

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer discussed the result of the study which covered an analysis of nominalization in L2 writing products produced by the students of English education study program at IAIN Palangka Raya. These chapter consist of data finding and discussion.

A. Data Finding

In this chapter described the student's nominalization present in L2 writing products produced by the students of English education study program at IAIN Palangka Raya. In order to see the student's nominalization present in writing paragraph. The writing test was given on 13th September 2016 in L2 writing products produced by the students of English education study program at IAIN Palangka Raya. The subject of this study was five students. The data analyzed by giving code. After that, the data were indentified and classified into nominalization process in noun phrase. The writer described the students nominalization present based on morphological and syntaxes process. These described as follows :

a. Nominal groups in the first paper from H.O

1. One of popular **dance**

In this case, the process of nominalization occurs in the bold word "dance" which is derived from dance and the meaning of the phrase is "*salah satu tarian yang terkenal*", its mean that this phrase is

not appropriate grammar. The student should be write “dances” in as plural form.

2. **Saber dance**

In the word of “dance” above the process of nominalization occurs, dance is derived from dance and the meaning of Saber dance is tarian Saber. The grammatical is correct.

3. **Mandau dance name**

The process of nominalization occurs in “dance” which is derived from dance. The mean of Mandau dance name is “*nama tarian*” Mandau but it is incorrect grammatical, properly the student write “The name of Mandau dance”.

4. **The property of the dance**

The meaning of “the property of the dance” *Properti dari tarian*. The process of nominalization occurs in “dance” which is derived from dance. In this case, the grammatical is correct.

5. **A traditional weapon Dayak**

In this case, did not happen the process of nominalization, and the grammatical is error. The student should write. “ A traditional Dayak weapon”. The meaning is “*Sebuah senjata traditional Dayak*”.

6. The welcoming **ceremony**

In the bold word above the process of nominalization occurs in “ceremony” which is derived from ceremonial. For the meaning of the welcoming ceremony is “*Upacara selamat datang*”. In this case an appropriate grammar.

7. Cultural **festival** and other-other (ungrammatical)

Word of festival here is formed from process of nominalization, that is “festival” which is derived from festive. In this case nominal group is error we can found the word of other-other its mean “*lain-lain*”. It is grammatical incorrect. The student should write “others” stand for other-other.

8. The international cultural **festival**

The bold word the process of nominalization occurs in “festival” which is derived from festive, it’s an appropriate grammar. The international cultural festival means that festival “*kebudayaan Internasional*”.

9. The traditional ethnic **culture**

The process of nominalization occurs in the word “culture” which is derived from cultural. The meaning of the traditional ethnic culture is “*Budaya suku tradisional*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

10. A melodious voice (no nominalization)

The process of nominalization did not happen in this form, its mean that “*Suatu suara yang merdu*”. It’s an appropriate grammar.

11. Dayak traditional musical **instruments**

The grammatical is incorrect, “Traditional music instruments of Dayak” it mean that “ *Instrumen musik tradisional Dayak*”. The process of nominalization occurs in “ instruments” which is derived from instrumental.

12. The gamelan **music** of Java (ungrammatical)

The process of nominalization occurs in “music” derived from musical, its mean “*Musik Gamelan dari Jawa*”. The students should be write “ The Gamelan music of Javanese”. Its incorrect grammar.

13. Music **instrument** Gerantung (ungrammatical)

The process of nominalization occurs in “ instrument” derived from instrumental. Its sense “*Gerantung adalah sebuah instrumen musik*” the student should be write “Gerantung is music instrument”.

14. A means of **communication**

The process of nominalization occurs in “communication” which is derived from communicate. Its an appropriate grammar.

15. The strains of **music**

The process of nominalization occurs in “music” derived from musical. The strains of music it sense that “*Alunan musik*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

16. The **movement** of the dancers

The writer wrote “the movement of the dancers” its mean that “*pergerakan penari*” the process of nominalization occurs in word “movement” which is derived from “move”, it’s an appropriate grammar.

17. The many forms of **dance** (ungrammatical)

The process of nominalization occurs in “dance” derived from dance, it mean that “*Banyaknya bentuk tarian*”, it’s incorrect grammar. The student should write “ forms of the dance”.

