

## AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER OF THE FOOTBALL TERMS USED IN ONLINE NEWS OF THE BOLA MAGAZINE

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### Abstract

*This study deals with the register analysis of the Football terms used by journalist in the online media of "BOLA" news magazine. This study focused on the lexical and phrasal items of the grammatical features and contextual meaning of the register in the football terms. This study is designed qualitatively. The findings show that there are 22 for lexical items, and 24 for phrasal items. Thus, in term of lexical mostly used by journalists in writing the terms of football lexically come to "team" and "youngster". On the other hand, the mostly phrasal items found in the online media of BOLA news come to "Top scorer" with 6 occurrences (25%). The second place comes to "Mid-week" with 3 occurrences (12.5%). This study can be concluded that the use of the lexical items of "youngster", this refers to the social context that football mostly played by young people, on the other side the phrasal items mostly come to the term of "Top scorer" to identify a player who has created or scores the most goals in a match. This term relates to the social context in term of the skill to kick the ball inside the goal keeper. On the other side, the use of the "Mid-week" is used to relate with the time of the match.*

**Keywords:** Register, Football terms, and Online News.

### A. INTRODUCTION

Language is very crucial for human's need since it is a communication system. Language can be defined as " a language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbol which is used by the members of a speech community as a mean of communication to interact and express their ideas, feelings and thoughts " (Wardhaugh, 2002). From this statement, it can be assumed that human beings use a language to communicate with others in order to understand other ideas, feelings and thoughts in a speech communication. Besides as the communication tool, language is also to do action (Sugiharti, 2018). People can survive by using a language, therefore, if they find some obstacles in communications, the language will be an effective way to express their desires. Then Sinaga (2017) adds that language is very important for human life. Language can be divided into two kinds, spoken and written. Written language is realized in the text, while spoken language can be delivered via speech.

Thus, the use of language is generally to convey somethings to other people to fulfill their daily needs. Ichsanto (2000:1) says that language is the main tool that may give people to survive in a society to work and to cooperate together. Therefore, they use the language to interact with other people. This interaction will emerge new style in conveying something. Furthermore,

language is very crucial utensil to build communication among people in a social group, community and society. As stated by Kramsach (1983 as cited by Danik, 2008:1) that the basic principles of language is used for human beings to carry out their daily life. To fulfill their daily life, human beings utilize a tool, namely a language to be easier to convey something. On the other side, the language is also used for negotiation, introduction and socialization. The uses of language in the communication cannot be separated from language and community. Therefore, language and community are tightly connected, it happens because society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. They need a language what the member of a particular society speak to reach all of their certain purposes. Society also uses language in order to express their feeling, ideas, wishes, or opinions. However, as we shall see, speech in almost all societies can take many speakers many different form in social interaction. Sometimes a society may be multilingual, that is, many speakers may use more than one language.

As mentioned above that there is a link between language in a society that can be studied through sociolinguistics. So, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which has relationships between language and society. As stated by Trask (1999 as cited by Risna, 2009:1) that sociolinguistics can be classified in the field of linguistics which links to language use in a society. Furthermore, Holmes (2002:1) sociolinguistics concentrates on the relationship between language use in the certain context in which it is applied in society. It investigates the relationships between sociolinguistics as a part of linguistics and language and society with the goal to better understand the structure of the language and how the language functions.

.When we talk about language use, we always talk about societies who use it in reality there are many communities and professions that use special vocabularies.” Journalese, baby talk, legalese, the language of auctioneers, and sport commentators, the language of the courtroom and classroom are examples of different register” (Holmes 2002:276). He also says language can be used by a certain group or individual to interact each other in the jobs, and the language is used depended on the situation, thus the language which is used by a group of human beings with specific goals are known as the register. In the communication situation, human beings may utilize many kinds of language types or variation, which expresses based on the situational factors followed, such as place and topic. They use certain words related with different occupational groups to explain such kind of varieties. In this communication, human beings employ a specific language in which only certain groups or people understand, and the language used in online news of “BOLA” Magazine studied in term of linguistic perspective, especially register. It comes to our senses that the register makes use of certain language in which only certain people learn. According to Holmes (2002:246), such language variation is called register. According to Rukmana (2009:2), in case of communication, people tend to use some specific terms in their language to make what they say understandable in their own community which is commonly called register. According to Arledi and Yenni (2019) the register is interesting to study because it is unique.

Furthermore, Yule (2000:195) also states that register can create new language variety since it is different from the common language. These differences are caused by where (place), why, (function/ purpose), and when (context) in which language appeared. Therefore, register can be assumed that it might belong to certain language variety such as slang, colloquial, jargon, etc.

