

**NOMINAL GROUPS ANALYSIS ON
ABSTRACTS OF THESIS WRITTEN BY
THE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH
EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF
PERADABAN UNIVERSITY IN 2018**

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze nominal groups contained in abstracts of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018. The writers analyze the nominal groups only in thesis of discourse analysis. There are 10 abstracts. Moreover, descriptive qualitative is research design in this study. Theory of Gerot and Wignel (1994) is used by the writers to analyze the data. Therefore, there are seven

functional components such as: Thing (T), Deictic (D), Post Deictic (PD), Numerative (N), Epithet (Epit), Classifier (Class), and Qualifier (Q). Based on the findings of the analysis, there are 351 nominal groups which can be realized through 26 patterns. They are D+T+Q in 70 numbers, Class+Class+Class+T+Q in 2 numbers, D+Class+Class+T+Q in 3 numbers, Class+T in 30 numbers, D+T in 69 numbers, D+Class+T in 9 numbers, N+T+Q in 37 numbers, Class+T+Q in 12 numbers, D+D+T in 2 numbers, T in 30 numbers, T+Q in 22 numbers, D+Epit(att)+T+Q in 1 number, Class+Class+T in 4 numbers, D+Class+T+Q in 8 numbers, N+T in 28 numbers, D+N+T in 5 numbers, N+D+T in 1 number, D+N+T+Q in 1 number, D+N+Epit(att)+T+Q in 1 number, D+PD+Epit(att)+T+Q in 1 number, D+D+T+Q in 1 number, N+N+T in 8 numbers and D+Class+Class+T in 1 number, N+Class+T+Q in 1 number, N+Class+T in 3 numbers, and D+PD+T+Q in 1 number.

Keywords: *Nominal Group, Thesis Abstracts, Students of Peradaban University*

A. Introduction

Thesis is a final project. Simply defined, a thesis is an extended argument (Evans, et al, 2014: 1). Thesis is carried out by all departments within the University. Students of the final semester are faced to do their thesis as their final project. There are some writing sequences of thesis. One of them is writing an abstract. Abstract is a brief description of the writing. We know that abstract is always at the beginning of page in a writing sequence. According to Gastel and A. Day (2016: 55), an abstract should be viewed as a miniature version of the paper: introduction, materials and methods, results, and discussion.

Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994: vi), we ‘make meaning’ our choice and use words, and systematic study of language in use is how we make sense of our meaning. Hopefully from this study, the further researchers can develop their writing skill even better, especially in writing abstract.

Therefore, the writers are interested in analyzing abstract of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018. The writers choose abstracts of thesis as object because the abstract of thesis is made in accordance by the facts and it has an academic basis in writing. As said by Mualimin and Kepirianto that the function of abstract is to give an outline of the information which is in the writing. In addition, through abstract, the reader can know what has been determined by other people about the topic or problem which may be related to what the reader wants. The abstract is often a reference for readers or other interested people to conduct on the theme or the same topic (2020: 82-82).

There are 27 abstracts of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018 which may be divided into 10 thesis of discourse analysis, 15 thesis of descriptive qualitative, 1 thesis of quantitative-qualitative and 1 thesis of case study. The writer takes abstracts of thesis in 2018 particularly discourse analysis.

Studying abstract can be done by the approach of functional grammar, one of which is nominal group. Gerot and Wignell state that the structure of the nominal group is most interesting in education, particularly in written discourse (1994: 140). Discourse can be defined as language in use. Mulyana defines that in discourse analysis, there are things that

can be studied such as studying word, sentences, meanings, application, and interpretations (2005: 69-70). In education, some of the materials are related to the language which includes learning English language in the University especially English education study program. There are many kinds of learning language in English, one of which is nominal group.

A nominal group is group of words which has a noun (a word which names a person, place, or thing) as its head word and includes all additional related to that noun. A nominal group can consist of a Thing, Deictic (Specific Deictic and Non-Specific Deictic), Post Deictic, Numerative (Quantity and Order), Epithet (Epithet Attitudinal and Epithet Experiential), Classifier, Qualifier (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 140). Therefore, the writers conduct a study entitled “Nominal Groups Analysis on Abstracts of Thesis Written by the Students of English Education of Peradaban University in 2018”.

B. Literature Review

According to Panggabean (2011: 45-47), in a functional grammar, grammar is depicted in functional terms in which language is interpreted as a system of meanings. The language is depicted in functional terms and centered on the development of grammatical system as a means for people to communicate with each other.

