



# DIROSAT

Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities

Vol. 1, No. 3, 2023 ISSN : 2985-5497

<https://dirosat.com>

Research Article

## Exploring Nominalization and Adjectivization in Joko Widodo's Speech: A Morphological Analysis.

Anggun Purnomo Arbi

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, [anggunpurnomo58@gmail.com](mailto:anggunpurnomo58@gmail.com)

Copyright © 2023 by Authors, Published by **DIROSAT: Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities**. This is an open access article under the CC BY License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Received : June 21, 2023

Revised : July 08, 2023

Accepted : August 10, 2022

Available online : September 06, 2023

**How to Cite:** Anggun Purnomo Arbi. (2023). Exploring Nominalization and Adjectivization in Joko Widodo's Speech: A Morphological Analysis. *DIROSAT: Journal of Education, Social Sciences & Humanities*, 1(3), 81-90. <https://doi.org/10.58355/dirosat.v1i3.14>

**Abstract.** This study focuses at adjectivization and nominalization of derivational morphemes in Joko Widodo's speech. With derivational morphemes changing word meanings and classes, morphology indicates how languages have evolved. Adjectivization turns words into adjectives whereas nominalization converts non-nouns to nouns. These procedures enrich language, increasing the complexity of communication. Speeches are essential for expressing ideas and forming opinions. By examining Joko Widodo's speech, one can gain insight into morphological techniques used in formal situations. This study examines the functions of adjectivization and nominalization in communication using qualitative approaches and document analysis. Findings show that nominalization, which transforms verbs and adjectives into nouns, improves expression, while adjectivization highlights characteristics and features. Both methods help to communicate complex ideas and vivid descriptions. Future research can examine additional examples and circumstances, even if this study deepens our understanding of derivational morphemes in speech. Finally, Joko Widodo's speech serves as an example of how language may be flexible through nominalization and adjectivization. These processes

highlight language's flexibility by enhancing meaning and increasing listener involvement. By using these methods, ideas and creativity are effectively communicated. Understanding how language modifies meaning through morphological changes is aided by the findings of this study.

**Keywords:** Nominalization, Adjectivization, Speech.

**Abstrak.** Penelitian ini berfokus pada adjektifikasi dan nominalisasi morfem turunan dalam pidato Joko Widodo. Dengan morfem turunan yang mengubah makna dan kelas kata, morfologi menunjukkan bagaimana Bahasa berevolusi. Adjektivisasi mengubah kata menjadi kata sifat, sedangkan nominalisasi mengubah kata benda menjadi kata benda. Prosedur-prosedur ini memperkaya bahasa, meningkatkan kompleksitas komunikasi. Pidato sangat penting untuk mengekspresikan ide dan membentuk opini. Dengan meneliti pidato Joko Widodo, kita dapat memperoleh wawasan tentang teknik morfologi yang digunakan dalam situasi formal. Penelitian ini mengkaji fungsi adjektifikasi dan nominalisasi dalam komunikasi dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis dokumen. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa nominalisasi, yang mengubah kata kerja dan kata sifat menjadi kata benda, meningkatkan ekspresi, sementara adjektivisasi menyoroti karakteristik dan fitur. Kedua metode tersebut membantu mengkomunikasikan ide-ide kompleks dan deskripsi yang jelas. Penelitian di masa depan dapat meneliti contoh dan situasi tambahan, bahkan jika penelitian ini memperdalam pemahaman kita tentang morfem turunan dalam pidato. Terakhir, pidato Joko Widodo menjadi contoh bagaimana Bahasa dapat menjadi fleksibel melalui nominalisasi dan adjektifikasi. Proses-proses ini menyoroti fleksibilitas bahasa dengan meningkatkan makna dan meningkatkan keterlibatan pendengar. Dengan menggunakan metode ini, ide dan kreativitas dapat dikomunikasikan secara efektif. Pemahaman tentang bagaimana Bahasa memodifikasi makna melalui perubahan morfologi dibantu oleh temuan penelitian ini.

