Nominalization in American Newspaper:A discourse Analysis

التسمية في الصحف الأمريكية:تحليل الخطاب

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Abstract:

Nominalization and hidden agents have shifted attention in critical linguistics and Discourse Analysis (DA), in which mystification of reader comprehension exists. the role of social actors in depictions of events, particularly in news media discourse. This study aims to discover the role nominalization in newspapers discourse and the way hidden social powers are included implicitly. The use of nominalization strategy reveals that sentences may be made more or less prominent or completely left implicit. The study makes use of Huddleston and Pullum (2000) as a model of analysis. This model divides nominalization into four types; gerund, deverbal noun, suffix in verb and those comes from adjective. The selected data includes (20) texts of two American newspapers; New York Times and Washington Post, as they mostly reflect public opinion in United States.

The study concludes that Editorialists deploy nominalization in newspaper discourse. The analysis of the selected data shows that different types of nominalization are used to hide the powerful agents such as USA, Britain, and other countries. Words such as support, effort and shift are nominalized to avoid the process or action of the verb. It reflects the capacity of textual features to mystify social actors to readers.

Introduction:

1. **The problem**

Nominalization is one of the most important phenomena found in different branches of linguistics. Nominalizations are used as lexical devices, summarizing the text and making discourse advance smoothly. This study aims showing and investigating how nominalization deployed in American newspapers. It explains the way in which nominalized words reflect hidden powerful agents in Ukrainian–Russian war.

This study is divided into different sections and each section has its own orientation. The paper starts by giving different definitions of nominalization. It also tackles nominalization from a syntactic point of view in which some different ap-

proaches and opinions are given. The second part of this research deals with nominalization within morphological sphere. It encompasses the model of Huddleston and Pullum as they give a holistic view about this phenomenon. Finally, the paper gives conclusions and recommendations.
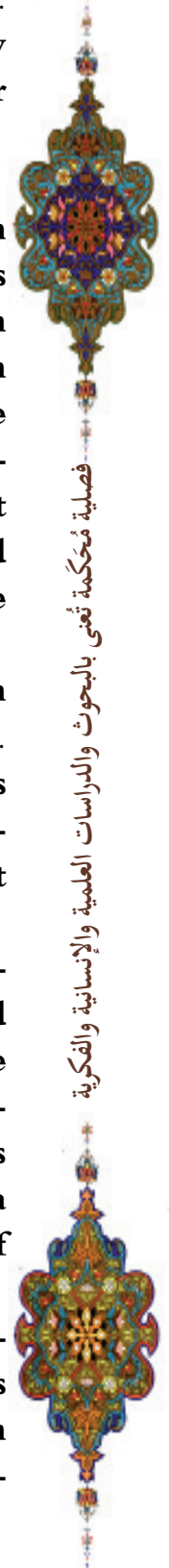
2.   Nominalization: Defined

Nominalization is basically defined as linguistic aspect which mostly studied and investigated. Studying nominalization has developed and this reflects the continual development within the fields of linguistics in English. Nominalizations have been a matter of debate since the late 1950s, in particular within the syntactic framework of transformational-generative grammar. Thus, studying nominalizations is tackled from divergent points of view (morphosyntactic, semantic, typological, and so on) has been at the forefront in linguistic research since the early stages of generative grammar (Hou 2014: 2).

Nominalization is a morphological and syntactic process in which a verb or an adjective are turned into a nominalized item. For example, the verb expand is nominalized when ‹›sion›› is added to the end and it becomes expansion. The Oxford Companion to the English Language (1992: 702) defines the concept of normalization as follow:

The process or result of forming a noun belonging to another word class: writing/writings and shaving/shavings derived from write and shave by adding –ing; sanity derive from sane by the addition of the noun-forming suffix –ity; nominalization derived from nominalize by adding –ation. The process or result of deriving a noun phrase by a transformation from a finite clause their rejecting my complaint or their rejection of my complaint from they rejected my complaint.

