



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that **Turnitin** received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Made Susini
Assignment title: Article and Proceeding
Submission title: MYSTIFICATIONS THROUGH NOM..
File name: Artikel_Seminar_Internasional_Aust..
File size: 345.59K
Page count: 8
Word count: 2,661
Character count: 15,717
Submission date: 27-Jan-2020 06:52PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 1247071722

MYSTIFICATIONS THROUGH NOMINALIZATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE: A SFL PERSPECTIVE

Made Susini

Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University
Email: madesusini@yahoo.com

Abstract

Language to some extent is ideological. It sometimes defocuses or altogether conceals aspects of realities. Information is sometimes mystified through grammatical construction. In transitivity system of SFL (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014) a speaker may conceal process through nominalization. Nominalization concerns deverbalization of verbal construction. Verb is reduced to thing. This study is to find out the constructions and the types of Balinese nominalization based on the underlying process. The result shows that in Balinese language nominalization can be formed through affixation process. It is generally characterized by the use of prefix *pe-* (*pa-*) or *ke-* (*ka-*) and suffix *-an*. The base of the nominalized forms in Balinese represents process, circumstance, phenomenon and attribute. When the base of the noun represents process, it is worded as verb; when it represents circumstance, it is worded as adverb of time; when it represents phenomenon, it is worded as adjective; and when it represents attribute, it is worded as adjective or noun. Balinese language becomes a unique language since the base of its nominalized forms can be worded as adverb of time. Based on their underlying process, the types of nominalization in Balinese include: a) nominalization: Material/Action/Intention/Non-Transactive; b) nominalization: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive; c) nominalization: Material/Event/Non-Transactive; d) nominalization: Mental; e) nominalization: Relational; and f) nominalization: Verbal.

Keywords: nominalization, deverbalization, affixation process, transitivity.

INTRODUCTION

Language in its function is used to express ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) ideational meaning is realized by grammatical structure through its transitivity system.

The grammatical structure chosen to express experience is influenced by the user of the language. A speaker will face a range of choices in how to represent the activity or the social actor involved. When he or she wants to defocus or altogether conceal activity, process can be concealed and nominalization is one of the ways of process concealment. In SFL, nominalization involves the reification of processes and processes are reduced to 'things' (Hart, 2014: 33).

Nominalization as a form of deverbalization is very common among languages. It is also found in Balinese language, in that a process is not represented as a process. In English the word classes which can be the base of nominalization are verb and adjective, such as found in *development* whose base is *develop* worded as verb and in *kindness* whose base is *kind* worded as adjective. This present study is to find out whether Balinese nominalization also has such characteristics. By using Halliday's transitivity system, this study is to answer the questions:

- What are the constructions of Balinese nominalization?
- What components are mystified in Balinese nominalization?

Transitivity structure is the grammatical choice that realizes ideational function. It includes component of process, participant and circumstance. Process is categorized into material, mental, verbal, existential, relational, and behavioural process. Material process is of two kinds, they action and event process. It can also be intention and superintention process and also process

15751-623 (2021)

MYSTIFICATIONS THROUGH NOMINALIZATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE: A SFL PERSPECTIVE

by Made Susini

Submission date: 27-Jan-2020 06:52PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1247071722

File name: Artikel_Seminar_Internasional_Austronesia_Made_Susini.pdf (345.59K)

Word count: 2661

Character count: 15717

MYSTIFICATIONS THROUGH NOMINALIZATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE: A SFL PERSPECTIVE

Made Susini

Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University

Email: madesusini@yahoo.com

Abstract

Language to some extent is ideological. It sometimes defocuses or altogether conceals aspects of realities. Information is sometimes mystified through grammatical construction. In transitivity system of SFL (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014) a speaker may conceal process through nominalization. Nominalization concerns deverbalization of verbal construction. Verb is reduced to thing. This study is to find out the constructions and the types of Balinese nominalization based on the underlying process. The result shows that in Balinese language nominalization can be formed through affixation process. It is generally characterized by the use of prefix *pe-* (*pa-*) or *ke-* (*ka-*) and suffix *-an*. The base of the nominalized forms in Balinese represents process, circumstance, phenomenon and attribute. When the base of the noun represents process, it is worded as verb; when it represents circumstance, it is worded as adverb of time; when it represents phenomenon, it is worded as adjective; and when it represents attribute, it is worded as adjective or noun. Balinese language becomes a unique language since the base of its nominalized forms can be worded as adverb of time. Based on their underlying process, the types of nominalization in Balinese include: a) nominalization: Material/Action/Intention/Non-Transactive; b) nominalization: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive; c) nominalization: Material/Event/Non-Transactive; d) nominalization: Mental; e) nominalization: Relational; and f) nominalization: Verbal.

