

THE USE OF VERBAL AND DEVERBAL NOUNS IN MUNIBA MAZARI'S SPEECH

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Abstract

This study entitled 'The Use of Verbal and Deverbal Nouns in Muniba Mazari's Speech' was conducted to find out the Verbal and Deverbal Nouns utilized in Muniba Mazari's speech. Nominalization in the form of verbal and deverbal nouns is critical while preparing a speech. Because the speaker must say anything with persuasive words in order to make a speech fascinating and readily persuade the audience, especially the subject and purpose of the speech. The speech was taken from written sources and internet videos. In this study, the qualitative descriptive approach is employed to clarify the data and research difficulties by applying the theory of nominalization by Quirk et al. A documentation approach was used to undertake the data-collecting procedures. The documents used to support this study were videos and online speech transcriptions. The results show that the use of nominalization in this speech is quite a lot and this can be explained by the types of nominalization. In this study, nominalization is very important when preparing speech. So that the speaker can say persuasive words that make the speech more interesting and the delivery of the purpose of the speech more easily captured by the audience. Finally, two types of nominalization are presented, there were 9 Verbal Noun data and 15 Deverbal Noun data from a total of 24 data.

Keywords: *speech, verbal noun, deverbal noun*

INTRODUCTION

An official message or discourse delivered to a number of individuals is known as a speech. The speaker will give the audience a well-organized speech. A speech could perhaps make the audience happy. It is also a kind of spoken language that effectively uses words; professionalism refers to the process that may affect the audience; the consumer financing the speech is often attached to the community, and it can be provided on a platform or not.

To keep the audience's attention and readily persuade them, the speaker must express everything in compelling language, especially the themes and objects of the speech. In order to do so, the speaker must be able to organize the subjects and objects using nominalization. It will make what the speaker means to say more easily expressed and perceived.

Nominalizations are widely utilized in more formal discourses and serve important tasks such as enhancing formality, diminishing subjectivity, and encouraging coherence (Chomsky, 1970:184). This study uses a data source in the form of video of speech. The components of Nominalization are gerund, verbal and deverbal nouns. This study focused on verbal and deverbal nouns.

A verbal noun, according to Trask (2006:1122), is one that is generated from a verb of this kind, is just a noun, and has approximate qualities. It accepts determiners like the and this, adjectives (but not adverbs), and the prepositional phrases stated above (not objects). Contrary to verbs, verbal nouns are changed by adjectives rather than adverbs and do not have based objects. They can also be pluralized and used as nouns. Instead of calling them verbal nouns, some authors refer to these as deverbal nouns. Similar to how the gerund from verbs ending in -ing is created, such nouns can be generated in English. Deverbal nouns can be contextually characterized depending on the portion of the procedure they denote, or in which section of the operation they are interpreted as a thing, according to Taylor (2001:242). Deverbal nouns are nouns that are derived from verbs or verb phrases but function grammatically as nouns instead of verbs. They differ from verbal nouns, which function as verbs inside their phrase, such as gerunds and infinitives.

The subject raised by this study was the subject of other studies. "The Problematic Forms of Nominalization in English: Gerund, Verbal Noun, and Deverbal Noun" is the title of the first research by (Taher, 2015). The study's objectives are to draw attention to the terminology ambiguities, the characteristics of these forms, the similarities and differences between these three forms, and therefore their categories. Although the words under discussion have different internal word structures, their nominal roles and sentence distribution are the same (subject, object, etc.). "Syntactic Functions of Deverbal Nouns Found in Huffington Post Website: Morphosyntactic Approach" is the title of the second paper of Yuniartati (2017). This study aims to pinpoint the syntactic functions and noun ends of deverbal nouns. The noun endings that were found include /-ation/, /-ment/, /-er/, /-or/, /-ant/, and /-age/, according to the study's results. While subject and object are the functions of newly found deverbal words. "Verbs as Nouns: Empirical Investigations on Event-Denoting Nominalizations" is the title of Varvara's third work (2017). The purpose of this study is to define the linguistic elements at play and to comprehend why we choose one form over another. The given research were conducted in German and Italian, but the results are transferable to the treatment of nominalizations in general and may be the same for other languages. The verbal noun's syntax in Manx Gaelic is the topic of study four. This research centered on the transition of the verbal noun in Manx (and to varying degrees in other Celtic languages) from a noun to a non-finite verb, and how pronominal objects of verbal nouns are transmitted (via a possessive proclitic or as an object personal pronoun). With a focus on the frequent cross-linguistic occurrence of verbal nouns turning into infinitives and other non-finite verbal components, the shift is examined in terms of reanalysis and grammaticalization. "Deverbal nouns, lexicalization, and grammatical change" is the title of the five studies (Andersen, 2007). This study makes use of frequency statistics from a sizable newspaper corpus. We examine the lexicalization of deverbal nouns as a process in which compositionality, token frequency, and idiosyncrasy all play significant roles. The study shows that Norwegian deverbal nouns are in transition, with different individuals belonging to the same morphological category acting very differently syntactically and semantically.