Thus, it is mainly a morphological and syntactic process. However, it can be tackled from semantic and cognitive side. This study gives much weight to the stamps about nominalization found within syntax and morphology. The other fields are going to be presented when they are needed in the picture.

3. Nominalization and Syntax
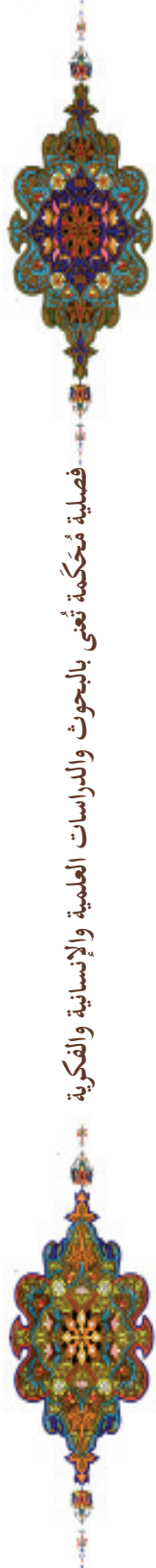
In this part of this paper different syntactic approaches are explained and different views from scholars are going to be discussed. As it is explained above that the emergence of nominalization has its relations with the development of trans-formationalist approach (Chomsky 1957 and Lees 1960) which entails the fact that the relation between a nominalization and its corresponding underlying sentence can be expressed by a transformation which is an operation that takes place in the syntax and turns a verbal construction into a nominal one (Melloni 2011: 19).

Lees' The Grammar of English Nominalizations (1963) is seen as the first real start in studying nominalization. Lees states that nominalization can happen when a sentence–like unit transforms to form a nominal unit since transformed sen-tences have to occur as nominal within other sentences. Lees (1963: 67–8) states that the nouns drawing and appointment are transformed from their source verb draw and appoint. They are syntactically derived from their corresponding sentences:

(1a) John draws the picture.

(1b) John's drawing the picture.

(2a) The committee appoints John.

(2b) The committee's appointment of John.

 Lees' transformational assumption in these two pairs of ex-amples is based on two main arguments. First, noun phrase (1b) and sentence (1a) are subject to the same constraint. The constraint the noun drawing is subject to the same constraint the verb draw is subject to. If the verb draw is subject to some constraint so that sentence (1a) becomes untenable, its cor-responding noun drawing will also subject itself to the same constraint so that noun phrase (1b) will become untenable. The same is true of noun phrase (2 b) and the sentence (2a). Second, the elements in the sentence (1a) seem to stand in a same gram-matical relation as those in noun phrase (1b). The grammati-cal relationship between draw and John/picture seems to be as same as that between drawing and John/picture. The same is true of the grammatical relationship between elements in

sentence (2a) and the elements in noun phrase (2b). Lees (1963: 50–85) listed six kinds of nominal: factive, action, agentive, gerundive infinitival and abstractive nominal.

In his article 'Remarks on Nominalization', Chomsky argued that gerundive nominals were transformationally derived from verbs, while derived nominals were part of the lexicon. Chomsky (1970: 187–130) provides two kinds of English nominalization: gerundive nominals and derived nominals. For example:

(3) John has refused the offer.

(4) John's refusing the offer.

(5) John's refusal of the offer.

In order to support his argument, Chomsky involved three main factors ; the productivity of the nominalization process, the generality of the relation between the nominal and the associated proposition, and the internal structure of the nominal phrase.

