

Nominalization in Priyanka Chopra's Selected Speeches

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Abstract. This study aims to find out types of nominalization used in Priyanka Chopra's selected speeches and the realizations. The selected speeches were taken from written sources and videos on the internet consisting of three speeches. This research used a descriptive qualitative method by applying theory of nominalization in Systemic Functional Linguistics by Quirk et al. The data collection techniques were conducted by applying a documentation method. The documents used to support this study were in the form of videos and transcriptions of the speeches on the internet. The results showed that not all the three types of nominalization were used in the three selected speeches. The nominalization with the gerundive noun type was used in all the three selected speeches. There were 6 gerundive nouns (14.6%) in the first speech, 7 gerundive nouns (25%) in the second speech, and 4 gerundive nouns (21%) in the third speech. The nominalization with verbal noun type was only used 1 (2.4%) among the three selected speeches which was in the first speech. Meanwhile, the deverbal noun type was used most in all the three selected speeches. There were 34 deverbal nouns (83%) in the first speech, 21 deverbal nouns (75%) in the second speech, and 15 deverbal nouns (79%) in the third speech. The nominalizations were realized by suffixations and conversions. The nominalizations were formed in the presence of the suffixes *-dom*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ment*, and *-or*. Also, they were formed by conversion, such as the nouns *care*, *cause*, *experience*, and *waste*.

Keywords: *Nominalization, Nouns, Speech, Systemic Functional Linguistics*

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1. Introduction

Speech is a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience. It is utterance with a good order to convey to the audience. A speech should give a positive impression on the people who hear the speech. Speech is a kind of spoken language that is using words or language effectively; skill in choosing words which can affect the listener, the person who does speech is always related with the crowds, which can be delivered on podium or not (Syam, 2004:7).

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To make the speech interesting and persuading the audience easily, the speaker has to say anything in convincing words, especially the subjects and the objects in the speech. In doing it, the speaker has to be able to order the subjects and the objects in the form of nominalization. Nominalization will make what the speaker intends to tell easy and effective to be conveyed and perceived.

Halliday (2000) believes that nominalization is a process in which any elements or group of elements are made to function as a nominal group in the clause. Nominalization is the change from the verbs and adjectives to nouns. Nominalisation is an aspect of complexity in written language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). It interprets or reconstructs “the world as a place where things relate to other things” (Halliday & Martin, 1993:220). In general, nominalization is the main resource that produces high lexical density, it has the features of solid information, concise expression, compact structure and strong logic. Hence, Nominalization is often found in academic, legal, political and business field. One of the most distinctive linguistic features of academic writing is the high frequency of nominal structures. Nominalisation can be used to give the writing or utterance a formal tone and make it more concise.

Nominalizations are frequently used in comparatively formal discourses and possess powerful functions, such as increasing the formality, decreasing subjectivity and promoting coherence (Chomsky, 1970).

Within the Systemic Functional Linguistics framework, Halliday (1994) asserts that to nominalize is to make processes, relationships or qualities into things (nouns). Also, Quirk et al. in Taher (2015) define nominalization as a noun phrase which has a systematic correspondence with a clause structure. The head of such a noun phrase is normally related morphologically to a verb or to an adjective. They mention three kinds of nominalization: gerund, verbal noun, and deverbal noun.

Gerund or gerundive noun is a name given to the mixture of nominal and verbal characteristics in *-ing* form (Quirk et al. in Taher, 2015). Quirk et al. in Taher (2015) define the other kind of nominalization, verbal noun, as an *abstract noncount noun* of the kind that can be formed from verbs by adding *-ing* and inserting *of* before the noun phrase that corresponds to the subject if the object is not expressed. Meanwhile, the last kind of nominalization, deverbal noun, is noun derived from verbs, so it is fully nominalized as pure common nouns with no verbal features but it is related morphologically to verbs. It is derived from verbs either by conversion as *attempt* or suffixation as *destruction*.