**Kata Kunci:** Nominalisasi, Adjektifikasi, Pidato

## INTRODUCTION

Understanding how words are created and altered in language is possible because to morphology, the area of linguistics that analyses word structure (Crystal, 2008). In this case, derivational morphemes play a significant role in studying word structure. A morpheme unit known as a derivational morpheme is used to create new words through modifying the base word's meaning or word class. Nominalization and adjectivization are two often learned derivational morpheme forms. One of the derivational systems is nominalization, which is the conversion of other word classes (such as adjectives or verbs) into the noun word class (Triningsih, 2018). Adjectivization is the process of acquiring adjectives from verbs, nouns, adjectives, and sporadically from other words or phrases, according to Sleeman (2019). These two processes describe how language uses derivational morpheme to produce variations in the meaning and function of words in a language use in communication.

For an understanding of language structure and expression, derivational morpheme analysis is especially important in the context of nominalization and adjectivization. These procedures not only increase vocabulary, but also make it possible to communicate thoughts that are more complex and in-depth. While adjectivization enables more detailed descriptions of traits and qualities, the existence of nominalization makes it easier to turn actions or attributes into abstract notions or objects. This aspect's analysis of derivational morphemes gives us a clearer

understanding of how language can efficiently express meaning through morphological changes. English is unique in that it may change a single word into numerous variants, each with a different part of speech. It is crucial for pupils to understand derivational affixes because doing thus can greatly increase their ability to learn (Anggita et al., 2021). Moreover, the use of nouns over verbs in formal written English is a universal phenomenon that is seen in both English and other languages. Nominalization, a crucial ability in academic writing, adds to abstractness and formality (Rusidayati, 2016; Qing, 2007). Due to its essential role in generating compact relations within written texts, it holds significant relevance in formal writing styles like technical and legal writing.

The study of Joko Widodo's speech is significant in and of itself. Speech is a very meaningful and purposeful mode of communication. Speaking well can persuade listeners to accept the message being delivered, which supports the premise that speech plays a crucial part in the communication of thoughts, information, and ideas to an audience (Santoso & Sabardila, 2018). The derivational morpheme in the speech can be analysed to provide insight into how language is used in formal and official settings. Speeches can reveal a leader's efforts to communicate ideas clearly by the words they use and the morphological changes they make, as well as by how derivational morphemes help to shape the success of such communication.

The insights drawn from the study of the derivational morpheme in Joko Widodo's speech can have major implications for our understanding of linguistics and speech rhetoric from the perspective of research gaps. The research is lacking in understanding how a leader's word selection and morphological choices affect the message they intend to express in a formal setting. Our understanding of how language shapes audience perception and interpretation in the context of political communication can be guided by the findings of this study.

This study intends to investigate further into Joko Widodo's speech's use of derivational morphemes, particularly nominalization and adjectivization. It is anticipated that through this research, it will become clear how the usage of derivational morphemes can have a significant rhetorical impact on formal communication. Additionally, this research can shed light on how the choice of derivational morphemes might influence how a message is understood and the impression that is intended to be made during a speech. We can better understand the connections between morphology, rhetoric, and effective communication by comprehending the effects of derivational morphemes in speech.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to analyse the phenomenon of nominalization and adjectivization in written documents. In accordance with the concept outlined by Suharsimi Arikunto (2010), the documentation method was adopted in this study. The documentation method allows the investigation of written materials such as books, documents, magazines, regulations, meeting minutes, and diaries as relevant data sources. The instrument of this research is documentation. The data analysed in this study are words that undergo the processes of nominalization and adjectivization.

