

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of the conclusions of this study, as well as recommendations for future research in sport commentaries, especially television football commentaries.

5.1 Conclusions

This study examined lexical and syntactic features used in the commentary of Indonesia U23 versus South Korea U23 television football match. Through two ~~proposed~~ research questions, the study was designed to answer the ~~proposed~~ questions of the study, resulting on the statement that lexical features and lexical and syntactic features in the commentary are omnipresent and inexorable. The roles of the features are important to maintain the fluency of the commentary. This conclusion is taken from the findings that answer the research questions in regard with (i) what lexical and syntactic features are used in the commentary of Indonesia U23 versus South Korea U23 television football match and (ii) what meanings can be derived. ~~what syntactic features are used in the match.~~

Regarding lexical features, it was found that Gunawan ~~the commentator of Indonesia against South Korea~~ deployed 3 types of metaphors in his commentary. In addition, there are 21 metaphors combined in expressing moments in the match. In particular, the pervasive use of structural metaphors provided Gunawan ~~him~~ with a means of informing moments by using a concept of another. It can be inferred that Gunawan ~~he~~ tends to use connotation meanings to explicate what is happening on the pitch since making analogies through metaphor is an easy means of elaborating moments.

Regarding syntactic features, one purpose of their use is to save utterance time. It is clearly seen in simplification and routines. In terms of simplification, Gunawan ~~the commentator of Indonesia against South Korea~~ was fond of simplifying grammatical patterns of Bahasa Indonesia in expressing moments

happening on the pitch. It is indicated by the number of deletions type that Gunawanhe used when commentating the match. He omitted many word classes and functions in his commentary. In addition, there are many expressions that he routinised. In other words, there is no need for him to express situations in different orders; he should repeat the word orders he had done before. Thus, by doing those ways, Gunawanthe commentator –could save time in informing situations which occurred fast.

ConcerningRegarding inversion and result expression, they were used by Gunawanthe commentator –to place the topic of his commentary. He placed the main issue in his commentary in the beginning of his utterances. By doing this means, the spectators can put their focus to the main issue of Gunawanhis's commentary. For instance, utterance (37) put the predicator in the beginning which means that Gunawanhe put the predicator as the important part to inform of his utterance.

Moreover, there is a tendency that Gunawanthe commentator of Indonesia against South Korea tends to provide background information of players and team. This is shown by the number of heavy modifiers which are 34 occurrences. By doing this, Gunawanhe provided the spectators non-essential information since the context of the match had been shared to both Gunawanhim and spectators through visual media.

Besides the frequencies of lexical and syntactic features used, there are similarities found between commentaries in the findings of this study and related previous studies. The similarities found are both in terms of frequencies of a feature or the structure of a feature. The first similarity is the pervasive use of metaphor *football is war* as a means to make the commentary livelier and more interesting. Second, the deletion of subject, and/or predicator, and/or object in an utterance tends to occur in many commentaries, while subject + predicator + object deletion only occurs in the context of Indonesian commentary. Third, noun phrase and verb construction are the syntactic markers of Indonesian result expression, distinguished from English.

Having discussed the similarities, it is believed that the context of football commentary shares particular features toward commentaries. It means that there will be such aforementioned features that seemingly always occur in commentaries regardless what language used.

5.2 Suggestions

This study focuses on lexical and syntactic features used in Indonesia U23 versus South Korea U23 football friendly match broadcasted by RCTI, an Indonesian television channel. The features are investigation in a wide-range level. In addition, the commentator was Gunawanthe commentator of Indonesia against South Korea, an Indonesian sport journalist. Thus, there are limitations of this study that future works in investigating commentaries.

First, an in-depth investigation of lexical or syntactic feature can be conducted. Like Ulum's (2015) study, future works may analyse only lexical features in a deeper level using the same or different theoretical framework. Or, future works should analyse the structure of the grammar deeply.

Second, this study focuses only on GunawanThe commentator of Indonesia against South Korea's commentary. Future works may investigate lexical and syntactic features used by different language typologically. Since different person carries different style in commentating, it is expected that the findings will be diverse, and it reveals other findings related to lexical and syntactic features used in a commentary.

An interesting study can also be conducted by analysing football commentaries in different media. Since this study examined a commentary broadcasted by television, future works may investigate lexical and syntactic features in commentaries broadcasted by other media, such as radio and live

report. The media broadcasting commentary influences the way the commentator conveys his expressions, and it will provide various findings. Thus, it would be interesting to conduct such studies.

Last but not least, future research may compare different commentators in Bahasa Indonesia. This kind of study is recommended to prove whether specific features in Bahasa Indonesia commentary are true or not.