

The Function of Nominalizing Particle *NO* as a Modifier and a Nominalizer in Japanese Sentences

Dewi Puspitasari

Universitas Brawijaya, Jalan Veteran, Malang 65145, Indonesia

Email: d_puspitasari@ub.ac.id

Abstract

The particle “no” could become a modifier, nominalizer, and feminine marker in Japanese sentences. This study investigated the function of a particle “no” as a modifier and a nominalizer in the sentence. This study aims to elaborate on the nominalization process in Japanese sentences grammatically, by making the nominalizing particle (juntaijoshi) “no” as a marker. The data had been collected thoroughly and carefully presented in words without formulation or sign from the news published in NHK. The data then were analyzed using a lingual factor attached by the nominalizing particle “no” and its function in the sentence. The result showed that the nominalizing particle “no” serves as a modifier when it attached to a noun or noun phrase, and serves as a nominalizer when attached to the verbal clause. As a modifier, the particle “no” provides additional meaning to the main noun, so the structure will consist of the additional noun, the nominalizing particle “no”, and the main noun. The additional noun could be composed of more than one noun. On the other hand, the nominalizing particle “no” as a nominalizer could change the form of the clause, from a verbal clause to a noun phrase. Therefore, the form could become a topic, a subject and an object in Japanese sentence with the structure that consists of a verbal clause, the nominalizing particle “no”, and particle marker for a topic, subject or object.

Keywords: *Juntaijoshi; Modifier; Nominalizer; Nominalizing particle*

1. Introduction

Linguistics shows the fact that nominalization is not only a rhetorical strategy that frequently used in many languages, but it has an important role in the interaction of languages in East Asia and Southeast Asia, including Japan. In Japanese, nominalization is widely used as a predicate structure at the end of a sentence (Horie, 2012). Kridalaksana (2009) stated that nominalization itself is a process of the forming nouns from other word classes with a certain affix, such as research conducted by Yap, Grunow-Hårsta, & Wrona (2011); Kornfilt & Whitman (2011); Hara, Kim, Sakai, & Tamura (2013); and Zainuddin (2016). Some studies showed that adding an affix, such as free morpheme or bound morpheme could provide different structures and different meanings. The words that attached by an affix which were categorized as a verb, adjective, and adverb then transform its morphology into a noun.

This transformation process is universal to all languages, including the Japanese.

Nominalization (*meishika*) in the Japanese can be applied by adding particle (*joshi*), pronominal, or nominalized clauses in word, phrase, or clause. Based on the previous study, there are different terms in the utterance which refer to the same nominalization marker. Yap, Grunow-Hårsta, & Wrona (2011) used the term case marker, Seraku (2012) used the term of a particle, Ishihara (2013) used the term of pronominal and complementizer, and Hara et al. (2013) used the term of nominalized clauses. However, this study refers to the term used by Shibatani et al. (2017), namely **the nominalizing particle (juntaijoshi) no**. *Juntaijoshi* starting in the late sixteenth century in the case of central dialects, which began to use the particle *no* to mark the use of grammatical nominalizations. Shibatani et al. (2017) claimed that it is actually a marker of the NP-use of nominalizations and that nominalization itself obtains independently

from the *juntaijoshi*. The definition of the nominalization according to Shibatani et al. (2017) is as follows:

Nominalization is a metonymic process that yields construction, including both word and phrasal units, associated with a denotation comprised of substantive or entity concepts that are metonymically evoked by the nominalization structure, such as evens, fact, propositions, and resultant product (event nominalization), and event participants (argument nominalization), or other concepts which are closely associated with the base form.

It can be said that a product from nominalization is like a noun based on its relation with entity concept denotation or an example of simple formula, such as Noun → Verb.

The nominalization marker can be studied from a lexical perspective and a grammatical perspective. Lexical perspective means the morphological level, while grammatical perspective means the syntactic level. The example of the use of nominalizing particle *no* in the morphological level is by adding the suffix *~sha* to the word *shusseki**sha* ‘attende’ and *higai**sha* ‘victim’. Meanwhile, in syntactic level, nominalizing particle *no* is shown in the sentence *Hanako ga katta kita no wo minna de tabeta* ‘We ate all together what Hanako bought and came’ (Shibatani et al., 2017). Those examples showed nominalization in word and sentence levels of Japanese. In this research, the researcher focused on nominalization process in sentence, particularly the use of nominalizing particle *no*. This issue is chosen because it is often found in the Japanese sentence. Besides, the researcher aims to develop research conducted by Puspitasari (2011) about the function of *no da* in the sentence, but it focuses on one of its factors, nominalizing particle *no*.

