

**Research Article**

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## Analysis of Word Formation Process in Register Used by English and Indonesian Football Commentary

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### Abstract

This study examines the use of register and word-formation in football commentary, focusing on Indonesian and English commentators. With European countries being the center of the football industry, studying the commentary from these languages can provide insights for other countries, including Indonesia. The aim of this research is to identify the application of register and classify word-formation patterns in Indonesian and English football commentary. Linguistic theories from experts such as George Yule, Katamba, O'Grady and Guzman, and Stockwell and Minkova are utilized. A descriptive qualitative research method is employed, analyzing video documentation of matches using Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC) to collect data. The findings reveal 78 word formations in both Indonesian and English commentary with compounding and coinage being the most frequent processes. The word-formation analysis found compounding, coinage, borrowing, derivation, reduplication, and abbreviation processes. Differences and similarities are observed in terms of word usage, word-formation patterns, and the background factors influencing them.

**Keywords:** morphology; morpheme; lexeme; word; register

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### 1. Introduction

According to Yule [1], a register is a way to use the language in a specific term, context, topic, or situation. Then, jargon is the defining feature of using the register associated with unique technical vocabulary. Register or 'colloquial speech' is using standard terms among the people and groups with specific interests [2] [3]. Register has several characteristics; it is unique, easier to use, and simple word. Register is unique because the new words are found or conducted from many forms of language.

Football as a sport usually contains unique words through the commentators. We typically watch the conversation between the host and commentators before the match starts and during the match. They speak some football language regularly in every game. The discussion may include register, poetic words, and football techniques. Because of football commentary is not as formal as other commentaries, it can consist of some languages, or they have marked expression by using poetic word or register to describe how the player plays football, or the match is in progress. Even, some commentators are having their language characteristics for commenting. Some commentators are using poetic words or unique words that are unknown before. Sometimes the audience who is called not football lovers may be

confused about the unknown saying words by the commentators. The increasing development of football language is in a wide variety of words and phrases. They will be acquiring those unique words by hearing, searching, and talking to other football lovers.

Fans or football lovers may hear register words as enjoyable to listen to the commentary in the football match. The famous commentators of football are mostly from England. One of the well-known commentators from England is Peter Drury. He is a poetic person as a commentator. England, as the role model of football, can influence many football commentators from other countries for example Indonesia. Indonesian commentators also have common words and unique to report the match interestingly. Valentino Simanjuntak is one of the Indonesian commentators that is very famous for his way of communicating or reporting the game.

The authors reviewed several previous studies related to the topic of register and jargon. While these studies do not primarily focus on register or jargon, they provide theories, reviews, and descriptions of historical views, classifications, and characteristics. The first study is by [4] which examines register in "The Use of Register among Hooligans in The Football Factory Film," incorporating Yule's word-formation theory, Partridge's types, and Mattioli's contextual approach. The second study by [5] analyzes the register of football commentary using systemic functional linguistics, focusing on experiential, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Another study by [6] explores borrowing in sports terms and investigates the semantics of lacunae in the Italian football terminological system. A study by [7] characterizes and analyzes the features of sports commentary as a specific register, considering subtypes such as radio, television, and computer game broadcasts. Lastly, a study by [8] on word-formation focuses on the photography terminologies using Stockwell and Minkova's theory.

Based on the previous studies mentioned, none of them have combined a comprehensive theory of word formation and register theory from two languages, nor compared the styles of two commentators with diverse backgrounds. This research aims to fill that gap by investigating both the register in different languages and the word-formation process. Additionally, the study will provide a comparison of styles and speakers involved.

## **2. Method**

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on the analysis of utterances, words, and phrases used by English and Indonesian football commentators [9] [10]. To analyze the data, the theories used are the theories about word formation proposed by [11], [12], and [13]. The study specifically examined the word-formation process within the register of these commentators. The data for this research was derived from live English and Indonesian commentary videos by Peter Drury and Valentino Simanjuntak football matches obtained from television or YouTube channels. The videos were transcribed to create written data for analysis. The authors adopted a purposive sampling technique to select qualified commentators based on specific criteria, including the use of unique expressions (register) in their commentaries. The research utilized the Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) method, which is a listening and note-taking technique, to collect data from the live videos of the commentators [14]. The qualitative data were analyzed using the Agih method (Bagi Unsur Langsung) to identify and categorize various elements of the research object, such as words, syntactic functions, clauses, word syllables, and pitches, particularly focusing on aspects related to word-formation.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### *3.1. Analysis of Word Formation Process*