The writer conclude, the students always repeated the same word in her text. For example used of word “ dance” in one paragraph. And the weakness of the process of nominalization, the student used nominalization classified very poor or weak. So, the text is less lexical dense and complicity.

b. Nominal groups in the second paper from E.A.I

1. A traditional house (no nominalization)

The grammatical is correct, the student wrote “ a traditional house” it mean that “*Sebuah rumah tradisinoal*”. In this case, did not happen the process of nominalization.

2. A long house (no nominalization)

It's an appropriate grammar, the writer wrote “ a long house” for the meaning “*Sebuah rumah yang panjang*”. In this case, did not happen the process of nominalization.

3. Different parts of Borneo (no nominalization)

The writer wrote “ different parts of Borneo “ to mean “*Bagian yang berbeda dari Kalimantan*”. In this case did not happen the process of nominalization. Its an appropriate grammar.

4. Upstream areas (no nominalization)

The grammatical is correct, “ upstream areas” for the meaning “*Daerah hulu*”. In this case did not happen the process of nominalization.

5. A residential center Dayak (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

Did not happen the process of nominalization, and its grammar incorrect. The student should be write “ A residential of center Dayak” to mean “*Sebuah kediaman Dayak Tengah*”.

6. Residential Dayak (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

Its incorrect of grammatical. Its mean that “*Penduduk Dayak*”.

The student should be write “ Dayak residents”.

7. Betang **culture**

The process of nominalization occurs in word culture which derived from “cultural”. The student wrote “ Betang culture” for the meaning “*Budaya Betang*”, its incorrect grammar. The writer should be add s after word Betang, “Betang’s culture”.

8. A **reflection** of the unity

The process of nominalization occurs in word “reflection” which is derived from “reflect”, the meaning of A reflection of the unity “*Persatuan pemikiran*”. It’s grammatical is correct.

9. Mutual **agreement**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “agreement” which is derived from “agree”, the writer wrote “ Mutual agreement” for the meaning “*kesepakatan bersama*” it’s an appropriate grammar.

10. The main **culture**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “ culture” which is derived from “cultural”. The meaning of “the main culture” is “*budaya utama*”. So it’s an appropriate grammar.

11. A value of **togetherness**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “togetherness” which is derived from “together”. The student write “ a value of togetherness” to mean “*Sebuah nilai kebersamaan*”. It’s an appropriate grammar.

12. The difference **characteristic** (ungrammatical)

The student wrote “the difference of characteristic” for the meaning “*perbedaan karakter*”. It’s not appropriate grammar. In this case, the process of nominalization occurs in word “characteristic” which is derived from “characterize”.

13. Elongated **shape** (no nominalization)

In this case, it’s an appropriate grammar.

14. A unique **characteristic**

The writer wrote “a unique characteristic” for the meaning is “*Suatu karakter yang unik*”, it’s a grammatical is correct. The process of nominalization occurs in word “characteristic” derived from “characterize”.

c. **Nominal groups in the third paper from H.O.V**

1. A swing the baby **tradition** (ungrammatical)

Incorrect grammar, the student should write “baby-swing tradition” to mean “*tradisi mengayun bayi*”. There is nominalization inside. That is tradition which is derived from “traditional”.

2. Maulid's poem (no nominalization)

No nominalization its, but grammatically correct. Its meaning is “*Syair Maulid*”.

3. The **attitude** of the Prophet Muhammad SAW

The writer wrote “ The attitude of the Prophet Muhammad SAW” to mean “*Sikap Nabi Muhammad SAW*”. The process of nominalization occurs in word “ attitude” derived from “attitudinal”.

4. Baayun Mulud **tradition**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “tradition” which is derived from “traditional”, in this case, the writer wrote “Baayun Mulud tradition” to mean “*Tradisi baayun Mulud*”. It's an appropriate grammar.

5. Many parents (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization but grammatical is correct.

6. **Equipment** need (ungrammatical)

The writer wrote “ equipment need “ to mean “*Perlengkapan yang dibutuhkan*”. The process of nominalization occurs in word “equipment” derived from equip. it's incorrect grammar. The student should be write “ equipment needs” add s after need.

7. The top layer (no nominalization)

It's an appropriate grammar, and no nominalization inside.