The productivity of derived nominals is restricted while gerundive nominals can be formed fairly free from the propositions of subject–predicate form. For examples:

 (6) John is easy (difficult) to please

(6a) *John's easiness (difficulty) to please

(7) John is certain (likely) to win the prize

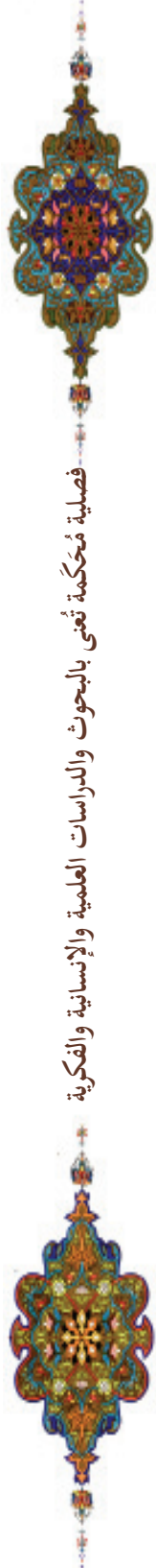(7a) *John's certainty (likelihood) to win the prize

(8) John amused (interested) the children with his stories

(8a) *John's amusement (interest) of the children with his stories

(9) John's being certain (likely) to win the prize

(10) John's amusing (interesting) the children with his stories

Semantically, the relations between the associated proposition and the derived nominal tend to be divers and idiosyncratic while the relation with gerundive between the nominal and the proposition tends to have regularity. As an example entertainment in (11) is semantically different from that in (12) in the sense that the former means something like the pleasure afforded by being entertained while the latter means equip-

ment or show designed to please of divert (Hou 2014: 35):

(11) Tom's stories provided endless entertainment.

(12) The children spent all this afternoon on the entertainment.

Derived nominal has the internal noun phrases structure, contastively gerundive nominal does not:

(13) the proof of the theorem

(14) *the proving the theorem

Thus, derived nominals can be formed without restrictions. The derived nominals are without aspect. Finally, a large number derived nominals denote plurality and permit the occurrence of determiners with a full range of usage (Chomsky 1970: 189).

(15) John's unmotivated criticism of the book

(16) *John's unmotivated criticizing the book

(17) John's three proofs of the theorem, several of John's proofs of the theorem.

Derived nominals can appear in the full range of noun phrase structures. For example:

(18) John gave Bill advice

(19a) advice was given (to) Bill

(20b) Bill was given advice

4. Nominalization and Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics which interacts with the rest of the branches like syntax, semantic and phonology. Katamba (2006: 19) defines morphology as " the study of word–structure." Mathews (1997: 233) defines it as " the study of grammatical structure of word and the categories realized by them. Thus morphology analysis will divide girls into girl and –s, which realizes 'plural'; singer into sing and –er, which makes it as a noun denoting an agent." Within terminology, morphology is generally dated back to the German philosopher John Wofgang von Goethe (1749–1832), who is a novelist and playwright. He coined this term in biological context early in the nineteenth century. The etymological structure contains Greek morph– meaning 'shape or form', and ology– which means 'the study of forms' (Arnoff and Fundeman
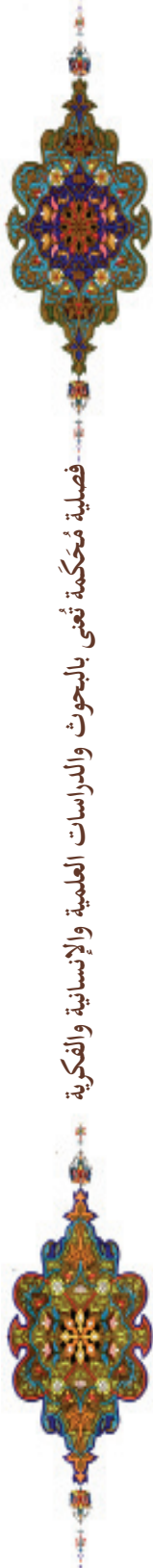
2004:1).

According to conventions, morphology is mainly separated into two areas. The first is the process of inflections in which a single unit undergoes variation in the form for the sake of grammar. As an example the word eat can be (eats, ate, eaten, eating). The second area refers to the process of derivation in which new words are constructed from other words. For example, the word slowly is constructed from slow and –ly. It is particularly one of the most important type of word–formation processes. In this process, a noun can be created from an adjective or vice versa (Trask 1999: 178).

