

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains background of the study, problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the benefits of the study, scope and limitation of the study, operational definition of key terms and framework of discussion.

### **A. Background of Study**

Language is a means of communication that is used to transfer information, ideas, and feelings from one person to another. It is used to communicate both in written and spoken form. Considering the importance of the language, our government has drawn up English as a foreign language that should be mastered by the students. In Indonesia, English teaching aims at mastering four basic skills of language, which include listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.

Some students thought that writing is more difficult. In writing students should transfer their ideas and thought in a piece of paper. In the process of writing, students need to feel safe from attacks, emotionally and physically. According to Dorret, writing involves self-expansion and creativity, and since writing is a way for students to reveal their inner writing can be taken very personally. It means that every students has he own creativity in making his paper full of inks. This creativity can raise up if the writing class situation is supporting, and the way teachers ask and teach them

also same, so it can make students easier to transfer their ideas in a piece of paper.<sup>1</sup> According to Jeremy Harmer, writing is frequently useful as preparation for some other activity, in particular when students write sentences as a preamble to discussion activities.<sup>2</sup> In writing activity the students have to know the word formation in sentence. One of the word formation is nominalization which used in writing.

Chang Qing defines nominalization has its own broad and narrow sense. Nominalization may be seen in many written English texts. Now nominalization has become a sign in the formal English style writing. In general nominalization is to change verbs and adjectives into nouns, but nominalization is not only a simple change of word type.<sup>3</sup>

Nominalization to a type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective (or other part of speech) is used as (or transformed into) a noun.<sup>4</sup> According to Geoffrey Leech refers nominalization A noun phrase which has the underlying semantic structure of a clause.

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<sup>1</sup> Arina Fardani, 'Fasilitating Students' Understanding on Descriptive Writing Using Music Video', Thesis (Education Faculty Walisongo State Institute for Islamic Studies, 2011), p.2 ([http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/1647/2/093411011\\_Bab1.pdf](http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/1647/2/093411011_Bab1.pdf)) on January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 09:15 p.m.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid*, p.2

<sup>3</sup>Chang Qing, 'Nominalization in College English Writing', International conference ICT for language learning, China. ([http://www.languagelearning.eu/Draft\\_Conference\\_Programme.pdf](http://www.languagelearning.eu/Draft_Conference_Programme.pdf)) on April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 9:57 a.m.

<sup>4</sup>(<http://grammar.about.com/od/mo/g/nominalterm.htm>) on April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 10:00 p.m.

An example of nominalization is the destruction of the city, where the noun destruction corresponds to the main verb of a clause and the city to its object.<sup>5</sup>

The writer concludes *nominalization* refers to the derivation of a noun phrase from an underlying clause. In this sense, an "example of **nominalization** is the *destruction of the city*, where the noun *destruction* corresponds to the main verb of a clause and *the city* to its object.

According to Halliday in Minoo Khamesian nominalization as a process is used in scientific discourse to “create technical taxonomies”; it helps the writer to relate one process to another and thus create chains of reasoning.<sup>6</sup> One of the key strategies to achieving information density in academic writing as well as objectivity is through nominalizations.<sup>7</sup>

According to Bhatia in Minoo Khamesian also maintains that nominalizations often refer to abstract concepts and generalizations; they can be overused in formal register, as well, especially when writers desire to give the text an enhanced style.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Geoffrey Leech, *A Glossary Of English Grammar*,2006, Edinburgh University Press: Edinburgh. p.69.

<sup>6</sup>Minoo Khamesian, 'On Nominalization a Rhetorical Device in Academic Writing', *International Journal of Language and Literature*, December 2015, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp.117-120, ISSN: 2334-234x (print), 2334-2358 (online). (<http://ijll-net.com/vol-3-no-2-december-2015-current-issue-ijll>) on March 22<sup>nd</sup>.2016, 08:00 p.m.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid*, p.118

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid*, p.117

Halliday and Martin in Vinh To refers point out that nominalization is a typical feature in scientific texts. This is because of nominalization allows a process to be transformed into a more abstract phenomenon. One function of nominalization in academic writing is to pack a single clause in several complex abstract ideas.<sup>9</sup> Based on the explanation above, the writer interested to analysis about nominalization in the writing, because nominalization is useful skill to have a in academic writing, with using nominalization to make the writing will be more abstract and more formal. And in the formal written English, used noun in writing more than a verb.

