

The Elements of nominal Group used in the Post 2015 Regional Conference of Maudy Ayunda speech

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “The Elements of nominal Group used in the Post 2015 Regional Conference of Maudy Ayunda speech” contain purpose to describe the elements of nominal group in the spoken text. The spoken text was transcript from a speech video by Maudy Ayunda in the Post2015 Regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14, 2012. In this research the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were taken from Maudy Ayunda speech in the Post 2015 regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali. In collecting data the researcher downloaded the video from www.youtube.com entitled title Maudy Ayunda speech in the Post2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali. The result of this research presents that spoken text of Maudy Ayunda speech produced 15 patterns of 38 nominal groups. The highest pattern elements of nominal group were produced by pattern elements DD+TH+Q with 8 patterns of 38 nominal groups. The second high pattern elements of nominal group were produced by pattern elements DD+TH with 6 patterns. It can be seen that in the spoken text the speaker was produced more deictic determiner in the than quantifying determiner and partitive determiner. The spoken text was found thing element followed by qualitative to make full noun information for the readers.

Keywords: Video speech, Maudy Ayunda speech, Nominal Group

INTRODUCTION

Communication is a media to express feeling, ideas and share information for people, and Communication also necessary to do by people as social activity to get information. There are some advantages of communication: media for asking, offering, sharing, changing information or idea, comment, education process and helping all daily activity. People as social human need social interact with the other people to create social relationship that was primary thing as social human. Social relation is bridge which connecting between people and people in whole of this world. It presents that people cannot living alone because people always has problem and naturally people need help to solve the problem or in apposite conditions people become helper

to solve another people's problem. In this case was showed that communication is very important. Communication may improve people language ability and it was motivated people to learn language and grammar to create utterance systematic and easy to catch meaning in the conversation. In social interaction, people would present language ability and knowledge from respond in conversation.

According to Littlejohn and Foss (2009:126):

Communication part of the equation links speech with interaction in development to result in language and logical thought. Contrary to Piaget's view that cognition moved from egocentric to socialized thought, it is more likely that human thought develops from a spoken symbolic process worked out in the presence and with the assistance of others to a silent symbolic process worked out internally.

Language is symbol that has meaning which expresses what speakers want to say. Combination between function and structure gives meaning to people, function is what speaker doing with language and structure is how language was organized to create good sentence based on grammar rules how words and structural work together. People learn grammar to organized words this is the function of grammar. Systemic functional linguistic (SFL) or systemic functional grammar focuses on function of language. The system is part of SFL which has function to organized this theory was originally developed by Michael Halliday in the late 1950 and early 1960s. Function has primary role to use language in social communication.

Fontaine ever said (2013: 5):

Function has important place in SFL and is very much connected with the social uses of language. After all, language is primarily used for social communication. Halliday explains that 'the internal organization of language is not arbitrary but embodies a positive reflection of the functions that language has evolved to serve in the life of social man

A clause was constructed by words that would divided into specific elements which contain function from each word such as subject in SFL has a function as an actor, this element will write in a capital letter this is standard

practice in SFL. Initial capital letter will help people who confuse between general words and specific terms for clausal elements.

In this research the researcher would to analyze the data spoken text use structure of nominal group. Nominal group is single words that stand alone without modification or only head. This research will concern to find elements of nominal group in spoken text from speech by MaudyAyunda in regional meeting and stakeholder consultation the post 2015 regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali Indonesia on December 14. Speech is kind of monologue spoken text which contain a message in the text by a speaker in front of the audience. Speech is the important part international conference a speech usually talks about hot issue of the country, problems, and including idea, but the utterance in spoken text sometimes not grammatical and congruent.

From this utterance people can see that spoken text is not very grammatically metaphorical. Although sometimes the speaker is speak grammatically. Because when people speak brain work directly and fast to respond the dialogue. According to Eggins 1994 spoken interaction tends to accompany action, so the structure of the talk will be a largely dynamic one, with one sentence leading to another to another to another (*well if you don't pass me that I won't be able to get in here and then we'll be stuck because what will they say?*). Spoken language is action which continuity turns by turn and dynamic always interesting to do for almost every person because people as a social human very interesting to interact especially in new place so they are curious to know everything that they don't know and exploring more information to get knowledge. Actually human always want to study everywhere people often need new information and technology to resolve their problems.

