’ll repeat it back to you -- sometimes 10 years later. (Laughter.) So without telling her dad, Brianna sat down and she wrote me a letter. Thirteen years old. She said, “Dear President Obama, I am 13 years old, and I am worried about my family’s future in Michigan. My dad,” she wrote, “works for a company that manufactures cables for the automotive companies. This industry isn’t doing so well, but these guys are still doing okay.”

So Brianna is here today. Where’s Brianna? There you are, right there. She’s older now. (Applause.) So Brianna is 13 years old now -- or she’s 19 years old now. This was six years ago. She’s a young lady. She’s working her way through Macomb Community College. Her twin brother, Brendan -- is that Brendan right next to her? He’s at Oakland University, a half hour away. Dad is still in Michigan -- that’s dad. But today, Steve’s future is very different.

But before the crisis, Steve’s company had about 110 employees. Today, they’ve got nearly 200. (Applause.) Brianna says -- she’s looking back and she says, “I remember a lot of people getting laid off. They all have jobs now.” Steve remembers what it was like back then, there was a panic. Now, he says, I’m 110 percent confident we’re going in the right direction.

Now, Steve and his family, they’re just one example. But those stories are multiplying all across the country. We don’t hear a lot about them. They don’t get on TV. You won’t always read about them in the newspapers. Sometimes we take it for granted.

But I remember. And I read Brianna’s letters. And that’s why I’ve got so much confidence in the future -- because of you. I know that we’ve got young students like Brianna and Brendan. I know we’ve got workers like Steve who have proven that we’re tougher than any kind of times that we might face. I’m confident because every one of you who clock in every day and work as hard as you can, not just for your own sake, but for the sake of this industry, and for the sake of the country, and because you take pride in what you do. And when you see that car rolling down the highway and you know, hey, I built that thing -- (applause) -- and you know it’s a great product, and
it gives you a sense of being part of something bigger -- that makes me confident about the future.

I’m hopeful about our future because of every single American that I’ve met who never stopped believing that the people who love this country can change it for the better. You are what makes America great. And I want you to know that I have faith in you. And when I leave this office, I’ll still have faith in you. (Applause.) And every day that I have the privilege of holding this office, I’m going to have faith in you.

And we’re going to work side by side to make sure more folks got jobs, and more folks got better wages and benefits, and more people have the ability to join a union when they want to, and more people are able to start businesses, and more people have health benefits, and more companies are thriving. And this country is going to keep on moving forward. And I know it’s going to happen because of you.

Thank you, Detroit. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. Thank you. (Applause.)