

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is important to human existence since it is a social organism. Communication is the act of passing on information—messages, thoughts, or concepts—directly or indirectly from one person to another. The most important of all life skills, direct communication skills enable efficient communication. According to Steinberg (2007:18), excellent communication skills are the key to success in academics and business. Knowing when to use oral communication and improving one's speaking abilities may be beneficial at any level of one's career. Speech is a kind of oral communication that is commonly employed in society.

A speech is a formal address or discourse given to an audience. It is to convey information to the audience and to speak clearly. A speech should make the audience feel good after hearing it. Speech is a type of spoken language that effectively mixes words or language, has the ability to choose words that may have an effect on the listener, always involves the audience, and can be presented on a platform or not (Syam, 2004:7). The speaker must present everything in a convincing manner, notably the speech's topics and objectives, in order to keep the audience's attention and easily persuade them. The ability of the speaker to arrange the topics and objects utilizing.

Nominalization will make what the speaker means to say more easily expressed and comprehended. According to Halliday (2000:311), nominalization is the process of transforming any part or combination of components into a nominal group in a phrase. It shows that verbs and adjectives change into nouns. The component of written language complexity is known as nominalization (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004:486). It demonstrates that it is the main contributor to high lexical density and that it possesses the qualities of reliable information, concise expression, compact structure, and sound logic. Therefore, nominalization is commonly used in academia, law, politics, and business. The frequent use of nominal constructions is one of the most popular identifying generative grammar elements of scholarly writing. Halliday works under the context of Systemic (Halliday, 1994: 166) and claims that nominalizing is the process of transforming processes, connections, or attributes into objects (nouns). The audience will understand more clearly if they use nominalization when making a speech. Nominalization is described by Quirk et al. (1985: 1288) as a phrase with a methodical approach link and sentence creation. Typically, an adjective or a verb is morphologically connected to the head of a noun phrase. Three categories of nominalization might be made: gerund, verbal noun, and deverbal noun.

This study focuses on the usage of nominalization in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches. Muniba Mazari Baloch is a motivational speaker known as the Iron Lady of Pakistan. The speeches delivered by Muniba Mazari are very inspiring and motivating for women. She is always aware of the issues that every woman faces. One of them is self-assurance. She always says inspirational lines that

transform women's mindsets so that they can tackle whatever challenges they confront. In addition, each speech contains many types that exist in nominalization.

One example of the data can be seen as follow:

*“You're not scared of **impressing** the world”*

The word impressing serves as a noun with a gerundive noun type in the phrase.

When the verb impress has the suffix -ing, the nominalization is created.

1.2 The problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this study contains various research problems. The problems are as follows:

1. What are the types of nominalization used in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches?
2. How are nominalizations constructed in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Concerning the problems mentioned above, the objectives discovered in this study that concern the study's problems are as follows:

1. To find out the types of nominalization used in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches.

2. To analyze the nominalizations constructed in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches.

1.4 The Limitation of the Study

Finding and examining various nominalization kinds is the main goal of this project. The three types of nominalization are gerund, verbal noun, and deverbial noun. The building of nominalizations in a few of Muniba Mazari's speeches is also examined in this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study's relevance may be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance, both of which are described below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study, theoretical significance is divided into several points, as follows:

1. It is predicted that the study's findings will significantly advance everyone's understanding of nominalization.
2. This study is predicted to benefit nominalization in communication, particularly in speech.
3. To make a contribution to the field of linguistics and to be used as a resource for future learning.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In this study, practical significance is divided into several points, as follows:

1. The findings of this study should be useful as an instance for speech and text analysis.
2. For those that are interested in a similar topic and would benefit from a clearer view of information arrangement through nominalization.
3. To aid other researchers who are carrying out the same study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter provides an overview of relevant ideas, concepts, and literature that are crucial to this investigation. The related literature was examined in earlier investigations. In the meanwhile, the notion lists some of the vocabulary that will be utilized. The theoretical framework, in contrast, describes the ideas employed in the study.