Keywords: nominalization, deverbalization, affixation process, transitivity.

INTRODUCTION

Language in its function is used to express ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) ideational meaning is realized by grammatical structure through its transitivity system.

The grammatical structure chosen to express experience is influenced by the user of the language. A speaker will face a range of choices in how to represent the activity or the social actor involved. When he or she wants to defocus or altogether conceal activity, process can be concealed and nominalization is one of the ways of process concealment. In SFL, nominalization involves the reification of processes and processes are reduced to 'things' (Hart, 2014: 33).

Nominalization as a form of deverbalization is very common among languages. It is also found in Balinese language, in that a process is not represented as a process. In English the word classes which can be the base of nominalization are verb and adjective, such as found in *development* whose base is *develop* worded as verb and in *kindness* whose base is *kind* worded as adjective. This present study is to find out whether Balinese nominalization also has such characteristics. By using Halliday's transitivity system, this study is to answer the questions:

- a. What are the constructions of Balinese nominalization?
- b. What components are mystified in Balinese nominalization?

Transitivity structure is the grammatical choice that realizes ideational function. It includes component of process, participant and circumstance. Process is categorized into material, mental, verbal, existential, relational, and behavioural process. Material process is of two kinds, they action and event process. It can also be intention and supertention process and also process

which is transactive or nontransactive.

Participants involved in transitivity structure are determined by its type of process. Material process is process of doing and happen¹² and the participants involved include Actor, Goal, Scope, Attribute, Client and Participant¹⁰. Mental process as process of sensing has participants of Senser and Phenomenon. Verbal process is process of saying. The participants involved include Sayer, Receiver, Verbiage. Existential process has Existent as its participant. Relational process is process of being and its participant includes Carrier/Attribute or Token/Value. The participants of behavioural process are Behaver and Behaviour. The transitivity analysis of the clause *She built the house for the kids* (Martin, et al., 2010: 103) is as follows.

She	built	the house	for the kids
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Client

Language is used to communicate about the world, comment on the world, and try to convince one another (Hart, 2014: 1). When language is doing its function, the transitivity structure realized through lexicogrammatical construction is not always used to express realities. The event and social actor involved are not explicitly expressed. So language is sometimes ideological and there is a kind of transformation in language. Nominalization is one of the forms of transformation which bears ideological content.

Nominalization involves the concealment of process. Process is reduced to 'things'. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 729) mentioned that by this device, processes (congruently worded as verb) and properties (congruently worded as adjectives) are reworded metaphorically as nouns, instead of functioning in the clause, as Process or Attribute, they function as Thing in the nominal group.

To trace the process, the nominal group of *coffee-maker* (Booij, 2005: 216) can be elaborated as follows.

Someone	<i>make</i>	coffee
Actor	Creative Material Process	Goal
He	is	a <i>coffee-maker</i>
Carrier	Attributive Relational Process	Attribute

³ The data of this study were drawn from a book of a collection of Balinese short stories. The title of the book is *Biur: Pupulan Cerpen Basa Bali* (Santha, 2002). The writer of this book has written and published various literary works which include poem, short stories and novel. Nominal groups categorized as nominalization construction found in the data source were paraphrased by applying transitivity analysis in order that the components implied in it and the base of the construction could be examined. The analysis is completed with the congruent form of the nominalized form under study to identify its concealed component.

DISCUSSION

In Balinese language nominalization is formed through affixation process. The base of the nominalization includes process, circumstance, phenomenon, and attribute. The types of nominalization based on the Process concealed are various. The types of Process which may be concealed by the speaker include material, mental, relational and verbal process. Material process which is mystified through nominalization construction is of three types. They are Action/ Intention/Non-Transactive Material Process, Action/ Intention/Non-Transactive

Material Process and Action/Intention/Transactive Material Process. The followings are the types of Balinese nominalization found.

Nominalization: Material/Action/ Intention/Non-Transactive Process

Process of Material/Action/ Intention/Non-Transactive can be concealed through nominalization in Balinese. Process which is realized by verbal group becomes the base of the nominalization. The verbal groups found include *megaé* (meaning 'to work') and *melajah* (meaning 'to study'). Through affixation process, *megaé* is mystified in noun *pegaén* (meaning 'work') and *melajah* in *papelajahan* (meaning 'knowledge'). How the two verbs are concealed through nominalization is elaborated in the form of clause analysis.

