Analysis of Nominalization in Proceeding Abstract in Linguistics

(Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach)

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Abstract — Abstracts in Proceedings have the purpose of knowing the entire contents that will have been studied. Therefore, it is very important for readers to read Abstracts, before reading the entire contents of the proceedings. The abstract should be able to conclude and contain the essence of what will / has been studied. Nominalization is the constraint that changes nonlexis (verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions) to become lexists of objects. The purpose of this study was to determine the nominalization in abstract proceedings in the field of linguistics. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using the Systemic Functional Linguistic approach (SFL). The data sources in this study are four texts Abstract Proceedings in the PRASASTI IV proceedings (Journal of Linguistics) 2018. The data are manuscripts of proceedings in the field of linguistics. Linguistics is divided into two, namely Descriptive Linguistics (LD) and Translation Linguistics (LP). A proceeding abstract has provisions that are limited to 200-400 words but must explain the entire contents of the proceedings. From the four proceedings abstracts in the field of linguistics, it was found that abstracts can be more concise and brief information with the presence of nominalization. It is evidenced that nominalization has a function as summarizing the sentence; combining several sentences; compacting complex clauses into simplex clauses; compacting information into a noun group; forming a grammatical metaphor; reducing repetition of words; providing focus according to technical terms on abstract keywords. The results of this study revealed to provide an efficient way in compaction, information and simplification of clauses in proceedings abstracts.

Keywords — nominalization; Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); proceeding abstracts; linguistics

I. INTRODUCTION

Rahardi (2009: 169) presents three important things. Abstract is a form of presentation that is brief, accurate and represents the contents of document. (ISO 214-1976). With several criteria, abstracts must represent the contents of the document as a whole. Wiratno (2003: 82) has its own opinion regarding the points mentioned in Abstract, including: (1) the subject matter, (2) the approach used, (3) the results obtained, and (4) the expected implications or suggestions. The points mentioned are in line with the theory of 4 moves in Abstract proposed by Bhatia (1993).

Meanwhile, the purpose of nominalization is to condense information as an effort to make nouns. Nominalization is carried out by changing nonlexis (including verbs, adjectives, adverb, and conjunctions) into noun lexis (nomina). Martin (1991) mentions nominalization on scientific texts is aimed at expressing knowledge more concisely and densely. Therefore, nominalization is an important feature in scientific texts.

From the above research, the researcher assumed that it is needed deeper study of abstracts. Thus, the researcher focuses this study on nominalization in proceedings abstracts in the field of linguistics (functional systemic linguistic approach).
II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

Such formulation is actually an abstraction process which is achieved by nominalization within the framework of grammatical metaphor. The abstraction process is used to understand and interpret reality. The following is relevant to recent research:

Sundari (2008) examines the structural analysis of the abstract genre of English articles. The results showed that some abstracts contained three or four moves and only one abstract contained five moves. Abstracts containing four moves generally do not mention the background, and the abstract, which only contains three moves does not mention results or comments about results. In analyzing the abstract section, Sundari's research used the Lindbergh theory in Dhal (2004).

Wiratno (2009), examined the Realization of Textual Meanings in Indonesian Scientific Journal Articles. This study contained an analysis of the realization of textual meanings in four scientific articles in the fields of biology, economics, social, and language. The results reveal: (1) in terms of theme at the clause level, the most dominant theme is Topical Unmarked Themes, (2) in lexical level, it realized textual meanings through various meaning relationships namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, cohyponimy, meronimi, and komeronimi, (3) In the case of textual reference links, reference to the reference links can reflect the degree of cohesiveness of text. (4) In the text structure for biology and economics, it appears more complete than the text structure for social and language. Biological, economic and language texts are expository, while social texts are descriptive.

Hyland (2011), academic discourse refers to ways of thinking and using language in academics. In this study, he discusses 1) Definition of academic discourse, 2) the importance of academic discourse, 3) the ways to study academic discourse, 4) Description of academic discourse (academic texts structured for persuasive texts, academic texts represent specific modes of discipline different cultural arguments have only language different, academic arguments involve interpersonal negotiations), 5) A sample study: quote. So by analyzing proceedings from certain discourse communities, certain patterns as rhetorical styles, metatextual discourses, and linguistic realization, modalities and verbs of process functions (Hyland, 2002) can be clearly identified. Such a pattern will contribute to researchers who want to write proceedings primarily related to the study of linguistics.