A nominal group is group of words which has a noun (a word which names a person, place, or thing) as its head word and includes all additional related to that noun. A nominal group can consist of a Thing, Deictic, Post Deictic, Numerative, Epithet, Classifier, Qualifier (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 140). In nominal

groups, there is a number of functional components (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 140-145) as follows:

1. Thing

The first component comes from the noun itself, which in terms of its functional role in the structure is called thing. The thing is then subject to further modification and specification. For example, we can specify ‘which thing?’, ‘how many things?’, ‘what qualities does this thing have?’, ‘what type of thing is it?’. We will illustrate this by building up a nominal group a step at a time and adding information at each new step. A nominal group can consist of a thing only is *Snake*.

2. Deictic

The next component is Deictic. It has the function of stating ‘which thing’. The Deictic specifies how the thing in question can be identified in relation to its context. For the example, if someone says, ‘the snake’, they can be referring either to a particular of the Thing which is in the near context or to all the Things in the generic sense. Furthermore, if someone says ‘this snake’, they can be referring only to one close of the Thing. A Deictic occurs first in the nominal group. There are a number of Deictic functions but all involve degrees of specification. The Deictic is divided into two types. They are specific Deictic and non – specific Deictic. In addition, non – specific Deictic tells us whether all, none or some unspecified subset of the Thing being identified.

a. Specific Deictic

Demonstrative: the, this, that, these, those, which(ever), etc.

Possessive: my, your, our, his, her, its, their, one's, etc.

For example: the snake, these snakes, eric's snake.

b. Non – Specific Deictic

Each, every, both, all, neither (not neither), no (not any), one, either, some, any, a, an, some.

For example: every snake, some snakes, a snake, no snakes.

3. Post – Deictic

The post – deictic identifies a subset of the class of thing by referring to its fame or familiarity, its status in the text, or its similarity or dissimilarity to some other designated subset. This component may be a second deictic in the nominal group. Among the words most frequently occurring as post – deictic are: other, same, different, identical, complete, entire, whole, above, aforementioned, certain, customary, expected, famous, given, habitual, necessary, normal, notorious, obvious, odd, ordinary, original, particular, possible, probable, regular, respective, special, typical, usual, various, well – known.

For example:

Those are the identical two boys

Thing D PD N T

4. Numerative

The Numerative indicates some numerical feature of the subset: either quantity or order, either exact or inexact. If Deictic tells us about which one of the Thing, for the Numerative tells us about how many of the Thing.

For example:

Quantity: the two snakes, lots of snakes

Order: the second snake, a subsequent snake

5. Epithet

The next component following the Numerative which is called as Epithet. Epithet indicates some quality of the subset, which may be either 'objective', such as 'old', 'big', 'small', or it may be an expression of the speaker's attitude, such as 'loathsome', 'nasty'. Attitudinal Epithet (e.g. loathsome, nasty), while also being experiential have an interpersonal dimension. Attitudinal Epithets (subjective Epithets) tend to come before experiential (objective) ones: however, this is a tendency and not a rule. If we look at abuse, then we tend to find that the Attitudinal Epithets come first and build in intensity before we get to the experiential ones.

6. Classifier

It is the closest to the thing. The function of the classifier is to tell us 'what type' or 'what kind'. For example, we distinguish between types of snakes by their classifier: venomous or non - venomous snakes. It is often difficult to draw a line between what is a classifier and what is an epithet. Some criteria are: a classifier comes from a finite set of options. There are any number of qualities which can be assigned to something but a more limited range of types or sub-sets and a classifier cannot be intensified. Furthermore, for the simple example of the classifier, we can have 'a very big snake' but we don't find 'a very non – venomous snake'.

7. Qualifier

Qualifier provides additional defining or circumstantial information about the thing. A Qualifier is almost always a prepositional phrase or a relative clause. The Qualifier enable to large-

scale expansion of the number of information which can be assembled into a nominal group since it is higher than word structurally (phrase or clause).

For the example:

A snake (with rattles)

D Thing Qualifier

C. Method of Investigation

The writers conduct descriptive-qualitative research to analyze a nominal group on abstract of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018. The writers collect and analyze the data qualitatively and present the findings of analysis descriptively.

The source of data in this study is abstract of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018, particularly discourse analysis. There are 10 abstracts of discourse analysis from 27 thesis in 2018.

Documentation method is used by the writers in collecting the data. Consequently, *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* is used by the writers to collect the data. The writers act as observer because the research is done by the writers without being involved in the event.

The writers classify the data into some parts. The first, they list all the nominal groups contained in each abstract. Then, the writers segment each nominal group by using segmenting immediate constituent technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur langsung*). After that, the writers identify all nominal groups in all abstracts and describe the analysis of each identification. Finally, the writers interpret the findings of the analysis and draw the conclusion.

D. Findings and Discussion

The findings show the identification and the description of abstract of thesis written by the students of English education study program of Peradaban University in 2018. The writers find 26 patterns of the nominal group, in which 10 abstracts produce 351 numbers of the nominal group.

