

ELLIPSIS AND SUBSTITUTION IN RIDWAN KAMIL CONVERSATION ON INTERVIEW: HIS EXCELLENCY RIDWAN KAMIL ON URBAN MOBILITY PROJECT

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the use of ellipsis and substitution in Ridwan Kamil's conversation on interview. There are three types of ellipsis, namely nominal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis and verbal ellipsis. While, substitution has three types, there are nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution as cited by Halliday (2014). The method used in this research is quantitative and qualitative method. To collect the data, the writers used several steps. First, downloading the video in internet. Second, transcript the dialogues into the texts. Third, reading the conversation texts. After that, identifying the sentences of Ridwan Kamil's conversation. Then, counting the sentences which includes to ellipsis and substitution. And the last, describing the reason why the sentences includes ellipsis and substitution. From the data, the writers found seven sentences are defined as an ellipsis and substitution. One sentence as a nominal ellipsis, one sentence as a clausal ellipsis, and verbal ellipsis was not found in the data. Five sentences included as a substitution. Two sentences defined as a nominal substitution, one sentence included as a verbal substitution and two sentences as a clausal substitution.

Keywords: Ellipsis, Substitution, Conversation

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important thing to deliver people's message. Language is a tool of communication. In daily life, people have two types product of language; oral and written language. People use oral language in order to deliver their message to other people, and use written language to deliver indirect message. In line with Santoso, Tuckyta, Sujatna, & Mahdi (2014) which stated that language can be used as a tool for interact and to communicate, also can be used to convey your thought. To deliver their thought, people use cohesion. Based on Izwaini (2019) stated that cohesion refers to overt-sentential and its occurs when the sentences are connected together by means of linguistic and semantic markers. As cited Halliday and Hasan in Izwaini (2019) that two main categories of cohesion; grammatical cohesion (substitution, ellipsis, reference, conjunction) and lexical cohesion (collocation and reiteration). In this research the writers focused on the ellipsis and substitution.

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) ellipsis is similar to substitution in some respects but dissimilar in the other. Concerning about ellipsis, ellipsis is the deletion of linguistics unit from a text as it is considered to be obvious. In line which Thi & Ngo (2019) which stated that ellipsis is defined as the omission of an item. The reason speaker deletion some words is they think the words is not needed and without this words or this linguistics items listener can understand what the speaker conveys. There are three types of ellipsis, these are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

Nominal ellipsis is 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 (Burviana, 2018). Verbal ellipsis is the ellipsis within verbal group where the previous verbal group is presupposed by an elliptical verbal group (Tajeddin & Rahimi, 2017). And clausal ellipsis considered as the expression of the various speech function, such as statement, question, response, and other (Burviana, 2018).

Substitution is a cohesive device in which a linguistics unit is substituted by another in the text provided that the substitute items must have the same structural function as the substituted one (Burviana, 2018). When speaker substituted the word, meaning in this sentences is same. And the listener understood the meaning of the sentences. Based on Halliday (2014) there are three main contexts substitution, these are (1) the clause, (2) the verbal group, and (3) the nominal group.

Nominal substitution happens when the noun or a nominal group can replace by a noun (Abdalahman & Deri, 2019a). The words which includes of nominal substitution is 'one', 'ones', and 'same'. The function of 'one(s)' as head of nominal group and can substitute only replace the head of a nominal group. And 'same' presupposes an entire nominal group. Dang (2020) states that, verbal substitution are a verb or verbal group to another group. The element of verbal substitution is do or doing. A head of verbal substitution is do acts, and do always occupies the final position in the group. According to Abdalahman & Deri, (2019b) stated that clausal substitution takes place where a clause can be usually substituted by 'so' or 'not'. In the clausal substitution entire clause is presupposed, and the contrasting elements is outside the clause.

The reason of choosing ellipsis and substitution in Ridwan Kamil's conversation are writers think that is important to be analyzed to show the grammatical cohesion found in conversation are used. So, readers can understand the meaning of his conversation. Ridwan Kamil's conversation are chosen in this analysis because each of his speaker use many ellipsis and substitution. In addition, the speaker is the important person in West Java. He is a governor in West Java.