This research concerns on nominalization used in Priyanka Chopra's selected speeches. The first speech entitled *The Power of Women* on a Youtube channel, *Variety* (uploaded on October 14th 2017). *Variety* is the leading daily source entertainment news and analysis with access to the most influential events, innovative panel discussion, top film festivals and unmatched awards season coverage. Priyanka Chopra (henceforth PC) was honored at *Variety's* Power of Women for her work with UNICEF. And the researcher also found the re-uploaded speech on a Youtube Chanel, *English Speeches*, which is the aim of the channel is helping students to practice their listening and reading. The second speech entitled *On Eliminating Against Women and Girls* on Youtube channel, *United Nations* (uploaded on September 22nd 2017). And the third speech is *Priyanka Chopra's Powerful Speech at UNICEF 70th Anniversary* on Youtube Channel, *UNICEF* (uploaded on December 15th 2016).

PC is an Indian actress, singer, film producer, philanthropist and the winner of Miss World 2000 peagant. The reasons of the researcher to choose PC's selected speeches were because: (1) She is an Indian actrees, a philanthropist, and also was a former Miss World 2000 peagant. (2) She has been working with UNICEF since 2006. (3) She was appointed as UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in 2010 and 2016. (4) She promotes various social issues such as the environment, health and education, as well as women's rights, and vocal on gender equality and feminism. (5) In 2016, the government of India honored her with Padma Shri, the fourth highest civilian award, and TIME magazine mentioned her as one of the "100 most influential people in the world".

The speeches were delivered by PC mostly contain complex clauses. It means that in one sentence there are many subordinate clauses. The researcher was curious whether in the complex clauses there are many nominalizations found or not in terms of their types and the realizations. The more nominalization found, the more effective the speeches are to deliver.

The research aims to find out types of nominalization and the realization in PC's selected speeches. In conducting the research, the researcher uses Quirk et al.'s theory since it analyses nominalization in detail in clauses. The theory divides nominalization into three types. They are gerund, verbal noun, and deverbal noun.

2. Research Method

This research applied a descriptive qualitative method using theory of nominalization by Quirk et al. in Taher (2015) in Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze nominalization in speech. The sources of data of this research were PC's selected speeches taken from written sources and videos on the internet. They are *Full Power of Women* at *Variety* (uploaded on October 14th

2017), which were uploaded on *Variety* Youtube channel and re-uploaded on English Speeches, *On Eliminating Against Women And Girls* (uploaded on September 22nd 2017), and *Powerful Speech At UNICEF 70th Anniversary Event* on UNICEF's YouTube channel (uploaded on December 15th 2016). The data were words and phrases containing all kinds of nominalization found in clauses of PC's selected speeches.

The steps of collecting the data in this research are (1) watching the video of PC's selected speeches, (2) listening, writing, and checking the transcriptions of PC's selected speeches, (3) dividing the texts of transcription into some clauses by reading and finding the meaning of the speech with the objectives of this study, and (4) classifying the clause based on the types of nominalization supported by Quirk et al.'s theory.

The researcher analyzed the data using data analysis technique proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). It consists of Data Condensation, Data Display, and Drawing and Verifying Conclusion. In Data Condensation, the researcher did selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data. In Data Display, the data were classified into nominalization types (gerund, verbal noun, and deverbal noun) in the table and the realizations of nominalization used in PC's selected speeches were shown. In Drawing and Verifying Conclusion, the researcher made conclusion after completely identifying types of nominalization and to find out the realization of nominalization used in PC's speech.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

It was found that there were sixty-one sentences in the first speech, twenty-seven sentences in the second speech, and thirty sentences in the third speech. From the data, the sentences in the three speeches mostly contain clauses complex. It means that in one sentence there are many subordinate clauses. However, there were only a few nominalizations in each sentence of the speeches. In detail, there were forty one nominalizations in the first speech, twenty-eight nominalizations in the second speech, and nineteen nominalizations in the third speech found.