The analysis of the word-formation process is taken from the commentary video by Peter Drury as the expert commentator of football in Europe and Valentino Simanjuntak from Indonesia. The English

commentary video comes from the many matches in English Premier League, World Cup 2018, and UEFA Champions League in 2018, 2019, and 2020. The authors analyzed the elements of word-formation according to the conversation in the commentary. It will include elements and categories. Data were taken from the YouTube channel compilation of Peter Drury commentaries. Based on the analysis, the authors found several types that can be analyzed in the English and Indonesian commentary, such as coinage, compounding, abbreviation/acronyms, derivation, borrowing, and reduplication.

Table 1. Type of word formation in English and Indonesian Commentaries

Indonesian Commentary			English Commentary	
No	Type of word formation	Findings	Type of word formation	Findings
1	Coinage	23	Coinage	9
2	Compounding	31	Compounding	67
3	Abbreviation	2	Abbreviation	2
4	Borrowing	13		
5	Derivation	7		
6	Reduplication	5		
Total		78	Total	78

In the table above, it can be shown that the compounding process in English commentary happens more than word formation in Indonesian commentary, with a total of 67 and 31 processes. It is followed by the coinage process with 21 in Indonesian and 9 processes in English. Both English and Indonesian have 2 processes of the abbreviation. In Indonesian commentary, it can be found the borrowing 13 processes, derivation 7 processes, and reduplication 5 processes.

It is better to explain the finding from the general into the specific one. General such as the general trends of finding; which processes are prevalent and which are less common? The specific trends should be the comparison between processes in English and Indonesian and what makes it interesting? You can also compared your result with the previous studies you have mentioned previously. Thus, it will create a variation of argument and wide perspectives regarding your finding.

### 3.1.1. Coinage

#### English

- Jeopardy (television quiz program), Tenterhooks Sabers, 10 Hogan, Superman

#### Indonesian

- Jebret, Bouu, Kute Run, Asatu, R1, Gaya Mc Gregernya, Peluang 24 Karat, Gacor, Baby Shark syalala, 362 curi bola, 378 yang baik.

*Jeopardy* is a television quiz program from the United States created by Merv Griffin. The event feature is a competition where contestants are presented in a unique format; contestants will be given instructions in the form of general knowledge in the form of ‘answers.’ *Jeopardy* used by Peter to describe the great match will be held this evening. Peter often uses this word at the beginning of the game. Then, Valentino used *Jebret* his trademark word, which means shooting the ball hard. *Jeopardy* is inspired by the games shows because of the hype of the show. *Jebret* is usually used by an Indonesian football player when someone kicks the ball on to the goal. Other examples of coinage formation found in Indonesian are *Bouu* as interjection word when the commentator is surprised about the situation, *Kute Run* is as phrase to describe the player from Bali when running in the field, *Asatu* as local language from Indonesian represented as excellent, ethical, or high, and *R1* as a name of button in playstation joystick is usually used to running.

### 3.1.2. Compounding

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#### **Noun Compound**

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##### **English**

##### a) Noun - Noun

- Shot pirouettes > [N] (shoot) + [N] (pirouettes) = the way to shooting the ball
- Center hawks > [N] (center) + [N] (hawks) = Center back position for football,
- Planet football > [N] (planet) + [N] (football) = all about football things,
- Rent desire > [N] (rent) + [N] (desire) = a willingness to rent the players.

##### b) Verb - Noun

- Tiring cup is > [V] (tiring) - [N] (cup). It means an uneven wear pattern

##### c) Adjective - Noun

- Mercurial talent > [Adj] (mercurial) + [N] (talent) = having qualities of eloquence, or thievishness
- Golden boots > [Adj] (golden) + [N] (boot) = achievements for top scorer,
- Terrific save > [Adj] (terrific) + [N] (save) = goal keeper's skills on stopping the ball,
- Elastic saves > [Adj] (elastic) + [N] (save) = goal keeper's skills on stopping the ball,

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##### **Indonesian**

##### a) Noun - Noun

- Gol Sarung is > [N] (gol) - [N] (sarung) = the process of dribbling ball passes through the opponent through the gap between the opponent's two legs,
- Peluang Rendang, Peluang > [N] (peluang) - [N] rendang = an excellent chance to score,
- Bola Colongan > [N] (bola) - [N] (colongan) = stealing the ball,
- Gratifikasi umpan > [N] (gratifikasi) - [N] (umpan) = free pass.