8. A cloth Sasirangan (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

No nominalization. And the grammar is incorrect. The student should be write became “ Sasirangan cloth”.

9. Swing decorated (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

No nominalization but the grammatical incorrect. The student wrote “ Swing decoration”.

10. A requirement

The process of nominalization occurs in word “ requirement” which is derived from require. The writer wrote “ a requirement” to mean “*Sebuah keperluan*”, and it’s an appropriate grammar.

11. A little cooking oil (no nominalization)

No nominalization. The writer wrote “ A little cooking oil” to mean “*Sedikit minyak goreng*”. In this case the students made an appropriate grammar.

d. Nominal group in the fourth paper from L.A

1. Sampit city

No nominalization, and the grammatical is correct. “Sampit City” to mean “*Kota Sampit*”.

2. A traditional **culture**

The writer wrote “ A traditional culture” to mean “*Sebuah budaya tradisional*”. The process of nominalization occurs in word

“culture” which is derived from cultural. In this case, its an appropriate grammar.

3. Mentaya’s river (no nominalization)

No nominalization, but grammatical is correct.

4. A **symbol** of unity

The student wrote “ A symbol of unity” to mean “*Sebuah lambang persatuan*”. The process of nominalization occurs in word “symbol” which is derived from symbolical. In this case, an appropriate grammar.

5. The **government** and the society

The process of nominalization occurs in word “Government” which is derived from “Govern”. The student wrote “ The government and the society” to mean “*Pemerintah dan masyarakat*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

6. The bad things (no nominalization)

The grammatical is correct, no nominalization within the phrase.

7. The sawang’s leaf

Incorrect grammar, and no nominalization inside.

8. 41 kinds of traditional cake (no nominalization)

The student wrote “ 41 kinds of traditional cake” to mean “*41 jenis-jenis kue tradisional*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

9. The end of the **activity**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “activity” derived from “activate”. The writer wrote “ The end of the activity” to mean “*Kegiatan terakhir*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

10. The people of the **region**

The writer wrote “ the people of the region” to mean “*orang-orang daerah*”. In this case, the process of nominalization occurs in word “ region” which is derived from regional. Its an appropriate grammar.

e. **Nominal groups in the five paper from M.U**

1. Tanglong Salikuran (no nominalization)

In this case, the student made an appropriate grammar. And no nominalization.

2. A **tradition** in South Kalimantan

The process of nominalization occurs in word “tradition” which is derived from “traditional”. The student wrote “ A tradition in South Kalimantan” to mean “*Sebuah tradisi di Kalimantan Selatan*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

3. A **celebration**

The process of nominalization occurs in word “celebration” which is derived from “celebrate”. The writer wrote “ a celebration” to mean “*Sebuah perayaan*”. Its an appropriate grammar.

4. Lantern Parade (no nominalization)

In this case, did not found the process of nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

5. The forms (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

6. The ordinary lantern (no nominalization)

In this case, did not found the process of nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

7. A **symbol** of Islamic activities

The student wrote “ A symbol of Islamic activities ” to mean “*lambang dari kegiatan Islam*”. The process of nominalization occurs in word “symbol” which is derived from symbolical. In this case, an appropriate grammar.

8. Mosque’s miniature (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and grammar is correct. To mean “*miniature masjid*”.

9. Banjar’s traditional house (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and grammatical is correct. The student wrote “ Banjar’s traditional house” to mean “*tradisi rumah banjar*”.

10. Some material (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and the grammar is incorrect.

The student should be write “Some materials”.

11. Colorful paper (no nominalization)

In this case, did not found the process of nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

12. Some of cloth (ungrammatical and no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and the grammar is incorrect.

The student should be write “some of cloths”.

13. Most of people (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and the grammar is correct.

14. The various forms of lantern (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and the grammar is correct.

15. Route of parade (no nominalization)

In this case, no nominalization and the grammar is correct.

16. Tanglong **tradition**

The student wrote “ Tanglong Tradition” to mean “*tradisi Tanglong*”. Its an appropriate grammar. In this case, the process of nominalization occurs in word “ tradition” derived from “traditional”.