Based on the description above in writing process, nominalization is the important thing to make the sentence clearly and formal. But in the real situation, any some of the students still lack in nominalization used.

Thus, the researcher is interested in studying the research by the title “AN ANALYSIS OF NOMINALIZATION IN L2 WRITING PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY THE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM AT IAIN PALANGKA RAYA”.

**Key words :** Nominalization, Writing Process, and Second Language (L2).

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<sup>9</sup> Vinh To, et all. 2013. Lexical Density and Readability: A Case Study of English Textbooks. Internet Journal of Language, Culture and Society URL:

## **B. Problems of The Study**

The main problems of the research as follows:

1. How are nominalizations presented in the L2 writing products?
2. Does the nominalization make the reading text lexically dense?

## **C. The Objectives of The Study**

This study has objective which include are:

1. To analyze how nominalizations are presented in L2 writing products.
2. To know whether the nominalization make the reading text lexically dense.

## **D. The Benefits of the Study**

It is hoped that this study will give advantages to:

1. The Students

For the students, hopefully, it can provide information about nominalization. They are not only knows one meaning but rather have variation and make the student's writing is more dense and complete. Therefore, they will have more understanding about it. They know the importance of writing and elaborate the meaning. Moreover, they can identify and anticipate their difficulties of writing learning.

## 2. The Lecturer

For the lecturer, it gives some information about the nominalization of teaching writing and students' difficulties in learning. These enable them to understand the core of teaching English in grammar of writing.

### **E. Scope and Limitation of The Study**

In this research, the writer scope the study on focused to analyze how are nominalizations presented and know the nominalization make the reading text lexically dense in L2 students writing.

The writer limited the study on how nominalizations are presented and know the nominalization make the reading text lexically dense writing in students writing product by the third semester students of English education study program at IAIN Palangka Raya especially in writing II.

### **F. Operational Definition of Key Terms**

The writer gave some operational definition of this study to avoid misunderstanding.

### 1. Nominalization

Nominalization is a process by which either a noun or a syntactic unit functioning as a noun phrase is derived from any other kind of unit.<sup>10</sup>

### 2. Writing Process

Writing process is one effective way to teach students to be good writers.<sup>11</sup>

### 3. Second Language

Second language is commonly referred to as the L2. As with the phrase “second language,” L2 can refer to any language learned *after* learning the L1, regardless of whether it is the second, third, fourth, or fifth language.<sup>12</sup>

## G. Framework Of Discussion

The research is going to discuss five chapters as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction covers background of the study, problem of the study, the objective of the study, the benefits of the study, scope and limitation of the study, operational definition of key terms and framework of discussion.

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<sup>10</sup>Mercy Akrofi Ansah, ‘Action Nominalization In Lete’, Ghana Journal of Linguistics 1.1: 3-13 (2012), p. 4. (<http://www.ajol.info/index.php/gjl/article/download/86777/76573>) accessed on April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 09:15 a.m.

<sup>11</sup>(<http://www.ksbe.edu/assets/spi/pdfs/reports/WritingProcessreport.pdf>) accessed on April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 07:00 a.m.

<sup>12</sup>Susan M.Gass & Larry Selinker. *Second Language Acquisition An Introductory Course*. 1994. Hillsdale : London. p.4

Chapter II: Theories about previous study, theoretical development, analysis, nominalization, definition of nominalization, principle of nominalization, factors of nominalization in 12 writing, functions of nominalization in the scientific language, classification of nominalization, writing, definition of writing skill, the process of writing, the students difficulties in writing, the purpose of writing, second language ( 12), 11 versus 12 learning, initial state, intermediate state, final state.

Chapter III : Research type, research design, population and sample, role of research in the study, time and place, collecting data procedure, data analysis procedure and verification of finding.

Chapter IV : Data finding and discussion

Chapter V : Conclusion and Suggestion