- a. Kelés rasané tulang méméné makejang. Dumadak Luh Sari tusing nawang tekén *pegaén* méméné ibusan. (p.25)

<i>Mémé</i>	<i>megaé</i>
mother	work
Actor	Process: Material/Action/Intention/Non-Transactive

<i>Memé</i>	<i>ngelah</i>	<i>pegaén</i>
mother	has	work
Carrier	Process: Relational/Possessive/Attributive	Attribute

In this analysis *megaé* fills the slot of Process and *pegaén* the Attribute of Process of Relational and Possessive which means that it functions as noun.

- c. Dumadak tingkah laku ané jelé-jelé ané tan patut timuh di guminé, nyidayang baan tiang mucuh satondéné mamurti baan *papelajahan* tiangé ané bakatang tiang di sekolah (p.35).

<i>Tiang</i>	<i>melajah</i>	<i>di sekolah</i>
1SG	study	at school
Actor	Process: Material/Action/Intention/Non-Transactive	Circumstance

<i>Tiang</i>	<i>maan</i>	<i>papelajahan</i>	<i>di sekolah</i>
1SG	get	science	at school
Actor	Process: Material/Action	Goal	Circumstance

This analysis shows that *melajah* is as Process and *papelajahan* is as Goal.

Nominalization: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive Process

Balinese verbal groups of Process: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive can also be as the base of nominalization. Such verbal groups found in the data source include *ngantung* and *matemu*. *ngantung* which is a verbal group is as the base of the nominalized form of *pegantungan* and *matemu* in the noun *patemuan*. Through transitivity analysis, *ngantung* and *matemu* fill the position of Process, while *pegantungan* fills the position of Value and *patemuan* the position of Phenomenon. *ngajeng* as verbal group of Process: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive is also concealed in nominalization, but this verb does not become the base of its nominal group. The

base of the nominalized form is filled by Circumstance of *semeng* (meaning ‘in the morning’).

- a. Buina mémé ngelah pianak tuah cening dogén aukud. Satmaka buah basang, *pegantungan* urip méméné tuah cening (p.17).

<i>mémé</i>	<i>ngantung</i>	<i>urip</i>	<i>tekn cening</i>
I	lean	life	to you
Actor	Process: Material/Action/Intention/Transactive	Goal	Circumstance

<i>cening</i>	<i>dadi</i>	<i>pegantungan</i>
2SG	become	life holder
Token	Process: Relational/Identifying	Value

- c. Tiang sujatinné sampun putus rembugan ibi sanje lakar ka Badung dinané mangkin nunas lédang Bapak lan Ibu ngicén *patemuan* okan Bapaké ring panak tiangé Iwan (p.37).

<i>okan Bapaké</i>	<i>matemu</i>	<i>panak tiangé Iwan</i>
son POSS 2SG	met	
Actor	Process: Material/Action/Intention/Trans	Goal

<i>Bapak lan Ibu</i>	<i>ngicén</i>	<i>patemuan ...</i>
2SG	agree with	meeting
Senser	Process: Mental/emotive	Phenomenon

- e. “Nah, kanggoang nasi goréng anggon *panyemeng*. Ambil rantangé paturu mabesik ajak dadua.” (p.45)

<i>Sami</i>	<i>ngajeng</i>	<i>nasi goréng</i>	<i>semeng (an)</i>
all	eat	fried rice	in the morning
Actor	Process: Material/Action/Transactive	Goal	Circumstance

<i>nasi goréng</i>	<i>anggon</i>	<i>panyemeng</i>
fried rice	is for	breakfast
Token	Process: Relational/Identifying	Value

Nominalization: Material/Event/Non-Transactive Process

In Balinese nominalization, *memargi* as found in the data source belongs to Process: Material/Event/Non-Transactive. Through nominalization, this verbal group becomes the base of *pamargin*. Through the analysis of transitivity structure, *memargi* fills the function of Process which means that it belongs to verb class and *pamargin* fills the position of Carrier. This shows that *pamargin* implies Process of *memargi*.

- Punika awinan *pamargin* montoré sayan suwé sayan ngalonang. Ical manah ipuné pacang ngebut mangda gelis rauh jumah, ... (p.18).

<i>montoré</i>	<i>memargi</i>
motorbike	run
Actor	Process: Material/Event/Non-Transactive

<i>pamargin montoré</i>	[]	<i>ngalonang</i>
speed motorbike POSS	get	slower
Carrier	Process: Relational/Attributive	Attribute

Nominalization: Mental Process

Concealment of Mental Process is also found in Balinese nominalization. The examples of the verbs include *merasa* and *tresna ring*. But when these verbs are concealed, the base is not always filled by verb. The base can also be filled by Phenomenon.

