CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study, as well as suggestions for future related research.

5.1 Conclusions

This study reveals that the lexical and syntactic features involved are pervasive and inevitable in English and Indonesian commentary. The roles are essential for radio sportscasters in maintaining fluency while performing a commentary. These features are used in the commentary due to the time pressure the sportscasters have to deal with. Furthermore, this study demonstrates that there exist some significant differences between English and Indonesian commentary in terms of how they apply lexical and syntactic features. First, English commentary contains formulae which are only found in utterances indicating events, whereas Indonesian commentary involves formulae which are not only found in utterances indicating events but also non-event verbalisations such as filler and correction. This implies that formulaic language is vital in Indonesian commentary as it is used to express event and non-event verbalisations. Second, Indonesian commentary exploits metaphors more than English commentary. It can be inferred that Indonesian sportscasters, even though working under time pressure, are still capable of using time-consuming feature; metaphorical concepts in an appreciable frequency as the means of providing a better understanding of a concept. Third, English sportscasters tend to use metonymy as the means of emphasising an event without mentioning the same player’s name and saving time. Indonesian sportscasters tend to employ metonymy as the way of overcoming the inability to
recognise a player at the moment of speaking. Fourth, in regards to simplification, English commentary contain a normal simplification—that is—only one or at most two units of a sentence deleted, whereas Indonesian commentary happens to use a very minimum word in an utterance to refer to a certain action. There exists an issue of high context communication in simplification of Indonesian commentary. Fifth, Inversion in English commentary tends to have the same pattern of utterance, whereas Indonesian commentary has more sophisticated patterns of utterances and varied types of actions which are verbalised. Sixth, Indonesian sportscasters are fond of expressing background information about a player or a participant involved in a match which is shown by the use of heavy modifiers. In terms of types of heavy modifiers, English sportscasters apply more diverse types of modifiers than Indonesian sportscasters, each of the types are occurred in a relatively equivalent frequency. Sixth, Indonesian commentary does not contain tenses usage as tenses are not grammatically expressed in Indonesia. Regarding tenses, English sportscasters tend to omit the verbal inflexional -s/es which may indicate that the sportscasters use the Black English dialect. Therefore, it can be said that English and Indonesian commentary is different in many ways as they have different grammatical rules.

Other than the differences, English and Indonesian commentary also have a similarity. Generally, lexical and syntactic features involved in this study are used in appreciable frequency in English and Indonesian commentary. This means that sportscasters in general have relatively similar ways in maintaining fluency while performing a commentary. Therefore, it may be safe to say that the lexical and syntactic features are the typical characteristics of Sport Announcer Talk.

5.2 Suggestions

There are limitations in this research. Several suggestions for future research are proposed.

Isa Rian Fadilah, 2015
An analysis of lexical and syntactic features in English and Indonesian Radio Football Commentary
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For the future research, it is suggested to expand the range of media in which commentary is available. With this expansion, if television commentary is involved along with radio commentary, the difference of both media regarding the use of lexical and syntactic features will be revealed. The instance like how the use of lexical and syntactic features affects the sportscasters’ performance in doing commentary in both media will be discovered. It can also provide some insight into the development of SAT studies.

For future researchers who decide to focus on radio commentary only, it is important to consider the important periods of the match which will be recorded. The random periods of time in a football match are suggested to be recorded as these periods give varied types of utterances. It will confirm whether the sportscasters are still consistent with the use of lexical and syntactic features in the commentary. In addition, it is suggested to record one same match in two different languages. This can give an interesting outcome like how lexical and syntactic features affect the sportscasters in verbalising one same event in two different languages.