CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes some general points of this study namely background of the research, purposes of the research, statement of problems, and clarification of terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Football unquestionably has become an entertainment form. With the increase of the number of media, the spread of this kind of sport has been commercialised, viewed by million people and become culture (Humpolik, 2014). Football contracts, merchandise, sponsorships as well as multi-billion television contracts have undergone commercialisation in terms of football development (Bergh & Ohlander, 2012). Because of football development, the role of a commentator is essential. Not only do they talk about stories, but also they talk about analyses, statistics, and updates about what is going on in the world of football.

A football commentary is a commentary or analysis during a football match. It aims to find the right balance between describing the action, to find information, and to add drama in the name of entertainment (Moore, 1999 in Müller, 2007). It always occurs when a football match is on-going to bring and shape the sense of entertainment (Kurniawan & ~~Fadhillah~~Fadilah, 2015). Besides entertainment, football commentary also conveys unknown previously information and updates to audience (Humpolik, 2014).

Television, on the other hand, has become a large media of communication which is also used to broadcast football match. Generally, Whannel (2009, p.14, cited in Barnfield, 2013) suggests that there are two identifications of television impacts toward sport, "first, the impact upon the institutions, rituals, and practices of organized sport; and second, the impact upon spectators, the television audience, and social practices more generally. Clearly, television has transformed sport beyond recognition." Whannel's statement implies that television now

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transforms and develops sport's broadcasting. The broadcasting of football sport is also enhanced because of television participation. What BT Sport do can be a good instance, where they employ pundits and former football players as their commentator announcer in order to deepen and widen their commentaries. Consequently, football has millions of spectators today.

As the result of football broadcast development by television, football commentary can be considered as a compulsory means of communication between comentatorannouncers and football fans. Commentary has to be 'there' when a football match is on-going. The announcer commentators always tryies to match their speech with the picture on-screen because it is said that "The live broadcast's narrative is not merely visual nor is it merely verbal. Rather, it is a combination of both which can be seen to play out. (Barnfield, 2013, p. 331)."

As a way of informing data, a commentary usually uses unusual talk to convey information related to the game because audiences or spectators do not have to hear everything that is happening because they are watching it on television (Lindholm, 2014). In this part, unusual linguistic features usually occur because of some reasons. It is because the commentators have to be communicative in delivering what they are saying in a short period without any planning before (Kurniawan & Fadhillah, 2015), or to chunk condensed information into several parts. However, because the research issue iswill be visual-aided commentaries, required skill of TV commentators will differ from other types of commentariesSAT, such as keep silent to avoid unnecessary drama reporting in a right moment (Müller, 2007). As a result, the announcer commentator should use some linguistic such as lexical and syntactical features which werewill be discussed in this study.

A football commentary was selected as the main subject of this study because it contains some interesting linguistic features in its delivery. First, football is a worldwide sport thanks to media contribution, especially television. Second, football commentary is usually formed in ungrammatical patterns, but people accept it. It is different when people read articles or news; they will be bothered

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when they find any grammar mistakes on it. However, people enjoy ~~SAT or~~ football match commentary without any complain to the syntactic structure when it is structurally wrong. Also, the commentator ~~announcer~~ always tries to match ~~their~~ his/her speech with the on-screen football match. Third, there is no restricting rule for ~~announcers~~ commentators to convey their speech of football match. They can create or modify the patterns of ~~SAT~~ their commentary during a match regarding to the condition of the match.

There are several previous studies related to the linguistic~~s~~ features used by sport commentators ~~or SAT~~. ~~In addition, m~~Most of those studies involve multidimension of linguistics: lexeme and syntax, while others only involve one dimension of linguistics namely syntax or lexeme. An example of a study done using multidimension of linguistics is Humpolik's (2014). He states that lexical features such as metaphors and metonymy are pervasive on which football commentary is largely based. Regarding syntactic features, ellipsis, substitution, passive voice frequent use, tags' presence, *to* and *for* use, and heavy modifiers are found in football commentaries.

Another instance of research analysing multidimension of linguistics used in a commentary is Kurniawan and Fadhillah's (2015). His study about ~~SAT~~ lexical and syntactical features in sport announcer talk (SAT) is that there are 14 metaphors found in English data and 21 in Indonesian. Syntactic features found are simplifications in SAT, and most of them are in terms of zero copula (English data) and pronoun/noun deletion in Indonesian data. Inversion is also discussed in his study, where it occurs the most in talking about player's position on the pitch inversion; both are in Indonesian and English data. Another interesting finding~~s~~ of Kurniawan and Fadhillah's (2015) study is, there are three syntactic features which do not occur in English commentaries but only in Indonesian commentaries: noun as object deletion, subject plus object deletion, and subject plus verb deletion.