- a. Kasedihanné sané kaalaman antuk Madé Sayang tan bina kadi *kasengsaranné* sané alamin ipun dawegé kantun ring Lombok (p.38).

<i>Madé Sayang</i>	<i>merasa</i>	<i>sengsara</i>
Madé Sayang	feel	unhappy
Senser	Process: Mental/Reaction	Phenomenon

<i>Ipun</i>	<i>ngalamin</i>	<i>kasengsaran</i>
3SG	face	unhappiness
Carrier	Process: Relational Identifying/Possessive	Attribute

- c. Nanging Madé Sayang rasa *pitresnané* kakaput antuk kagungan baktiné ring Ida Sang Hyang Widhi majalaran ngamargiang brahmacari (p.38).

<i>Madé Sayang</i>	<i>tresna ring</i>	<i>kurenan ipuné</i>
Madé Sayang	love	wife 3SG Poss
Senser	Process: Mental/Operative	Phenomenon

<i>pitresna né</i>	<i>kakaput</i>	<i>antuk ...</i>
love 3 SG POSS	hide PAST PART.	by
Actor POSS	Process: Material/Action/Receptive	Circumstance

Nominalization: Relational Process

Nominalized forms such as *kaiwangan*, *kapelihan*, *kawentenan* and *kapiutangan* as found in the data source imply Relational Verb in it. In *kaiwangan* the base is an adjective phrase, that is *iwang*. In transitivity structure it belongs to Attribute, the verb concealed is *meduwe* which fills the position of Attributive Relational Process. In *kapelihan* the base is filled by *pelih* which is also an adjective phrase. The verb implied in *kapelihan* is *merasa*. The base of *kawentenan* is *wenten*. It is a verb and in its transitivity structure it belongs to Attributive Relational Process. In general when Relational Process is concealed in nominalized form, what becomes the base is Attribute. Another example is found in *kapiutangan*.

- a. Tiang gumanti jagi nunas *kaiwangan* pianak tiange Iwan, tur ledangang antuk ketambetan ipune jadma ubuh saking alit tan uning ring bapa ajak tiang lacur deriki (p.37).

<i>pianak tiange</i>	<i>meduwe</i>	<i>iwang</i>
son 1SG POSS	have	mistakes
Carrier	Process: Relational/Attributive	Attribute

<i>Tiang</i>	<i>nunas</i>	<i>kaiwangan pianak tiange</i>
1SG	beg	apologize son 1SG POSS
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

c. Ia merasa teken *kapelihan* ngawenang Wayan Kardi sengkala nganti buntung batisne (p.67).

<i>Ia</i>	<i>ngelah</i>	<i>pelih</i>
3SG	have	mistakes
Carrier	Process: Relational/Attributive	Attribute

<i>Kapelihan ne</i>	<i>ngawenang</i>	<i>Wayan Kardi</i>	<i>sengkala</i>
mistake 3SG POSS	make	Wayan Kardi	
Actor	Process: Material/Event	Goal	Attribute

e. Sami sane ningalin kapengapenga ... bengong ningalin *kawentenan* memene Made Ary asapunika (p.38).

<i>Memene</i>	<i>Made Ary</i>	<i>wenten</i>	<i>asapunika</i>
mother POSS Made Ary		be	like that
Carrier		Process: Relational/Attributive	Attribute

<i>Sami</i>	<i>bengong</i>	<i>ningalin</i>	<i>kewentenan memene</i>	<i>Made Ary</i>
all	speechless	see	condition mother POSS Made Ary	
Senser	Circumstance	Process: Mental/Perceptive	Phenomenon	

g. *Kapiutangan* tiange teken Ibu sing sida baan tiang mayah kayang aidupan tiange aji artha brana (p.50).

<i>Tiang</i>	<i>ngelah</i>	<i>piutang</i>	<i>teken Ibu</i>
1SG	have	debt	to 2SG
Carrier	Process: Relational/Possessive/Attribute	Attribute	Circum.

<i>kapiutangan tiange</i>	<i>teken Ibu</i>	<i>sing sida</i>	<i>baan tiang</i>	<i>mayah</i>
debt 1SG POSS	to 2SG	cannot	by 1SG	pay PAST PART
Goal	Circum.	Process NEG		Process: Material/Action/Receptive

Nominalization: Verbal Process

When Verbal Process is implied in nominalization, it becomes the base of the nominalization form. Verbal Process found in the data source includes *ngeraos*, *ngandika* and *mesaut*. They all become the base of nominalization. The nominalization that can be formed from those verbs are *reraosan*, *pangandikan* and *pesaut*.

a. Makejang *reraosane* ento kapatutang baan Luh Sari timpal memene ane madagang kopi. Buktine anake ane teka maubad kemu sayan ngaliunang dogen (p.23).