Mathews (1997: 233) states that morphology is "the study of grammatical structure of word and the categories realized by them." Hence, morphologically, the word girls is divided into girl and –s, that denotes 'plurality'; teacher into teach and –er, that changes it into a noun to form an agent. Therefore, morphology forms the core of the branches of linguistics. Its importance lies in the fact that people need to coin new words to express their new ideas.

4.1. Suffixation

Linguistically, suffixation is a process that has lexically a semantic feature especially grammatical which relies on the main four of parts of speech like 'verb, noun, adjective, and adverb'. Through suffixation, one part of speech can be replaced by any other one in which a new vocabulary item is produced. For Mathews (1997,p. 362), the term suffixation is deployed within morphology to refer to a suffixed item in which an affix or suffix to a root or stem is added.

The suffixation process is a usual commonality in English to express derivational formations and grammatical relationships. The first refers to the way through which new lexical items are formed, e.g. '–ize','–ful' '–tion'. The second refers to inflectional endings used in grammar e.g. '–s', '–ed', '–ing'. Furthermore, in English, suffixes can undergo processes of derivation and inflection within one item e.g. '–ful' (inflectional) '–careful' (derivation), '–ful'+ '–ness' in 'carefulness'

(inflection) '–ed' in ⟨⟨trapped⟩⟩ (inflection). These suffixes are finally appended to a suffixed word.

4.2 Classification of Suffixes

There are two types of suffixes in English. These are inflectional and derivational suffixes. Khalil (1999,p.62–63) states that "suffixes will be classified as grammatical ground since they change the grammatical function of the base."

4.2.1 Inflectional Suffixes

Delahunty and Garvey (2010,p.20) clarify that " inflectional morphemes change the form of the word to indicate grammatical properties." They say that there are eight inflectional morphemes in English as in the table below:

Noun (-s)	plural	planets
Noun phrase ('s)	Genitive/possessive	John's wife
Adjective (-er), (est)	Comparative/superlative	taller tallest

Verbs (-ed)
    (-s/es)
    (-ing)
    (-ed)
    (-en)
	Past tense
	3rd person singular tense
	Progressive
	 Present participle
	Past participle
		played
		plays
		are playing
		has played
		Was eaten

In English, these are the common inflections that are suffixed to major items of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs to denote grammatical characteristics as number, tense, and degree. Finally, it is highly important to state that realizations of morphemes such as past, present, progressive, present participle and plurality are inflectional suffixes added to words denoting grammatical purpose. Therefore, the class of the words do not change to which suffixes are added.

4.2.2 Derivational Suffixes

Derivation, in the other hand, is different from inflection. It denotes the way in which affixes are added to the word stem or root. In this way, new items are created or derived. Derivational suffixes could change the class of the words to which they are added like gentle (adjective) –gentleness (noun)– gently (adverb), or produce an new word without changing the class.

Noun Suffixes

Type of Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ship	State of being	leadership
-ation	Act of being	evaluation, inclination
-ness	State of being	fussiness, lateness
-ice	Act of being	prejudice
-hood	State of being	motherhood, womanhood
-ment	The action or the result	movement, involvement
-dom	State of being	Freedom, wisdom
-ency	State of being	frequency

Verb Suffixes

Type of Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ate	To make	perpetuate
-en	To make	widen
-fy	To make	purify
-ize, ise	To make	visualize

Adjective Suffixes

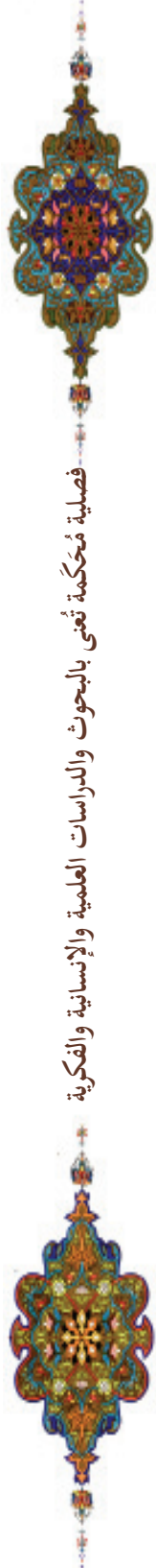| Type of Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ful	Full of	beautiful
-ous	Full of	famous
-less	Full of without	homeless
-ate	To make	affectionate
-ish	Look like	childish
-ic	Look like	historic
-ly	Look like	Manly
-like	Look like	Womanlike
-able	Capable of	endurable
-ed	Having	Entitled

