

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the global world today people face a lot of problem in life, not only in politics but also in personal daily needs. People do their daily life with their own problem. So, in a certain time they can and will feel bored. When they are in such condition, people usually look for some entertainment to refresh their mind. Beside music, comedy, vacation, etc. there is one of activity which makes people relax, entertained, and stay healthy. The activity is sport.

Sport is one of favorite things for human being. By doing sport people can get some advantages such as healthy body and entertainment. Many people including adult, teenagers' even children love this game. Sport also has commercial factor. By holding home match, a football club can get additional income from the spectators who come and watch the game; more spectators come more income they get. Beside from holding home match, football club also gets their income from sponsors, selling merchandise and right to broadcast their football match.

Football is one of examples of sport which today spreads rapidly and has great number of spectators. Football Championship becomes a popular sport in many countries. Not only people in town but also people in village love to play or just become spectators of the game. Football becomes famous because it includes a lot factors, such as tactic, team skill, individual skill, team cooperation,

etc. Many people say that football is sport of people; it does not care about what their race is, where people come from or, what the color of their skin is. That is why football becomes a popular sport today. In the recent century, football becomes famous not in Europe only but also all over the world. Today, according to some commentators the best football league championship is Serie-A (Italy), and the strict competition league championship is Premiership League (England).

Football terms that are usually used are English terms, but sometimes the local commentators whose their mother tongue is not English, translate or use the equivalence terms in their mother tongue. Football commentators are expected to give the impression of fluency. They also must retain listener's interest and convey the drama of the action. Language used in football is different from that used by people in daily conversation. There are specific terms to explain the event that happens in the game.

Many registers are used in Football Championship and most of them are in English. For example the compound word "*midfielder*". The compound word "*midfielder*" consists of the word "*mid*", "*field*", and suffix "*er*". The word "*mid*" comes from word "*middle*" which means position at an equal distance from two or more points (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 1995:262), meanwhile the word "*field*" means a open area (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 1995: 154). The suffix "*er*" means a person who does something (Katamba, 1993: 65). "*Fielder*", in lexical meaning is described as person who fields (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 1995: 154). The terms "*midfielder*" in football means players whose position of game is in midway between the attacking strikers and the

defenders. Not all the meaning of registers in football can be translated based on the lexical meaning.

There are a lot registers that can be found in football but not all the words can take the meaning based on the lexical meaning. Some times we have to take deep understanding to know the register meaning of the term. The meaning taken is based on the context of the words used. Because of the unique of the reasons, the writer is interested in doing research related with the register used in football championship. So, from those statements the writer takes the title of A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF REGISTERS USED IN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

B. Research Problems

The problems of this study are as follows:

1. What are the linguistic forms of register used in Football Championship?
2. What are the meanings of registers used in Football Championship?
3. What are the equivalences in Indonesian?

C. Objectives of the Study

In Football Championship there are many registers used to call some events. Not all people know the real meaning or know that a certain register exists in Football Championship. By knowing the meaning of the Football Championship registers, people can enjoy the game more. The aims of studying register of Football Championship are:

1. To describe the linguistic forms of register used in football.
2. To describe and identify the meanings of registers used in Football Championship.
3. To describe the Indonesian equivalence.

D. Benefits of the Study

The writer hopes that this study has some benefits for the readers especially for football lovers.

1. Practical benefits: This research can be used as information about the real meaning of registers usually used in Football Championship, so the readers are more enjoyable when they're watching football game.
2. Academic benefit: This research is beneficial to enlarge theory of English register and can be used as the reference for other studies in the case of English register.

E. Previous Study

The writer found some researches which analyzed similar topic. Ichsanto's study (2000), entitled *A Descriptive Analysis of Register Used by Prostitutes in Surakarta* analyzing how the register is used by prostitutes in Surakarta. He takes about 66 registers as the sample and analyzes 21 data to get in-depth understanding using referential meanings and characteristics. In his research, he found that the register alone constitute the substitutions of original meanings in the hope of hiding the original meanings in order to that common

people do not recognize them. Register of prostitutes make use of the terms to save themselves from negative images about their profession as commercial sexual workers.

Alvary's research (2002) with title *A Descriptive Analysis of Register Used in Formula 1 Championship*, analyzed the real meaning and the contextual meaning of the register used in Formula 1 Championship. He collected 71 registers and merely analyzed 34 data to get deeper understanding of using registers. According to Alvary's research that there is no certain basic rule in making the register. The real meaning and the contextual meaning of each register have indirect relationship.

There is similarity between the previous study and this research in which the focus is on the English register. While the differences are in the data form and other analysis. The writer continues the researchers before in the same topic and she takes title *A Descriptive Analysis of Registers Used in Football Championship*.

F. Paper Organization

The organization of this paper is:

Chapter I is Introduction consisting of the background of the study, research problems, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, the benefits of the study, the previous study, and paper organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory consisting of the history of Football Association, the definition of sociolinguistics, the definition of register, the linguistic form of the register, theory of meaning, and equivalence theory.

Chapter III is Research Method consisting of: type of the research, data and data source, method of data collection, technique of data analysis, and research data coding.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis consisting of data analysis and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.