Table 1. Frequency and Percentage of Types of Nominalization in Speech 1

Nominalization	Frequency	Percentage
Gerund	6	14.6%
Verbal Noun	1	2.4%
Deverbal Noun	34	83%
Total	41	100%

Table 2. Frequency and Percentage of Types of Nominalization in Speech 2

Nominalization	Frequency	Percentage
Gerund	7	25%
Verbal Noun	0	0
Deverbal Noun	21	75%
Total	28	100%

Table 3. Frequency and Percentage of Types of Nominalization in Speech 3

Nominalization	Frequency	Percentage
Gerund	4	21%
Verbal Noun	0	0
Deverbal Noun	15	79%
Total	19	100%

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Types of Nominalization

3.2.1.1 Gerund

There were 6 nominalizations in the first speech (14.6%), 7 nominalizations in the second speech (25%), and 4 nominalizations in the third speech (21%) found with this type. This type of nominalization can be seen in the data examples below:

- (1) ... how giving back to those who were less fortunate ... (Speech 1)
- (2) ... I knew she loved reading. (Speech 1)
- (3) ... all of you for encouraging me ... (Speech 1)
- (4) so what has worked is empowering these young girls and boys ... (Speech 2)
- (5) ... by telling them that a real man is not violent ... (Speech 2)
- (6) ... by us being able to these kids are dictating and teaching themselves. (Speech 2)
- (7) ... keep doing what you're doing ... (Speech 3)
- (8) ... their heart into helping the world see light. (Speech 3)

(9) ... but keeping our humanity is a choice. (Speech 3)

The first three data examples with this type were found in the first speech. In [1] the phrase *giving back* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. It was found in the seventh sentence of the speech. The gerundive noun *giving back* acts as the subject of the clause. In the second example, the word *reading* is the nominalization in the clause. It was found in the thirty-third sentence of the speech. The gerundive noun *reading* acts as the object of the clause. There was also a gerundive noun acts as an object of a preposition of the clause as can be seen in [3] with the nominalization *encouraging me* which is a gerundive noun. It was found in the sixtieth sentence of the speech.

The next three data examples were found in the second speech. In [4] and [6] the phrases *empowering these young girls and boys* and *dictating and teaching themselves* are the nominalizations with this type in the clauses. They were found respectively in the eleventh and twenty-third sentences of the speech. The gerundive nouns act as the subject complements of the clauses. Meanwhile, in [5] the phrase *telling them* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The gerundive noun *telling them* acts as the object of a preposition of the clause. It was found in the eleventh sentence of the speech.

The last three data examples were found in the third speech. In [7] the phrase *doing what you're doing* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The gerundive noun *doing what you're doing* acts as the object of the clause. It was found in the second sentence of the speech. In [8] the phrase *helping the world* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The gerundive noun *helping the world* acts as the object of a preposition of the clause. It was found in the twenty-third sentence of the speech. Meanwhile, the phrase *keeping our humanity* in the last data example is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The gerundive noun *keeping our humanity* acts as the subject of the clause. It was found in the twenty-fifth sentence of the speech.

3.2.1.2 Verbal Noun

There was only 1 nominalization with this type among the three speeches. It was found in the first speech with 2.4% of total nominalization found in the first speech. This type of nominalization can be seen below:

(1) ... it's the beginning of our future. (Speech 1)

In the first speech which was the only one speech among the three speeches found verbal noun. The phrase *the beginning* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. It was found in the fifty-first sentence of the speech. The verbal noun *the beginning* as can be seen below acts as the subject complement of the clause. It was modified by the noun phrase *our future*. This type of nominalization is easy to identify based on the characteristic. As can be seen it has *-ing* form followed by the preposition *of*.