4.3 Functions of Affixations

Since prefixes have meaning by themselves, a prefixes added to the roots or stems are resulted in phrases. Therefore, prefixes have a direct function related to lexical semantics, despite they originally mark the grammatical categories in a faraway case.

From other point of view, despite the sameness with prefixes as they are not completely meaningless, suffixes refer to the part of speech a word falls in. They remarkably mark the categories of open end, such as noun, adjective, verb and adverb.

5.   Nominalization and Discourse Analysis

Nominalization is the formation of a noun from other parts

of speech, especially a verb or an adjective. There are two types of nominalization, one that requires the noun to be morphologically identical with the other part of speech, e.g., change and answer. The second one requires having an additional suffix added to the part of speech so that a nominalized word can be formed, e.g., move–ment (van Dijk 2000: 55). van Dijk (2008: 821) states that "CDA scholars do not investigate nominalization in isolation, but within the text and context of the discourse studied critically." He (1998: 270) adds that the use of nominalization strategy reveals that "sentences may be made more or less prominent or completely left implicit, as in the case of nominalization." He further states the fact that the agent may be completely left implicit…by using nominalization (verb turned into a noun): The arrest of demonstrators (2000: 55).

Eggins (2004: 95) provides an argument about the excessive use of nominalization. She states that texts, which are heavily nominalized, are regarded not only as formal and abstract, but also as heavy and serious. Hence, speakers or writers deploy this strategy for creation a formal style. In addition, Weiss (2015: 33) adds that the intensive usage of nominalization results in creating perplexing and confusing impression to the readers or listeners. Additionally, nominalization is commonly adopted by speakers in order to manipulate bad news. For instance, it is said that, a selection has not yet made considering that project leader seems incompetent than selection of project readers. He adds that nominalization "is a process that coverts a powerful, direct verb like decide into weak, pseudo–technical expression like reach a decision with respect to."

Nominalization is considered a form of syntactic reduction that sometimes is employed as a tool of 'exclusion' and/or 'suppression' of social actors in their representations. The personal participants (actors of process) are deleted as the clause turns into a noun. Nominalization has often been observed in English which enables predicates (verbs and adjectives) to be realized syntactically as nouns: these are called derived nominal. For instance, 'allegation' is derived from 'allege', and

'development' is derived from 'develop'. (Fowler 1991: 79). Fairclough (1992: 27) defines nominalization as a grammatical procedure of transformation. For him "Nominalization is the conversion of a clause into a nominal or noun." He adds that nominalization is a process through which the back-grounding of the process itself is affected, i.e., it does not indicate tense and modality. Participants are also obscured so that who is doing what to whom is left implicit. He warns against the dangers of nominalization the represents information as abstract, threatening and mystifying. Fairclough (ibid:182) assures that nominalization can involve the omission of participants other than agents as both agents and goals could be omitted at the same time. Within nominalization activities and processes are changed into states and concretes and objects into abstracts respectively.

Fairclough (2003: 144) adds that nominalization can obfuscate agency and hence responsibility and social divisions. It is a means by which one can use to erase information and suppress differences. Those who are responsible for creating, destroying, progressing and who is held responsible for a particular action are obscured if not untraceable into noun phrases or entities as nouns.

Methodology

In view of the fact that this study targeted an assessment of the role of nominalization in American newspapers coverage of an event, qualitative and quantitative content analysis was considered the most appropriate procedure. Unlike the traditional quantitative content analysis procedure where a pre-established set of categories are applied to data according to explicit, unambiguous rules with a hope of generating frequency count, qualitative content analysis.

