Van Dijk’s Discourse Analysis on Barack Obama’s speech “Osama bin Laden Dead”

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Letters Scholar

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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2016
APPROVEMENT

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JAKARTA
2015
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on March 18th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, March 18th, 2015

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<thead>
<tr>
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to my best knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extend has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or the other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the next.

Jakarta, Maret, 2016

[Ira Antari]
ABSTRACT


This thesis analyzes the text of speech about Osama bin Laden’s death. The research methodology is qualitative method that is written by descriptive analysis. Furthermore, for the technique of data analysis in this research, the writer has to understand the content of the text of speech and analyze the discourse structure. The units of analysis in this research is the text from Barack Obama’s speech “Osama bin Laden dead” and the writer uses herself as instrument of this research.

The aim of this research is to describe the discourse analysis using the Teun van Dijk’s theory. There are two aspects that become the focus of study. They are the discourse structure presented by Barack Obama and the type of speech that Barack Obama used in his speech. To answer the questions, the writer used the books of discourse analysis, articles, journals and internet, which are related with Discourse Analysis theory.

The speech tells about the death of Osama bin Laden. Finding of this study shows that the writer finds out that there are many words and sentences which can be analyzed by using the Teun van Dijk theory and it has brought to some different meaning. In this speech shows many words and sentences that refer to the American Military. It can be seen that President Obama wants to give more attention because of their work hard/ Furthermore, President Obama uses the informative speech to explain about the death of Osama bin Laden.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

_In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful_

All praises and thanks only for Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe. Thanks for His blessing, grace, guidance, so the writer can accomplish this thesis. Peace and blessing of Allah may be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions, and his followers.

On this occasion, the writer would like to express special thanks to her beloved parents, Samsul and Idah, for all their love and support throughout her life. Thanks for being her source of strength in the hard time. Although we are apart away, your pray and advice are very helpful. The writer cannot fail to mention her beloved brother, Fahriz Fathulilah, who always accompany and give her support and advice either moral or material.

The writer also thanks to her great advisor, Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.Pd, for her time, guidance, kindness, and advice in finishing this thesis. Thank you very much for being patient in guiding and directing the writer until accomplishes this thesis. Her correction and criticism give the writer lots of knowledge.

Besides that, the writer also would like to express her great gratitude to some people who have a role in finishing this thesis, from the beginning of outline until the outline becomes a complete work. They are:

1. Prof. Dr. Dede Rosyada, MA, as the Dean of Letters and Humanities Faculty.

2. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. the Head of the English Letters Department.

3. ElveOktafiyani, M.Hum. the Secretary of English Letters Department.
4. All the lecturers of English Letters Department, who have give their knowledge and experience during her studies at State Islamic University SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta.

5. The writer’s friends in English Letters Student Class C of 2009 and Linguistic Class: Sri, Umi, Yan, Dini, Mega, Alifa, Dwi, Trisha, Ninu. Thanks for being her classmate and giving inspiration and motivation.

6. The writer’s close friends in Wiggle Jiggle School, Miss Lisda, Miss Hummi, Miss Sulis for always sharing laugh, joy and happiness. Thank you for your support and motivation.

7. The writer’s friends Sri Lestari for sharing the knowledge and information, and being inspiration in finishing this thesis.

Finally, the researcher hopes this thesis will be useful for her and those who are interested in this field. She realized that this thesis is far from perfect, that is why the writer welcomes critics and suggestions for this thesis to be better.

Jakarta, May, 2015

The Researcher
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of important thing and very useful for every aspect of human activities. It is something that cannot be separated from human’s life. In the process of communication, as its functions convey information, maintains social relationship, and as an aesthetic function. So in the process we try to persuade people or make people understand what we are saying about on the contrary the people are too. So that, the good and harmonious two ways of communication will be gained. By using the language, people can communicate, cooperate and share each other.

There had been a book that conveys a meaning objectively, people may refer to dictionary. A lexicographer only collects meaning he found in use; in conversation or writing.\footnote{Jalaluddin Rakhmat, \textit{Komunikasi dan Perubahan Politik di Indonesia} dalam Latif, Y. dan Ibrahim. Bahasa dan Kekuasaan:PolitikWacana di Panggung Orde Baru (Bandung: Mizan, 1996), p 49.} For the laymen, to understanding the meaning of a particular medium they can find in the dictionary, because there are meaning in the dictionary called lexical meaning. In daily life, people are difficult to apply the meaning in the dictionary, it caused by the word that often shifted if it is used in the units of sentence.\footnote{Drs, Alex Sobur, M.Si, \textit{AnalisisTeks Media} (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p 20.} In other words, any words sometimes have
wide meaning. That is why sometimes people are not satisfied with the meaning of word that contained in the dictionary. These things come up when people meet with the idioms, metaphors, proverbs, and expressions.

Language and meaning is a collective work. Communication takes place only when there is agreement from all parties involved. Language and meaning defines as a partnership between the speaker and the interpreter.\(^3\) Meanwhile, according to Mustansyir, the meaning of the word depends on its use in a sentence, while the meaning of a sentence depends on its use in language.\(^4\) Before explaining the meaning of a word, we first look at the situation in which is used. Thus, language and meaning have very close relationship and inseparable each other. One example of explanation above is speech.

Speech is a communication medium that using written language. Ricoeur proposed a definition that the text is a discourse (verbal meaning) that are converted into the written form.\(^5\) While Budiman, text is defined as “a set of signs that is transmitted from a sender to a receiver through a particular medium and the specific codes.”\(^6\) Speech is a medium which its meaning depends on the context. We can see the intent of the meaning of it by looking at the time, place and situation where the speech took place. In

\(^3\)Ibid, p 22.  
addition, the delivery of message is depends on the language that is used. The use of the simple languages, easy to understand will make the message more acceptable.