Previous research conducted by Ishihara (2013) also indicates that *no* in the pattern of *no da* at the end of sentence serves as phrase nouning or the attached clause. Therefore, the researcher is interested in developing research related to the function of nominalizing particle *no*.

Seraku (2012) conducted similar research about two types of nominalization particle *no* in Japanese as an outcome of semantic tree growth, namely ¹*participant* nominalization and ²*situation* nominalization. These two types of nominalization could be written in the sentence ¹*Akai no wo Tom ga nagutta* ‘Tom hit a/the red one’ and ²*Mary ga kireina no wo Tom ga shitteiru* ‘Tom knows that Mary is beautiful’. Seraku’s study showed that *no* is assigned a single lexical entry, and the *participant/ situation* divide boils down to an outcome of semantic tree growth, more specifically, a parser’s choice of what type term it copies. In this account, incrementally is a key notion, as the *participant/situation* distinction arises when processing *no*. Besides, previous research about nominalization was conducted by Ishihara (2013) in which the topic is the nominalization in the Japanese Predicate Doubling Construction (PDC). This research examines the status of *koto* and *no* in the construction of predicate multiplication in the sentence of Japanese, as viewed in the sentence *Taro wa ringo wo muita koto / no wa muita* ‘As for Taro’s peeling the apple, he did peel it (but he didn’t eat it)’. The research shows the result that *koto* and *no* have lost their syntactic status as nominals. This is an example of a nominal element losing its syntactic features through grammaticalization, though still retaining features necessary for the morphophonological purpose. It is claimed that construction is derived via movement of vP or TP (sign from *koto* and *no* in PDC) and copy spell-out, which in turn suggests

that *koto* and *no* are inserted for a morphophonological reason.

Different from research conducted by Seraku (2012) and Ishihara (2013), this study focuses on an issue of grammatical structure, nominalizing particle *no* in the Japanese sentence. This research aims to analyze the nominalization structure using a syntactic argument, while that sentence can be acceptable in terms of meaning. To analyze the nominalization structure, this study used the theory by Shibatani et al. (2017) about nominal based nominalization and verbal based nominalization. Nominalization in noun also used the theory as stated by Shibatani & Chung (2018). Besides, nominalization in verb used the theory by Morita (2013) about the type of verb classified into five groups, namely *shikou doushi* 'verb related to thought', *chikaku doushi* 'verba related to five senses', *idou doushi* 'verba related to displacement', *inyou doushi* 'verb related to excerpt', and *henka doushi* 'verba related to change'. This theory was used to analyze the verb attached in nominalizing particle *no* based on the current phenomenon of the Japanese.

The use of nominalizing particle *no* attached to the verb, can show people (*hito*), object (*mono*), and matter (*koto*) (Nagara, Hirota, & Nakanishi, 1987). The example of nominalizing particle *no* in the sentence is shown below.

- (1) 僕は太郎が本を買ったのを知っている。(Ishihara, 2013)
Boku/ wa/ Taroo/ ga/ hon/ wo/ katta/ no/ wo/ shitte iru.
 I/ particle/ Taro/ particle/ book/ particle/ bought/ nominalizing particle / particle/ know.
 'I know that Taro bought a book'
- (2) 君が作ったのを見せた。(Ishihara, 2013)
Kimi/ ga/ tsukutta/ no/ wo/ miseta.
 You/ particle/ make/ nominalizing particle / particle/ show.
 'Show me what you have made.'

In nominalizing particle *no*, sentence (1) shows matter (*koto*), and sentence (2) shows object (*mono*). Characteristic owned by the nominalizing particle *no* is an event stated in the main clause and subordinate clause "at the same time" and "in the same place". Grammatically, the nominalization process has two main functions, namely clause nominalization or referential function and function to modify or restrictive function (Shibatani et al., 2017). These two examples have clause nominalization functions or referential functions, namely (1) *Taro ga hon wo katta* 'Taro bought a book' and (2) *Kimi ga tsukutta* 'You have made'. Besides, the verb is attached to nominalizing particle *no* in sentences (1) and (2) belongs to *chikakudoushi* 'verb related to five senses'. This language phenomenon is analyzed by the researcher related to the grammatical function of nominalizing particle *no* and its lingual aspect.