From several previous studies, the data source used is dominant in texts such as academic writing. Therefore, this study uses speech videos as a novelty for this study. Halliday (1994: 166) claims that nominalizing is the process of transforming processes, connections, or attributes into objects (nouns). It shows that the audience will understand more clearly if they use nominalization when making speech. The aims of this study is to determine verbal and deverbal nouns present in Muniba Mazari's speech.

METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative technique, which entails gathering data to explain the current situation. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature, with data obtained using words or pictures rather than statistics. This study utilized qualitative research since this strategy is targeted at gaining knowledge of a phenomenon or other specific concerns and gathering data from nominalization clauses in order to identify the gerund utilized in Muniba Mazari's speech. Muniba Mazari's speech, obtained from textual materials and films on the internet, served as the source of data for this study. The speech is entitled "The Power of Dreaming Big."

A comprehensive transcript of Muniba Mazari's speech was sought after online during the data gathering phase. The transcript was then verified by seeing a video of Muniba Mazari's statements that was posted on YouTube. The transcriptions of Muniba Mazari's statements were then listened to, checked, and double-checked. The speeches were converted into textual sources, and the latter phases involved breaking them up into clauses and categorizing and analyzing the sentences based on the types of nominalization (Verbal and Deverbal Noun). Since the findings provide the answers to the study's research objectives, the analysis of data is an important stage.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

When presenting the study's data, nominalization categories were used to separate them (verbal noun, and deverbal noun). Following the data's computation using the formula, the analysis's findings are shown in the table below:

Table 1. Finding of Verbal and Deverbal Noun in Muniba Mazari's Speech

Nominalization	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal Noun	9	37.5%
Deverbal Noun	15	62.5%
Total	24	100%

According to the data in the table above, there are two forms of nominalization: verbal nouns are nine data (37.5%) and deverbal nouns are fifteen data (62.5%). This talk will cover 10 of the 24 data points offered in the table.

Nominalization

Taher (2015:30) defines nominalization as a noun phrase with a constructed communicate to a clause structure. A noun phrase's head is typically morphological qualities connected to a verb or an adjective.

Nominalization is one of the processes involved in the shift from colloquial to academic language, since its presence assists in the construction of a more academic genre, especially in writing or formal speech. According to Eggins (2004:384), spoken registers frequently involve actors doing acts (through verbs), the written academic register formalises activities by translating them into nouns.

Nominalization is helpful in academic writing since it enables writers to communicate more effectively. Indicators of the percentage of lexical (meaning carrying) components in a text, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, are provided by the message language competence level (Schleppegrell, Geer, and Taylor, 2008:174). (Halliday, 1985:421). By

inducing "the packaging of verbal or clausal special topic in a fundamental element," nominalization makes academic writing more difficult (Schleppegrell, 2001:431).

Nominalizations are reportedly more common in scientific writing than other genres (Halliday, 1994:51). Scientists may create technical taxonomies that "centralize the outcomes of academic investigations into a categorization of nominalized principles" because to this characteristic of academic language (Schleppegrell, 2004:73). Halliday and Martin (1993:93) noted how information and research packaging has evolved over time to become more nominalized. For instance, scientists used to use active verbs to describe their investigations (e.g., "I kept gazing through the telescope and noticed..."), but nowadays they are more likely to use passive verbs like "Analysis of the stars suggests that..." Nominalization emphasizes the ability for academic writing, especially scholarly writing, to be defined precisely, which helps to greatly contribute to this transformation.

Due to its significance, nominalization has drawn a lot of attention, especially in the area of linguistic theory. By comparing the incidence of nominalizations across diverse genres and subject areas, some studies have also experimentally tested the theoretical implication that they are a common feature of academic articles in general and scientific publications in general (Halliday, 1994:51).

Verbal Noun

"A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb," wrote Quirk et al. in Taher (2015:30). This rule's formula is pretty straightforward: Verb + Suffix. The suffix used here refers to adding the suffixes -ing, -al, -ion, and so on. Many people believe that verbal nouns function similarly to gerunds. Gerunds, as we know, are frequently associated with -ing verbs and can be followed by direct objects. A verbal noun, unlike a gerund, cannot be followed by a direct object.

Pullum (1991, cited in Kim, 2008:326) mentions the following properties of the verbal noun:

1. It requires of- construction:

His portrayal of Shakespeare was marked by scope, depth, and grandeur that much beyond the acts of other performers.

2. An adjective may be used to describe it.

Kevin did an excellent job **sketching** his son.

3. It may be followed by a determiner.

The child's smile was incredibly tranquil.

4. It is not allowed to have an auxiliary.

It's wonderful that Kevin colored his daughter's picture.