##### b) Verb - Noun

- Merobek Gawang > [V] (merobek) - [N] (gawang) = the ball goes into the net,
  - Kapitalisasi skor > [V] (kapitalisasi) - [N] (skor) = gaining the goal/score.
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Carstairs-McCarty [15] divided the compounding form into five types of compounding. In this study, both commentators applied noun compounds. *Nineteen paradise* > [N] (2019) + [N] (*paradise*) which means beautiful games on the 2019. Then from Indonesian commentators, *gol sarung* > [N] (*gol*) + [N] (*sarung*), are also known as nutmeg, which means the process of dribbling ball passes through the opponent through the gap between the opponent's two legs. Noun compound can be constructed by Noun – Noun, Verb – Noun, Adjective – Noun, and Preposition – Noun.

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#### **Verb Compound**

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##### **English**

- smash – grab > [V] (Smash) + [V] (Grab) = the way of kicking the ball thoroughly.
  - cutback [V] (cut) + [Adv] (back), = suddenly change the direction of passing. Noun - Verb:
  - One Shoot is constructed from [N] (one) – [V] (shoot) = one-time shooting,
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##### **Indonesian**

In Indonesian commentary, there is none type of compound verb which is constructed from noun-verb, adjective – verb, verb – verb, and prepositional – verb.

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The tables above show that both commentators use the verb compound process. English commentary said *smash – grab* > [V] (*Smash*) + [V] (*Grab*), which means the way of kicking the ball thoroughly. Indonesian commentator said *cutback* [V] (*cut*) + [Adv] (*back*), which means suddenly change the

direction of passing. This verb compound can be constructed into four different types, noun - verb, adjective – verb, verb – verb, and prepositional – verb.

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### Adjective Compound

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#### English

##### a) Noun - Adjective

- Flying phenomenal > [N] (flying) + [Adjective] (phenomenal) = the football player scores a massive goal in the league,
- English joy > [N] (English) + [Adjective] (joy) = the joy of England's goal on the semifinal World Cup 2018 Russia.

##### b) Adjective - Adjective

- Menacing black > [Adj] (menacing) + [Adj] (black) = threatening
- Eternally classy > [Adj] (eternally) + [Adj] (classy) = something high-class modern game and everlasting,
- Inaudible robustness > [Adj] (inaudible) + [Adj] (robustness) = strong and firm, and
- Direct deafness > [Adj] (direct) + [Adj] (deafness) = silent the fans with the goal.

##### c) Verb - Adjective

- Pinch perfect > [V] (pinch) – [Adj] (perfect) = Touch the ball ideally.

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#### Indonesian

##### a) Adjective - Adjective

- Kosong Melompong > [Adj] (kosong) + [Adj] (melompong) = empty space or chance to score,
- Cantik Mempesona > [Adj] (cantik) + [Adj] (mempesona) = a wonderful moment.

##### b) Noun - Adjective

- Pelayanan Purbaya is > [N] (pelayanan) – [Adj] (purbaya that) = wisely serviced,
- Passing Imajiner > [N] (passing) - [Adj] (imajiner) = means high pass, through pass,
- Umpan Gratis > from [N] (umpan) - [Adj] (gratis) = uncontrolled passing,
- Aksi Patriotisme > [N] (aksi) – [Adj] (Patriotisme) = patriotic as a hero for saving the ball.

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Peter Drury said Flying phenomenal is constructed from [N] (*flying*) + [Adjective] (*phenomenal*), which means the football player scores a massive goal in the league. The player is separated by the other players. Valentino said *cantik mempesona* > [Adj] (*cantik*) + [Adj] (*mempesona*) which means a lovely moment. There are several types of construction of compound adjectives found in English and Indonesian commentary.