Nominal Group has elements which could help to get the idea of the speech by MaudyAyunda. Structure of the elements will show about the topic what the speaker discuss in her speech. Elements of nominal group boundaries the primary topic it can be seen from head of every sentence by Maudy's speech. A clause will boundary in to a noun phrase then divided in four

elements of nominal group: determiner (D), modifier (M), thing (TH), and qualifier (Q).

According to Fontaine (2013:48):

The nominal group has four main types of element: determiner (d), modifier (m), thing (th), and qualifier (q). Each of these will be presented in detail in the sections below. The most basic structure of the Ngp can be described by the following elements: {determiner b modifier b thing b qualifier}.

Language has been divided into spoken and written; the spoken language is people produce sound as symbol to expressing or sharing some information to communicate in social interaction. Spoken becomes daily activity because spoken was not really grammatically, simply activity and easy to get meaning. Those are the reason that's why people use spoken to practicing their language ability. Spoken language is very effective use in communication formal and casual conditions.

Written language is more complicated than spoken, people need to write down to express their idea and share some information's in a text. This process not interactive we have to planning and drafting so people can rewriting and create it grammatically for easy getting meaning. Written language is very effective for formal activity for example education and journalism because people only read the text to know the information.

In this research the researcher used spoken language as the data, text from Maudy Ayunda's speech in meeting regional and stakeholder consultation post 2015 regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali Indonesia. Speech is an effective process to expressing our idea. The speech was very interesting topics that talk about participation of the young generation for Indonesian future; she gave aspiration and idea for young generation in her speech. As the young generation we must be aware of the condition of our country especially economic issue in our country. Maudy said that education is very important to create the best generation for a better future.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and subject

The data of this thesis was taken from MaudyAyunda's speech in meeting regional and stakeholder consultation post 2015 regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali Indonesia. The speaker is a student of OxfordUniversity; she was the winner of speech contest when she was in high school. The data was downloaded from www.youtube.com.

Unit Of Analysis

The data analyzed are related to the structure of nominal group found in spoken text from MaudyAyunda's speech in meeting regional and stakeholder consultation post 2015 regional conference at Nusa Dua Bali Indonesia. The unit of analysis in this research is phrase in every clause from the video transcript speech.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. Thus the researcher searched the data from spoken text. The researcher searched the data from www.youtube.com. Chose and watch the speech video by Maudy Ayunda. The researcher transcript the data from the video speech Maudy Ayunda as Speaker in the Post 2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012 into the written text. The researcher read the transcript and divided the utterances in to the clauses

Example:

Um, I have quite started my university studies but I hope that despite or rather huge my limited experience I will still be able to provide a fresh perspective on economic developments

The researcher segmenting the clause into phrases

Example:

rather huge my limited experience I will still be able to provide a fresh perspective on economic developments

The researcher Classifying the phrases into Nominal Group

Example:

a fresh perspective on economic developments

The researcher Analyzing the types of the phrases

Example:

a	fresh	perspective	on economic developments
qd	m	th	q
Ngp			

The researcher draws the conclusion of the analysis. The researcher took the conclusion as the result of the research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Table 4.1 below illustrate the finding of the spoken text from speech by Maudy Ayunda in the Post2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012. It can be seen in the table 4.1 that there are 38 constructions found in the Maudy Ayunda speech and it would be presented from the table that (d) stand for determiners there are many types of determiner all of the has similar function in this table can be seen three types of determiner: deictic determiner (dd), partitive determiner (pd), and quantifying determiner. Not only determiner many elements of nominal group can be seen from this table (th) stand for thing, (q) qualifier, (m) modifier and the highest number of nominal group produce by construction dd+ th+q with 8 numbers which has similar constructions. It is indicate that the speaker want to say complete the information about the thing in the speech. It indicates that the speaker mostly produce definite and indefinite utterance in her speech. Then it is followed by dd+th which found 6 numbers. After that it is followed by dd + th + qd +q which found 4 numbers and dd + th +qd was found 4 numbers and continued qd + m +th with the same result 4 numbers. After that it is followed dd + m + th with 3 numbers. The least number of nominal group pattern in dd +m + th + q, dd + m + th + qd with 2 numbers and qd + m + th + q, dd + m + th +qd + q, pd + m + th + q, qd +th +qd, qd + th +q with 1 number for each pattern of nominal group and it means the speaker produced 30 numbers of deictic determiner, 17 numbers of quantifying determiner, 1 number of partitive determiner, 38 numbers of thing, 14 numbers of modifier and 18 numbers of qualifier.