The data obtained from the speech transcripts was then carefully analysed. Each word in the text was identified to determine whether it underwent the nominalization or adjectivization process. Words that are categorised into both categories are recorded and organised in tables to allow for a more structured analysis. In this data analysis, certain patterns in the change of words from their original form into nouns (nominalization) or adjectives (adjectivization) will be identified. Researcher might use text analysis instruments to support the consistency and validity of the findings or reliability testing measures between various researchers to avoid bias and ensure the accuracy of the analysis. This study is aimed to offer in-depth insights into the usage of nominalization and adjectivization in Joko Widodo's remarks and their implications in the context of communication through its qualitative methodology and document analysis. Researcher read the transcript of Remarks by Indonesian President Joko Widodo at the APEC CEO Summit on November 10, 2014, in Beijing, China, that is accessed on (<https://setkab.go.id/remarks-by-indonesian-president-joko-jokowi-widodo-at-the-apec-ceo-summit-on-november-10-2014-in-beijing-china/> ).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Nominalization

The researcher has thoroughly examined each word in the transcript of Joko Widodo's speech in accordance with the first study objective, which aims to describe the derived terms included in the nominalization category. The analysis's findings effectively located several terms created by the nominalization procedure. The phenomenon demonstrates how language can make word variants in a variety of communication circumstances by using morphological methods. The study only covers nominalization including bound morpheme alteration, it is crucial to remember that. This strategy was selected to focus the examination on the resulting terms' more glaring form modifications. The topic of the discussion is not the phenomena of nominalization that does not entail attachment morpheme modification, such as words that have acquired the noun form without the addition of new morphemes. As a result, this study does not go into great detail on alternative kinds of nominalization that might take place but do not modify bound morphemes.

To present the research results in a more structured manner, the data found is presented in the form of the following table:

**Table 1.** Language Derivation Patterns: Nominalization

No	Nominalization	Free Morpheme	Bound morpheme	Frequency
1.	Opportunity	Opportune (verb)	-ity	4
2.	Transportation	Transport (verb)	-ation	6
3.	Presentation	Present (verb)	-ation	2
4.	Investment	Invest (verb)	-ment	2
5.	Compensation	Compensate (verb)	-ion	1
6.	Education	Educate (verb)	-ion	1
7.	Activity	Active (adjective)	-ity	1

8.	Business	Busy (adjective)	-ness	4
----	----------	------------------	-------	---

Adapted from (Arbi et al., 2022).

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that there are eight words that undergo formation through the nominalization process. These words include opportunity, transportation, presentation, investment, compensation, education, activity, and business. The characteristic that unites all these words is the change of form from verb and adjective to noun through a process known as nominalization. Nominalization is a linguistic mechanism that allows verbs or adjectives to be transformed into nouns by adding certain affixes or changing the word structure. In this case, the results of the analysis show that the words undergo a process of changing from their original form, which functions as a verb or adjective, to a noun.

For example, the word "opportunity", which comes from the verb "opportune", illustrates the change in meaning from possibility to opportunity. Similarly, the word "transportation" is derived from the verb "transport", "presentation" from the verb "present", and so on. All these examples confirm the shift in word function that reflects the change in meaning and role in the sentence. Thus, the results of this analysis illustrate that the phenomenon of nominalization is one of the ways in which language can enrich the expression and meaning of words through structural modification, particularly by changing word forms from verbs and adjectives to nouns. In addition, Pasaribu, Setia, and Putri (2022) stated that "nominalization is a change from verbs and adjectives to nouns."

### Adjectivization

The researcher has looked at every term in the speech transcripts of Joko Widodo as part of the second research objective, which tries to analyse the adjectivization process. The analysis's findings have identified several terms that go through the adjectivization process, demonstrating how these words acquire new characteristics or features as a result of morphological modifications. However, this study has its own shortcomings. The only adjectivization involving bound morphemes is the emphasis. This strategy was adopted to provide a more thorough examination of the form alterations that are evident in derived words. This study does not go into much information about cases of adjectivization when characteristics or features are gained without the introduction of new morphemes. Although legitimate, these phenomena have been excluded of the discussion. The following is a table depicting the research findings in a structured form:

**Table 2.** Language Derivation Patterns: Adjectivization

No	Adjectivization	Free Morpheme	Bound morpheme	Frequency
1.	Indonesian	Indonesia (noun)	-n	1
2.	Consumptive	Consume (verb)	-tive	1
3.	Productive	Produce (verb)	-tive	2
4.	Lower	Low (adjective)	-er	1
5.	National	Nation (noun)	-al	1

6.	Industrial	Industry (noun)	-al	1
7.	Manufacturing	Manufacture (verb/noun)	-ing	1
8.	Unfinished	Finish (verb)	Un-, -ed	1
9.	Limited	Limit (noun/verb)	-ed	1

Adapted from (Arbi et al., 2022).

The table details examples of words that have undergone the process of adjectivization, a form of derivation in language that turns a verb or noun into an adjective by adding certain morphemes. In each table entry, the "Adjectivization" column presents the adjectivized word, "Free Morpheme" identifies the base word before adjectivization, "Bound Morpheme" indicates the morpheme added to form the adjective, and "Frequency" indicates the number of times the word occurs in the language being analysed. The example words in this table illustrate the adjectivization process of different types of base words. For example, the word "Indonesian" comes from the noun "Indonesia" and undergoes adjectivization by adding the morpheme "-n". Furthermore, the word "Consumptive" is generated from the verb "Consume" by adding the morpheme "-tive", while "Productive" is derived from the verb "Produce" with the same morpheme.

In some cases, the change from a noun to an adjective is done by adding certain morphemes. For example, the word "Lower" is derived from the adjective "Low" by adding the morpheme "-er". A similar process occurs in other words such as "National" from "Nation" with the morpheme "-al", as well as "Industrial" from "Industry" with the same morpheme. In addition, there are also examples of words that undergo adjectivization with the addition of the "-ing" morpheme, such as "Manufacturing" from the verb or noun "Manufacture". In addition, this table also includes examples of words involving prefixes and suffixes, such as "Unfinished" which is produced from the verb "Finish" by adding the prefix "Un-" and the suffix "-ed". Based on the context of sentences, the suffixes "-ing" and "-ed" can be characterised as both derivational and inflectional morpheme types (Pao, 2022). By definition, adjectivization is the process of deriving adjectives from verbs, nouns, adjectives, and sometimes from other parts of speech or phrases (Sleeman, 2019).

## Discussion

In addition to providing insight into the linguistic phenomena of nominalization and adjectivization in the context of Joko Widodo's speech transcript, the study's findings additionally serve as a useful lens through which we can further investigate the complexity of linguistic change. This research reveals a greater level of understanding into the ways language use morphological techniques as a means to enhance the complexity and expressiveness of communication by closely examining the derived terms and their specific formation patterns. These linguistic processes are crucial the foundations in the study of language development and are essential to our understanding of both grammatical structure and complex meaning. Our primary objective as we discuss is to highlight the significant and far-reaching implications that underlie the observed patterns of nominalization and adjectivization,

highlighting their applicability not only to this particular speech transcript but also to a larger context of linguistic analysis and comprehension.

### **Nominalization: Enriching Expression and Meaning**

By introducing both single words and multiword expressions, derivation acts as a strategy for enhancing the lexicon (Mititelu & Laseva, 2018). Nominalization is a linguistic notion that refers to the representation of major acts in the form of abstract nouns, which are frequently essential for understanding sentences (Enago Academy, 2014). The study revealed a significant number of derived concepts that can be classified under the category of nominalization. In this group, verbs and adjectives underwent morphological change, becoming nouns by the addition of bound morphemes. It produced terms like "opportunity," "transport," "presentation," "investment," "compensation," "education," "activity," and "business." These phrases are related by their transformation from their original forms to nouns, which illustrates the process of nominalization. This transformation made it possible for the meaning to change from acts or qualities to concrete things or ideas. For instance, the change from "opportune" to "opportunity" emphasises the shift from a hypothetical potential to a concrete opportunity. The speech's integration of nominalization highlights the function of this technique in highlighting particular themes and bringing them together. The speaker skilfully uses this language device to highlight distinct aspects of the topics being discussed by changing verbs and adjectives into nouns. This change in word structure aids in the nuanced expression of meanings, making it possible to convey ideas more effectively.