Sport is very interesting to be enjoyed by people. Football is one of the most interesting sport (Yuswara and Erlita, 2015). There is a reason why people use language variety to make beautiful and appropriate language use to be applied in modern language. In this variation of language, we can find in the writing of football news, in the sports news, on online news “BOLA” Magazine. There are journalist using the term variety of language so that news can attract the attention of the reader. In the news events quite often, we see the variation of language (register) which is used by journalists to report the sport events such as football terms. It is based on the explanation above, this paper has two questions as follows:

- (1) What are lexical and phrasal of the grammatical features of the football registers used in football register on online news of “BOLA” Magazine?
- (2) What is the contextual meaning of the football register used in football online news of “BOLA” Magazine?

## **B. UNDERLYING THEORY**

The theories in which those concerns of language use in social context can be analyzed through register. This is used to explain to who speaks, with whom, where, how , what is the topic, what the media are used to communicate and so on. All the aforementioned reason above can result in an influence to social context, purpose, and need. More clearly the term of language use can be social context regarded as register as stated by Holmes (1992:276). The terms of ‘Register’ may explains how the language used by groups of people with the same desire of work types in certain place. While Wardhaugh (1998:48) gives an opinion that register can be used to describe set of language items are used to scrutinize separate work-related or social relations. Further, Yule (2000:253) defines register as language variation used to point specific situation in communication. Generally, the register is considered as a direct effect on the style used simply as a particular kind of language being resulted by occupational condition. Thus, the register can be used by a group of people in specific professions, such as: language use in the court, medical terms, engineering, shipment etc . On the other hand, the register can be used as a term applied by some experts to identify the language use to which a language style is associated in the occupational, emotive, and informative areas. In studying language varieties, register is one of the important things to associate with people who participate in actual communication based on

the particular situation in order to develop similar linguistic features and characteristics bits of syntax and phonology which the people address to specific people.

### **Register**

The correlation between language and social context is studied by using register. Fowler (1970: 14 -15) proposes that a set of contextual features bringing about a characteristic use of formal features called register. Biber (1994:2) gives a contribution to describe the language style used in specific communication situation that returns frequently in a society based on the main points such as participant, setting, communicative function and so forth). Further, Wardhaugh (2002:51) explains that registers are specific words or phrases which are related to specific linguistic features according to particular jobs. Therefore, register, as one of language variety factors, can be used for specifying what they say by using specific terms to claim the common member between the speaker and the participants. In other words, the speaker wants to convey the same interest with participant. In addition, Yule (2000:194) states that register refers to the type of language appropriate for the specific situation. Halliday (1978) as cited by Rukmana (2009:2) refers it to specific lexical and grammatical choices as made by speakers depending on the situational context. The participants of a conversation and the function of the language in the discourse. In general, the choice of register when one speaks will have an effect on the style that one uses. It means that register is a rather special case of particular kind of language being produced by occupational situation.

By using register, the social group of the participant can be easily shown without expressing explicitly what they are use in the same frame of the context. In other words, the speaker can convey his or her purpose without explaining widely about the topic discussed or simplifying his or her language. Moreover, register shows the relationship between the speaker and the participant through the terms used which can be determined from the use of formal and informal languages. This kind of varieties is called register (Bible 1994:20).

There are some factors which influence register. Firstly is the purpose of the speaker. Each speaker has their own purpose in expressing their ideas. Secondly, is speaker's profession or occupation .Hudson (1980:24) defines that "One's register shows what you are doing". As already used in the online media, football register used on online news in "BOLA" Magazine such as are: play off, runner up, starting line, drawing, head to head, set piece, top scorer, assist, kick off, play maker, top scorer, goal, hand ball, play maker, off side, corner kick, etc.

### **Types of Registers**

There are some factors which influence register. Firstly, speakers have their own purpose in expressing their ideas. Secondly, is speaker's profession or occupation. Hudson (1980:24) defines that "One's register shows what you are doing". The register can be summarized based on Hunt (1999 as cited by in Risna (2009:13) explain that types of register. There are a. Formal register is used to point Standard English utilized by professionals, b. Informal register is used by people in informal setting. c. over- formal register is associated with the use of a false high –

pitched nasal voice, d. Motherese is associated with high-pitched, elongated sounds, e. Reporting register refers to observable verbal and non-verbal cues. In short, there are many kinds of register, such as register used in art, music, computing, pilot, photography or register, news or register used in medicine, and so on. From the explanation by the experts above, it can be concluded that register is a variety of language associated with discrete occupational or social group and it is connected with the situation when the language is used.

### **Journalism**

Journalism and language development are two- difficult separated things. Journalism is the easiest way to transfer knowledge and news. According to Yana (2005:32), newspaper is a kind of mass media particularly printed media which is used to inform, to educate, to entertain and to influence the societies. Related to the sport awareness of citizen, newspaper has a large influence to give the knowledge, the understanding about them. It is clear that the sport information conveyed by the newspaper influence them.