3.1 Model of Analysis

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1696) nominalization is "prototypically involves the formation of a noun from bases of other classes, by affixation, conversion, or phonological modification." They divide affixation into two groups the
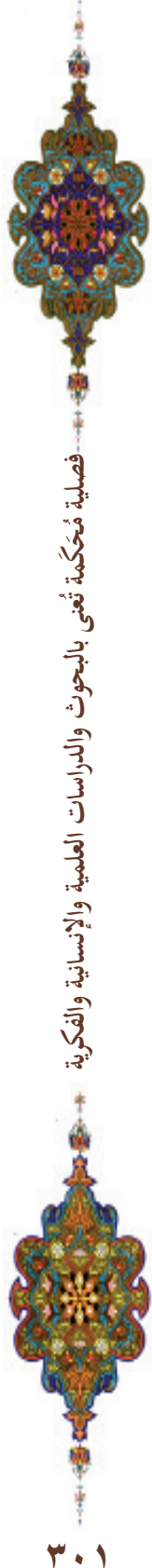
first one deals with processes that denote persons or instruments and the second group tackles processes that deal with actions and states.

1) **Person/instrument**

a) –ant/–ent (complaint , assistant, informant, correspondent, president, resident)

b) –ard (sluggard, drunkard, dullard)

c) –arian (humanitarian, sectarian, vegetarian)

d) –eer (auctioneer, mountaineer, engineer)

e) –er/ –or/ –ar (baker, biographer, philosopher, instructor, activator, adjustor, beggar, bursar, liar)

f) –ist (atheist, fascist, anglicist)

g) –nik (peacenik, refusenik, beatnik)

h) –ster (gangster, mobster, gamester)

i) conversion (clip, rattle, bore, spy)

2) **Action/state/process**

a) –age (breakage, coinage, baggage)

b) –al (refusal, arrival, denial)

c) –ance/–ence (acceptance, disturbance, performance, violence, prudence, sentience)

d) –ation/–ion/–ition/–sion/–tion/–ution (atomization, civilization, privatization, confusion, perdition, compulsion, absorption, solution)

e) –dom (martyrdom, stardom, boredom)

f) –hood (livelihood, brotherhood, priesthood)

g) –ing (killing, opening, feeling)

h) –ism (autism, vulgarism, archaism)

i) –ity/–ety/–ness (curiosity, actuality, nobility, business, gentleness, nobleness)

j) –ment (settlement, development, astonishment)

k) –ship (apprenticeship, friendship, kinship)

l) –th (length, death, length)

m) –ure (departure, leisure, treasure)

n) –y (difficulty, honesty, jealousy), –acy/–cy/–sy (privacy, accuracy, idiocy, normalcy, bankruptcy, hypocrisy, ectasy, heresy), –ty (certainty, cruelty, loyalty), –ery/–ry (bakery, brewery,

slavery, surgery), –ancy/–ency (vacancy, infancy, vagrancy, decency, competency, complacency)

o) minor suffixes (laughter, complaint, merger)

p) phonological modification–shifting stress (digest, rethink, decrease)

3.2 Types of Nominalization

Nominalization is divided into main types, verbal nominalization (press–pressure) and adjectival nominalizations (hot–heat). Additionally, nominalization is classified into five types considering the morphological endings (Triningsih, 2018, p.18) as follows :

a. Gerund

Close in Taher (2015, p.33) gives definition of gerund as the –ing form of the verb when it has the function of a noun phrase. Consider the difference between the following:

Table 3.1 Examples of gerund in sentences

Sentences	Grammatical Feature
Driving in streets, I meet many amazing passengers.	Participle
I am driving in streets all weekends.	Participle
driving (all weekends) turns me very excited.	Gerund

The gerund is usually resulted confusion with the present participle, which is positioned outside nominals. For Arlauskaite (2013, p. 18–19) the –ing suffix is added to the verbs for creating nouns to refer to:

1) Process (spreading);

"It's clear that human beings are spreading all over earth..."

