

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SPORT REGISTER IN
SPORT COLUMN OF KOMPAS**



Research Paper

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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

There are many language variations which are used by society. One of those language variations is register. “Registers are set of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardhaugh, 1986: 42)”. Register relates to language variation because the coming of language variation is very possible by certain factors that influence it.

Holmes (1992: 246) also describes that register is the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups.

We often see and read English terms in mass media, like newspaper or magazine. There are politics, economics, social, laws, health and sport registers. From several strange registers, especially English registers often causes a problem for readers who do not know the meaning of those registers.

To know and understand the strange registers in mass media, the reader must have the ability to translate and catch the meaning. Readers who understand the registers meaning will enjoy and satisfy with what they read. But, it will be difficult for them who do not understand the register meaning to know the content of the news and it will create an unsatisfied thing for the reader. For example, there are many athletes use their vocabulary and their prior knowledge related to sport in communication that can not be understood

by other people. They use it to simplify their speaking and help them in communication. A lot of registers written by journalist of mass media, are directly changed from the mother tongue without changing the word structure, spelling, according Indonesian structure. In this case, the journalist may get a difficulty to find the word in Indonesian vocabulary because the meaning does not always has same meaning in the real meaning.

Most of English students in the Teacher Training and Education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta have a difficulty in understanding the register meaning about English sport registers especially women because they do not know exactly the meaning of that sport register when they read it on the sport column of newspaper. Only men who know more about sport world and its register. For example, in some events the boys tell the girls about their experiences when playing soccer on the yard. The boys use some registers to help them in communication. Unfortunately the girls feel unfamiliar with those words. So that, only a few girls who understand about what the boys said. It occurred because in their conversation, the boys say some registers that the girls do not understand about them. The registers such as "*hand*", "*free kick*", "*bye*", "*Vs*", "*FA*", and many other register that are unfamiliar. Whereas those english registers are only found in sport. So that, those registers included English sport register and the uses of them are cannot be denied and also not all the people can understand the registers in sports especially the girls.

The writer takes source of data in sport column of *Kompas* to solve this problem especially to get to know the meaning of sport register. Commonly, the word “*hand*” means one of five senses that consist of five fingers as the part of human body. But in soccer term, it is a word that means “the ball have touched by the player’s hand unconsciously”. *Free kick*” is also one the register said by the boy. It includes a compound word that means “*tendangan bebas*”(the player kick the ball freely because of the foul and the penalty in the game). The next register is the word “*Bye*” that means “informal greeting to say goodbye”. But in soccer term, it is a word which means “free score that is gotten in the game because there is no enemy to be faced. The next registers said by the boy are “*Vs*” and “*FA*”. “*Vs*” is a clipping which means “*melawan*” (versus) and the word “*FA*” includes acronym which means Football Association. From the example above, it is known that there are some unique words used by the boy and the word “*hand, Free kick, bye, Vs, and FA*” are only found in sport world. So that, these word are included English register.

In addition, sport is also rather preferred by men than women. So that women’s prior knowledge related to it is limited and just a little women who like sport. Whereas on learning linguistics students often studied about register especially related to English sport registers, this reason makes the writer interest to do this research about English sport registers in mass media.

The writer chooses *Kompas* as her research source, because the writer thought that *Kompas* as the biggest one of newspaper which published in

Indonesian can represent all of mass media in Indonesia. In *Kompas* the writer found that there are a lot of English sport registers to be searched.

There are some relationship between registers and sport. Sport is common and familiar for human being in daily life included its registers. Register are sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Register relates to language variation concept because the coming of language variation is very possible by certain factors that influences it (Wardhaugh, 1986: 48). This considering with basic education of the writer, Teacher Training English Faculty and Education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta to improve the study of language which related with registers, especially English sport registers in mass media.

The writer chooses February edition of *Kompas* because on this month had a great sport event in regional, national, and international. As example the preparation of world GP in Australia, final super touring car 2009 in Lippo Karawaci circuit, final champion league, and etc. In learning English, English sport registers can be used to learn vocabulary in order to increase the vocabulary of the student, especially in sport because almost the English learners do not face sport lecture whereas in fact English language is used in all aspect. Based on those reasons, the writer proposes this research proposal entitled "*An Analysis of English Sport Register in Sport Column of Kompas*".

B. Previous Study

The first previous study is conducted by Rosaria (UMS, 2008) entitled “*A Descriptive Study of English Register used in Trading” Bisnis Indonesia” newspaper*”. In her study she describes about English register used in Trading taken from *Bisnis Indonesia* and investigates the reasons of using the registers. The result of her study shows that there are two form of English register used in “*Bisnis Indonesia*” newspaper, namely word and phrase. She also found the comparison between lexical and contextual meaning and the change of meaning of English register used in trading” *Bisnis Indonesia*” newspaper. From her research, she concluded that English register used in trading in” *Bisnis Indonesia*” newspaper based on the change of meaning the real meaning and the new meaning of English register used in trading” *Bisnis Indonesia*” newspaper that do not have the real meaning as the highest percentage than another.

The second previous study is Susanto (UMS, 2002) with his research entitled” *Analysis of English Used by Air Traffic Controller (ATC) in Adi Sumarmo Airport*”. He analyzes the English used by Air Traffic Controller (ATC) in Adi Sumarmo Airport. He found the jargon used in the ATC language. The jargons are namely: ATC, ATS, backtrack, heading, inbound, pushback, QNH, rocking wings, smo tower, slip stream, squawking, runaway, separation, and ailerons. In his research, he also investigates the message of ATC language. The finding result in this research he found the message conveyed in ATC language divided into five steps, namely the speaker or the

hearer, the context of speech, the purpose of speech, the speech as form of speech action(illocutionary act) and the product of verbal action.

Based on those researches, the writer can find differences and similarities between previous research and this research is similar with Rosaria who analyzes the English register. Beside similarity, this research also has differences. The differences between two researches are located on the data and data source. The data used by the writer are English sport registers and the data source is from sport column of Kompas.

C. Problem Statement

This problem is conducted to describe the English sport Registers in Sport Column of *Kompas* newspaper. The problems of this research are formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of English sport registers in sport column?
2. What are the meanings of English sport produced in sport column of *Kompas* newspaper?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To find out the form of English sport registers in sport column.
2. To find out the meanings of English registers that use in sport column on *Kompas* newspaper.

E. Benefit of the Study

There are two benefits of the study in analyzing English Sport Registers in Sport column of *Kompas* newspaper:

1. Academic Benefit

This research can give contribution to the development of knowledge, particularly linguistics study on sport column.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. This research will help readers understand and know the meaning of English sport registers in sport column well.
- b. This research can add the vocabulary, and also improve and enrich the knowledge of the students in English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta about English sport registers.
- c. This research is also to add the reader's knowledge and information about English sport registers for better understanding in reading the news although it contained a lot of English registers.

F. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization is in systematic order to ensure the reader to get better view in perusing this research paper. The order is as follows:

Chapter I consists of the introduction. It covers the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II consists of underlying theory. It consists of notion of communication, varieties of language, language variations, form of register, meaning, change of meaning, linguistic form, the way of writing English sport register, and the notion of newspaper.

Chapter III is research method. It is dispersed into five sub-points which are: 1) type of the research, the object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. It presents of forms and meanings of English sport register in sport column of *Kompas*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It deals with conclusion of the research and then it proposes some suggestions.