It is expected that the results about nominalizing particle *no* can explain grammatical relation to detect and explain anomalous sentences in terms of shape and meaning. Besides, it is expected to be useful for non-native Japanese language speakers in using nominalizing particle *no* appropriately following the grammatical principle of the Japanese.

2. Methods

This research used a qualitative approach, a research procedure which results in descriptive data in written or spoken words from people and behavior to be observed; or research which intends to understand a phenomenon of what is experienced by research subject, namely behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on holistically and descriptively in words and language of a specific, natural context by making use of several scientific methods (Moleong, 2012). This research used three methods and respective techniques, namely 1) Method and technique for data provision; 2) Study

method and technique; 3) Method for presenting analysis result.

According to Sudaryanto (1993), data provision is about providing the data which is true and valid. Obtaining data used a listening method, by listening to the use of the language while taking notes. That technique was applied by accessing the online sources from NHK (2020) website. NHK stands for *Nippon Hoso Kyokai* as Japanese news media which has been established since Year 25 of Showa or June 1, 1950. NHK is also famous worldwide with its brand Japan Broadcasting Corporation or known as the NHK World channel. The data collected by listening to the use of language, and by taking notes the nominalizing particle *no* in the sentences from the sources. Because of many sentences have nominalizing particle *no*, it was sorted based on the definition stated by Shibatani et al. (2017).

A study in language research was defined as data determined based on certain approaches through certain tests or techniques (Djajasudarma, 2006). In studying research data, it used the sharing method in which the tool was part of the related language, using a technique for a direct factor. The direct element-sharing technique was to divide elements that directly shape the lingual unit intended (Sudaryanto, 1993). The technique was applied by dividing the lingual element attached by nominalizing particle *no* and studying syntactic function from the lingual element attached. The researcher used [] for limiting word or nominalization process, such as [*sensei*] 'teacher' to be explained in terms of sentence internal structure, namely word, phrase, and clause to be written into [*sensei*]_{noun}.

This research used an informal presentation method, namely formulation with common words (Sudaryanto, 1993). The result of data analysis was a lingual factor attached by nominalizing particle *no* and its syntax function in the sentence,

which has been performed thoroughly and carefully presented in words without formulation or sign.

3. Result and Discussion

The structure of the nominalization particle *no* in Japanese sentence is classified into two, which is attached to noun and verb. This classification is referred to as Nominal-based Nominalization and Verbal-based Nominalization (Shibatani et al., 2017). In the data analysis, this study used the theory as stated by Shibatani & Chung (2018) about nominalization in noun word class, and theory stated by Morita (2013) about verb type in the Japanese. Analysis in the use of nominalizing particle *no* in Japanese language sentence is shown below.

3.1 Nominal based Nominalization

Nominal based nominalization is defined in which the nominalization process occurs not only in the word class besides noun, but in noun word class itself. It is shown in some data below.

(3) 1番になった^aのは大阪^bの堺市に住む33歳^cの高校^dの先生で、「周りの人に少しでも服を分けることができるようにしたいです」と話していました。(NHK, 2020)

Ichiban/ ninatta/ ^ano/ wa/ oosaka/ ^bno/ sakaishi/ ni/ sumu/ 33 sai/ ^cno/ koukou/ ^dno/ sensei/ de,/ (mawari/ no/ hito/ ni/ sukoshi/ demo/ fuku/ wo/ wakeru/ koto/ ga/ dekiru/ youni/ shitai/ desu)/ to/ hanashite/ imashita.

First/ to become/ ^anominalizing particle/ particle/ Osaka/ ^bnominalizing particle/ Sakai city/ particle/ to live/ 33 years/ ^cnominalizing particle/ Senior High School/ teacher/ particle/ around/ ^dnominalizing particle/ people/ few/ although/ wealth/ particle/ to share/ matter/ particle/ able/ so that/ to wish to do/ copula/ particle/ to state/ just.

'The first is a Senior High School teacher who is 33 years old, lives in Sakai City, Osaka said, "I expect to share wealth although it is not much to people around me".'