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### Phrasal Word

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#### English

- bully (adjective) > of (preposition) > Adjective phrase = [Adjective](big) – [N](boys).
- the light lime shines (Noun Phrase) = [N](light) – [Adjective] (lime) > [Verb] (shines)
- Scratchy old goal [Adjective] (scratchy) > Noun Phrase = [Adjective] (old) – [N] (goal)

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#### Indonesian

- dua tembok emas (Adverb of amount) (Dua) > Noun Phrase = [N] (Tembok) – [N] (Emas).
  - Tendangan sepeda kebalik [N] (tendangan) > Noun Phrase = [N] (sepeda) – [Adverbial] (kebalik)
  - Umpan antar Selat Sunda [N] (umpan) > Adverbial (antar) > Noun Phrase [N] (Selat) – [N] (Sunda).
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The fourth type of compounding process is phrasal words. The English commentator used the phrasal word *bully of big boys* which is constructed from *bully (adjective) > of (preposition) > Adjective phrase = [Adjective](big) – [N](boys)*. The word *bully of big boys* means the big player who scores the big or great goal for his club. Several findings of phrasal words in English commentary such as, the *light lime shines* constructed from *Noun Phrase = [N](light) – [Adjective] (lime) > [Verb] (shines)* means stage lighting, *Scratchy old goal* constructed from *[Adjective] (scratchy) > Noun Phrase = [Adjective] (old) – [N] (goal)* means the usual way of scoring a goal, *World-class crash* constructed from *Noun phrase = [N] (world) – [N] (class) > [N] (clash)* means Great club or rival match, *Burned at the bridge* constructed from *[Verb] (burn) > Prepositional Phrase = [Preposition] (at) [N] (the bridge)* means having burned spirit on the title race to score more goals, *Rocket of a hit* constructed from *[N] (rocket) > Adverbial Phrase = [Adverbial] (of) – [Verb] (a hit)* means the ball shooting like a rocket into the net).

### 3.1.3. Borrowing

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#### Indonesian

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Binder Singh : *Yak ini untuk kedua kalinya secara berturut turut umpan dari Febri*

Valentino : *Tak sempat diduga, aaiiih cacaaaa pacak nian tadi sebenarnya bagus sekali kita saksikan onde mande, rancak bana, tapi masih saketik lae sedikit lagi sebenarnya tadi.*

ASIAN Games 2018 Indonesia vs. Laos on Friday 17 of August at Patriot Candrabhaga Stadium, Bekasi

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Valentino used some different languages from different races or ethnic group in Indonesian. The borrowing terms from other ethnical languages are such as *Cakcak Pacak Nian* from Palembang terms mean pretentious, *Onde Mande* from Minang terms means cannot believe it, *Rancak Bana* from Minang terms means very nice, *Alon-alon* from Javenesse means slowly.

### 3.1.4. Derivation

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#### Indonesian

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Valentino : *Yak, Bruno Matos kali ini diberikan kepada Greg, Jebb jebb jebreet .*

Valentino : *Berbahaya kosong melompong, Oh, Bali run, Nekute run, lagi – lagi kita lihat mencungkil bola, yaa ampuun, Gianyar run, dan gagaaal. Platje sudah begitu pede, untuk menchip bola, Bung Binder asatu, R1 ini.*

Liga Shopee 2020 Bali United vs Madura United, 15 march 2020, I Wayan Dipta, Gianyar, Bali

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Only the Indonesian commentator use the derivation form. The derivation found in the commentary are *[V] mencungkil > me- cungkil [N]* means chipping the ball, *[V] nyiksa > ny- siksa [N]* means torture, *[V] dibleskan > di- bles [N] -an* means get into the net, and *[V] nyangsang > ny-sangsang [N]* means stuck on. The derivation forms categorized as derivational by affixation. The type of affixation found as Indonesian affix. The suffix *-an*, and prefixes *-di -*, *me -*, and *ny -*.

### 3.1.5. Reduplication

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#### Indonesian

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Valentino : *Nah, Febri RX Febri RX kotak - katik kotak - katik iyakk iyak ampuun, kunaon eta sukuna, kenapa itu kakinya kita lihat tadi. Memberikan umpan membelah lautan kepada Ezechiel N'douassel, King Ezee eleh eleh eleh eleh, saeutik deui saeutik deui saeutik deui, kali ini tiang gawang, yang menyelamatkan gawang daripada Persipura Jayapura*

Liga Shope 2019 Persib Bandung vs Persipura Jayapura on 18/5/2019 at Si Jalak Harupat Stadium, Bandung

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There is only an Indonesian commentator that using reduplication formation. Valentino said *kotak-katik* as the implementation of step over maneuver while dribbling the ball. *Kotak-katik* is distinguished from *otak-atik* in Indonesian means dribbling technique or doing some action for something. Indonesian commentators also use another form of reduplication, such as *Bola ding-dong* means uncontrolled ball, *blak-bluk* means got in the net, *tipis-tipis sedap* means slightly, and *alon-alon* means slowly from Javanese languages.