METHOD

In this research, writers use quantitative and qualitative method. And performed both data qualitative and quantitative data analysis based on Abdulrahman, (2018). While a data source in this study from the internet, especially youtube. Quantitative analysis used to find out how many sentence include in substitution and ellipsis. Qualitative analysis was done to analyzed the sentences was found. The stages of writer use in this research are: 1) Downloading Ridwan Kamil's conversation in youtube, at https://youtu.be/WlkH_FUYB-c . 2) Print out the conversation text. 3) Reading the conversation text. 4) Identify the sentences of Ridwan Kamil's conversation contains ellipsis and substitution. 5) Counting the sentence which include ellipsis and substitution. (6) Explain the reason why the sentences includes ellipsis and substitution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results presented are the types of ellipsis and substitution used by Ridwan Kamil in conversation on interview. This table below shows the data collections from Ridwan Kamil's conversation.

Table 1. Ellipsis and substitution percentages Ridwal Kamil used

Grammatical Cohesion	Types of Ellipsis and Substitution	Utterances
Ellipsis	Nominal Ellipsis	1
	Verbal Ellipsis	0
	Clausal Ellipsis	1
Substitution	Nominal Substitution	2
	Verbal Substitution	1
	Clausal Substitution	2
Total		7

From the table above, there are 7 utterances includes ellipsis and substitution in Ridwan Kamils's conversation. There are 2 utterances includes ellipsis that consist of nominal ellipsis is 1, verbal ellipsis is 0, and clausal ellipsis is 1. Then, there are 5 substitution that consist of nominal substitution is 2, verbal substitution is 1 and clausal substitution is 2.

Discussion

Here are the interpretation of the result above.

Ellipsis

Nominal Ellipsis

Data 1

(a) *Bandung is city of 25 million in the west Java.* (b) *In Indonesia is a metropolitan cities.*

The italic above is nominal ellipsis are found in Ridwan Kamil's conversation. In sentence (a), Bandung as subject and a head of nominal group, and in sentence (b) the Bandung was removed but it does not reduce the meaning that he wants to convey.

Clausal Ellipsis

Data 2

(a) *Bandung more than 80 universities and colleges, 60% under 40 years old.* (b) *So, a city of youth and educated.*

The text with italic above is clausal ellipsis. The word is removed is in sentence (b), this is noun and to be. The noun is remove is Bandung, and to be is removed is 'is'.

Substitution

Nominal Substitution

Data 3

(a) *Bandung urban mobility is project is how we envision people to move around the city.*
 (b) *Monarch a blocker is one thing we are providing the big sharing short distance bike renting kind a activities.*

In sentence (a) Bandung urban mobility is a head of sentence. Bandung urban mobility is nominal group. In sentence (b) there is 'one' which include nominal group. And in word 'one' at sentence (b) mean Bandung urban mobility.

Data 4

(a) *I think Bandung can ready for metropolis.* (b) *One thing very interesting that we are experimenting right now is we have happiness project.*

The word replacement in text above is in sentence (b). mean of word 'one' in sentence (b) is that planning of Bandung to become metropolis.

Verbal Substitution

Data 5

*In open government we make that available online on public. Something they'd never **done** before.*

The word bold in the text above include to verbal substitution. Because, based on Halliday (2014) stated that verbal nominal is word phrases using the substitutes 'do' or 'do so'. The word 'done' is the past form from word 'do'.

Clausal Substitution

Data 6

*(a) I think that more or less what is the vision that we want to have the more sustainable and the further Bandung. (b) And by doing **so**.*

Word 'so' in the sentences above is clausal substitution. Because based on Halliday, (2014) clausal substitution is substitute replaces using the substitutes 'so' or 'not'. And word 'so' in sentence (b) mean to the vision in sentence (a).

Data 7

*(a) So this again not features of city. (b) Is **not** always about economic major economic standard*

In the sentence above is clausal substitution. Because not is substitution replaces a clause.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing ellipsis and substitution in Ridwan Kamil's conversation, can be concluded that: there are three types substitution found in this conversation. There is nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution. Two sentences are nominal substitution, one sentence is verbal substitution and two sentences are clausal substitution. Meanwhile, two types of ellipsis found in Ridwan Kamil's conversation, there is nominal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis. One sentence is nominal ellipsis and one sentences is clausal ellipsis. So, ellipsis and substitution in Ridwan Kamil's conversection is founded in seven sentences, five sentences are substitution and two sentence is ellipsis. While, a types is not found in the whole data.

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