

ELLIPSIS FOUND IN "THE FUTURE OF EQUALITY AND OPPORTUNITY" TALKSHOW

Bimo Aditya Sumarno

Universitas PGRI Sumatera Barat

Email: bimoaditya8683@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is motivated by the existence of ellipsis in the Talk Show "Ellipsis Found In The Future Of Equality and Opportunity". The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of ellipsis in the talk show "Ellipsis Found In The Future Of Equality and Opportunity". The researcher chose the theory of Halliday and Hassan as the main reference for researching this topic, namely ellipsis based on its types. The purpose of this study is to find and analyze ellipsis based on its types in the talk show The Future Of Equality and Opportunity. The research design is qualitative. The method used to collect data is the Listen method and its technical techniques, one of which is the Record technique to get the details. For the analysis, the researcher used the Agih method and its techniques. An example is the direct Elemental Surgery technique which focuses on obliteration or removal. So, based on the results of the research that has been done, the researcher found 15 (fifteen) data. The data consists of 3 (three) nominal ellipsis, 5 (five) verbal ellipsis, and 10 (ten) clausal ellipsis.

Keywords: Ellipsis, Talk Show, Types of Ellipsis

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya ellipsis di dalam Talk Show "Ellipsis Found In The Future Of Equality and Opportunity". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa tipe-tipe ellipsis di dalam talk show "Ellipsis Found In The Future Of Equality and Opportunity". Peneliti memilih teori Halliday dan Hassan sebagai acuan utama untuk meneliti topik ini, yaitu ellipsis berdasarkan tipe-tipenya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan menganalisa ellipsis berdasarkan tipe tipenya di dalam talk show The Future Of Equality and Opportunity. Desain penelitiannya adalah kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yaitu metode Simak beserta teknik tekniknya, yang mana salah satunya adalah teknik Catat untuk mendapatkan detailnya. Untuk analisisnya, peneliti menggunakan metode Agih beserta tekniknya. Sebagai contoh adalah teknik Bedah Unsur langsung yang fokus pada pelepasan atau penghilangan. Maka, berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menemukan 15 (lima belas) data. Data-data tersebut terdiri dari 3 (tiga) nominal ellipsis, 5 (lima) verbal ellipsis, dan 10 (sepuluh) clausal ellipsis.

Kata kunci: Ellipsis, Talk Show, Tipe-tipe Ellipsis

1. INTRODUCTION

Ellipsis is used when citing a source but in a shortened version. The original form of the sentence contained some missing words or phrases, that is the reason why is it necessary to use an ellipsis. To avoid irrelevant or repetitive information Thus, it is hoped that the reader can focus on the relevant words from the source. This punctuation mark also has another name, namely omission marks or suspension. As a concept, ellipsis basically involves the absence of linguistic elements of the open sentence form, there is always a risk when placing an ellipsis into a sentence which may or may not appear in the sentence which can make it misunderstood, sometimes even incomprehensible elements that cannot appear in any sentence.

In delivering message that can be seen in elliptical clauses , elliptical clauses is the act of leaving out a phrase or phrases from a sentences deliberately whenever the meaning is clear without them. This definition means that although a word or words may be removed, it must be remembered that doing so will not modify the text's meaning .There is cohesive link to sentence in which the full form occurs. In this case, the researcher was interested to lift "The Future of Equality and Opportunity" talk show because the talk show itself contained Furthermore to the movie for amusement, the language lesson that could be learn by readers or pupils. That example showed that there was a good useful thing that could be learnt. The talk show also indicate that ellipsis was the important part that could make movie became more interesting, pleasing, and qualified.

These are the example of dialog consisting ellipsis in "The Future of Equality and Opportunity" talk show taken from the film.

John : Lemme ask you something...you don't think she's gonna be expecting something...big do you ?

Ted : What, like hug?

*John : no, like...**a circular gold thing on finger.***

From the example above there was ellipsis in it. The utterances "*no, like...a circular gold thing on finger*" were called elliptical sentences. The full form of those utterances actually should be like this "*no...like **a gold ring.***" The type of ellipsis in those utterances was verbal ellipsis and marked by **bold**. It was because there were omission in the modal element. Verb ellipsis was usually happen may allow a speaker in English to delete a verb phrase from a speech if its meaning can be inferred from context. Elliptical clauses is what omission from a text consists of one or more clearly comprehensible terms and grammatically correct. This is means elliptical clauses can have the effect of creating a curiosity towards the reader because there are some words that are omitted in the sentences. But not change the meaning the discussion's starting point for elliptical clauses can be the well-known idea that there is something left unsaid" (Haliday and Hasan ,

1976:142). This statement is the concept of elliptical clauses which means that what is unsaid is still understood.