2) Result of something (thinking);

"...our thinking of space has changed during this century..."

b. Non–Zero Nouns

These nouns are where both the noun and verb sustain the same form, also named de–verbal nouns of non–zero derivation (e.g. to cut–cut).

De–verbal nouns are that derived from verbs, in which items are resulted from full nominalization. These items denote pure common nouns which are empty from verbal characteristics but they have are morphological reference to verbs (Green-

baum in Taher, 2015,: p.35).

c. Suffix in Verb

English has a list of suffixes to change verbs into nouns through derivation. The addition of a suffix to a verb produces a change in the semantic class of a word as well as the word's class as a part of speech. For him, nominalizations of verbal base can take the suffix –ance/–ence to form deverbal nouns expressing the idea behind an action. While the result of a process is generally is denoted by the use of the suffix –ery nominalizations. The use of some suffixes such as –ion/-sion/–tion/– ation denote: State (aggravation); Process (production, perception and prohibition); and result of the process (reduction and expansion). The suffix –ment reveal: a process (movement), result of action (involvement), agent of action (government) and object of action (statement) (Arlauskaite,2013, p. 18).

d. From adjectives

Adjectives can undergo nominalization to form nominalized adjectives to be used as nouns. For example, in the young and the old, these adjectives act as nouns referring to people who are young and old correspondingly (wikipedia, 2018). This indicates that noun word can be classified through the nominalized adjective.

3.3 Method of Analysis.

In terms of data analysis, this study investigates the selected data quantitatively and qualitatively. This means that the adopted technique in the study design is the content analysis. This technique can be useful to make valid inferences of the texts related to their use of context. It gives new insights, develops understandings of particular issue, and asks for practical actions to be achieved (Kippendrof, 2004, p. 18). As two types of content analysis, quantitative and qualitative techniques provide flexibility for selected data to be scrutinized .

Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Data Collection

The data is collected from selected USA editorials of well-known newspapers that cover Ukrainian–Russian war started in 2022 onwards. The newspapers include The New York Times, The Washington Post. . The choice of them is due to
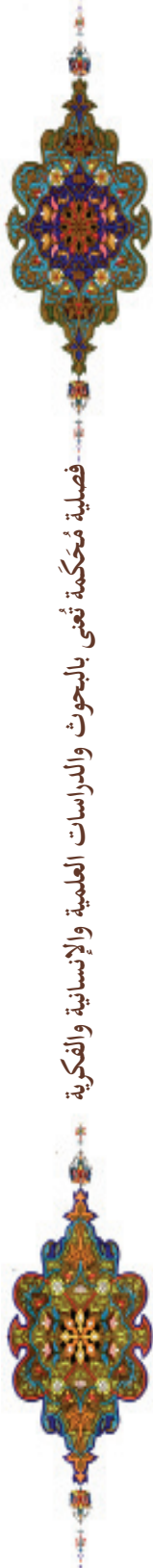
the fact that these newspapers reflect the American policy to–wards world's issues. The data involves (20) selected texts of (4) editorials which are distributed as two for both New York Times and Washington Post.

3.3 Data Analysis

As said earlier, the technique used in this analysis is that qualitative and quantitative content analysis. Therefore, the research–er follows the way in which texts are presented to be analyzed quantitatively within tables, then qualitatively for discussion.