17. The advent of Islam in Banjar (no nominalization)

In this case, did not find the process of nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

18. A famous traditional event of South Kalimantan (no nominalization)

In this case, did not find the process of nominalization, and the grammar is correct.

The amount of nominalizations and its frequency used in five L2 writing products in table 1: *Nominalization in five L2 writing products* (see appendix 4).

In this case, the writer found that the students' writing products still lack of presented the nominalization in their text. Because of that in the term of the lexical density within the students' texts were very poor.

B. Discussion

Lexical density is a common feature of complexity in written language. It refers to the concept of lexico-grammar with respect to the level of wording. "This is a measure of the density of information in any passage of text, according to how tightly the lexical items have been packed into the grammatical structure. Lexical density is measured by the proportion of the number of lexical items per number of running words or by the ratio of lexical items per ranking clauses. As for readability proposed by, it is measured based the total number of syllables of the words in the passage and the average number of words per sentence. As far as the analysis of lexical density is concerned, writing test paper 1,2,3,4 and 5, all of them demonstrate a common lexical index in written language.¹

¹ Vinh To, et all. 2013. A comparative Study of Nominalization in IELTS Writing Test Papers. University of Tasmania: Australia.

As seen in the table above, the amount of nominalization used in the students' paper 1-3 (15, 9, and 6 respectively) was higher than paper 4-5 (2 and 1 respectively) based on their total nominalization. Specifically, with reference to the frequency of nominalization, one nominalization is used per 11 words by the highest students, per 21 words, per 25 words, per 26 words, per 27 words, per 29 words by the lowest one.

An important feature of academic writing is its information density and its attendant complexity of language which is achieved mainly through a linguistic process known as nominalization, otherwise referred to as grammatical metaphor where verbs and adjectives are linguistically realized as nouns.² Based on the finding above the writer got from the type of nominalization the amount of adjectival nominalization was higher than verbal nominalization (51% for adjectival and 49% for verbal respectively).

Nominalization allows a process, particularly, with a verb or adjective turning out to be realized as a noun. In other words, action have been nominalized and turned into things. Therefore, it codes much of the content of texts. The use of nominal group, which is "the grammatical unit which allows the widest range of meaning to be expressed". Increases the lexical density of text. That is to say, nominalization is the distinctive characteristic of lexical density in academic

² Kwasi Sarfo-Adu, 2015. Nominalizations in research article abstracts: a comparative study. European Journal Language Studies. Vol. 2 No. 1, 2015 ISSN 2057-4797

writing.³In order to measure lexical density, it is necessary to distinguish grammatical items from lexical items and the differences between them. Grammatical items, or ‘function words’, come in a closed system comprising of determiners such as articles, pronouns, most prepositions, conjunctions, some classes of adverb and finite verbs.⁴

Nominalization builds long noun phrases to produce a lexically dense style and this the reason why scientific writing is difficult to understand. Among the specific grammatical features of scientific writing is the nominalization of process.⁵

Nominalization are the characteristic of academic writing, adult writing, and scientific writing. Nominalization are normally the noun forms of verbs and process of nominalization turns verbs (actions or events) into noun (things, concept, or people); as a result the text describes objects or concept rather than actions.

Afterwards, from the finding above and compared with the theory, the students’ writing classified in very poor of the term lexical density and complexity within their texts. So, the students still lack of nominalization usage and did not understand about that. Because of that, the students should be able to increase their ability especially in writing skill using nominalization in their texts, so their texts can be dense and complex.

³ Vinh To, et all. *Ibid* .P.19

⁴ Vinh To, et all. 2013.Lexical Density and Readability: A Case Study of English Textbooks. Internet Journal of Language, Culture and Society URL: <http://aaref.com.au/en/publications/journal/ISSN1327-774X>

⁵ Wang Xue-Feng, Developing Nominalization Awareness in Teaching Writing to Chinese Learners of English, 2012, China: Taiyuan Normal University.

From the result of this study, the students showed their nominalization was very poor, it could be happened because some reasons:

The first, the students can not changed the form of verb and adjective into noun. And the second the students can not comprehend the information within nominalization.

it is suitable with the result of study by Yulianti, et al. thus, the students' lexical density of their text classified in very poor also. It is appropriate with the study by

Vinh To, et al.