The factors that determine deliver the information or message depend on the languages that is used and delivery of messages immediately between the speaker and the listener. Likewise with a speech is delivered by Barack Obama. Obama's speech on the death of Osama bin Laden is a speech that invites many interpretations. Osama to the Americans is a terrorist who has a bad image by the Americans as the mastermind the Tragedy on September 11, 2001 that killed more than thousands of Americans people. 10 years later, Americans proclaim that Osama bin Laden had been killed by U.S forces and on May 2, 2011, President of U.S, Barack Obama, announcing the certainty death of Osama bin Laden.

In this speech, we can see that Barack Obama mentions lot of same sentences in different paragraphs as examples in paragraphs 17 and 18, "we give thanks to the countless intelligence and counterterrorism professionals...and We give thanks for the men who carried out this operation."

This speech becomes interesting to be analyzed because Obama as a number one person in the United State expresses his thoughts and feelings about the death of Osama that killed many American people. Beside that, he shows the ability of rhetoric that has been widely admired by many people.
Based on the reality above, we can see that the speech can be presented differently by the speaker because his interest and goal. Moreover, by using good techniques that owned by the speaker, the message can be understood and accepted by the reader faster. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the speech of Barack Obama on the death of Osama Bin Laden.

B. Focus of Study

According to the background of problem above, the research will be focused on the discourse structure presented by Barack Obama and the types of speech that Barack Obama used in this speech. This research is limited by the Theory of Discourse Analysis Teun Van Dijk.

C. Research Questions

The writer tries to formulate the research questions as follows:

1. How does Barack Obama present the discourse structure about the death of Osama bin Laden?
2. What type of speech that Barack Obama used in speech “Osama bin Laden Dead?”
D. **Objective of the study**

1. To know the discourse structure presented by Barack Obama about the death of Osama bin Laden.

2. To know the type of speech that Barack Obama used about the death of Osama bin Laden.

E. **Significance of the Research**

The writer hopes the result of the research will be advantageous to her especially and the reader generally. It is expected to be able to assist the reader in understanding the message which is delivered in this speech. Besides that, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for reader that there are many implicit meaning behind the speech.

F. **Research Methodology**

This research methodology includes important aspects, such as the method, data analysis, and research instrument and unit analysis.

1. **The Methods of The Research**

   Based on research question and the significance above, the writer applies description content analysis method. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on the methodology to investigate a social phenomenon and the problems of humanity.

   Bogdan and Taylor in James Potter’s book *An Analysis of Thinking and Research about Qualitative Methods* stated that qualitative research is a
research procedure in form of written words or spoken of the people and will procedure a descriptive data. Besides, in this research the writer also applies discourse analysis method developed by van Dijk.

2. **Technique of Data Analysis**

There are some steps that are used to collect the data in this research:

a. First, the writer reads the speech carefully for several times. It is aims to learn and understand the contents of speech;

b. The writer identify the elements of discourse and the rhetoric style in the speech;

c. Finally, the writer classifies the elements of discourse and the rhetoric style based on the Theory of Discourse Analysis in the speech.

3. **Instrument of Research**

The instrument is the way that is used to obtain the data or information that is needed in research. In this research, the writer herself is the instrument of the research by reading the speech repeatedly, marking the data that has a relationship with the statement of the problem, giving a note to the required data, collecting data and interpreting the meaning of the data.

---

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this research study is the speech of Barack Obama on May 2, 2011 at the White House about the death of Osama bin Laden.

6. Time and Place

This research was conducted in the 8th semester of 2013. All the sources of this research are taken from several libraries, such as the main library of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and University of Indonesia.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Discourse

The term of discourse is taken from English language “discourse”. The word “discourse” itself comes from the Latin, *discursus* (run there run here). It word is derived from the word “dis” (and / from different directions) and word “currere” (run). More simply, Crystal and Cook in Nunan defines discourse as a unit of language rather than a sentence and often in a form of a coherent unit and has a purpose and a specific context such as religious lectures, argument, jokes or stories. Nunan looks the important of the elements and coherence as the important thing to assess the discourse. While Lubis defines more neutrally that discourse as a “collection of a statements is written or spoken or communicated by using the signs”

Definitions of discourse is also added clearly by Kridalaksana:

*Wacana adalah satuan bahasa yang terlengkap dalam hierarki gramatikal yang merupakan satuan tertinggi dan terbesar dan direalisasikan dalam bentuk karangan yang utuh (novel, buku, dan sebagainya), paragraf, kalimat atau kata yang membawa amanat atau pesan yang lengkap.*

Discourse analysis is one alternative of a content analysis besides quantitative content analysis that mostly used. Quantitative content analysis is...
more emphasis on the “what”, while discourse analysis more focus on the “how” from message or communication text. Through discourse analysis, we do not only know how the content of news but also how the message was delivered through word, phrase, sentence and kinds of metaphor that is used. By looking the structure of its language, discourse analysis more able to see the hidden meaning of that text.\textsuperscript{12}

Based on the Teun Van Dijk, discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and context in which it is used. Discourse analysis study language in use: written texts of all kinds, like speech and spoken from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of talk.\textsuperscript{13}

It is different from discourse of Foucault concept:

\textit{Discourse is the means by which institution wield their power through a process of definition and exclusion and legitimacy. What he means by this is way particular discourse or discursive formation define what it is possible to say on any given topic. A discursive formation consists of a body of unwritten rules, and shared assumptions which attempt to regulate what can be written, thought and acted upon a particular field. (Storey, 2001:78)}