### 3.1.6. Acronyms

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#### English

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Peter Drury : *Ronaldo, he's just astonishing, UCL goal number one two five, twelve years old from his very first, he is a flying phenomenal, it is so hard on 10 Hogan on Ajax to have been splendid, but the moment came, and the man came flying in and scored for Juventus*

2<sup>nd</sup> Leg of Quarter Final UEFA Champions League Ajax v Juventus on 16/4/19 at Amsterdam, Netherland

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#### Indonesian

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Valentino : *Bergerak melewati satu pemain, Hargi Hargi Hargi jebreet jebreeet Hargi Hargianto. Siapa kita? Indonesia, Siapa kita? Indonesia, Hargianto anak Cengkareng yang dari kecil saya dahtau ini anak punya potensi yang luar biasa dan sekarang jadi pemimpin juga a di Bhayangkara sekarang di Indonesia juga tendangan LDR nya jebreeeeet SLJJ.*

ASIAN Games, 2018, Indonesia vs. China Taipei on (12/8/2018) Stadion Patriot Candrabhaga, Bekasi

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There are several formations of Acronyms found in Indonesian and English commentary, such as, UCL (UEFA Champions League) as initialism form and EPL (English Premier League). Then in Indonesian, LDR, that stands for Long Distance Relation to describe the shooting and SLJJ, is created by himself to distinguish from *Shooting Langusng Jarak Jauh*.

### 3.2. Register Differences and Similarities

From the above explanation, it can be found the variations, structure, and meaning of register in Indonesian and English commentaries. It can be seen the numbers and variety or type of word-formation. Then, this section will explain the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian commentators based on the theories explained by [16].

The use of common type using register categories by two commentators is having their own choice of word. Those are affected by the background of the commentators through education, society, class, and others. Valentino Simanjuntak was using law terms register because he graduated as a lawyer, and it could influence the choice of word to comment. Then, Peter Drury graduated as an accountant but only a month before he went to tv station as a sports commentator. Peter's commentary is more poetic than Valentino. His commentary is not influenced by his education but from his personality. He is not only a poetic person but also mysterious.

The Indonesian commentator is influenced by the English commentator in the term of using the same word, meaning, and kind of register. Peter Drury, as a famous commentator from England becomes the role model of football commentators in the world. Both English and Indonesian commentators use the name of dancing as kind of a movement from the football player on the pitch. Then, mostly of their commentary is using compounding and coinage form. It is very familiar and shared in every part of word-formation.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The writer can conclude several points. There are six types in Indonesian commentary and three types in English commentary of the word-formation process. There are coinage, compounding, abbreviation, borrowing, derivation, and reduplication in Indonesian commentary. On the other hand, there are coinage, compounding, and abbreviation in English commentary. Based on the findings, Indonesian commentary contains a total of the 78-word formation process, and English commentary contains a total of the 78-word formation process. In Indonesian commentary, the writer found 31 processes that exist as the process of compounding, 23 processes of coinage, 2 processes of abbreviation, 13 processes of borrowing, 7 processes of derivation, and 5 processes of reduplication. In English commentary, the writer found 67 processes of compounding, 9 processes of coinage, and 2 processes of the abbreviation. Compounding and coinage are the most frequent word-formation process in Indonesian and English commentary.

Between Indonesian and English commentators, they have their differences and similarities. The English commentator tends to be more poetic than Indonesian commentators with his trademark words. The English commentator uses more standard language without any borrowing or unique words. On the contrary, Indonesian commentator often uses unique words, interjection words, and reduplication process. It can be shown by the variety of the word-formation process on the findings. They also have similarities such as the majority of their commentary uses compounding and coinage process, the name of dances is used by both of them, and most of the compounding process is categorized as noun compounding and adjective compounding.

The similarities and differences have shown that they might be very close in commentating on the match. The Indonesian commentary looks more attractive with the interjection and trademark words than English commentators with his standard, elegant, and poetic way in his commentary.

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