Sentence (3) has four uses of nominalizing particle *no*, but what is discussed first is what is attached to noun class word, namely (3)^b (3)^c and (3)^d. Structure in the use of nominalizing particle *no* attached to the noun is as follows:

(3)^b 大阪の堺市... (NHK, 2020)

[[*Osaka* *no*]_{Nominalization}
[*Sakaishi*]_{Nomina}]_{Nominal Phrase}
'Sakai City, Osaka'

(3)^c (3)^d 33歳の高校の先生... (NHK, 2020)

[[*33 sai no*]_{Nominalization} [[*koukou no*]_{Nominalization} [*sensei*]_{Nomina}]_{Nominal Phrase}]_{Nominal Phrase}
'A 33-year-old Senior High School teacher'

Data (3)^b (3)^c and (3)^d show that nominalizing particle *no* attached to noun *Osaka* 'Osaka', *33 sai* '33 years old', and *koukou* 'Senior High School' serves as a modifier from the main noun, namely *Sakaishi* 'Sakai City' and *Sensei* 'teacher'. Use of the nominalizing particle *no* provides additional meaning in the main noun, it also changes the internal structure from a single word into a noun phrase. Noun appears as a modifier in data (3)^b (3)^c and (3)^d before the main noun. It is shown in sentence (4) below.

(4) 今年、「東京オリンピック」と「東京パラリンピック」があります。日本で夏^aのオリンピックとパラリンピックを開く^bのは2回目です (NHK, 2020)

Kotoshi/ Tokyo/ orinpikku/ to/ Tokyo/ pararinpikku/ ga/ arimasu. Nihon/ de/ natsu/ ^ano/ orinpikku/ to/ pararinpikku/ wo/ hiraku/ ^bno/ wa/ nikaime/ desu.

This year/ Tokyo/ olympiad/ particle/ Tokyo/ paralympiad/ particle/ to exist. Japan/ particle/ summer/ ^anominalizing particle/ olympiad/ particle/ paralympiad/ particle/ to open/ ^bnominalizing particle/ particle/ second time/ copula.

'This year, Japan organized Tokyo Olympiad and Paralympiad. It was the second time when Olympiad and Paralympiad in summer were opened in Japan.'

There are two uses of nominalizing particle *no* in sentence (4), but what will be discussed first is data (4)^a. Structure in the use of nominalizing particle *no* attached to the noun is as follows:

(4)^a 夏のオリムピックとパラリンピック... (NHK, 2020)

[[*Natsu no*]_{Nominalization} [*Orinpikku to pararinpikku*]_{Nominal Phrase}]_{Nominal Phrase}
'Olympiad and Paralympiad in summer'

Data (4)^a show that nominalizing particle *no* is attached to noun *natsu* 'in summer' serves as a modifier from noun phrase *orinpikku to pararinpikku* 'olympiad and paralympiad'. Use of the nominalizing particle *no* provides additional meaning about when Olympiad and Paralympiad were held in Japan. Nominalizing particle *no* can be used in sequential order for two modifiers in sentence (5).

(5) 4人^aの中^bの一人は職人になって、定年まで働くことができるので嬉しいです。 (NHK, 2020)

Yonnin/^ano/ naka/ ^bno/ hitori/ wa/ shokuin/ ninatte./ teinen/ made/ hataraku/ koto/ ga/ dekiru/ node/ ureshii/ desu.

4 people/ ^anominalizing particle/ in/ ^bnominalizing particle/ one person/ worker/ to be/ pension/ until/ to work/ things/ able/ because/ happy/ copula

'One of four people stated their happiness to be staff and to work until a pension.'

Use of the nominalizing particle *no* in sentence (5) serves as a modifier from the main noun, namely *hitori* 'one person'. A modifier is in a noun *naka* 'in' and *yonnin* 'four people' to provide additional meaning to the main noun. The modifier structure appears first before the main noun and changes the internal structure from a single word into a noun phrase. Structure of the nominalizing particle *no* in data (5)^a (5)^b.

(5)^a (5)^b 4人^aの中^bの一人... (NHK, 2020)

[[4 *nin no*]_{Nominalization} [[*naka no*]_{Nominalization} [*hitori*]_{Nomina}]_{Nominal Phrase}]_{Nominal Phrase}
'One of four people'

Based on data analysis as explained above, it can be concluded that nominalizing particle *no* attached to noun serves as a modifier of the main noun. Besides, it changes the internal structure from a single word into a noun phrase. The word which serves as a modifier is not limited to one word, but it can be more than one word. The data collected from the news in NHK (2020) about the use of nominalizing particle *no* as modifier are shown below.