The researcher decide to lift this talk show because it is an American film. As researcher knows that various cultures have added their own unique "flavors" to American culture, with the country of the United States sometimes being referred to as a "melting pot" for their contributions. Just as other civilizations have influenced American culture, American culture is also influencing other cultures. (Mohamed Berray 2019). "The Future of Equality and Opportunity" is a 2015 American talk show hosted by jack Ma and also President Clinton with Elizabeth Holmes. In this talk show, there is a problem found by the researcher, namely the occurrence of misunderstandings when someone speaks using ellipsis and because of that the differences between these understandings cause disputes and confusion. Also not everyone can analyze and understand the ellipsis quickly. They need to understand it first thought , that is why they have to analyze it first and also that is why the researcher think ellipsis is difficult. The researcher knows that ellipsis is difficult to understand so the researcher try to use talk show film as the media to analyze the ellipsis. The Future of Equality and Opportunity Movie is chosen because the film contains many ellipsis in which the dialogue of the conversation is short. Because of that, the researcher is interested to analyze the ellipsis by using a talk show film. The researcher also decide to analyze it by using the script because it makes the researcher easier.

2. METHOD

This study was carried out by using qualitative description technique As stated by Cresswell (2009: 22) the descriptive nature of qualitative research, so implies the researcher is fascinated by how meaning and comprehension are acquired through language and images. The source of information for this study are obtained using the transcript of *the The Future of Equality and Opportunity talk show film* hosted by hosted by jack Ma and also President Clinton with Elizabeth Holmes that was downloaded from internet. The script consists of 33 minutes scenes and all the scenes were used as the data source for this study. The talk show itself is a primary source of data that researcher had to watch several times to understand the talk show and the talk show script is a secondary sources of data that researcher need to read to understand it.

When process of gathering data, this research applies observational method propose by Sudaryanto (2015). Observation method is a process of observing the use of language to collect data (Sudaryanto 2015: 203). The data were collected by using three steps based on Surdayanto (2015 : 203-207).

1. First, the researcher conducted tapping method. Tapping method was a basic technique in observation method where researcher must be smart in tapping the information. Related to this research, researcher watched and read the source The Future of Equality and Opportunity talk show film and its script several time until quiet enough.

2. Then, the researcher using advanced technique Non Participant Observation Technique. It mean that, researcher would not join in conversation like an interviewer and informant in gaining the data, but only as observer that observed the data attentively.

The last step, is using Note taking technique. Note taking was the next step of advance technique in observation method. In this research, the researcher wrote down all of the utterances that contain the type of ellipsis in The Future of Equality and Opportunity script.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

When referring to a source in a condensed form, ellipsis is the punctuation mark that is utilized. An ellipsis is required because the original version of the statement had some words or phrases that were left out; this is the reason why the sentence was originally written. In order to prevent providing information that is useless or redundant As a consequence of this, it is intended that the reader will be able to concentrate on the pertinent words from the source. Omission marks or suspension marks are both names that can be used to refer to this type of punctuation mark. There is always a risk when placing an ellipsis into a sentence because it may or may not appear in the sentence, which can make it misunderstood, and sometimes even incomprehensible elements that cannot appear in any sentence. The ellipsis concept basically involves the absence of linguistic elements of the open sentence form.

When delivering message, which can be observed in elliptical clauses, elliptical clauses are the act of leaving out a phrase or phrases from a sentence purposefully whenever the meaning is evident without them. In other words, when elliptical clauses are used, message is delivered. Because of this definition, it is important to keep in mind that even though a word or words may be omitted, the meaning of the text will not be affected in any way by doing so. There is a logical connection to the clause or phrase in which the full form appears. In this particular instance, the researcher had an interest in lifting "The Future of Equality and Opportunity" talk show because the talk show itself had, in addition to the movie for entertainment purposes, a language lesson that readers or students might learn from. This illustration demonstrated that there was a nice and beneficial thing that might be learned. [Case in point] The chat program also indicated that ellipsis was an essential component that might make a movie more engaging, aesthetically beautiful, and qualified.