Khairil (2015) examined the Academic Text Analysis section of the Discussion. The object of this study is theses by analyzing the number of sentences in the discussion of theses as many as 37 sentences and are taken eight samples. First, researchers discuss information-intensive academic texts dominated by simplex sentences (83.8%) and complex (hypothetical (8.1%) and paratactic (8.1%)). Second, the researchers raised academic texts that were densely packed with lexical words (79.9%) and 20.1% were structural words. Third, nominalization in academic texts not only results in compaction of information in groups of nouns, which show a scientific characteristic of ideational. Fourth, the grammatical metaphor for academic texts through expressions of incoherent ideational and textual. Fifth, technical terms in academic texts. Sixth, taxonomy and abstract in academic texts. It is characteristically abstract because the subject matter being discussed is real formulation into theory. Whereas it is taxonomic because the subject matter is classified. Finally, the reference to the esfora in the text shows the principle of generality, but in groups of nouns, it is not an object that refers to the previous mention. (Martin 1992: 138) the object referred to is expressed in the [[...]] (embedded sign). The conclusion is that the texts on the discussion of the theses are scientific.

Further research, Ardiani (2016) about the pattern of abstract rhetoric and the introduction of LITERA journal articles and the relevance of teaching Indonesian in Higher Education. Data in the form of abstract and preliminary texts of scientific articles collected in the LITERA journal from vol. 13 No.01 of 2014 to vol. 14 No. 01 of 2015. Data were analyzed using interactive text analysis techniques (Miles and Huberman) based on CARS theory (Swales: 1990) and the 4 Move theory on abstracts (Bhatia: 1993). The results of the study are as follows: (1) the abstract section in the LITERA journal has no structure (Bhatia: 1993), of the 24 articles, only 8 articles have a complete abstract rhetoric pattern; (2) the introductory section in the LITERA journal also does not show any complete structure (Swales: 1990), out of 24 articles, only 3 articles have a complete pattern, (3) This study is relevant to teaching Indonesian language courses by analyzing abstract rhetoric patterns in journals according to Functional Systemic Linguistic analysis.

The latest research was examined by Amir (2017) about the analysis of grammatical metaphors in theses of the Makassar State University. The focus of research is the forms of grammatical metaphor, lexis shift pattern and the degree of a scientific thesis. The source of the data is taken from the 2011 students’ theses of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program. The approach used was Functional Systemic Linguistics (M.A.K Halliday). The results of this study are (1) three forms of grammatical metaphor namely nominalization, noun groups, and simplex sentences. (2) four patterns of lexical shifts, from verbs to nouns, adjectives to nouns, adverbs to nouns, nouns to nouns. (3) The scientific level of theses at a sufficiently scientific level. The conclusion of the analysis shows that from the view of functional systemic linguistics, the thesis shows the characteristics of ideational and textual scientific. Ideationally, through the metaphor of grammar, the content of the material becomes more dense, and textually, the delivery of material that involves shifting the level also give impacts on differences in organizational orders at the level of word or sentence groups.

B. Nominalization

Halliday and Martin (1993b: 4) explain that basically the technical term is naming something that uses nouns which is formed through the process of nominalization. Halliday (1993a: 57-59) reveals scientific texts are said to be abstract because the subjects discussed are often the result of formulating real experiences into theories.
C. Abstract Proceeding

Halliday (1993a: 57-59) reveals scientific texts are abstract because the subjects discussed are often the result of formulating real experiences into theories. Such formulation is actually an abstraction process, which is achieved by nominalization within the framework of grammatical metaphor. The abstraction process is used to understand and interpret reality.

III. METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection uses document analysis. The data in this study are abstract texts of PRASASTI IV proceedings (Journal of Linguistics), which were presented at The Fourth International Inscription Seminar on Linguistics with the theme 'Current Research in Linguistics' which was published by the Postgraduate Linguistics Postgraduate Study Program, Sebelas Maret University in 2018. Proceeding texts in the form of discourse was then analyzed using the Functional Systemic Linguistic approach. The data are divided into two abstract texts on descriptive linguistic proceedings (LD) and two abstract texts on Translation Linguistics (LP) proceedings.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nominalization is a constraint. It is carried out by changing nonlexis (including verbs, adjectives, adverb, and conjunctions) to become lexists of objects (nouns). The following data is found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I. THE PERCENTAGE OF NOMINALIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb-Noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective-Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb-Noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conjunction-Noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Numeric-Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The findings of nominalization from the proceedings of abstract text in the field of linguistics dominated by changing in verbs to nouns. With the proportion of nominalization in the abstracts of LD, proceedings tend to be less, ranging from 2.98% to 4.98%, rather than the text of the LP proceedings abstract, which reached 14.81% to 18.47%. In the LD proceedings, abstract text tends to use nominalization in research words, readings, and collections. Whereas, in abstract LP proceedings tend to use nominalization in the words translation, translation, acceptance, and accuracy. Martin (1991) mentions the nomination of scientific texts is aimed at expressing knowledge more concisely and densely. E.g., it is found in the data as follows:

A. Summarizing sentences by compacting complex clauses into simplex clauses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE II. MODEL OF NOMINALIZATION DATA AS SUMMARY CONCLUSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data LD130.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalam wacana ini ditemukan empat penanda kohesi gramatikal, vaitu penggunaan 38 referensi, 2 substutisi, 1 elipsis, dan 4 konjungsi. Serta temuan dalam teks berbahasa Inggris karya Ray Foley juga ditemukan penanda kohesi leksikal, vaitu repetisi 211 Sinonimi 3 Antonimi 4 dan kolokasi 8. (41 kata)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the findings above, removal of prepositional phrases (e.g., in this discourse) can minimize the use of words in an abstract limited to 200 to 400 words. Compaction of a sentence can use complex groups of nouns. Santosa (2003: 54) Language density can be seen from a system of noun groups that are complex by utilizing pre and post-modifiers (embedding) in their nomina group, e.g. the findings of the data in table II are: 'Dalam wacana ini ditemukan empat penanda kohesi gramatikal’, replaced by 'Empat temuan penanda kohesi gramatikal’. The use of simplex clauses could make it easier for readers to use a process or institution. The sentence in LD001 data had two processes and used external conjunctions, namely the next. This was less acceptable because the more complex use of clauses with conjunctions (external) made it difficult to understand. The logic was often expressed implicitly or used internal conjunctions usually located at the front of the simplex clause (simplex sentence): in the meantime, therefore, further, on the other
side. (Santosa, 2003: 54) So that the separation of clauses could make the reader better understand the contents of the abstract text of the proceedings.

The use of nominalization as compaction of noun groups in the words: temuan, penggunaan, temuan, could evidently summarize words into easily understood and brief sentences. A sentence was said to be concise not only with one process, but also reduced the existence of structural words and multiplies lexical words. e.g.: dalam wacana ini, selanjutnya.

B. Combining several sentences into one sentence

The use of simplex clauses was also effective in the use of nominalization. The use of conjunctions did not mean condensing sentences but increasingly made it difficult for the reader to understand the contents of the sentence. From the data below, three sentences could be summarized into one sentence by compressing a group of nouns and minimizing the use of repetitions. Reducing cohesion systems that use reps can avoid ambiguity. (Santosa, 2003: 54)

The findings of data LP047.16-18 could be summarized using nominalization, complex noun groups and minimizing repetition. e.g., in the sentence “16.Pola penerjemahan istilah teknik yang tersingkap meliputi, pertama, penerapan sains merupakan hal yang ditonjolkan dalam buku terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia dari Fundamental of Engineering Thermodynamics”. can be summarized as “Penggunaan pola penerjemahan istilah teknik tersikap meliputi: (1) penerapan sains yang ditonjolkan”.