Table 1. Nominalizing particle *no* as modifier

Modifier	Main Noun	Noun Phrase
<i>Osaka no</i> 'Osaka'	<i>Sakaishi</i> 'Sakai City'	<i>Osaka no Sakaishi</i> 'Sakai City, Osaka'
<i>Natsu no</i> 'Summer'	<i>Orinpikku to Pararinpikku</i> 'Olympiad and Paralympiad'	<i>Natsu no Orinpikku to Pararinpikku</i> 'Olympiad and Paralympiad in summer'
<i>33 sai no koukou no</i> 'A 33-year-old Senior High School'	<i>Sensei</i> 'Teacher'	<i>33 sai no koukou no sensei</i> 'A 33-year-old Senior High School teacher'
<i>4 nin no naka no</i> 'In four people'	<i>Hitori</i> 'One person'	<i>4 nin no naka no hitori</i> 'One of four people'
<i>Hyougoken Nishinomiya no</i> 'Nishinomiya City of Hyogo Prefecture'	<i>Nishinomiya Jinja</i> 'Nishinomiya Temple'	<i>Hyougoken Nishinomiya no Nishinomiya Jinja</i> 'Nishinomiya Temple in Nishinomiya City of Hyogo Prefecture'
<i>14 nenmae no</i> '14 years ago'	<i>Koutsujikou</i> 'Traffic accident'	<i>14 nenmae no koutsujikou</i> 'Traffic accident 14 years ago'
<i>Momokuro no</i> 'Momokuro'	<i>Konsato</i> 'Concert'	<i>Momokuro no konsato</i> 'Momokuro Concert'

3.2 Verbal based Nominalization

Verbal based nominalization is defined in which the nominalization process occurs in a verb, verbal phrase, or verbal clause which changes into a noun or noun phrase. The use of the nominalizing particle *no* attached to the verb is shown in sentence (3) of data (3)^a.

(3)^a 1番になったのは...と話してしました。(NHK, 2020)

[[*Ichiban ni natta*]_{Nominalization} *no*]_{Nominalization}]_{Nominal Phrase} *wa*...
'The first is...'

Nominalizing particle *no* in data (3)^a is used for nominalizing verbal clause *Icban ni natta* 'the first'. A verbal clause is attached by nominalizing particle *no* and changes internal structure into a noun phrase. Noun phrase occupies syntactic function as a topic in the sentence because it is marked by particle *wa*. Verbal clause nominalized has verb *naru* 'to be (the first)' which belongs to the verb of *henka doushi* 'verb related to change'. A predicate in data (3)^a *hanashite imashita* 'has spoken' shows verb which states that a Senior High School teacher is made the first reference from the news article in NHK (2020). The data are in line with the result by Kaneyasu (2018) which stated that the construction of *no wa* is frequently found in news reports or newspaper editorials which serve to nominalize phrases or clauses. It is shown in data (4)^b below.

- (4)^b ...パラリンピックを開くのは2回目です。(NHK, 2020)
 [[...*pararinpikku wo hiraku*]_{Nominalization}
no]_{Nominalization}]_{Nominal Phrase} *wa*...
 'It is the second time... paralympiad is opened.'

Nominalizing particle *no* in data (4)^b is used for nominalizing verbal clause *...pararinpikku wo hiraku* '...paralimpiade is opened'. A verbal clause is attached by nominalizing particle *no* and changes internal structure into a noun phrase. Noun phrase occupies syntactic function as a topic in a sentence because it is marked by particle *wa*. Verbal clause nominalized has verb *hiraku* 'to open' which belongs to verb of *henka doushi* 'verb related to change'. A predicate in data (4)^b is a noun phrase *nikai me desu* 'the second time'. Use of the nominalizing particle *no* is shown in sentence (6) below.

- (6) 沖縄県によると、うるま市にある農場で豚が死んでいる^aの^aが見つかりました。(NHK, 2020)
Okinawaken/ ni yoru to, / urumashi/ ni/ aru/ noujou/ de/ buta/ ga/ shinde iru/ ^ano/ ga/ mitsukarimashita.

Okinawa Prefecture/ according to/ Uruma City/ particle/ to exist/ livestock/ in/ pig/ to die/ ^anominalizing particle/ particle/ to be found.

'According to (news from) Okinawa Prefecture, the dead pig has been found in livestock in Aruma City.

Data (6) show that nominalizing particle *no* attached to the verbal clause *...buta ga shinde iru* '...dead pig' serves as nominalizer, changed the internal structure from verbal clause into a noun phrase. The change is intended to make a verbal clause occupy the position as a subject in the sentence. The subject in Japanese is marked by particle *ga* attached to a noun or noun phrase. Predicate in sentence (6) *mitsukarimashita* 'to be found' which belongs to *tochikaku doushi* 'verb related to five senses'. Structure in using nominalizing particle *no* in sentence (6)^a is shown below.