The purpose of this research was to identify, localize, analyze, and make sense of the ellipsis that appeared in the discussion show about the future of equality and opportunity. The practice of leaving off a portion of a sentence, such as words, phrases, or even an entire clause, in order to eliminate unnecessary repetition and improve the clarity of one's speech is known as ellipsis. After that, the investigation was conducted using categories, in accordance with the ideas of Halliday and Hassan. The many ellipses were separated into

three primary types after being categorized. It should be noted that these ellipses are nominal, verbal, and clausal in nature.

First, during the course of this investigation, two instances of nominal ellipsis were discovered in the utterances. The omission of the main noun (head) led to the formation of the nominal ellipsis, and the modifiers stood in for the role of the omitted noun. It was typically signed by two nominal groups in utterance and might be found in nominal groups where this was the case. Both examples displayed an ellipsis in the nominal group, with the specific deitic (also known as a determiner) serving as a replacement for the main noun that was left out. The fact that the main noun was not following the term that served as the clue in this instance. It meant that the word that referred to anything that was expressed in the statement that came before it was being discussed here. It was a reference to the fact that the terms "Throw rug" and "audition" were left out.

Second, the table had utterances that contained five instances of verbal ellipses that could be discovered in the table. The ellipsis in verbal expression was typically denoted by the presence of two or more linguistic groups inside the phrase. One participant had a full verbal group, while the other participant had a partial verbal group. The lexical verb ellipsis and the question tag were both present within this instance of the verbal ellipsis. The omission of the primary verb constitutes a lexical verb ellipsis (lexical). Modal operators are a potential replacement for the primary verb that was left out of the sentence. The fact that the primary verb wasn't included in the collection of verbs gave the impression that it wasn't finished (lexical). In addition, the position was denoted by the modal auxiliary can in the sentence. It may be made clear that the ellipsis was referring to the word wait that was left out of the sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

The term "ellipsis" refers to a type of omission in a sentence; yet, a sentence may have the omitted element on occasion in order to avoid repetition and for the sake of effective communication. The ellipsis may generally be understood by looking at its categories. There are three types of ellipses: nominal, verbal, and clausal. In addition, this research is a form of qualitative research that makes use of the observation method with the assistance of note keeping. Additionally, the talk show *The Future of Equality and Opportunity* served as the source material for this investigation of the different forms of ellipses. The findings of this study indicate that in 15 data taken from utterances in the movie, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis can all be identified and found to be present. There are 2 ellipses in the nominal phrase, 5 in the verbal phrase, and 10 in the clausal phrase.

5. REFERENCES

- Aarts, Flor., & Aarts, J. M. G. (1982). *English syntactic structures : functions and categories in sentence analysis*. Pergamon Press.
- Ahyar, H., & Juliana Sukmana, D. (2020). *Buku Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif Seri Buku Hasil Penelitian View project Seri Buku Ajar View project*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340021548>
- Pribady, H. (2018). *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Linguistik*. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/8ywk3>
- Mcshane, M. J. (2005). *A Theory of Ellipsis*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/245112265_A_Theory_of_Ellipsis
- Downing, A., & Locke, P. (2006). *English Grammar A University Course Second edition*. <https://doi.org/10.1075/fo1.14.2.13has>
- Thomas, A. L. (1979). Ellipsis: The Interplay of Sentences Structure and Context. In *Lingua* (Vol. 47). [https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841\(79\)90066-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841(79)90066-4)
- Theune, M., Hielkema, F., & Hendriks, P. (2006). Performing aggregation and ellipsis using discourse structures. *Research on Language and Computation*, 4(4), 353–375. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11168-006-9024-9>
- Jeffries, Lesley. (2006). *Discovering language : the structure of modern English*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Frazier, L., & Clifton, C. (2006). Ellipsis and discourse coherence. In *Linguistics and Philosophy* (Vol. 29, Issue 3, pp. 315–346). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10988-006-0002-3>
- Bloor, Thomas, & Meriel. (2004). *The Functional Analysis of English Second Edition*.
- Michael McCarthy. (1991). *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S027226310001130X>
- M.A.K. Halliday & Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (Third Edition)*. <https://doi.org/10.25073/2525-2445/vnufs.4314>
- M.A.K. Halliday, R. H. (1976). Cohesion in English: English Language Series. *Cohesion In English*. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42945277>
- Creswell. (2009). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed methods approaches. *Research Design Third Edition*. <https://adams.marmot.org/Record/.b28848032>
- Berray, M. (2019). A Critical Literary Review of the Melting Pot and Salad Bowl Assimilation and Integration Theories. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies Copyright*, 6(1), 142–151. <https://ethiopianstories.com/learn-english-with-president-clinton-and-billionaire-jack-ma-talk-show-english-subtitles/>