### **Adjectivization: Evoking Attributes and Descriptions**

Non-adjective words can be given a role in improving descriptions and meanings by being transformed into adjectives (Arbi et al., 2022). The investigation of adjectivization in the study has revealed situations in which nouns and verbs were changed into adjectives by the insertion of particular morphemes. Important examples like "Indonesian," "Consumptive," and "Productive" highlighted how adjectives are created to enhance descriptions and highlight characteristics. The addition of morphemes like "-tive," "-al," and "-er" made it easier to change the meaning of base words, leading to the development of new adjectives that express characteristics, traits, or situations. The speaker's purposeful intention to generate vivid imagery and highlight distinctive features relating to the topics discussed was evident in the use of adjectivization in the speech. By changing "Industry" to "Industrial" using the "-al" morpheme and "Produce" to "Productive" using the "-tive" morpheme, this linguistic strategy demonstrated the effectiveness of language modification in strengthening descriptions. Adjectivization helps the speaker connect the audience by providing more detailed depictions and highlighting important characteristics related to the issues being discussed. A richer contact with the audience is ensured by the skilful use of linguistic tools, emphasising the dynamic interaction between language and perception.

### **Implications and Language Enrichment**

The speech transcript's use of both nominalization and adjectivization highlights how language is dynamic and remarkably adaptable to a wide variety of communicative demands. These linguistic operations provide striking illustrations of how language can be shaped and altered to communicate intricate concepts, provide vivid descriptions, and emphasise particular ideas. Both nominalization and adjectivization are examples of linguistic processes that allow language to express itself and convey meaning more fully. Nominalization involves turning actions into abstract nouns, and adjectivization involves changing nouns and verbs into adjectives. The speech's planned use of nominalization and adjectivization illustrates how they improve communication. The speaker uses the natural power of language to highlight and emphasise particular features of the subject matter by changing verbs and nouns into nouns and adjectives, accordingly. This change in word forms makes it easier to communicate subtle meanings and allows the audience to participate in the discussion more fully. The intentional word choice and use of these linguistic devices show how language can be used to communicate ideas and creativity in addition to being a means of conveying information.

### **Limitations and Future Research**

It is important to recognise this study's shortcomings. The investigation concentrated only on adjectivization involving the inclusion of particular morphemes and nominalization including bound morpheme modification. To investigate the most obvious forms of alteration, this decision was made intentionally. However, additional possible cases of nominalization or adjectivization that do not include the same morphological modifications were not explored in this work. This study could be expanded in the future by examining instances of nominalization and adjectivization without fixed morpheme changes or particular affixes. Furthermore, a comparison of other speech transcripts or linguistic settings may reveal how these processes change depending on the theme or topic, speaker's purpose, or audiences.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Joko Widodo's speech transcript's examination of nominalization and adjectivization serves as an illustration of how language is dynamic and adaptable. These linguistic processes, such as the conversion of verbs and adjectives into nouns and nouns into adjectives, demonstrate how extraordinary it is for language to change over time to accommodate various communicative demands. Language becomes a powerful instrument for communicating complicated ideas, creating vivid descriptions, and emphasising particular themes thanks to these systems. The use of these linguistic techniques in the speech is evidence of their potency in boosting meaning, generating deeper audience involvement, and enhancing communication.