2.1 Literature Review

This study is done to describe the process of analysis nominalization in Muniba Mazari's selected speeches. In this part, there are two kinds of thesis and three articles which are related to the topic that are reviewed. All of the previous studies that were reviewed are below:

The first article is entitled "Verbs as Nouns: Empirical Investigations on Event-Denoting Nominalizations" by Varvara (2017). This study seeks to identify the linguistic qualities involved and understand why humans choose one version over another. The experiments were conducted in Italian and German, but the results apply to the specific treatment of nominalizations. It could also be replicated and used in different languages.

This research and her study have some similarities and some differences, according to the review above. The goal of Varvara (2017) is to examine the

linguistic elements of nominalization. The goal of this study is to investigate the various forms of nominalization currently in use. Varvara's article used a similar topic namely nominalization to analyze the data.

The second research, "English Nominalization in Argumentative Text by English Education Study Program Students of IAIN Palangka Raya," was conducted by Triningsih (2018). Examining English Nominalization in Argumentative Writing by IAIN Palangka Raya Students Currently Enrolled in the English Education Study Program should be the goal of this study. The data was gathered using student's writing as documentation. In this study, nominalization was explained using the theory from Matthew in Mueller (2015, p. 1), and its many forms were examined using the theory from Quirk et al (1985).

This research and her study have some similarities and differences, according to the review above. English Nominalization in Argumentative Writing by IAIN Palangka Raya English Education Study Program Students was evaluated by Triningsih (2018). Nevertheless, this study examines the various nominalizational structures used in a few of Muniba Mazari's chosen speeches. In Triningsih's thesis, the forms of nominalization were examined using a similar theory from Quirk et al. (1985).

The third research, "Exploring Nominalization Use in Graduate Thesis Abstracts: An SFL Approach to Academic Writing," was carried out by Mahfudurido, Tallapessy, and Kusumayanti (2021). This investigation focuses on the occurrence of nominalization settings in texts. The goal of the study was

selected by a state-run linguistics department in Indonesia from the abstracts of seven graduate students' theses. The results showed that graduate students employed all nominalization techniques to increase the compactness of their abstracts.

There are several similarities and differences between this study and their study based on the review above. While this study utilized the theory from Quirk et al. (1985) to examine the types of nominalization, Mahfudurido, Tallapessy, and Kusumayanti (2021) used the theory from Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) to investigate many forms of grammatical metaphors in which nominalization happens. Their paper covered the same subject of nominalization.

The fourth study was done by Hidayati, Nurhayani & Choyimah (2021) entitled "Madurese Deverbal Nominalization Process". The goal of this research is to ascertain which affixes in Madurese result in deverbal nouns and how the affixation process results in deverbal nouns in Madurese. Previous Madurese linguistic study has mostly concentrated on morphological characteristics such as Madurese affixation in general. According to the findings of this study, prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes all contribute to the creation of new lexemes in Madurese.

There are similarities and differences between this study and their study based on the review above. Hidayati, Nurhayani & Choyimah (2021) identify what forms of affixes produce deverbal nouns in Madurese and how the affixation process forms deverbal nouns in Madurese, while this study focus to analyzes

Nominalization in Muniba Mazari's Selected Speeches. Their article used a similar topic about nominalization.

The sixth research, "Nominalization in the Essays Written by Students of English Education Study Program in Sriwijaya University," was conducted by Puspita (2022). This study focuses on nominalization as the researcher aims to identify the most common style of nominalization utilized by students in Sriwijaya University's English Education Study Program as well as their opinions about nominalization. The essays of the students were documented, and analyses performed using the AntConc program (3.5.9) revealed that, of the five forms of nominalization, process nominalization—defined as the transfer of verbs to nouns—appeared to be the most often utilized by the students.

This research and her study have some similarities and some differences, according to the review above. In contrast to Puspita's (2022) analysis of nominalization in essays written by Sriwijaya University students enrolled in an English education study program, this research examines nominalization in a selection of speeches by Muniba Mazari. A similar theme of nominalization was addressed in Puspita's thesis.