In Foucault” s concept, discourse implies that there is a power and power is behind these statements. This believe is understanding of power relations in the society that influencing and shaping the ways how we communicate and how knowledge is created.\textsuperscript{14}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{12}Eriyanto, \textit{Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media} (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2001), p. xv  \\
\textsuperscript{13}Teun Van Dijk, \textit{Handbook of Discourse Analysis} (Amsterdam: Academic Press, 1988), p 1  \\
\textsuperscript{14}John Storey, \textit{Cultural Theory and Popular Culture} (London: Pearson, 2001), p.78
\end{flushright}
In Linguistics, especially in the discourse analysis, discourse is used to describe a broad structure beyond the sentence boundaries. By using the analogy of sentence structure and internal options (such as subject, verb, object, complement), there is an assumption that is used by linguists which all elements above the level of sentence have a same structure. The use of the discourse term has gained wide recognition in the science of language and it is used by those who would develop themselves as discourse analysis.15

B. **Teun Van Dijk’s Structure on Discourse**

The experts develop many models of discourse analysis. In Eriyanto’s discourse analysis book, he describes the models of discourse analysis which are developed by Roger Fowler and friends, Theo Van Leeuwen, Sara Mills, Norman Fairclough and Teun A. Van Dijk. Discourse analysis model of Teun Van Dijk is mostly used because his model elaborates discourse elements. The theory of Teun Van Dijk can be applied easier.

Through his work, Teun Van Dijk makes discourse analysis structures which can be applied in a research. A discourse consists of every kind of structures or levels which are supported each other.16 According to Teun Van Dijk as quoted by Eriyanto. He divides the discourse into 3 levels:

---


(1) Macro Structure
Macro structure is a discourse which can be observed by seeing the topic without analyzing a word, a sentence, a proposition and a phrase.

(2) Super Structure
Super structure is a sketch of discourse; how the structure and element are arranged on the text entirely.

(3) Micro Structure
Micro structure is a discourse which can be observed by analyzing a word, a sentence, a proposition and paraphrase which are used.\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{17}Teun Van Dijk, \textit{Op Cit}, p. 74
While the structures or elements are proposed by van Dijk can be described as follows;

Table 1: Description of Teun van Dijk’s discourse elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structures</th>
<th>The objects</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro Structure</td>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Structure</td>
<td>Schematic</td>
<td>Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td>Setting, detail, meaning, pre assumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Sintaxes</td>
<td>Sentence form, coherence, preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Stylistic</td>
<td>Lexicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>Rhetoric</td>
<td>Graphic, Metaphor, expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various elements are an integral, interconnected, and supported each other.

To obtain an overview of the elements that must be observed, here is a brief explanation:

(a) Thematic (theme or topics)

Theme literally means “that which has been described” or “something that has been placed”. This word comes from Greek word meaning “put”. See

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18 Eriyanto, Op. Cit., p. 74
from the point of an article that has been completed, the main theme is a message delivered by the author through his writing.\textsuperscript{19}

Elements of thematic refer to the general description of a text. It could also be referred as main idea, summary or main point of the text. Topic is demonstrating to dominant concept, central and the most important is the content of message.

The important ideas of Van Dijk, discourse is generally formed in general regulation. Text is not only defined as particular view or particular topic, but it is a general view that coherent. Van Dijk calls this thing as a global coherence, ie the parts of the text that is supporting each other. \textsuperscript{20}

(b) Schematic (Scheme)

If the topic indicates the general meaning of a discourse, the structure schematically illustrates the general form of a text. Schematic superstructure, thus, are the conventional forms that characterize a specific discourse genre. They order textual sequence of sentence, and assign specific functions to such sequences. They are not directly to words or sentences (or their meanings), since they organize higher level units such as “episodes”.\textsuperscript{21}

Any writings or discourses must have scheme from introductory to the end. Forms of discourse was organized by a number of general categories or

\textsuperscript{19} Alex Sobur, \textit{Op Cit}, p 75
\textsuperscript{20} Eriyanto, \textit{Op Cit}, p 230
distribution such as introduction, content, conclusion, problem solving, closing and so on. Schematic may be a strategy of communicator to supporting the general meaning that is distributed in the discourse.

In other word, the structure of schematic gives the pressure the parts which can be priority depends on the communicator.

(c) Semantic (setting, detail, meaning, pre assumption)

According to Hipkiss, the word semantic taken from Greek Semaino, meaning mark or define. Semantic is a field of study about meaning of Semiotic. Semantic is also part which explain about symbols, signs, and language as a unit of symbol system.22

Semantic in the scheme of Van Dijk categorized as a local meaning, it that comes from the relationship between sentences, proposition that build a particular meaning in a text. Discourse analysis focuses on the many dimensions such as an explicit or implicit meaning, the meaning that want to hide or reveal.23

In the Teun Van Dijk" s theory, he mentions the elements of Semantic such as setting, detail, meaning and pre assumption.

23 Alex Sobur, Op Cit, p. 78
1) Setting

Setting is a part of news that can affect the semantic (meaning) that want to display. Setting is generally shown at the beginning before the communicator opinion, it purpose to influence and to give the impression that the opinion is reasonable. Therefore, setting helps how one's background give the meaning to the events. A speaker has a specific purpose with the presence or absence of setting in a conversation. The setting of text is an element that is useful because it can reveal what was meant to be conveyed by the speaker.

2) Detail

Detail discourse elements related to the information displayed by the communicator. The information that is beneficial to the communicator will be displayed in excess and it can be more detail when using the data. Otherwise, if the information is detrimental to the communicator will be displayed as little as possible even if it have to be eliminated.