There is still a need for more research, even if this study has described the processes of nominalization and adjectivization in relation to Joko Widodo's speech. Future studies might examine instances of adjectival and nominalization that don't follow the overall trends found in this study. A more complete comprehend of these



linguistic processes will be gained by looking at instances when morphological changes are less noticeable or where affixes are not always used. Additionally, expanding the scope of the research to take into account speech transcripts or an expanded linguistic context might highlight subtle differences in how this process changes depending on the topic, speaker purpose, or audience interaction. Such research would contribute to a deeper appreciation of the intricacies of language and its capacity to convey multiple meanings through morphological transformations.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anggita, E., Hawa, F., & Lestari, M. Y. W. (2021, March). AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN THE ROBIN HOOD NOVEL BY HENRY GILBERT. In *PROCEEDING OF ENGLISH TEACHING, LITERATURE AND LINGUISTICS (ETERNAL) CONFERENCE* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 897-910).
- Aprianti, I. N., & Parmawati, A. (2020). Derivational And Inflectional Morpheme Analysis On The Song Lyrics Of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album. *Project (Professional Journal Of English Education)*, 3(3), 322-328.
- Arbi, A. P. (2021). Sentence with Multiple Clauses Found in the Reading Section Passages of TOEFL Longman Complete Test. *P-SEMART JOURNAL*, 1(1), 1-10.
- Arbi, A. P., Sulistyaningsih, S., Syakur, A., & Lestariningsih, L. (2022). Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on the Thesis Abstracts. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 6(3), 3895-3907. <https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v6i3.2659>
- Arikunto, S. (2010). Metode peneltian. *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta*, 173.
- Biały, A. (2008). Reflections of verbal syntax in nominalization and adjectivization. *Poznań Studies in Contemporary Linguistics*, 44(3), 283-301.
- Cao, P. (2022, November). Derivational Morpheme or Inflectional Morpheme—A Case Study of “-ing” or “-ed” Word Ending in English Linguistics Teaching. In *2nd International Conference on Education: Current Issues and Digital Technologies (ICECIDT 2022)* (pp. 682-690). Atlantis Press.
- Crystal, D. A. (2008). Dictionary of linguistics and phonetics 6th edition crystal. *DA Crystal-Oxford: Blackwell Publishing*.
- Enago Academy. (2021, April 14). Nominalization: Clarity Ensuring Right Balance in Academic Writing. Retrieved August 6, 2023, from <https://www.enago.com/academy/nominalization-clarity-ensuring-right-balance-in-academic-writing/#:~:text=Nominalization%20entails%20the%20expression%20of,noun%2C%20a%20nominalization%20is%20created.>
- Halawa, A. (2017). An analysis of derivational and inflectional English morphemes. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, 1(1), 132-144.
- Hutamingrum, M. P. D. (2022). An analysis of affixation processes of derivation and inflection in article with the title “The Government of the Republic of Indonesia”. *Linguistics Initiative*, 2(1), 70-76.
- Mititelu, V. B., & Leseva, S. (2018). Derivation in the domain of multiword expressions. *Multiword expressions: Insights from a multilingual perspective, Phraseology and Multiword Expressions*, 215-246.

- Nurngaini, I., Hastuti, D. P., & Andriani, R. (2019). Derivation and inflection word formation used in al jazeera news. *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 11(2), 151-158.
- Pasaribu, S. M., Setia, E., & Putri, D. M. (2022). Nominalization in Priyanka Chopra's Selected Speeches. *LingPoet: Journal of Linguistics and Literary Research*, 3(2), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.32734/lingpoet.v3i2.6403>
- Qing, C. (2007). Nominalization in College English Writing. international Conference (ICT for Language Learning).
- Santoso, T., & Sabardila, A. (2018). Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Pidato Mahasiswa MPB-UMS yang Memerankan Diri Menjadi Calon Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Blora. *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora*, 19(2), 17-27.
- Sleeman, P. (2019). Adjectivalization in morphology. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics*.
- Triningsih, N. (2018). *English nominalization in argumentative text by english education study program students of IAIN Palangka Raya* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Palangka Raya).