2.2 Concepts

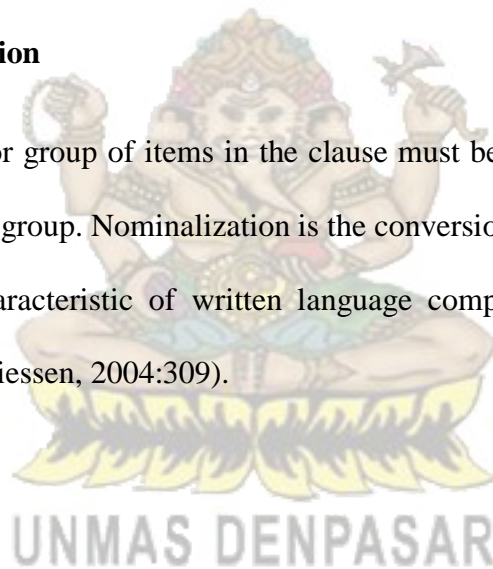
There are two main study concepts that identified and described based on the title of this study:

2.2.1 Speech

Speech is a sort of spoken language that successfully employs words or language; skill in selecting words that may have an influence on the listener; the speaker is always in touch with the audience; and it can be delivered on a platform or not (Syam, 2004:7).

2.2.2 Nominalization

Any item or group of items in the clause must be nominalized in order to become a nominal group. Nominalization is the conversion of verbs and adjectives into nouns. A characteristic of written language complexity is nominalization (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004:309).



2.3 Theories

Based on the research problems above, there is a theory used in this study to solve the problem of the study. The hypothesis was published by Quirk et al. in "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language" in 1985. Two problems are answered using this idea. The first step is to identify the various nominalization patterns, and the second is to create the nominalization form in a few of Muniba Mazari's talks. This study is backed by the theory presented by Halliday (1994) in

his book "An Introduction to Functional Grammar," which further defines the term "nominalization.

2.3.1 Nominalization

A noun phrase with a nominalization that has a logical connection to a clause combination is described by Quirk et al. (1985:1288). Frequently, an adjective or a verb is morphologically related to the head of the noun phrase. Nominalization is divided into three categories: gerunds, verbal nouns, and deverbal nouns.

By adding *-ing* to a verb with a distinct internal structure, gerunds and verbal nouns are created, as in the examples below:

1. a. **Writing the book** needs time (*Gerund*)
 b. **He wrote the book.**
2. a. **The writing of the book** made him well known (*Verbal Noun*)
 b. **He wrote the book.**

The following examples show how deverbal nouns are created from verbs by suffixation or conversion:

1. a. **His refusal to help** was expected.
 b. **He refuses to help.**
2. a. **His answer is correct.**

b. He answered the question.

Nominalization is one process involved in the transition from informal to academic language, since its presence supports the construction of a more academic genre, particularly in writing or formal speech. Whereas spoken registers commonly contain actors performing in acts (via verbs), the written academic register transforms actions into organizations to a greater extent by formally translating them into nouns.

Nominalization serves a crucial purpose in academic writing since it enables writers to write succinctly. It also affects texts' lexical density, which is a measurement of the percentage of lexical (meaning-carrying) elements, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, in a particular text (Ure, 1971:443-452). Nominalization adds to the complexity of academic writings since it enables "the packaging of verbal or clausal meaning in a nominal element" (Schleppegrell, 2008:552). As a result, whole propositions can be reduced to a single noun phrase (for example, "Samuel Morse devised Morse code" can be reduced to "His creation"), allowing authors to convey more ideas in less words. In this way, an explanation of a process that could potentially involve several clauses is condensed into a single word or short phrase that can then be connected to a predicate, making it easier to express the relationships between events explicitly (for example, "Samuel Morse's invention allowed people to receive and instantly transmit information across wide distances. ").