This is with the use of complex noun groups, e.g. “frasa merupakan bentuk satuan lingual yang efektif untuk menyampaikan makna istilah teknik” the results after the complex noun group becomes “keefektifan penyampaian makna istilah teknik pada frasa”.

Nominalization by using complex noun groups also occurs in clauses: “tingkat efektivitas Bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sasaran untuk menyampaikan makna istilah teknik” to “keefektifan penyampaian makna istilah teknik”. Minimizing repetition as in prepositional phrases, namely “dalam buku terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia dari Fundamental of Engineering Thermodynamics” is minimized into one mention.

In the findings below, nominalization is proven to be able to summarize three sentences into one sentence, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE III</th>
<th>DATA NOMINALIZATION AS A COMBINATION OF SENTENCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data LP047.16-18</td>
<td>Result of Nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Pola penerjemahan istilah teknik yang tersingkap meliputi, pertama, penerapan sains merupakan hal yang ditonjolkan dalam buku terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia dari Fundamental of Engineering Thermodynamics.</td>
<td>Penggunaan pola penerjemahan istilah teknik tersikap meliputi: (1) penerapan sains yang ditonjolkan; (2) keefektifan penyampaian makna istilah teknik pada frasa; (3) keefektifan penyampaian makna istilah teknik pada bahasa sasaran relatif pada terjemahan bahasa Indonesia pada buku Fundamental of Engineering Thermodynamics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Ketiga, tingkat efektivitas Bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sasaran untuk menyampaikan makna istilah teknik dari buku Fundamental of Engineering Thermodynamics relatif baik.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Compacting information in a noun group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE IV</th>
<th>DATA NOMINALIZATION AS INFORMATION COMPACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data LD001.6</td>
<td>Result of Nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jika dilihat dari sisi semantis teks tersebut, klausa relatif bisa dibedakan menjadi dua berdasarkan ortografisnya, yaitu (1) klausa relatif restrikif yang mewasati makna antecedenden yang diterangkan atau sebagai kesatuan integral dari antecedenden dan tidak ditandai dengan adanya tanda koma, dan (2) klausa relatif non-restrikif sebagai informasi tambahan dari antecedenden yang diterangkan dan ditandai oleh tanda koma.</td>
<td>Secara semantis, klausa relatif dibedakan berdasarkan ortografisnya, yaitu (1) restrikif, [[pewatas makna antecedenden diterangkan atau menyatu integral dengan antecedenden dan penandaan tanda koma]], dan (2) non-restrikif, [[informasi tambahan dari antecedenden diterangkan dan adanya penanda koma]].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compaction of information in the noun group uses the esfora reference in the text showing the principle of generality, but in the noun group, it is not an object that refers to the previous mention. (Martin 1992: 138) the object referred to is expressed in the [[...]] (embedded) sign.

From the findings the data on LD001.6 nominalization are embedded with compaction of noun groups. e.g. in the clause “Jika dilihat dari sisi semantis teks tersebut, klausa relatif bisa dibedakan menjadi dua berdasarkan ortografisnya”, can be used “Secara semantis, klausa relatif dibedakan berdasarkan ortografisnya.”
Use of complex noun groups using embeds or [...] (embedded) on the pre or post modifier. As in clause "(1) klausa relatif restriktif yang mewawasi makna antecedent yang diterangkan atau sebagai kesatuan integral dari antecedent dan tidak ditandai dengan adanya tanda koma”, becomes "(1) restriktif, [pewatas makna antecedent diterangkan atau menyatu integral dengan antecedent dan peniadaan tanda koma]”.

Explanation of restrictive clauses no longer uses the verb (to overcome) but is replaced with nominalization (pewatas), and embeds the [...] sign in the definition of restrictive clauses using modifiers. This is also found in clause “(2) klausa relatif non-restriktif sebagai informasi tambahan dari antecedent yang diterangkan dan ditandai oleh tanda koma.” becomes “(2) non-restriktif, [informasi tambahan dari antecedent diterangkan dan adanya penanda koma]”.

D. Forming grammatical metaphor

Ideationally, through the metaphor of grammar, the content of the material becomes more dense, and textually, the delivery of material that involves shifting the level also affects on differences in organizational order at the level of word or sentence groups.