3.2.1.3 Deverbal Noun

There were 34 nominalizations in the first speech (83%), 21 nominalizations in the second speech (75%), and 15 nominalizations in the third speech (79%) found with this type. This type of nominalization can be seen in the data examples below:

- (1) ... slight exaggerations of personal achievements are allowed from time to time, ... (Speech 1)
- (2) My first experience of the glaring disparity between boys and girls ... (Speech 1)
- (3) Especially victims and survivors of child marriage, displacement, war, sexual violence. (Speech 1)
- (4) ... the one thing that's taken away from a women is her opinion and her right. (Speech 2)
- (5) ... implementation is what is important. (Speech 2)
- (6) ... so the access and the information that we provide to them ... (Speech 2)
- (7) ... because of that exact experiences. (Speech 3)
- (8) ... you can see the advancement of man, ... (Speech 3)
- (9) ... to allow the exploitation of children across the world, ... (Speech 3)

The first three data examples with this type were found in the first speech. In [1] the phrase *personal achievements* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. It was found in the twelfth sentence of the speech. The deverbal noun *personal achievements* acts as an object of preposition in the clause. In [2] the phrase *My first experience* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. It was found in the sixteenth sentence of the speech. The deverbal noun *My first experience* acts as an subject of the clause. Meanwhile, in [3] the word *survivors* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The gerundive noun *survivors* acts as the subject of the clause. It was found in the fifty-third sentence of the speech.

The next three data examples were found in the second speech. In [5] and [6] the word *implementation* and the phrase *the information* are the nominalizations with this type in the

clauses. They were found respectively in the seventeenth and seventy-sixth sentences of the speech. The deverbal nouns act as the subjects of the clauses. Meanwhile, in [4] the phrase *her opinion* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. The deverbal noun *her opinion* acts as the object of a preposition of the clause. It was found in the nineteenth sentence of the speech.

The last three data examples were found in the third speech. In [7] the phrase *that exact experiences* is the nominalization with this type in the clause. It was found in the seventh sentence of the speech. The deverbal noun *that exact experiences* acts as the object of a preposition of the clause. Meanwhile, in [8] and [9] the phrases *the advancement* and *the exploitation* are the nominalizations with this type in the clauses. They were found respectively in the tenth and twelfth sentences of the speech. The deverbal nouns *the advancement* and *the exploitation* act as the objects of a preposition of the clauses.

3.2.2 Realization of Normalization

3.2.2.1 Gerund

Nominalizations with this type were in the form of verbal phrases acting as nouns. The gerundive nouns were subjects, subject complements, objects, and objects of a preposition. The nominalizations in this type were shown in the form of verb with *-ing* suffixes.

The realizations of nominalization with this type can be seen in the data examples and the explanations below:

- (1) ... how giving back to those who were less fortunate ... (Speech 1)
- (2) ... I knew she loved reading. (Speech 1)
- (3) ... all of you for encouraging me ... (Speech 1)
- (4) so what has worked is empowering these young girls and boys ... (Speech 2)
- (5) ... by telling them that a real man is not violent ... (Speech 2)
- (6) ... by us being able to these kids are dictating and teaching themselves. (Speech 2)
- (7) ... keep doing what you're doing ... (Speech 3)
- (8) ... their heart into helping the world see light. (Speech 3)
- (9) ... but keeping our humanity is a choice. (Speech 3)

The first three data examples with this type were found in the first speech. In [1] with gerundive noun type, the verbal phrase *giving back* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *give*. In [2] the word *reading* in the clause acts as a noun

with gerundive noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *read*. Meanwhile, in [3] with gerundive noun type, the verbal phrase *encouraging me* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *encourage*.

The next three data examples were found in the second speech. In [4] the verbal phrase *empowering these young girls and boys* in the clause acts as a noun with gerundive noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *empower*. In [5] the verbal phrase *telling them* in the clause acts as a noun with gerundive noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *tell*. Meanwhile, in [6] with gerundive noun type, the verbal phrases *dictating* and *teaching themselves* act as nouns. The nominalizations are formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verbs *dictate* and *teach*.

The last three data examples were found in the third speech. In [7] with gerundive noun type, the verbal phrase *doing what you're doing* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *do*. In [8] the verbal phrase *helping the world* in the clause acts as a noun with gerundive noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *help*. Meanwhile, in [9] with gerundive noun type, the verbal phrase *keeping our humanity* acts as a noun. The nominalizations are formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *keep*.