(d) Sintaxes (sentence form, coherence, prepositions)

The element of syntax such as the use of pronouns, word order rules, the use of specific words, use active or passive sentence, the use of clauses, the use of complex sentence. This is a strategy to bring them positively and negatively by using syntax.

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24 Eriyanto, Op Cit, p. 235
1) Coherence

Coherence is interwoven kinship between words, propositions or sentences. Two sentences or propositions that describe different facts can be connected with coherence. So the fact that is not related at once can relate when someone connect it. Coherence is an element of discourse to see how someone strategically use discourse to explain a fact or event. Causal coherence can be seen easily from the use of conjunctions used to describe and explain the relationship, or separating a proposition that is associated with how people make sense of an event that want to display. Explanatory coherence is characterized by the use of the phrase as an explanatory. There are two propositions, which both propositions are explanatory or description of the first proposition associated with the conjunctions “who” or “which”.  

(e) Stylistic (Lexicon)

Stylistic term derived from the English word, Stylistic, which form the basis of style. Briefly, stylistic is a branch of linguistic that studying language and how the language style is used. Stylistic includes diction or choice of lexica. 

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26 Ibid, p. 141
27 Ibid, p. 136
(f) Retoric (Graphic, Metaphore, Exspression)

Rhetoric is the art, practice and science of human communication. According to Deddy Mulyana is an effective communication that blend the positive sides of high context communication and low context communication is characterized by sincerity, clarity, openness, candor, simplicity, and modesty in speech.

Rhetoric is speaking. Speaking means utter a series of words or a sentence of someone in order to achieve certain goal. Rhetoric can also be interpreted as a process of communication, the speaker deliver the message to the hearer.

One theory that has close ties with the definition of rhetoric is terministic screen theory. This theory was developed by the expert on the rhetoric of the United State, Kenneth Burke. The essence of this theory is that in communication, human tends to choose certain words to achieve its purpose. The choice of words are strategic. Thus, the revealed word, the symbol is given, and the intonation of conversation, not merely as a personal expression or a way to communicate, but it is used intentionally for a specific purpose with the aim of directing to the audience thinking and beliefs.

---

In Theories of Human Communication book written by Little John, said that the study of rhetoric is actually a part of communication disciplines because there are use of rhetoric in the symbol carried by humans. Thus rhetoric has closely relationship with communication persuasive. So, it say Rhetoric is an art of build of argument and making speeches. Little John said that rhetoric is “*adjusting ideas to people and people to ideas*”.  

In the rhetoric of Van Dijk, he only mentions three important elements, ie Graphic, Metaphor and Expression.

1) Graphic is part to examine what is emphasized or highlighted (which is to be considered important) by a person who can be observed from the text. In the news of discourse, graphic usually appear through the use of bold, italic, underline usage, the letters are made with the larger size.

2) Metaphor is language that directly connects seemingly unrelated subjects. It is figure of speech that connects two or more things. More generally, a metaphor describes a first subject as *being or equal to* a second object in some way. Where with few words, emotions, and associations from one context are associated with objects and entities in a different context. It compares two subjects without using „*like*” or

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32 Little John, *Theories of Human Communication* (Belmont, CA Wadsworth: Publishing)
Metaphor, on the other hand, the comparison is not stated explicitly but implied.

For example, an expression like “Oh, she is a flower!” does not actually state a comparison, although of course the comparison is understood by implication. In a metaphor there is extended reference: the child is not literally a flower. In such a statement the word flower may in one sense still stand for a flower, as the word house in “the house of dust” still means a house; but the flower itself now stand for “something” with the beauty and purity of a flower.

3) Expression is a part that want to check what is emphasized or highlighted. In the discourse of a speech, expression can emerge through voice, intonation, pauses. While writing discourse can be observed with the use of bold, italics, underline usage.

Basically, rhetoric and stylistic almost similar, both of them talk about the style. Stylistic is the style (the way which is used by a communicator or a writer in stating the aims by using a language as facilitation). Stylistic talks about kinds of the dictions, while rhetoric is more focus on using the style for emphasizing a certain part in delivering speech. Rhetoric is classified into micro structure.

---

A. Speech

Speech is a communication medium that using written language. Ricoeur proposed a definition that the text is a discourse (verbal meaning) that are converted into the written form. While Budiman, text is defined as “a set of signs that is transmitted from a sender to a receiver through a particular medium and the specific codes.”

Types of Speech

1. Types of speech seen from its goal
   
   a. Persuasive speech; it is purposes to persuade or influence others to accept our invitation.
   
   b. Informative speech; An Informative Speech is like teaching. The purpose of an informative speech is to try to give the information to the audience.
   
   c. Recreatif speech; speech whose main goal is to entertain the people.

2. Method of speech
   
   a. Impromptu Method; this speech made without preparation or spontaneously.
   
   b. Manuscript Method; manuscript called the speech with the text because the reader only reads the contains of the text.

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c. *Memoriter Method:* this speech done by considering word by word from any writing, ranging from the choice of words, gesture and body language.

d. *Ekstempore Method:* from 3 methods above, this is the best because the reader prepares the speech previous by writing note in the paper and reader just writes the point that want to be conveyed.\(^\text{38}\)

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\(^{38}\) Jalaluddin Rakhmat, *Op Cit.* P. 19
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The writer describes the findings of the data contained in the speech about the death of Osama bin Laden which pronounced on May 2, 2011 at the White House. The data are collected based on the problem which is limited in the objective of research. Then, to make the collecting data easier, the collected data is written into some numeric cards. There are 22 data from Barack Obama’s speech. Later, these data will be classified based on van Dijk’s discourse analysis theory.

B. Data Analysis

1. The Discourse Structure on Barack Obama’s speech “Osama bin Laden Dead”

1. Thematic (Macro Structure)

Datum 1

“Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.”