The grammatical metaphor is the shift of one lexis to another in grammar. Grammatical metaphors occur in incongruent expressions, and congruent expressions. The realization of congruent meaning is a commonly used realization, which is in accordance with reality, e.g., the process is realized as a verb, objects are realized as nouns, circumscribed is realized as adverb, and conditions are realized as adjectives. On the contrary, on realization incongruently, conditions are not expressed with adjectives but with nouns, the process is not expressed by verbs but with nouns, and so on. Scientific texts including proceedings abstract use a lot of grammatical metaphors in incongruent expressions (Halliday, 1998: 188-221).

This is found in the LD001.1 data, namely in the word ‘penelitian, bertujuan, mendeskripsikan, berhubungan, berbahasa’. e.g. in the word ‘penelitian’, that is, from the word ‘teliti’ (condition/adj) is not realized as an adjective (adj) but uses ‘penelitian’ (nouns / nouns). Another e.g. can be found in the following abstract text:

E. Reducing repetition of words

Nominalization also functions as a reduction in repetition of words. e.g., the repetition of the words translation, translation, accuracy and acceptability can be minimized by the presence of nominalization. This is by changing the verb to a noun group, e.g. “(1) teknik-teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam terjemahan istilah seni dan budaya” become “(1) penerapan teknik penerjemahan”. In addition, it can also be seen in clause “(2) sifat teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam terjemahan tersebut”, being “(2) penggunaan sifat teknik penerjemahan”. Furthermore, in clause “(3) pengaruh teknik serta sifat teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan terhadap tingkat keakuratan dan keberterimaan terjemahan.” becomes “(3) pengaruh teknik dan sifat teknik penerjemahan terhadap tingkat keakuratan dan keberterimaan pada terjemahan istilah seni dan budaya”
F. Providing focus in accordance with the technical terms on the keywords.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE VII. DATA NOMINALIZATION AS FOCUS ACCORDING TO THE TECHNICAL TERMS ON THE KEYWORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LP030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Berdasarkan analisis kualitas terjemahan, 9 (sembilan) teknik penerjemahan berpanggarah postih terhadap kekerutan terjemahan dan 11 (sebelas) teknik berpanggarah postih terhadap kekeriterimaan terjemahan sehingga, secara umum, tingkat kekerutan dan keberterimaan terjemahan tersebut tinggi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with the key words in the research LP030 are cultural, abstract, translation techniques, accuracy, acceptability. Thus, the focus of abstract discussion must refer to the focus of the technical terms used in the keywords. So, the contents of the abstract must include the keywords in the technical terms used. It serves to facilitate the reader in sorting information in the proceedings abstract text. However, these keywords must be minimized so as not to repeat (repetition).

Therefore, nominalization is an important feature in scientific texts. Halliday and Martin (1993b: 4) explain in principle the naming of something that uses nouns which, is formed through the process of nominalization. Halliday (1993a: 57-59) reveals scientific texts are abstract because the subjects discussed in them are often the result of formulating real experiences into theories. Such formulation is actually an abstraction process which among others is achieved by nominalization within the framework of grammatical metaphor. The abstraction process is used to understand and interpret reality.

The results of this study confirmed that nominalization is proven to be able to (1) summarize the sentence; (2) combine several sentences; (3) compact complex clauses into simplex clauses; (3) compact information in a noun group; (4) form a grammatical metaphor; (5) reduce repetition of words; (6) provide focus according to technical terms on abstract keywords.

V. CONCLUSION

A proceeding abstract has provisions that are limited to 200-400 words, but it must explain the entire contents of the proceedings. So, the author must process words and sentences to make them look concise and brief so that the reader can easily understand them. Nominalization is one of the solutions given. From the four proceedings abstracts in the field of linguistics, it was found that abstracts can be more concise and information intensive with the presence of nominalization. It is evident that nominalization has a function as (1) summarizing the sentence; (2) combining several sentences; (3) compacting complex clauses into simplex clauses; (3) compacting information in a noun group; (4) forming a grammatical metaphor; (5) reducing repetition of words; (6) providing focus according to technical terms on abstract keywords.

References