As "words that began as nominalizations have evolved into standard elements of academic vocabulary, without which academic authors would be unable to say what they prefer to say," academic language is filled with nominalized terms (Chafe & Danielewicz, 1987:17). For instance, via the process of nominalization, words like "categorization" or "development" have reduced a process that might be represented by a complete phrase, making it simpler to refer to these terms.

Nominalization helps maintain the coherence of larger texts by allowing concerns that have been established over the course of several sentences to be condensed into a clausal element, which may then "participate in a chain of reasoning to be created by the writer" (Schleppegrell, 2008:552). In other words, it enables problems to be "identified" so that they may be addressed and expanded upon. Additionally, nominalizations help texts become less personal (Halliday & Martin, 1993:311), a characteristic that is particularly common in academic writing where the author typically adopts an impersonal tone.

Nominalizations are very common in scientific publications, according to Halliday (1994:309). Scientists might develop technical taxonomies using this aspect of academic language in order to "distill the outcomes of scientific investigation into a collection of nominalized concepts" (Schleppegrell, 2004:73). Scientific information packaging has evolved over time, becoming increasingly nominalized, as demonstrated by Halliday and Martin (1993:312). For instance, scientists used to record scientific investigations using active verbs (e.g., "I gazed through the telescope and saw..."), but they now tend to use something like, "Observation of the stars shows that..." This movement is influenced by

nominalization, which emphasizes the propensity for academic writing, and particularly scientific writing, to be presented succinctly.

Nominalization has been extensively studied, particularly in the area of theoretical linguistics, as a result of its significant roles. By comparing the incidence of nominalizations across various genres and fields, several studies have experimentally examined the theoretical claim that nominalizations are a significant characteristic of academic writings in general and scientific texts in particular (Halliday, 1994:309).

2.3.1.1 Gerund

The gerund is the –ing form of the verb when it has the function of a noun phrase (Close 1975: 79). It is traditionally seen as nominalization and this means that its internal syntax may be clausal and its external syntax is that of a noun phrase. Because of this, it is a term that is used to denote a mixture of nominal and verbal parts in the -ing form Quirk et al (1985: 1291-1292). The gerund, which also occurs in nominal settings, can occasionally be confused with the simple present. Different names are given to forms that contain gerunds, including gerundive clause, nominal -ing clause, and nominal -ing participle clause (Quirk et al, 1985: 1063). As seen in the examples below, a preposition's subject, subject complement, object, or object might all be gerundive phrases.

1. Watching television keeps them out of mischief.

2. *The problem is **getting something done** about the cheap imports.*

3. *He enjoys **playing practical jokes**.*

4. *No one could rely on **his going to bed** early last night.*

The gerund possesses the following characteristics, among others, according to Pullum (1991, cited in Kim, 2008: 326):

1. An adverb can be used to modify it. For example:

- *"Brown's **deftly painting his wife** is wonderful."*

2. It may include the negating particle not. For example:

- *Pat's **not having called** for a week yet bothered us.*

3. It permits auxiliaries, allowing for perfect or/and passive forms. For example:

- *John's **having criticized the play** annoyed us.*

4. It can be an object. For example:

- *Mary's **suddenly giving him a book** caused uproar.* (Baker, 2005:3-4)

- *You like **my giving Maria food**.*

5. The gerund's subject might be an accusative or genitive possessive NP

For example:

- *He insisted on **my / me reading it**.* (Thomson and Martinet (1986: 231))

The placement and behavior of noun phrases inside the matrix sentence in which they appear are shared by all of these gerund forms. According to Thomson

and Martinet (1986:228,231), the gerund is employed when an activity is seen broadly, as in:

1. *Reading French is easier than speaking it.*
2. *He dislikes **working late**.*
3. *Her hobby is **painting**.*
4. *"Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it." (William Arthur Ward) (Note 5)*

As in the following examples, the gerundive clause may relate to a **fact** or an **action** :

1. *Your driving a car to New York in your condition disturbs me.*
2. *Your driving a car to New York took longer than I expected.*

The verb of the gerundive phrase is known as a gerund, and the verbal noun is only used for gerund nouns ending in -ing, according to Quirk et al. (1985:1064).