In the dimension of lexeme only, Ulum (2015) examines metaphors used in Indonesia Super League (ISL) 2013-2014. His study shows that there are

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metaphors found in football commentary of ISL season 2013-2014. In addition, he also provides a detailed number of clauses and phrases used as metaphor: 32 clauses as metaphors and 18 for phrases. Not only does he find metaphors used in his sample, but he also analyses them using the theory of image schema proposed by Evans and Green (2006).

In a syntactic~~x~~ level, Ferguson (1983) investigates lexical and syntactic aspects in commentary. He states that there are six syntactic characteristics, which become the basis of this paper, which usually occur in a commentary: simplification, inversion, heavy modifier, routine, tense usage, and result expression. His findings primarily reveal that all syntactic characteristics were proportionately featured.

~~In terms of gap of research, t~~The above-mentioned studies re~~v~~solve ~~about~~ around football commentaries ~~that is~~ announced in radio mostly. Also, the language of commentary examined is mostly English, although Kurniawan and Fadhillah (2015), Utomo (2014), Budi and Farida (2017) conduct their research on Indonesian football commentaries of various and random matches and commentators. However, much is to be done to examine television broadcasted football commentary. especially Indonesian commentaries analysed. Moreover, ~~there are~~ only little ~~a few~~ research ~~which~~ includes metaphor as a feature analysed. Thus, in order to fill the research gap, this study seeks to discover ~~occurring~~ lexical and syntactic features of Indonesian football commentaries on television of a particular match, which is Indonesia U23 versus South Korea U23. ~~commentated by Hadi Gunawan~~The match was selected as the object of the research because of the tension of the match. Moreover, the data taken either by Humpolik (2014) and Kurniawan and Fadhillah (2015) are from excerpts or extract of some matches, or in other words, they chunk the matches into only few minutes first. This means that the taken data are not comprehensive; it is possible some significant data are not discovered in other minutes they do not use as samples. Hence, this research analysed a full match commentated by ~~Gunawan~~an

Indonesian commentator; Hadi Gunawan, to discover a ~~other important data~~full range of features in a full match.

~~Hadi Gunawan~~This commentator often use~~s~~ unusual expressions when he is commenting a football matches. '*Ahayy!*', '*Serangan Tujuh Hari Tujuh Malam*', *'Kurnia Meiga Cantik Sekali'* become his famous jargon heard by many football television broadcast spectators in Indonesia. According to Brillio.net (2016), the jargon or expressions are unique and quite funny ~~rather than other expression uttered by other commentators since some of them do not follow Indonesian grammar~~. Thus, many people consider ~~Gunawan~~his's commentaries as the most funny and exaggerating football commentaries.

This research, furthermore, aims to analyse lexical and syntactic features of the sport commentary in that particular match. To analyse the data, this study employs Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) metaphors and Ferguson's (1983) syntactic features.

1.2 Research Questions

This research seeks to answer these following questions:

1. What kinds of lexical and syntactic features are found in Indonesia U23 versus South Korea U23 television football match?

2. What meanings can be derived from the data?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are to do these following:

1. To unearth lexical and syntactic features which occur and are used in the commentary of a football game from selected match in television broadcasting.

2. To investigate the meaning that can be derived from the data.

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1.4 Scope of the Study

This study investigates lexical and syntactic features used in a television football match commentary. It is limited to identifying the features spoken by a sport commentator in Indonesia U23 against South Korea U23 football match. The analysed data's duration is in full duration, starting from the first minute until the whistle blow.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to contribute both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the findings of this study provide further elucidation of lexical and syntactic features study, particularly lexical and syntactic features used in football commentary. Practically, the study is useful for other researchers who are interested in the structure of lexical and syntactic features uttered in football and other sports matches. This study also investigates the similarities and differences between other data related to sport commentary.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding in reading this research, some terms are clarified as follows:

a. Lexical Features

The lexical features examined under study encompass structural, ontological, and orientational metaphors as proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003).

b. Syntactic Features

Ferguson (1983) suggests some features of commentary syntax which will be examined in this study: simplification, inversion, heavy modifier, routine, tense usage, and result expression.

1.7 Organization of Paper

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Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter provides background of the research, research questions, objectives of the research, clarification of terms, and organization of paper.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature

This chapter provides elaborations of theories and findings of related literature and studies.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology used in the study which covers data source, data collection, and technique in analysing the data.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

This chapter provides the result of the study, elaborated in general and specific findings in the form of table for the numbers of data and chunked sentence for data analysis and interpretation. Also, this chapter presents discussion of current findings and previous findings.

Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research and some suggestions for the future studies related to lexical and syntactic feature analysis in commentaries.