Text n.	Examples	Nominalization type	newspaper
1.	Though the territory *captured* was small, The Ukrainians have built on their *success*, *reclaiming* more than 12 square miles to the *north* and *south* of the city.	Suffix in verb, deverbal noun, gerund, from adj.	New york
2.	*According* to the military.	Gerund	//
3.	Those *gains* represent a *striking shift* in a place where the Ukrainians had been on the *back* foot for months.	Deverbal noun, gerund, deverbal noun, from adj.	
4.	A potential *blow* to a Russian war *effort* that had made Bakhmut the primary strategic prize within its *grasp*.	Deverbal noun	
5.	Ukrainian soldiers were told to get their kits *ready*, *making* sure they had *plenty* of grenades and *full* clips of *ammunition*.	Verbal noun, gerund, from adj., from adj., suffix in verb.	//
6.	We considered the *change* of *shifts* to be the enemy's *biggest weakness*.	Deverbal noun, deverbal noun, from adj., suffix in verb.	//
7.	It was the *morning* of May 6, the *beginning* of the three days of *fighting* on the outskirts of Bakhmut that has shifted *momentum* in the fiercest battle of the war	Gerund, gerund, gerund, suffix in verb	//
8.	Just a few days before the *anniversary* of Putin's *unprovoked invasion* last year, Biden visited Kyiv and made a *rousing* speech in Poland *promising* that the West will never waver in the *fight* for *freedom* and democracy.	From adj., suffix in verb, suffix in verb, gerund, deverbal noun, from adj.	Washington Post.
9.	As the Ukraine war enters its second year, the Biden *administration* is pledging to support Kyiv for as long as it takes. That language is *calculated* to send the message of *resolve* to Russian *presidency*.	Suffix in verb, suffix in verb, deverbal noun, from adj.	//
10.	Vice president Harris took the stage at the Munich *Security Conference* to declare America's *endless commitment* to the Ukraine *effort*	From adj., suffix in verb, from adj., deverbal noun.	//
11.	These Ukrainian officials say they're *worried* that Biden *administration*'s stance could undermine *support* for Kyiv's strategy, which is to accelerate the war *effort* now and avoid a *protracted stalemate*.	From adj., suffix in verb, deverbal noun, deverbal noun, suffix in verb, deverbal noun.	//
12.	For them, an *endless* war means a *win* for Putin and the *loss* of their country as they know it.	From adj., deverbal noun, from adj.	

Table N. 4.1. types of nominalization in newspapers.

According to the table (n. 4.1) above, all the four types of nominalization are used to support the main theme of the editorials which is to support Ukraine against Russia. Gerund, deverbl noun, suffix in verb and the noun formed from adjective, are deployed to form nominalized words. Within discourse analysis, nominalized words are scrutinized to reflect hidden agents. That is words such as effort, support, calming, shift, and so on are examples of nominalization which reveal the hidden agents represented by United States and Europe.

n.	type	Number of occurrence	Frequency
1.	Gerund	21	23, 86%
2.	Deverbal noun	28	31%
3.	Suffix in verb	24	27, 17%
4.	From adjective	15	17%

Table n. 4.2 occurrence and frequency of nominalization types

According to table (n. 4.2), nominalized words count (88) as a total number. Notably, all types of nominalization are found in the selected texts and their occurrences are almost the same except the last type (from adjective). Accordingly, gerund nomials occur (21) times recording (32, 86%), deverbal nouns occur (28) times with (31%) percentages as the highest type in occurrence. Near to them is suffix in verb type with (24) occurrences recording (27%). In addition, the lowest occurrence and frequency relates to nominalized words formed from adjectives.

4 Conclusions

According to the discussions above the following conclusions have been arrived at. Nominalization is a formidable process. Editorialists deploy nominalization in newspaper discourse. Newspapers discourse analysis shows that different types of nominalization are used to hide the powerful agents such as USA, Britain, and other countries. Words such as support, effort and shift are nominalized in order to avoid the process or action of the verb.

It is highly significant to shed light on the importance of nominalization in order for people to understand how discourse

is deployed to shift the public opinion away from the reality. Though United States is directly involved in Ukrainian war, newspapers writers try to hide this involvement through the real agent deletion. Empirically, newspapers discourse, especially editorials, contains different types of linguistic tools such nominalization for the purpose of making its language comprehensible and acceptable. Through the analysis of new York Times and Washington Post discourse, it is obviously clear that using gerund nominals reveal avoidance of action and process of the war involvement. Deverbal nouns as zero–noun nominal reveal how a process or a state of verbs are turned into nouns. Finally, it is worth to mention that the model of Huddleston and Pullum (2000) is approved to be used as a model of analysis.

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