(Paragraph.1)”
The text describes about the theme from the speech. It is obvious that theme or idea that Obama explains in the first paragraph. He announces about Osama bin Laden who is terrorist and a murderer. Thus, it can be inferred from the theme that Barack Obama tries to focus in reporting Osama bin Laden’s death by providing the fact that related with that victims, for instance the fact that there are thousands of innocent men, women, and children.

Datum 2

"And yet we know that the worst images are those that were unseen to the world. The empty seat at the dinner table. Children who were forced to grow up without their mother or their father. Parents who would never know the feeling of their child's embrace..." (Paragraph 3)

Beside the main topic, this speech also contains the subtopic of the issue. These subtopic attracting more attention of the writer to be developed and they are also the important discussion in this speech. The data above is describing the first subtopic from this speech. It explains about the live after the accident September 11, 2001. This event gives memories that will not be forgotten by the American people. The moments when the buildings collapsed in the ground is still recorded by them until now. The children who grow up without loveliness their mother and their father, parents will never feel the warmth of their children’s arm. From
this subtopic, it can be inferred that Obama tends to focus with what happened after the event of September 11, 2001.

Datum 3

“Over the last 10 years, thanks to the tireless and heroic work of our military and our counterterrorism professionals, we've made great strides in that effort. We've disrupted terrorist attacks and strengthened our homeland defence. In Afghanistan, we removed the Taliban government, which had given bin Laden and Al-Qaeda safe haven and support...” (Paragraph 6)

Further subtopic of this speech explains about how the American military try to do this operation. They were not easy to find the place where Osama was hidden. They spent a lot of time to catch and to prosecute Osama bin Laden. In this subtopic, Barack Obama tends to focus with the effort of the American Military. They should begin a long way from removing the Taliban Government who has given refuge to Osama bin Laden. Furthermore, they tried to destroy the networks of Al-Qaeda there. In the end, after years of searching Osama, American military do the operation to a small village in Abottabad, Pakistan.

Datum 4

“Tonight, we give thanks to the countless intelligence and counterterrorism professionals who've worked tirelessly to achieve this outcome. The American people do not see their work, nor know their
names. But tonight, they feel the satisfaction of their work and the result of their pursuit of justice.” (Paragraph 18)

The third subtopic explains about the man behind the successful of killing Osama bin Laden. This result cannot be separated by the work hard and struggle of American military. They have worked tirelessly to find Osama hideout and it took long time to be able to capture the terrorist who responsible for the death of thousands American lives.

2. Superstructure (Schematic)

1. Summary (Title and Lead)

Datum 5

Osama bin Laden dead (Title)

One of the elements in summary is title. Title is the most important part in speech because it contains the main events and the most important in speech. The readers can grasp what is the speech about from its title. In Obama’s speech, it just wrote the subject of the speech, Osama bin Laden, has died. It does not mention about the place at all and think the place where Osama bin Laden is dead is not important.

2. Lead

Datum 6

“Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for
the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.”

(Paragraph 1)"

Another element in summary is lead. Lead is also most important part in speech along with title. Most of readers will only remember summary from speech that they read. Thus, lead should contain all of the most important information in speech as well or at least contain information about main actor, main event, and main location.

As can be seen, Obama explains only the main actor, Osama bin Laden, and main event, Osama bin Laden death, without bothering to explain about the main location where the event take place. From the strategy in writing lead, it indicates that for Barack Obama’s speech, the place where Osama bin Laden was died is not important and wants the reader only remember about the main actor and the main event.

3. Contain

Datum 7

“Over the last 10 years, thanks to the tireless and heroic work of our military and our counterterrorism professionals, we've made great strides in that effort. We've disrupted terrorist attacks and strengthened our homeland defence. In Afghanistan, we removed the Taliban government, which had given bin Laden and Al-Qaeda safe haven and support...” (Paragraph 6)

The data above is describing about contain of this speech. In this paragraph, there are two points which explain of Barack Obama. These are
the successful and the men behind killing Osama bin Laden. Therefore, he explain the contain on the top of paragraph in order to make the readers grasp the idea from this speech.

4. Closing

Datum 8

“Thank you. May God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America.” (Paragraph 24)

In this data, it explained about the closing of the speech. As can be seen that Obama gives the closing briefly and clearly only one sentence. He does not forget to say thank you to the American people and also the wish that United Stated always blessed by the God. Obama hopes that this event must not happen anymore.

3) Micro Structure

1. Semantic

Datum 9

"It was nearly 10 years ago that a bright September day was darkened by the worst attack on the American people in our history. The images of 9/11 are seared into our national memory - hijacked planes cutting through a cloudless September sky; the Twin Towers collapsing to the ground; black smoke billowing up... ”(Paragraph 2)
One of the elements in semantic is background. In Obama’s speech, background used is the historical background. Events of 9/11, the building collapsed, thousands of lives taken away become Obama’s background to help formulate and alerting Americans people to events in the past.

American history is often been told as a darkness side of the country. These events are poorly understood as a time filled cruelty, deceit, and murder. This historical background is the entrance for Obama to emphasize to the public that the dark events must not happen anymore. American should maintain the peace and security of the United State.

It can be inferred that Obama wants to assert that the bad times happened by giving historical background. The American people are less to maintain the security and this event is caused by an organization that wants to destroy or to disrupt American country.