Table 4.1 the functional elements of nominal group of the spoken text by Maudy Ayunda speech in the Post2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012

No.	Functional Components		
	Constructions of Nominal Group	Σ	%
1.	qd + m + th + q	1	2,63 %
2.	dd +th + q	8	21,05%
3.	dd + th + qd +q	4	10,52 %
4.	dd + th	6	15,78 %
5.	dd + th +qd	4	10,52 %
6.	dd +m + th + q	2	5,26 %
7.	qd + m +th	4	10,52 %
8.	dd + m + th +qd + q	1	2,63 %
9.	dd + m + th + qd	2	5,26%
10.	Dd + m + th	3	7,89 %
11.	pd + m + th + q	1	2,63 %
12.	qd +th +qd	1	2,63 %
13.	qd + th +q	1	2,63 %
	JUMLAH	38	100%

Discussion

According to the table 4.1 above, it can be seen that there are thirteen types of nominal group pattern found in the Maudy Ayunda speech. Those description and analysis for each pattern are described in the following explanation.

Construction 1 : QD + M + TH + Q

There is 1 number of this pattern found in the Maudy Ayunda speech. The explanation is as follows:

The following excerpt 1 below the only one example of construction qd + m + th + q which was found in the Maudy Ayunda speech.

Excerpt 1

Um, I have quite started my university studies but I hope that despite or rather huge my limited experience I will still be able to provide **a fresh perspective on economic developments** (page :1, line 5)

a	fresh	perspective	on economic developments
QD	M	TH	Q
Ngp			

It can be seen in the data above that “**a fresh perspective on economic developments**” is the nominal group of the sentence in the data of the transcript video speech “a” including in to Quantifying determiner that represent quantity of thing, “fresh” as Modifier that describes the condition of thing which discuss, “perspective” become Thing as the main topic of this noun phrase and the Qualifier from this noun phrase is “on economic development” the qualifier explains that the thing “perspective” reflecting in the economic side would be developed.

Construction 2: DD+TH+Q

There are 8 numbers of this pattern found in the Maudy Ayunda speech in the Post2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012. The explanation of this pattern is as follows:

The following excerpt 2 below is describing another example of construction DD+TH+Q found in the Maudy Ayuda’s speech:

Excerpt 2

and more particularly stand we have my pierce and friends out there with the specific emphasis on youth empowerments in the shape of job creation (page :1, line 6)		
the	shape	Of job creation
DD	TH	Q
Ngp		

According to the clause found in excerpt 2 it can be seen from the boundary is nominal group “**the shape of job creation**” can be seen that element of nominal group component deictic determiner identified by a definite article “the” such as a deictic determiner, word “shape” is identify the thing element which represent noun. After the thing the third type is qualifier and this is indicated by a prepositional phrase “of job creation”, so “the shape” was cleared by qualifier which was aim to the prepositional phrase “of job creation”.

There are 6 numbers of this pattern found in the Maudy Aynda's speech in the Post2015 Regional Conference at Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012. The explanation of this pattern is as follows:

Excerpt 7

settling in 12 percents of the population living at international poverty claim this year, (page: 1, line 12)	
the	population
DD	TH
Ngp	

According to the excerpt 7 above, it is found that the bold type from the table above is the nominal group with "**the population**". Based on the previous phrase, it can be seen that there are two elements of nominal group are deictic determiner (DD) which is identified by a definite article "the". Another element of nominal group produced by the speaker in her speech is thing which is indicated by a noun "population".

CONCLUSION

Based on chapter 4 finding and data analysis that discusses about spoken text by Maudy Ayunda's speech in the post2015 Regional Conference in Nusa Dua Bali on December 14 2012 was analyzed in to element of nominal group, it can be concluded that was found 15 kind patterns of 38 nominal groups from the spoken text, the patterns which is mostly used by the speaker is DD+TH+Q that found 8 patterns of 38 patterns it can be seen by the data analysis of nominal group. The most pattern used described information's more clearly, which was mentioned deictic determiner thing and qualifier. It is understandable for the audience who want to listened information by the speaker. The next pattern that the most used is elements of nominal group DD+TH which is found 6 patterns. Those pattern only two elements of nominal group the element are deictic and thing. According to the chapter 4 the data analysis it can be seen which is found element thing in every clause shared by the speaker. The element thing of nominal

group is showed to guide the speaker to create speech text there must be object which want to discuss. The thing element of nominal group also help the audience catch the main topic which was discussed.

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