REGISTER USED IN COMMENTARY TEXT ON SIXTEENTH ROUND OF FIFA WORLD CUP 2018 FRANCE VS ARGENTINA FOOTBALL MATCH

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Abstract

Register is one of the varieties of language which has specific lexical and grammatical choices. The language of football commentary, politic, and economic are considered as examples of register language. In this study, the writers analyze the register used in commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match. There are three problems of the study which are proposed: (1) What register is used in commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match?, (2) What linguistics features of register

are used in commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match?, and (3) What are the meaning of register used in text commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match? This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. The data are only taken from text commentaries uploaded on GOAL sport website. This study reveals that the registers used in live text commentary commonly have different meaning when it relates to other field, profession and situation. Some registers are unfamiliar words which do not exist in other field outside the football.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, register, commentary text

A. Introduction

Human beings have communication tool to other people which is called language. The language itself is used in every activity. Moreover, the varieties of the language in every activity are different. The language has different characteristics and it also has specific lexical and grammatical choice in any situations. One of the varieties of language which has specific lexical and grammatical choice is called register.

The term registers refers to specific lexical and grammatical choice as made by speakers depending on the situational context, the participant of a conversation, and function of the language in the discourse (Halliday, 1989: 44). Register can be used in many fields, such as education, politic, economic, health, sport, etc. The most familiar field in our societies especially in youth is in sport field.

Football is the famous sport for every age category. Now, football can develop well and becomes a business and industry. In 18th century, English football league formally organizes a match as sign to beginning of the first modern football competition in the world. From that time, England has been well known as the creator of modern football with eleven players per team, which contains ten kickers and a goal keeper (Sukendro, 2014: 4). Football becomes a more modern competition. Every nation has a national team for competing in international match, for example EUFA CUP (Football match competition on Europe), AFC CUP (Football match competition on Asian), and FIFA WORLD CUP (Football match competition all the world).

The writers choose FIFA World Cup match as the data because it has special things. The first, FIFA World Cup match has high intensity. Thus, it is interesting to see and this event is the biggest competition in the world. Second, all teams have good players so it is possible to occur higher the tension among the players.

The writers choose register to find out the language features which is used by football match commentators since football match contains a lot of information. There are some languages which are still unknown by public. Although the target of information is for common public, it is also important for footballers. In traditional football school academy this material is not given so the writers give this material to be learnt by them. During a match there are two kinds of language register, written or code language register on football match and spoken language register used by commentator.

B. Literature Review

Halliday (1989: 44) states, "The term register refers 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". Furthermore, "Register is a language variety associated with both a particular situation of use and with pervasive linguistic features that serve important function within situation of use" (Biber and Conrad, 2009: 31). In addition, Williams (1992: 75) states that the register range of a language comprises the range of social situations recognized and controlled by its speakers.

According to Biber and Finegan (1994: 35), "Core and lexical grammatical features are more pervasive indicators of register differences, as many register are distinguished only by the relative distributions of core features. Any linguistic feature having a functional or conventional association can be distributed in a way that distinguished among registers. Such feature comes from many linguistic classes, including phonological features (phones, pauses, intonation patterns), tense and aspect markers, pronouns and pro-verbs, questions, nominal forms (nouns, nominalizations, gerunds), passives (by-passives, agentless, post nominal passive clauses), dependent clause (complement clauses, relative clauses, adverbial subordination), prepositional phrases, adjectives (attributive and predicative), adverbs, measures of lexical specificity, lexical classes (hedges, emphatics, discourse particles, stance markers), modals, specialized verb classes (speech act verbs, mental process verbs), reduced forms and discontinuous structures (contractions, that-deletions), coordination, negation,

grammatical devices for structuring information (clefts, extraposition), cohesion markers (lexical chains), distribution of given and new information, and speech act types."

A comprehensive linguistic analysis of a register requires consideration of a representative selection of these linguistic features. Such analysis is necessarily quantitative, because register distinction are based on differences in the relative distribution of linguistic feature, which in turn reflect differences in their communicative purposes and situations.