**Datum 10**

“Over the last 10 years, thanks to the tireless and heroic work of our military and our counterterrorism professionals, we've made great strides in that effort. We've disrupted terrorist attacks and strengthened our homeland defence. In Afghanistan, we removed the Taliban government, which had given bin Laden and Al-Qaeda safe haven and support…” (Paragraph 6)
Another element in semantic is detail. Detail discourse elements related to the information displayed by the communicator. The information that is beneficial to the communicator will be displayed in excess and it can be more detail when using the data. The data above is describing about the success in capturing Osama which take 10 years. Obama described in detail in journey of Intelligence Agency and American soldiers in capturing Osama starting from cooperating with other countries, disrupt the Al-Qaeda network and finally arrive at the target in Abottabad, operation that succeeded in killing the leader of Al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden. However, there is no detail about the various problems faced by American soldier in this speech. Besides Obama does not explain how the Al-Qaeda resistance against these targets.

2. Syntax

Datum 11

“We were also united in our resolve to protect our nation and to bring those who committed this vicious attack to justice. We quickly learned that the 9/11 attacks were carried out by Al-Qaeda - an organisation headed by Osama bin Laden, which had openly declared war on the United States and was committed to killing innocents in our country and around the globe. And so we went to war against Al-Qaeda to protect our citizens, our friends, and our allies.” (Paragraph 5)
From the data above, it can be seen that this speech uses a causal coherence. Causal coherence can be seen easily from the use of conjunctions used to describe and explain the relationship, or separating a proposition that is associated with how people make sense of an event that want to display.

The data above shows a causal coherence use of conjunction “so”. This image wants to show to the readers how an event or a fact causes another event. The reason America declared war to Al-Qaeda because Al-Qaeda had killed innocent people in United State.

**Datum 12**

“Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.”

(Paragraph.1)

From the data above, it can be seen that this speech uses an explanatory coherence. Explanatory coherence is characterized by the use of the phrase as an explanatory. There are two propositions, which both propositions are explanatory or description of the first proposition associated with the conjunction „who” or “which”.

As an explanatory proposition, the existence of the clause does not affect the meaning of the sentence. In the text above, the sentence will not change the meaning when converted into “Good Evening. Tonight, I can
report to the American people and to the world that the United Stated has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and a terrorist.” A clause “who” is responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children” used not only as a descriptive but also reminded to the readers that Osama as the terrorist who killed thousands of innocent civilians.

Datum 13

“Tonight, we give thanks to the countless intelligence and counterterrorism professionals who’ve worked tirelessly to achieve this outcome. The American people do not see their work, nor know their names. But tonight, they feel the satisfaction of their work and the result of their pursuit of justice.” (Paragraph 18)

The data above is the second data from explanatory coherence. It can be seen that Obama wants to give more attention to American military by providing explanatory sentence “who” ve worked tirelessly to achieve this outcome”. He wants to explain to the reader that American military are commendable to catching and killing Osama bin Laden.

Datum 14

“We offered our neighbors a hand, and we offered the wounded our blood…”(Paragraph 4)

From the data above, it can be seen that Obama uses an active construction to explain his action. President Obama is considered as an
agent in this sentence. The agent is sometimes referred to as actor and is the main protagonist. The using of verb “offered” presents President Obama as a president who really cares to his country and citizens. Moreover, he uses the pronoun “we” to explain that President Obama is a part of American nation. It can inferred that Obama become the main protagonist in this speech.

**Datum 15**

“In Afghanistan, we removed the Taliban government…” (Paragraph 6)

President Obama repeatedly used an active construction while it explains about his speech on “Osama bin Laden Dead”. The using of verb “removed” to explain President Obama action. The using of verb “removed” presents President Obama as a powerful and important figure who can decide the operation.

**Datum 16**

“Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden...” (Paragraph 1)

Another element in syntax is pronoun. Pronoun is a tool used by the communicator to show where the position of someone in a discourse. Based on the data above, President Obama uses a pronoun “I”. It can be inferred that President Obama creates a community between himself and
the readers. He replaces himself as a President of America. It possible if
President Obama’s feeling is different with the readers opinion.

Datum 17

“We offered our neighbors a hand, and we offered the wounded our
blood. We reaffirmed our ties to each other, and our love of community
and country... ” (Paragraph 4)

The data above is the second data from pronoun. President Obama
used the different pronoun with the first data. He used the pronoun “we” to
replaces himself in this speech. The uses of the pronoun “we” creates a
feeling shared between President Obama and the readers. It can be seen
from the text that there is no boundary between the communicator and the
readers because the American public opinion are represented by the
President Obama. President Obama replaces himself as a part of American
country and he can feel the sadness of American people.

3. Stylistic

Datum 18

Osama bin Laden dead (Title)

The first example from stylistic element can be seen in the title. It
chooses word “dead” to describe what is happened to bin Laden.
According to oxford dictionary, word “dead” means “no longer alive”.
So, it is only explained about someone who no longer alive without
knowing the reason behind. It can be inferred that by choosing word

University Press, 2005), p.387
“dead”, President Obama just wants to tell about bin Laden’s death without explaining the reason.

In the other hand, President Obama repeatedly used a word “killed” in this speech. According to Oxford dictionary, the word “kill” means “to make somebody/something die.” President Obama wants to explain that bin Laden die because of something. Based on the speech, Osama die because of the Operation that has conducted by the American Military.

**Datum 19**

“...the leader of al Qaeda, and a terrorist who's responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.” (Paragraph 1)

The second example is the word using to describe Osama bin Laden. Obama describes bin laden as a terrorist and a murder. The word “terrorist” and “murder” contains of negative meaning. According to Oxford dictionary, word “terrorist” means “a person who uses terrorism in the pursuit of political aims”. By choosing this specific word, President Obama try to make the readers think the same way that people are named in this speech can have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed.