3.2.2.2 Verbal Noun

There was only one nominalization found with this type. It was in the form of verbal phrase acting as a noun. The verbal noun was subject complements. The nominalizations in this type were shown in the form of verb with *-ing* suffix followed by preposition *of*.

The realizations of nominalization with this type can be seen in the data examples and the explanations below:

- (1) ... it's the beginning of our future. (Speech 1)

The data shown above was found in the first speech. In the data, with verbal noun type, the noun phrase *the beginning* is the nominalization in the clause. It is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ing* in the verb *begin* followed by preposition *of*.

3.2.2.3 Deverbal Noun

Nominalizations with this type were in the form of noun phrases acting as nouns. The deverbal nouns were subjects, subject complements, objects, and objects of a preposition. The nominalizations in this type were shown in the form of verb with suffixes, such as *-er*, *-ion*, and *-ment*, or without suffixes, such as the nouns *cause*, *experience*, and *waste*.

The realizations of nominalization with this type can be seen in the data examples and the explanations below:

- (1) My first experience of the glaring disparity between boys and girls ... (Speech 1)
- (2) Especially victims and survivors of child marriage, displacement, war, sexual violence. (Speech 1)
- (3) As entertainers and influencers sitting in this room ... (Speech 1)
- (4) ... we dictate our intention ... (Speech 2)
- (5) ... no one will ever tell you to not have an opinion ... (Speech 2)
- (6) ... the information that we provide to them ... (Speech 2)
- (7) ... you can see the advancement of man, ... (Speech 3)
- (8) ... unprotected from violence, abuse and exploitation. (Speech 3)
- (9) My wish for children is freedom. (Speech 3)

The first three data examples with this type were found in the first speech. In [1] with deverbal noun type, the noun phrase *My first experience* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed without the presence of suffixes in the verb *experience*. The noun is derived from the verb by conversion or without any suffixations. In [2] the word *survivors* in the clause acts as a noun with deverbal noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-or* and followed by suffix *-s* in the verb *survive*. Meanwhile, in [3] with deverbal noun type, the words *entertainers* and *influencers* act as nouns. The nominalizations are formed in the presence of the suffix *-er* and followed by suffix *-s* in the verbs *entertain* and *influence*.

The next three data examples were found in the second speech. In [4] the noun phrase *our intention* in the clause acts as a noun with deverbal noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ion* in the verb *intend*. In [5] the noun phrase *an opinion* in the clause acts as a noun with deverbal noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ion* in the verb *opine*. Meanwhile, in [6] with deverbal noun type, the noun phrase *the information* in the clause acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ion* in the verb *inform*.

The last three data examples were found in the third speech. In [7] with deverbal noun type, the noun phrase *the advancement* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed in the presence of

the suffix *-ment* in the verb *advance*. In [8] the word *exploitation* in the clause acts as a noun with gerundive noun type. The nominalization is formed in the presence of the suffix *-ion* in the verb *exploit*. Meanwhile, in [9] with deverbal noun type, the noun phrase *My wish* acts as a noun. The nominalization is formed without the presence of suffixes in the verb *wish*. The noun is derived from the verb by conversion or without any suffixations.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the research about nominalization used in PC's selected speeches, the researcher concludes that not all the three types of nominalization used in the three selected speeches. The nominalization with the gerundive noun type was used in all the three selected speeches. There were 6 gerundive nouns (14.6%) in the first speech, 7 gerundive nouns (25%) in the second speech, and 4 gerundive nouns (21%) in the third speech. The nominalization with verbal noun type was only used 1 (2.4%) among the three selected speeches which was in the first speech. Meanwhile, the deverbal noun type was used most in all the three selected speeches. There were 34 deverbal nouns (83%) in the first speech, 21 deverbal nouns (75%) in the second speech, and 15 deverbal nouns (79%) in the third speech.

The nominalizations were realized by suffixations and conversions. The nominalizations were formed in the presence of the suffixes *-dom*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-ment*, and *-or*. Also, they were formed by conversion, changing verbs into noun without any form changes or suffixes addition, such as the nouns *care*, *cause*, *experience*, and *waste*.

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