### **Online News**

Recently online news is mostly favored by many people. So, the online newspaper is the online version of a newspaper either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical. An early example of an "online-only" newspaper or magazine was (PLATO) News Report, an online newspaper created by Bruce Parrello in 1974 on the PLATO system at the University of Illinois (Silberman, 1997). Refer to more opportunities for newspapers, such as competing with broadcast journalism in presenting breaking news more frequently, the credibility and strong brand recognition of well-established newspapers, and the close relationships they have with advertisers, are also seen by many in the newspaper industry as strengthening their chances of survival. Moving to the Internet in the 1990s, by the late 1990s, hundreds of U.S. newspapers were publishing online versions, but did not yet offer much interactivity (Schultz, 1999).

### **Football**

The term of "football" is very popular in the world, when it is used in reference to a specific game can mean any one of those described above. Because of this, much friendly controversy has occurred over the term football, primarily because it is used in different ways in different parts of the English-speaking world. Most often, the word "football" is used to refer to the code of football that is considered dominant within a particular region (which is Association football in most countries). So, effectively, what the word "football" means usually depends on where one says it. Heading from The Sportsman (London) front page of 25 November 1910, Therefore , this study concerns to study the word "football" to encompass both association football and rugby. In each of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, one football code is known solely as "football", while the others generally require a qualifier (Reilly, 2003).

The movement away from the printing process can also help decrease costs. Several of the football codes are the most popular team sports in the world (Bale, 2002).

## METHODOLOGY

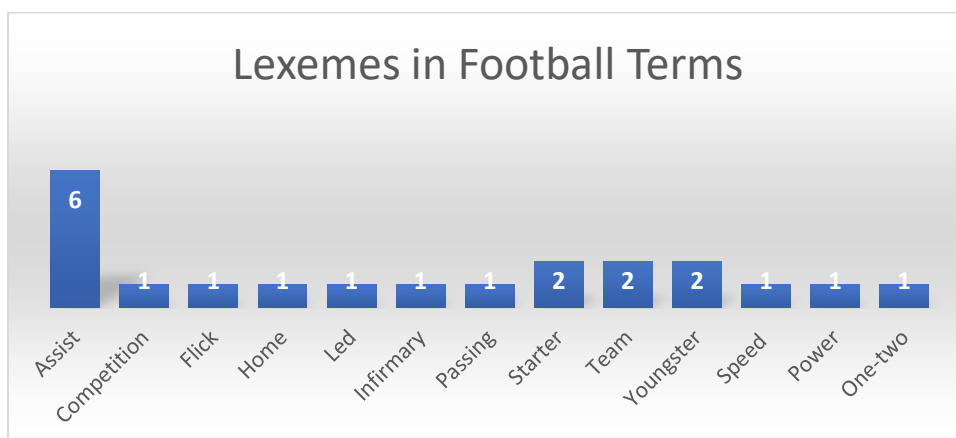
This study adopted a qualitative method in analyzing the data. Qualitative procedures stand in stark contrast to the methods of quantitative research. According to Creswell (2003:179), qualitative inquiry employs different knowledge claims, strategies of inquiry, and methods of data collection and analysis. The qualitative method can be used as a method for revealing or understanding something beyond particular phenomena which is hard to described by a quantitative method (Cresswell, 2017). The data sets were obtained from on online of “BOLA” News Magazine on online media. A data source can be in the form of thing. Person, according to Suharsimi (2006: 116) explains in general that the data source can be grouped into three types as follows. (1) people (2) paper and (3) place. The data sets were analyzed based on the theory of register as already mentioned in the previous part.

## DATA FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

This study found the 46 data of the register on online media of “BOLA” magazine. In this study, the data will be broken into two types of analysis, namely grammatical features and contextual meaning. The grammatical features of the data consist of lexemes and phrases. On the other hand, the contextual meaning of the registers used in the football news will be discussed in this study. Therefore, the data sets were analyzed systematically based on the grammatical features, particularly lexemes and phrases.