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40 *Ibid*, p.849
4. **Rhetoric**

**Datum 20**

“And so shortly after taking office, I directed Leon Panetta, the director of the CIA, to make the killing or capture of bin Laden the top priority of our war against al Qaeda, even as we continued our broader efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat his network.” (Paragraph 8)

The data above is repetitive patterns. It included into the element of rhetoric. Through this pattern, the message is to emphasize to the public which part should be considered. The word in bold, all the words are essentially synonymous. To emphasize of the word, several words synonymous combined in one sentence. The meaning of the sentence above would not change if the sentence is converted into *even as we continued our broader efforts to disrupt his network*. This repetition shows how those words get the important position to be shown to the public.

**Datum 21**

“*We give thanks for the men who carried out this operation, for they exemplify the professionalism, patriotism, and unparalleled courage of those who serve our country...*” (Paragraph 19)

The data above is the second data of repetitive patterns. It can be seen that President Obama explained the American military with words “professionalism”, “patriotism”, and unparalleled courage”. All the words
are essentially synonymous. President Obama wants to show to the readers that American military have the important position in catching and killing Osama.

**Datum 22**

“...*Nearly 3000 citizens taken from us, leaving a gaping hole in our hearts.*” (Paragraph 3)

Other element of rhetoric is metaphor. Metaphor is language that directly connects seemingly unrelated subjects. It is figure of speech that connects two or more things. More generally, a metaphor describes a first subject as *being* or *equal to* a second object in some way. The sentence “leaving a gaping hole in our hearts” is categorized as Metaphor. Literally. “hole” means “an opening into through something” and “heart” means “the hollow muscular organ located behind the lungs”. However, the sentence cannot be translated into the literal meaning. In this speech, the meaning of this sentence is

2. **The type of Barack Obama’s speech**

From the data analysis in the number 1, it is clearly seen that the type of Barack Obama used is informative speech. The purpose of an informative speech is to try to give the information to the audience. This of speech is delivered mostly to convey information to the readers about something do that they do not really know.
In this speech, President Obama wants to give the information about the death of Osama bin Laden. Informative speech can be about objects, events, processes or concept. Based on this speech, it can be seen that the information in this speech are events and processes.

Any occurrence that happens is regarded as an "event. "A speech about an event then, describes the occurrence in full: the time, date, location, and circumstances of that occurrence. As can be seen on the speech, President Obama gives the full information about the death of bin Laden. Osama bin Laden dead on 2 May 2011 in Abottabad, Pakistan. He had been killed by the operation of American Military.

Furthermore, President Obama also give the information about the process or the chronology of Osama death. A process is the manner in which something is created, made, done, or works. An informative speech about a process then describes how something is made, done, or works.

This speech is explained about how the American military try to do this operation. They were not easy to find the place where Osama was hidden. They spent a lot of time to catch and to prosecute Osama bin Laden. Barack Obama tends to focus with the works of American military.

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They should begin a long way from removing the Taliban Government who has given refuge to Osama bin Laden. Furthermore, they tried to destroy the networks of Al-Qaeda there. In the end, after years of searching Osama, Americans military do the operation to a small village in Abottabad, Pakistan.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The major problem of this study is how President Obama present the discourse in the speech about Osama bin Laden death. The objective of this study are to analyze the discourse structure and the type of speech that President Obama used about the death of Osama bin Laden.

The writer draw a conclusion that there are many words and sentence which can be analyzed by using the Teun van Dijk theory and it has brought to some different meaning. Each element of discourse; namely Thematic, Schematic, Semantic, Syntax, Stylistic, and Rhetoric give contributes to imply the meaning if this speech.

Based on the research, President Obama informs about the death of Osama bin Laden. Osama bin Laden was one of the most wanted people by American Military and become a suspect of the man behind of 11/7 attacks. He gives this topic in the first paragraph in order to the reader can catch the main idea easily. Furthermore, he tried to give the place for American Military in American hearts by giving the impression in each word. In this speech shows many words and sentences that refer to the American Military. It can be seen that President wants to give more attention to them because of their work hard.
The types of speech are used of President Obama is informative speech. Instead of putting the events as the information, he puts the process or chronology to inform about the death of Osama bin Laden. It explains about the American military try to do this operation. They were not easy to find the place where Osama was hidden. In the end, after years of searching Osama, Americans military can catch and kill Osama bin Laden.

B. Suggestion

There are many other problems that can be analyzed from discourse analysis theory especially theory that comes from other sources.

In analyzing discourse especially text of speech, the readers should give more attention not only to the text that is written but also to the context of the text. It is because the language of the speech is not something that is free of value. The language is completely in control of consciousness. The speaker or the communicator has a full of control over his choice of words.

Through this study, the writer hopes that this paper can give the benefits about discourse analysis in linguistic study and can be useful to all the students who want to study in depth with similar research, especially for the students of English Letters Department who want to analyze about discourse analysis.
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APPENDICES

Osama Bin Laden Dead

11:35 PM EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Tonight, I can report to the American people and to the world that the United States has conducted an operation that killed Osama bin Laden, the leader of al Qaeda, and a terrorist who’s responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.

It was nearly 10 years ago that a bright September day was darkened by the worst attack on the American people in our history. The images of 9/11 are seared into our national memory—hijacked planes cutting through a clear September sky; the Twin Towers collapsing to the ground; black smoke billowing up from the Pentagon, the wreckage of Flight 814 in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, where the actions of heroic citizens saved even more heartbreak and destruction.

And yet we know that the worst images are those that were unseen to the world. The empty seat at the dinner table. Children who were forced to grow up without their mother or their father. Parents who would never know the feeling of their child’s embrace. Nearly 3,000 citizens taken from us, leaving a gaping hole in our hearts.

On September 11, 2001, in our time of grief, the American people came together. We offered our neighbors a hand, and we offered the wounded our blood. We reaffirmed our ties to each other and our love of community and country. On that day, no matter where we came from, what God we prayed to, or what race or ethnicity we were, we were united as one American family.