Biber and Conrad (2009: 39-40) say that in general, the goal of the linguistics analysis is to identify the language features that are typical or characteristic of the target register. A basic concern, therefore, is how to determine whether a linguistic feature is "typical" in a given register.

According to Biber and Conrad (2009: 78-82), the parts of linguistic feature in a register analysis are vocabulary features, content word classes, function word classes, derived words, verb features, pronoun features, reduced forms and dis preferred structures, prepositional phrases, coordination, main clause type, noun phrase, adverbial, complement clause, word order choices, and special features of conversation.

C. Method of Investigation

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exist" with respect to variables or condition in a situation (Key, 1997). This study belongs to discourse analysis. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 1), "The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of

language in use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the descriptive linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which those forms are design to serve in human affairs." The discussion is about the register analysis in football match commentary of the FIFA World Cup 2018 between France Vs Argentina.

The data are the script of commentary text on France Vs Argentina football match. It is downloaded from a website addressed at https://argentina/commentaryresult/66pdxwjvvzjy3f5r6fqcy7d9l (Accessed on July 19th, 2019 at 06.28 p.m.).

In this research, the writers use documentation technique which is *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique to collect the data. Moreover, the writers only act as the observer.

The writers use *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung* technique. According to Zaim (2014: 106), *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung* is the technique of dividing the construction of immediate constituents which from that construction. In addition, the writers divide the data into part of register from the script of FIFA World Cup match. These are the steps used in analyzing the data:
1. Downloading the script from the website
2. Dividing all data of FIFA World Cup match into linguistic features
3. Analyzing the data into term of football
4. Describing the register used by football match commentary
5. Drawing conclusion

D. Findings and Discussion

The writers find out the register used in text commentary on round sixteen of FIFA World Cup football match between France Vs Argentina then the

writers divide into ten chapters of the language football register in a match. There are: refereeing a match, the cup, the game, players, the match, coaching, the pitch, stoppages, kick and action. Second, the writers find out the linguistics features of register used in text commentary on round sixteen of FIFA World Cup football match between France Vs Argentina. Third, the writers find out the meaning of register used in text commentary.

1. The Register Used in Commentary Text on Sixteenth Round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina Football Match

    In finding out the register used by commentator in text commentary of football match between France Vs Argentina, the writers use observation in the script of text commentary data. First, the writers observe all the register found on commentary text. After that, the writers divide the data into ten chapters the language football of register in a match. There are: refereeing a match, the cup, the game, players, the match, coaching, the pitch, stoppages, kick and action.

2. The Linguistics Features of Register Used in Commentary Text on Sixteenth Round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina Football Match

    In finding out the linguistics features of register used in commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match, the writers use the data from the result of observation. The writers find out 137 registers, which are divided into content word classes, noun phrase and special feature of conversation. Based on content word classes, there are 77 nouns, 30 verbs, 5

adjectives and 3 adverbs. Based on noun phrase, there are 4 noun phrases. In addition, based on special feature on conversation, there are 18 special features of conversation.

3. The Meaning of Register Used in Commentary Text on Sixteenth Round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina Football Match

In finding out the meaning of register used in commentary text on sixteenth round of FIFA World Cup 2018 France Vs Argentina football match, the writers use the data from the result of the register used in commentary text and linguistics features analysis.

E. Conclusion

After the analysis of register used in text commentary in football match between France Vs Argentina is done, the next step is drawing conclusion. According to the findings and the interpretation, the writers find out 137 registers which are divided into content word classes, noun phrase and special of conversation of the linguistics features. In content word classes, the writers find out 77 nouns, 30 verbs, 5 adjectives and 3 adverbs then 4 noun phrases and 18 special features of conversation. In addition, the writers classify 137 registers into 10 languages of football. There are refereeing a match, the cup, the game, players, the match, coaching, the pitch, stoppages, kick and action.

Acknowledgement

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