<i>Wirabakha</i>	<i>ngeraos</i>
Wirabakha	say
Sayer	Process: Verbal/Neutral

<i>Reraosane ento</i>	<i>kapatutang</i>	<i>baan Luh Sari</i>
speech DET	agree PAST PART	by Luh Sari
Phenomenon	Process: Mental/Cognitive	Senser

- c. "... Sakewala ingetang, jani Wira nyemak adin baan rahayu mani puan mare jelek eda nyen kutanga." Aketo *pangandikanne* ajin memene teken meme, ... (p.30).

<i>Ajin meme</i>	<i>ngandika</i>
father 1SG POSS	say
Sayer	Pro: Verbal

<i>Aketo</i>	[]	<i>pangandikanne</i>	<i>teken meme</i>
like that	[]	answer 3SG POSS	to 1SG
Token	Process: Relational/Identifying	Value	Circum.

- e. Sapunika *pesaut* memene. Iwan masaut sada banban nanging sendu (p.19).

<i>Memene</i>	<i>mesaut</i>	<i>sapunika</i>
3SG POSS mother	say	that
Sayer	Process: Verbal/Neutral	Verbiage

<i>sapunika</i>	[]	<i>pesaut memene</i>
that	[]	answer 3SG POSS
Token	Process: Relational/Identifying	Value

CONCLUSION

Nominalization in Balinese can be formed through affixation process. It mystifies process and other elements of transitivity structure involved. The types of process concealed through nominalization include material, mental, verbal and relational process. Balinese nominalization is generally characterized by the use of prefix *pe-* (*pa-*) or *ke-* (*ka-*) and suffix *-an*. The base of the nominalization includes process, circumstance, phenomenon, and attribute. Circumstance worded as adverb of time and represented as the base of Balinese nominalized form makes Balinese language a unique language.

REFERENCES

- Booij, Geert. 2005. *The Grammar of Words*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1978. *Language as Social Semiotic*. New York: Routledge, Chapman and Hall, Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K. dan Ruqaiya, Hasan. 1985. *Language, context, and text: Aspect of language in a social-semiotic perspective*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M.. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar: Third Edition*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K.. 2009. *The Essential Halliday*. New York: Continuum International Publishing

Group.

- Halliday, M.A.K. dan Webster, Jonathan J.. 2009. *Continuum Companion to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M.. 2014. *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar: Fourth Edition*. New York: Routledge.
- Hart, Christopher. 2014. *Discourse, Grammar and Ideology: Functional and Cognitive Perspectives*. New York: Bloomsbury.
- Maniou, Eirini and Marianna Kondyli. 2017. *Nominalization, abstraction and technicality in History and Physical Science: some evidence from Greek primary school textbooks*. Educational Journal of the University of Patras UNESCO Chair, p. 45-59.
- Martin, James R. 2008. *Incongruent and Proud: de-vilifying 'nominalization'*. Available from: www.sagepublications.com
- Martin, J R, Christian M I M Matthiessen, Clare Painter. 2010. *Deploying Functional Grammar*. Beijing: The Commercial Press.
- Santha, Djelantik. 2002. *Biur: Pupulan Cerpen Basa Bali*. Denpasar: Sanggar Buratwangi.

MYSTIFICATIONS THROUGH NOMINALIZATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE: A SFL PERSPECTIVE

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

4%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Universitas Negeri Semarang

Student Paper

2%

2

systemictheory.blogspot.com

Internet Source

2%

3

www.academypublication.com

Internet Source

1%

4

Submitted to October University for Modern Sciences and Arts (MSA)

Student Paper

1%

5

studentsrepo.um.edu.my

Internet Source

<1%

6

Submitted to Padjadjaran University

Student Paper

<1%

7

Made Susini, Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya, Ida Ayu Made Puspani. "The Translatability of Indonesian Modality into English", Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 2019

Publication

<1%

8	Submitted to UCSI University Student Paper	<1 %
9	Submitted to University of Huddersfield Student Paper	<1 %
10	Submitted to Higher Education Commission Pakistan Student Paper	<1 %
11	docplayer.net Internet Source	<1 %
12	Submitted to Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Student Paper	<1 %
13	Submitted to The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Student Paper	<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On