CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general points of the study including background, statement of problems, purposes of the research, scope of the research, clarification of terms and organization of paper.

1.1 Background
Commentary is viewed as one of the important aspects in sport game broadcasting. Other than telling ongoing actions, commentary plays an important role in shaping the sense of entertainment into sport broadcasting. Commentary is “one of the most distinctive of all uses of English” (Crystal, 1999 p.386). In line with this, Ferguson (1983) suggests that Sport Announcer Talk (SAT), his term referring to commentary, could be considered unique linguistic register. The phenomena of informality and grammatical errors which are frequently found in this register are widely accepted. This fact could be a logical reason why experts state that commentary is distinctive and unique. Crystal (1999) defines commentary as an oral reporting of ongoing activity. One of the things that is closely related to commentary is sports, especially football as one of the most popular sports around the world.

Sport commentary can be broadcasted through radio and television. Radio commentary gives a much broader explanation rather than television because it does not provide visual displays about actions happening on the pitch, if it is a football match broadcasting. Consequently, a radio commentator must verbalize all events happening on the pitch without much planning time to make the listeners get every single moment of the match.

Football commentary is chosen as the subject of the present study due to a number of reasons. First, this register is closely related with grammatical errors
and informality which are widely accepted. Naturally, people in mass media such as newspaper, television, and radio especially use a formal language without grammatical mistakes in communicating with the public. This uniqueness has an influence in the choice of subject for the current study. Second, football is one of the most popular sports worldwide. It would be a good idea to investigate the language used by sportscasters in verbalising football actions, specifically in terms of its lexical and syntactic features. Third, the fact that sportscasters are still able to be creative in opting words under time pressure makes football commentary intriguing. As a result, football commentary is selected as the subject of this study. The data may contain the use of formulaic language, metaphor, and metonymy.

The uniqueness of the linguistic output of live football commentary has been attracting many researchers to conduct a number of studies. One of them came from Ferguson (1983) who investigated syntactic aspects in Sports Announcer Talk. Jurgens (1997a, 1997b, 1999 cited in Muller, 2008), undertook studies on language of football on German commentary only. Lappin (2000, cited in Muller, 2008), investigated lexical, syntactic, and stylistic features of television and radio football commentary. He found that there is considerably more "colour-adding" on the television in proportion to the radio. (i.e the occurrence of colour-adding in English vs Belgia in television commentary is 294 words which means larger than radio commentary with only 34 words).

Moreover, a study focused on the comparison of football commentary in two different languages was conducted by Muller (2007a cited in Muller, 2008). He investigated syntactic complexity on English and German live football commentary. He discovered that certain syntactic structures recur frequently within the identified intonation units. He also found that there are syntactic structures which even appear to be associated with the specific stereotypical extra-
linguistic event types (i.e. “real-life” events such as shots or passes, “back to Beckham” as the verbalization of a pass).

In addition, the study focusing on language of football commentator can be found in Humpolik’s study (2014). He analysed English live football commentary and its types. He found that many syntactic features typical of the register were recognized, with the most distinctive being ellipsis, substitution, frequent use of passives, presence of tags, result expressions with *to* and *for*, and heavy modifiers.

From the studies above, studies regarding Indonesian live football commentary are scant. There appears to be a gap to the study dealing with football commentary. This is therefore what motivates the current study. It is still unclear how Indonesian sportscasters build lexical and syntactic features on their linguistic output of ongoing events.

The treatment of the language data in this study is similar to that in the previous studies. It involves the analysis of English and Indonesian live football commentary and how they compare each other.

1.2 Statement of Problems
This research attempts to answer the following questions:
1. What types of lexical features are found in English and Indonesian live football commentary?
2. What types of syntactic features are found in English and Indonesian live football commentary?

1.3 Purposes of the Research
This research is conducted to reach the following purposes:
1. To identify the types of lexical features of sport announcer talk found in English and Indonesia live football commentary from the selected matches broadcast on BBC Radio Five Live and RRI Bandung

2. To unearth the types of syntactic features of sport announcer talk found in English and Indonesia live football commentary from the selected matches broadcasted on BBC Radio Five Live and RRI Bandung

1.4 Scope of the Research
The current study attempts to investigate lexical and syntactic features found in English and Indonesian live football commentary broadcasted on radio only.

There are two English and two Indonesian football matches which this study records as the data. The English matches are taken from the matches between Arsenal and Manchester City on September 13, 2014 and Manchester United and Queen Park Rangers on September 14, 2014 broadcasted on BBC Radio Five Live. The Indonesian matches are taken from the matches between Persib and Persija on August 10, 2014 and Persib and Persita on August 31, 2014 broadcasted on RRI Bandung.

1.5 Clarification of Terms
a. Lexical Features – Formulaic language, metaphor, and metonymy.
b. Syntactic Features – Simplification, inversion, result expressions, heavy modifiers, tenses, and routine. (Ferguson, 1983)
c. Sports Announcer Talk (SAT) – a monolog or dialog-on-stage directed at an unknown, unseen, heterogeneous mass audience who voluntarily choose to listen, do not see the activity being reported, and provide no feedback to the speaker (Ferguson 1983: 150).

1.6 Organisation of Paper

I. Introduction

This chapter provides background, statement of problems, purposes of the research, scope of the research, clarification of terms and organisation of paper.

II. Literature Review

This chapter presents theories and findings of the previous related studies.

III. Research Methodology

This chapter presents elaborations of the research methodology covering research design, data collection, and data analysis.

IV. Research Findings and Discussion

This chapter presents and discusses the result of the study. It also involves the interpretation of the findings.

V. Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and also some suggestions for further studies.

1.7 Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented the general points of the study including background, statement of problems, purposes of the research, scope of the research, clarification of terms and organization of paper. In the next chapter, the literatures relevant to this study will be elaborated.