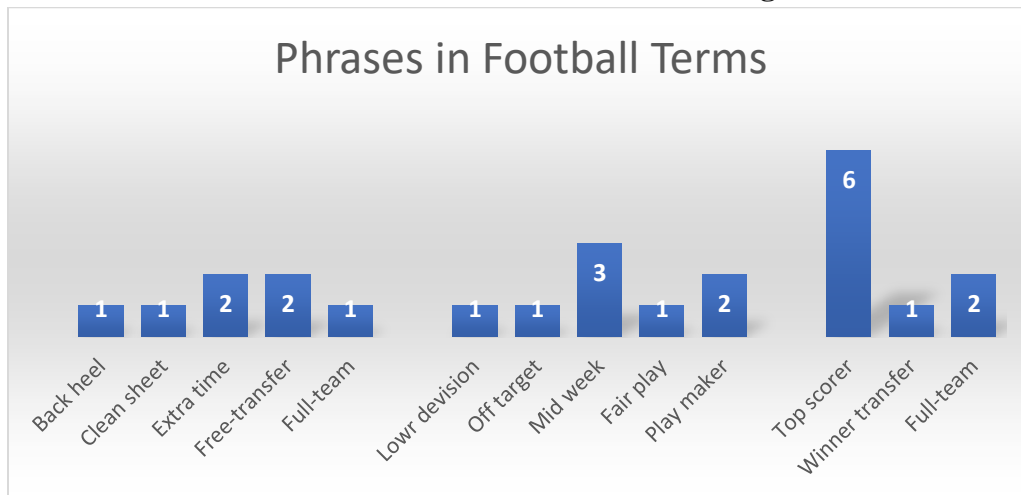
**Table 1: Lexemes of Football Register**



As can be seen in the table 1 above, that the data found of the lexemes in the football terms are 22 data which consist of Assist 1 (4.54%), Competition 1 (4.54%), Flick 1 (4.54%), Home 1 (4.54%), Led 1 (4.54%), Infirmary 1 (4.54%), Passing 1 (4.54%), Starter 2 (9.09%), Team 2 (9.09%), Youngster 2 (9.09%), Speed 1 (4.54%), Power 1 (4.54%), One-two 1 (4.54%).

As the mostly used by journalists in writing the terms of football lexically comes to “team” and “youngster”.

**Table 2: Phrases of Football Register**



As can be seen in the table 2 above, that the data found of the phrases in the football terms are 24 data which consist of Assist Back heel 1 (4.16%), Clean sheet 1 (4.16%), Extra time 2 (8.3%), Free-transfer 2 (8.3%), Full-team 1 (4.16%), Lower division 1 (4.16%), Off target 1 (4.16%), Mid-week 3 (12.5%), Fair play 1 (4.16%), Play maker 2 (8.3%), Top scorer 6 (25%), Winner transfer 1 (4.16%), Full-team 2 (8.3%). The mostly phrasal items used by journalists in online media of BOLA news come to “Top scorer” with 6 occurrences (25%). The second places comes to “Mid-week” with 3 occurrences (12.5%). After that, “Play maker” and “Full-team” share the same quantity 2 occurrences (8.3%).

## Discussion

This study analyzes two types of register which relates meanings with social context. In this section, the writers focus on the Football register based on the registers of football organization terms, rules of the game found in the football in “BOLA” Magazine based on lexical and phrasal items found in the online news of “BOLA” news magazine. Those analysis are based on mostly lexical and phrasal items found in the online news as can be seen as follows:

### Lexical items of the register of football terms

As already shown in the table 1, the mostly used by journalists in writing the terms of football lexically come to “team” and “youngster”. The use of “team” means that football refers to team sport which involves more than one person, with 11 eleven players. The use of “youngster”, this register refers to the social context that football mostly played by young people

due to this sport need strongly physical endurance, only the young person who normally can play well. Thus, the journalists use those terms related to social context based on the lexical items.

### **Phrasal items of the register of football terms**

As already shown in the table 2, that the mostly phrasal items found in the online media of BOLA news come to “Top scorer” with 6 occurrences (25%). The second places comes to “Mid-week” with 3 occurrences (12.5%). After that, “Play maker” and “Full-team” share the same quantity 2 occurrences (8.3%). Therefore, the phrases of the register of the football terms are used mostly come to “Top scorer” and “Mid-week”. The journalists used the term of “Top scorer” to identify a player who has created or scored the most goals in a match. This term relates to the social context in term of the skill to kick the ball inside the goal keeper. While “Mid-week” is used to relate with the time of the match mostly performed weekly.

### **CONCLUSION**

This study can be concluded that the most frequent occurrences of the lexical and phrasal items of the register used in the football terms as published virtually by “BOLA” news magazine are: 22 for lexical items, and 24 for phrasal items. Thus, in term of lexical mostly used by journalists in writing the terms of football lexically come to “team” and “youngster”. On the other hand, the mostly phrasal items found in the online media of BOLA news come to “Top scorer” with 6 occurrences (25%). The second places comes to “Mid-week” with 3 occurrences (12.5%). Therefore, this study concludes that the use of lexical items of “youngster” refers to the social context that football mostly played by young people. While in term of phrasal items come to the term of “Top scorer”; to identify a player who has created or scored the most goals in a match. This term relates to the social context in term of the skill to kick the ball inside the goal keeper. While “Mid-week” is used to relate with the time of the match mostly performed weekly.

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