CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background toconduct this research. This includes background, statement of problem, research objective, reserach significance, research method, clarification of the terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background

"Language is many things, a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building" (O'Grady andGuzman, 1996:1). From the statement above, it can be infered that language is used for communication, as it allows people to say something to each other and express their communicative needs. Besides, it is the needs of society, allowing people to live, work, and play together. Although there are a lot of languages in the world, they have the same main use, that is to express ideas in the main of human being so that they can reach what they want.

Language is a tool for communication. Communication is an important thing in human's life because everytime and everywhere people do it to get their needs. If language is the communication tool, we need to know what the

definition of communication itself. According to Alwasilah (1993:8), communication is a process by which information is ex-change between individuals through a common system of symbols, sign and behavior. He also Communication is very supportive for conveying meaning from one person to others. Communication brings information inside. Information is related to the meaning. Concerning with meaning and sometimes formation of words, every life sector sometimes has differences in use. Therefore, sign language is the sound of an agreed system for useby specific communities in working together, communicate and identify them (Kushartanti,2005:4). The explanation states that language is a matter that was agreed by language users (community) based on the context of words and the people who usethe language.

states that there are three components that must be consisted in each process of communication; (1) communicator, the sender and receiver of information which is communicated, (2) the communicated information, (3) the tool used in communication. There is no communication which does not involve those three aspects and honestly we are as a human will never be apart from it.

A particular group of people uses specialor technical words.The terms of words are applied chiefly to the words and phrases that are used and understood by people within a specific profession. For example, some sectors like sports, economics, health, and others have different terminology. So, the result is that a person may experience difficulty in communicating with people outside the line of work on professional matters because the technical vocabulary is not shared by all.

As a human, we can not avoid to find those terminologies in our life. We can find those in every sectors as economics, politics, entertainment, sports etc. The terminology can also become one characteristic of a sector in its use. The terminology usually has special formation and meaning. The meaning and/or formation are not commonly known by common people.

As I have said above, the meaning influences greatly in understanding something in communication. Context influences meaning. So, different sector may have different terminology that has different meaning. Some terminologies sometimes have similar meaning as literal one, but some others may also have different meaning.

Every sectors has different terminology and meaning. For example "booking", in literal meaning it means order something for the next time, or in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary "booking", means an arrangement you make to have a hotel room, tickets, etc. At a particular time in the future or to arrange to have a seat, room, performer, etc. At aparticular time in the future. In football, however, "booking" is being shown a yellow or red card for doing something wrong, such as hand ball or a foul (Case,2010:6). Another example is "dive". In Concise Oxford English Dictionary, "dive" means to jump into water, especially with your head and arms going in first, or to move down under the water. Meanwhile, infootball, "dive" is a player pretending that he has been fouled and falls over so that he can get a freekick, penalty or even a booking for the player on the other team. This is an offense and will lead to a card for the attacking player if the referee decides that it is a diver at her than a foul

(Case,2010:14). Those examples have different and special meaning which may make people bewilder. Thus, terminology used to mean something is diffrent to another.

As the most popular sport in theworld, Football is commonly known by people. Everytime, everywhere, people can play it. It is just played by two teams, in which each team has eleven players. Football has own terminology. Some terminologies sometimes have similar meaning as literal one, but some others may have different meaning and word formation from what people have commonly known. Therearea lot of football terminologies: attacker, away, home, blunder, booking, central defenders, centralmidfield, centre forward, centre circle, cleansheet, corner flag, defender, defensive midfielder, deflection, dive, equaliser, formation, free kick, fullbacks, goalkeeper, halftime, handball, hattrick, header, offside, offside rule, ontarget, penalty(kick), pass, playmaker, skipper, striker, substitute, super sub, tackle, targetman, throwin, winger and others.

In this graduating thesis, the researcher analyzes the word formation process in football English terms because the researcher assumes that the terms have special word formation. These terms have to be explained more detail in their word formation process to avoid misunderstanding when people try to understand it.

Dealing with this issue, there are some previous researches that concern in this topic. Those previous studies on word formation are related to the studyof word's structure or morphology. Some of them are as follows :

The first research was conducted by Noor (2004) entitled *Word Formation on Medical Termson TIME Magazines Published in June 2003*. The second reserach was performed by Edwin (2007) with the tittle of *Word Formation Processof Computer Jargons*. The next research was done by Fitria (2009). The research concern on *Word Formation Process in Friendster Testimonials Used by Different Sex Users*.The last one was conducted by Wiwiek (2009). The research was about *Formation of English Terms in Restaurant's Menu*.

According to those previous studies above, they just focus on word formation processes which are related to the study of word's structure or morphology, and also the object are different. Hence, in this graduating thesis, the researcher tries to conduct the research entitled Word Formation Processes in Football English Terms.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The research problems in this research are as follows:

1. What kinds of category are these Football English Terms in word formation processes?

2. How are the Football English terms formed?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the explanation above, the purpose of the research are:

1. To find out the kinds of category of football English terms in word formation processes.

2. To describe the way football English terms are formed.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the researcher especially to get more knowledge about word formation and the word formation processes. It is also expected to be beneficial for the readers to get additional knowledge about it, especially about football English terms.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid miss perception, the researcher explains some terms that relate to this research, as follows:

a. Word formation is a part of morphology concerning with the word formation in written form.

b. Word formation processes is a process consists of a combination of morphemes that are rule-governed (a new word is formed).

c. Football is a game played by two teams of 11 players each on a rectangular, 100-yard-long field with goal lines and goal posts at either end, the object being to gain possession of the ball and advance it in

running or passing plays across the opponent's goal line or kick it through

the air between the opponent's goal posts (Mifflin, 2009: 25).