1. D+T+Q

D+T+Q is Deictic, Thing, and Qualifier.

This pattern is the highest number of all the nominal group's pattern because there are 70 numbers of this pattern. Then, this pattern can be seen in all abstracts.

2. Class+Class+Class+T+Q

There are three Classifier in this pattern.

Then, it is followed by Thing and Qualifier. This pattern shows 2 numbers in all abstracts.

3. D+Class+Class+T+Q

There are three numbers of this pattern.

Five components here are Deictic, double Classifier, Thing, and the last is Qualifier.

4. Class+T

There are some abstracts which have not the pattern only Thing including this pattern which has two components such as Classifier and Thing. The number of this pattern is 30 numbers.

5. D+T

It shows Deictic and Thing. There are 69 numbers for this pattern that is realized in all of the abstracts.

6. D+Class+T

It includes three components, such as; Deictic, Classifier, and Thing. There are 9 numbers of this pattern.

7. N+T+Q
Three components are Numerative, Thing, and Qualifier. It can be seen that this pattern produces 37 numbers.
8. Class+T+Q
Classifier, Thing, and Qualifier is the component of this nominal group. They are realized through 12 numbers.
9. D+D+T
There are only two patterns. They are “the procedure’s topic” and “all the data”.
10. T
This pattern is built by the only one component namely Thing. There are 30 numbers in all abstracts.
11. T+Q
Thing and Qualifier is the component of this pattern. They are realized in 22 numbers.
12. D+Epit(att)+T+Q
This pattern shows only one number. It is shown through “a slight difference between spoken procedure video and written procedure text”.
13. Class+Class+T
There are 4 numbers for this pattern which can be seen through “descriptive qualitative method”, “descriptive qualitative method”, “spoken procedure text”, and “descriptive qualitative method”.
14. D+Class+T+Q
Four components are Deictic, Classifier, Thing, and Qualifier. This pattern only shows 8 numbers.
15. N+T
This pattern occurs in 4 abstracts. The number of this pattern is 28 numbers.

16. D+N+T
The number of this pattern is 5 numbers. They are “the first type”, “the second type”, the third type”, “the fourth type”, and “the fifth type”.
17. N+D+T
There is only 1 number. The nominal group is “one philosopher’s theories”.
18. D+N+T+Q
This pattern occurs only once. It is realized through “the first dominant of iconic which gets 19 words”.
19. D+N+Epit(att)+T+Q
The pattern is realized only once, which is through “the second dominant type of iconic sign which gets 32 words”.
20. D+PD+Epit(att)+T+Q
There is only one number for this pattern “the last dominant type of symbolic sign which gets 33 words”.
21. D+D+T+Q
Only 1 number of this pattern can be shown through “all the data in speech into clauses”.
22. N+N+T
There are 8 numbers which can be seen in “289 (4,4%) data”, “199 (3,00%) data”, “120 (1,81%) data”, “37 (0,55%) data”, “9 (0, 13%) data”, “6 (0, 13%) data”, “1 (0,01%) data”, and “1 (0,01%) data”.
23. D+Class+Class+T
There is only one nominal group using this pattern. It is “a descriptive qualitative research”.
24. N+Class+T+Q
This is also only one pattern and it can be seen in “49 compound nouns which are classified into three types of compound words.”

25. N+Class+T

This pattern shows only in 3 numbers. They are “29 compound nouns”, “14 compound adjective”, and “6 compound verbs”.

26. D+PD+T+Q

It is realized through “the most dominant of compound words which are found on English translation of surah Al Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali”.

E. Conclusion

Based on the result of findings, there are 351 nominal groups having 26 patterns. They are D+T+Q with 70 numbers, Class+Class+Class+T+Q with 2 numbers, D+Class+Class+T+Q with 3 number, Class+T with 30 number, D+T with 69 numbers, D+Class+T with 9 numbers, N+T+Q with 37 numbers, Class+T+Q with 12 numbers, D+D+T with 2 numbers, T with 30 numbers, T+Q with 22 numbers, D+Epit(att)+T+Q with 1 number, Class+Class+T delivers only 4 numbers, D+Class+T+Q with 8 numbers, N+T with 28 numbers, D+N+T produces 5 numbers, N+D+T with 1 number, D+N+T+Q with 1 number, D+N+Epit(att)+T+Q with 1 number, D+PD+Epit(att)+T+Q with 1 number, D+D+T+Q with 1 number, N+N+T with 8 numbers, D+Class+Class+T generates 1 number, N+Class+T+Q with 1 number, N+Class+T with only 3 numbers, and the last is the pattern D+PD+T+Q with only 1 number. Therefore, according to the result that the highest number of the nominal group comes from the pattern D+T+Q with 70 numbers.

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