We were also united in our resolve to protect our nation and to bring those who committed this vicious attack to justice. We quickly learned that the 9/11 attacks were carried out by al Qaeda—an organization headed by Osama bin Laden, which had openly declared war on the United States and was committed to killing innocents in our country and around the globe. And so we went to war against al Qaeda to protect our citizens, our friends, and our allies.

The United States has never been more secure. We have ended the reign of terror by al Qaeda. We have expanded our counterterrorism efforts to combat this brutal terrorist network in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and we are acting to disrupt and take out al Qaeda’s network of extremists across the Middle East and Europe. And we have begun the transition of our forces in Iraq—a transition that is being determined by the Iraqi people and their elected leaders.

The United States is strong. We are secure. We are free. And we must remain vigilant. The road to a more peaceful world is not easy. It will sometimes be difficult. But we are doing what is necessary to fulfill our responsibilities to this nation, to our friends and allies, and to the future generations of Americans. We will not give up. We will not falter. And we will not fail.
Over the last 10 years, thanks to the tireless and heroic work of our military and our counterterrorism professionals, we’ve made great strides in that effort. We’ve disrupted terrorist attacks and strengthened our homeland defense. In Afghanistan, we removed the Taliban government, which had given bin Laden and al Qaeda safe haven and support. And around the world, we worked with our friends and allies to capture or kill scores of al Qaeda terrorists, including several who were part of the 9/11 plot.

Yet Osama bin Laden avoided capture and escaped across the Afghan border into Pakistan. Meanwhile, al Qaeda continued to operate from along that border and operate through its affiliates across the world.

And so shortly after taking office, I directed Leon Panetta, the director of the CIA, to make the killing or capture of bin Laden the top priority of our war against al Qaeda, even as we continued our broader efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat his network.

Then, last August, after years of painstaking work by our intelligence community, I was briefed on a possible lead to bin Laden. It was far from certain, and it took many months to run this thread to ground. I met repeatedly with my national security team as we developed more information about the possibility that we had located bin Laden living within a compound deep inside of Pakistan. And finally, last week, I determined that we had enough intelligence to take action, and authorized an operation to get Osama bin Laden and bring him to justice.

Today, army direction, the United States launched a targeted operation against that compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan. A small team of Americans carried out the operation with extraordinary courage and capability. No Americans were harmed. They took care to avoid civilian casualties. After a firefight, they killed Osama bin Laden and took custody of his body.

For over two decades, bin Laden has been al Qaeda’s leader and symbol, and has continued to plot attacks against our country and our friends and allies. The death of bin Laden marks the most significant achievement to date in our nation’s effort to defeat al Qaeda.

Yet his death does not mark the end of our effort. There’s no doubt that al Qaeda will continue to pursue attacks against us. We must — and we will — remain vigilant at home and abroad.

As we do, we must also reaffirm that the United States is not — and never will be — at war with Islam. I’ve made clear, just as President Bush did shortly after 9/11, that our war is not against Islam. Bin Laden was not a Muslim leader; he was a mass murderer of Muslims. Indeed, al Qaeda has slaughtered scores of Muslims in many countries, including our own. So his demise should be welcomed by all who believe in peace and human dignity.

Over the years, I’ve repeatedly made clear that we would take action within Pakistan if we knew where bin Laden was. That’s what we’re doing. But it’s important to note that our counterterrorism cooperation with Pakistan helped lead us to bin Laden and the compound where he was hiding. Indeed, bin Laden had declared war against Pakistan as well, and ordered attacks against the Pakistani people.

Tonight, I called President Zardari, and my team has also spoken with their Pakistani counterparts. They agree that this is a good and historic day for both of our nations. And going forward, it’s essential that Pakistan continue to join us in the fight against al Qaeda and its affiliates.

The American people did not choose this fight. It came to our shores, and started with the senseless slaughter of our citizens. After nearly 10 years of service, struggle, and sacrifice, we know well the cost of war. These efforts weigh on me every day, as Commander-in-Chief, to sign a letter to a family that has lost a loved one, or look into the eyes of a service member who’s been gravely wounded.
So Americans understand the costs of war. Yet as a country, we will never tolerate our country being threatened, nor stand idly by when our people have been killed. We will be relentless in defense of our citizens and our friends and allies. We will be true to the values that make us who we are. And on nights like this one, we can say to those families who have lost loved ones to al Qaeda's terror: Justice has been done.

Tonight, we give thanks to the countless intelligence and counterterrorism professionals who worked tirelessly to achieve this outcome. The American people do not see their work, nor know their names. But tonight, they feel the satisfaction of their work and the result of their pursuit of justice.

We give thanks for the men who carried out this operation, for they exemplify the professionalism, patriotism, and unparalleled courage of those who serve our country. And they are part of a generation that has borne the heaviest share of the burden since that September day.

Finally, let me say to the families whose loved ones were on 9/11 that we have never forgotten your loss, nor wavered in our commitment to see that we do whatever it takes to prevent another attack on our shores.

And tonight, let us think back to the sense of unity that prevailed on 9/11. I know that it was, at times, traded. Yet today's achievement is a testament to the greatness of our country and the determination of the American people.

The cause of securing our country is not complete. But tonight, we are once again reminded that America can do whatever we set our mind to. That is the story of our history, whether it's the pursuit of prosperity for our people, or the struggle for equality for all our citizens, our commitment to stand up for our values abroad, and our sacrifices to make the world a safer place.

Let us remember that we can do these things not just because of wealth or power, but because of who we are: one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Thank you. May God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America.

END 11:44 P.M. EDT