The gerund is seen by them as both a verb and a noun.

2.3.1.2 Verbal Noun

According to Quirk et al. (1985:1291), a verbal noun is an abstract, noncount noun created by adding the suffix *-ing* to verbs, placing before the noun phrase relating to the subject if the object is not transmitted, and placing before the noun phrase that links to the object if it is expressed:

1. *The **painting** of Brown is wonderful.* = Brown paints
2. *The **writing** of Smith is impressive.* = Smith writes

Therefore, if the object is expressed, before the noun phrase that goes with it:

1. *Their **polishing** of the furniture is noticeable.* = They polish the furniture.
2. *The **writing** of novels (by Smith) is impressive.* = Smith writes novels.

In these instances, the verbs are dynamic objects that are nominalized to make the actions appear to be static entities (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:21). A verbal noun is therefore primarily a type of noun and not a type of verb (Huddleston, 1984:75). According to Crystal (1997:410), a verbal noun is "a noun that resembles a verb in form or meaning, such as smoking." Smoking cannot be regarded as a verbal noun until it is employed in a sentence, although this definition is generic and may be used to gerunds, verbal nouns, and (-ing) deverbals.

The verbal noun, among other things, bears the following characteristics:

1. It requires development:

- *His acting of the part of Othello was distinguished by a breadth and grandeur that placed it far beyond the efforts of other actors.* (Note 6)

2. It can be modified with an adjective.

- *Brown's deft **painting** of his daughter is wonderful.*

3. A determiner could come after it.

- *The crying of the child was very noisy.*

4. It is ineligible for an auxiliary.

- *Brown's having painted of his wife is wonderful*

5. The genitive NP is the subject of the verbal noun.

- *Brown's painting of his wife is wonderful.*

The characteristics of a verbal noun show that it is an abstract, noncount noun that falls within the noun category. The verbal noun is strictly a noun and shows nominal qualities, according to Trask (2006:52). It accepts determiners like *the* and *this*, allows adjectives (but not adverbs), and accepts the following prepositional phrases (not objects). According to Biber et al. (1999:67), the *-ing* form that is preceded by a determiner and followed by the word "of" is a noun. In other words, the verbal noun banned in the statement Some substances have been banned is a noun. The word "verbal noun" is not preferred by Biber et al.

2.3.1.3 Deverbal Noun

Deverbal nouns are verb-derived nouns.; however, they have totally nominalized as simple common nouns with no verbalization qualities, although being morphologically related to verbs. They have produced from verbs by either transformation as an effort or suffixation as elimination. According to Quirk *et al.* (1985: 1550), It is possible for verbs to suffix to produce tangible or abstract nouns. According to the affixes linked to the verbs, they categorize deverbal nouns into:

1. Count words that are concrete and have a personal connotation, such as *actor, assistant, and worker.*
2. Concrete count nouns that describe the actions of the base, such as *"building," "opening," and "filling."*
3. Noncount concrete words, such as *machinery.*
4. Abstract noncount nouns, such as *breakage, coverage, and wastage, that denote the activity indicated by the base.*
5. Abstract noncount nouns that describe a process or a condition, such as *ratification, exploration, and driving.*
6. Abstract noncount nouns that describe an action or its outcome, such as *dismissal, resurrection, and rejection.*
7. Count nouns denoting the product of , the institution produced by, as *foundation, organization.*

An abstract deverbal noun does not exist for every verb. For the verb lie, for instance, the deverbal agential word liar exists but there is no abstract deverbal

noun. Several verbs, like the verbs "*fire*" and "*dismiss*," lack abstract deverbal nouns although their synonyms do:

1. The *firing of William* was a mistake.
2. The *dismissal of William* was a mistake.

The category character of deverbal nouns is evident. as their characteristics blatantly indicate their noun status. Some nouns, like building(s), have clear definitions, referring to entities with single and plural forms, while others, like arrival, have broader definitions.