5. A genitive NP serves as the verbal noun's subject.

Kevin did an amazing job coloring his daughter.

The verbal noun's distinguishing characteristics show that it belongs to the noun classification and that it is a consistently abstract and noncount noun. According to Trask (2006:1122), the verbal noun is entirely a noun with nominal features while being generated

from a verb. It accepts determiners like the and this, adjectives (but not adverbs), and the aforementioned prepositional phrases (not objects).

Data 1

“The *beginning* of our life”

The clause's kind of nominalization is the phrase at the beginning. Here, the verbal noun acts as the complement of the clause's subject, as is evident. I inserted the noun phrase our life. This type of nominalization may be quickly detected based on the characteristic. It is created when the verb begin has the suffix -ing and is followed by the preposition of.

Data 2

“ I pray a *happiness* life for you”

Happiness is the nominalization in the sentence with this kind. The verbal word **happiness**, as seen below, serves as the clause's object complement. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is produced when the suffix -ness in the adjective happy is followed by the determiner a.

Data 3

“Look my parents health is *happiness* of my life”

Happiness is the nominalization with this kind in the sentence. As shown here, the verbal word **happiness** serves as the clause's object complement. It was altered with the noun phrase my life. This type of nominalization is simple to identify depending on the characteristic. It results from the adjective cheerful with the suffix -ness, followed by the preposition of.

Data 4

“*This happiness* is come from you”

The expression **this happiness** is the nominalization in the phrase with this kind. The verbal noun **This happiness**, as seen here, serves as the clause's subject. It was altered by the noun phrase come from you. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is produced when the suffix -ness in the adjective happy is followed by the verb to be is.

Data 5

“A true *acceptance* of fate is the only way to achieve peace in life”

Acceptance is the nominalization of this kind in the sentence. As shown here, the verbal word **acceptance** serves as the clause's subject complement. It was altered with the noun phrase fate. This type of nominalization is simple to identify depending on the characteristic. It is created when the verb accept has the suffix -ance and is preceded by the preposition of.

Deverbal Noun

"Despite possessing morphological traits related to verbs, deverbal nouns are nouns derived from verbs and are entirely nominalized as simple noun phrases without verbal elements, according to Greenbaum (1992:27). They are created from verbs by either suffixing as an obliteration or conversion as an effort."

According to Quirk et al. in Taher, nouns formed from verbs by suffixation have either been concrete or abstract (2015:30). According to the affixes attached to verbs, they semantically categorize deverbal nouns as follows:

1. Personal count nouns in concrete form, as *farmer, actress, student, and waiter*.
2. Concrete count nouns relating to the results the base produces, as *paying, buying, reading*
3. Noncount nouns that are concrete, as *excitement*
4. Noncount abstract nouns indicating the acts conveyed by the base, as *shortage, marriage, bondage*.
5. Noncount abstract nouns indicating the procedure or state of, as *action, creation, condition*
6. Noncount abstract nouns indicating the acts or result of, as *refusal, revival, dismissal*
7. Count nouns that denote the product of, or the institution created by, as *the foundation, organization*

According to Taylor (2001:242), deverbal nouns can be semantically classed according to the part of the procedure they refer to, or the part of the method that is interpreted as a thing.

Data 1

“*The power* of manifestation”

The power is the nominalization for this type in the clause. The verbal noun **power**, as seen here, serves as the clause's subject. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is followed by the determiner the.

Data 2

“I was going through how in such a subtle and *beautiful* way”

Beautiful is the nominalization for this type in the clause. The verbal noun **beautiful**, as seen here, serves as the clause's object. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is generated when the suffix -ful appears in the adjective beauty.

Data 3

“I come across as a *dreamer*”

The nominalization with this type in the sentence is **Dreamer**. The clause's object is the verbal noun **Dreamer**, as seen below. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is produced when the suffix -er in the verb dream is followed by the determiner a.

Data 4

“*Happiness* doesn't come from others it comes from ourselves”

Happiness is the nominalization for this kind in the sentence. The verbal term **Happiness**, as seen below, serves as the clause's subject. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is generated when the suffix -ness appears in the adjective happy.

Data 5

“She found a *freedom* in this place”

The nominalization with this type in the sentence is **freedom**. The clause's object is the verbal noun **freedom**, as seen below. Based on the feature, this sort of nominalization is easily identified. It is produced when the suffix -om in the adjective free is followed by the determiner a.

CONCLUSION

This study found 24 data points from Muniba Mazari's entitled "The Power of Dreaming Big." There are 9 data in Verbal Noun (37.5%) and 15 data in Deverbal Noun (62.5%). Nominalization in the form of verbal and deverbal nouns is critical while preparing a speech. This is because the speaker must say anything with persuasive words in order to make a speech fascinating and readily persuade the audience, especially the subject and purpose of the speech.

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