- (6)^a ...豚が死んでいるのが見つかりました。(NHK, 2020)
 [[...*buta ga shinde iru*]_{Nominalization}
no]_{Nominalization}]_{Nominal Phrase} *ga*
 'Dead pig has been found...'

Use of the nominalizing particle *no* serves as a nominalizer, besides particles that mark the topic and subject in the sentence, while it can be followed by a particle which marks object *wo* as shown in sentence (7).

- (7) 14年前^aの交通事故で父親を亡くした谷村さん(14)は「ももくろ」^bのコンサートはいつも招待^cの手紙が届く^dの^dを楽しみにしています。(NHK, 2020)

14nen/ mae/ ^ano/ koutsu jikou/ de/ chichi oya/ wo/ nakushita/ tanimura/ san/ (14)/ wa/ [momokuro]/ ^bno/ konsato/ wa/ itsumo/ shoutai/ ^cno/ tegami/ ga/ todoku/ ^dno/ wo/ tanoshimi/ ni/ shimasu.

14 years/ ago/ ^anominalizing particle/
 traffic accident/ particle/ father/ to die/
 Tanimura san/ (14)/ particle/
 [momokuro]/ ^bnominalizing particle/
 concert/ particle/ always/ invitation/
^cnominalizing particle/ letter/ particle/
 to come/ ^dnominalizing particle/
 particle/ to wait/ particle/ in the
 process of.

'Tanimura (14) who lost his father in a traffic accident 14 years ago always waits for an invitation letter for Momokuro concert.'

Sentence (7) has four uses of nominalizing particle *no*, but what will be discussed is the structure of data nominalization (7)^d below.

(7)^d ...招待^cの手紙が届くのを楽しみに
 しています。(NHK, 2020)

[[...*shoutai no tegami ga todoku*]_{Nominalization} *no*]_{Nominalization}]_{Nominal}
 Phrase *Wo*

'... to wait for invitation letter ...'

Nominalizing particle *no* in data (7)^d is used for nominalizing verbal clause

...*shoutai no tegami ga todoku* '...to wait for the invitation letter'. A verbal clause is nominalized by nominalizing particle *no* and changed the internal structure into a noun phrase. Noun phrase occupies syntactic function as an object in a sentence marked by particle *wo*. Meanwhile, the predicate in data (7)^d *tanoshimi ni shiteimasu* 'to wait for..' which belongs to the verb of *chikaku doushi* 'verb related to five senses'. The data are in line with an opinion by Hosokawa (2003) about *chikaku doushi* which is attached in general to the construction of sentence *no wo*.

Data analysis shows that nominalizing particle *no* attached to verbal clause serve as nominalizer, and change internal structure in the sentence from verbal clause to a noun phrase. It is intended to make verbal clause occupy syntactic function as topic, subject, and object in the sentence. Data found by the researcher in a news from NHK (2020) about the use of nominalizing particle *no* as nominalizer are shown below.

Table 2. Nominalizing particle *no* as nominalizer

Verbal Clause	Nominalizer	Particle
<i>Ichiban ni natta...</i> 'The first...'	<i>No</i>	<i>Wa</i> (Topic Marker)
... <i>pararinpikku wo hiraku</i> '... Paralympiad is opened'	<i>No</i>	<i>Wa</i> (Topic Marker)
... <i>buta ga shinde iru</i> '...dead pig'	<i>No</i>	<i>Ga</i> (Subject Marker)
... <i>oyoide iru</i> 'to be swimming..'	<i>No</i>	<i>Ga</i> (Subject Marker)
... <i>shoutai no tegami ga todoku</i> '... to wait for invitation letter ...'	<i>No</i>	<i>Wo</i> (Object Marker)
... <i>hi ga dete iru</i> '...fire comes'	<i>No</i>	<i>Wo</i> (Object Marker)

4. Conclusion

Based on data elaboration about the use of nominalizing particle *no* above, it

can be concluded that change in structure and meaning from word, phrase, or clause occurs in the nominalization process by

particle *no*. The changes are caused by nominalizing particle *no* with function as modifier and nominalizer. It serves as a modifier when nominalizing particle *nois* attached to a noun. So it can provide additional meaning to the main noun and changing the internal structure from word to phrase. Meanwhile, function as nominalizer is when nominalizing particle *no* is attached to verb, so it changes internal structure from verbal clause to noun phrase to occupy the position as a topic, subject, and object in the Japanese sentence. For further research with similar topic, it can investigate the use of nominalizing particle *no* in discourse level of Japanese.

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