

**WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES IN THE JARGON FOUND
IN *BOLA* TABLOID PUBLISHED ON APRIL 8TH 2010**

THESIS

BY

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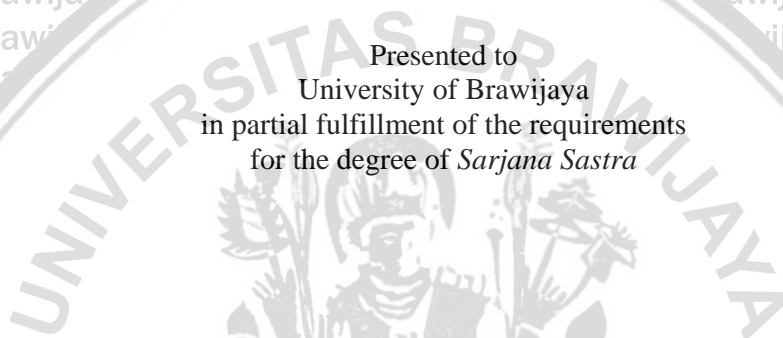
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

2010

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THESIS

Presented to
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in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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2010

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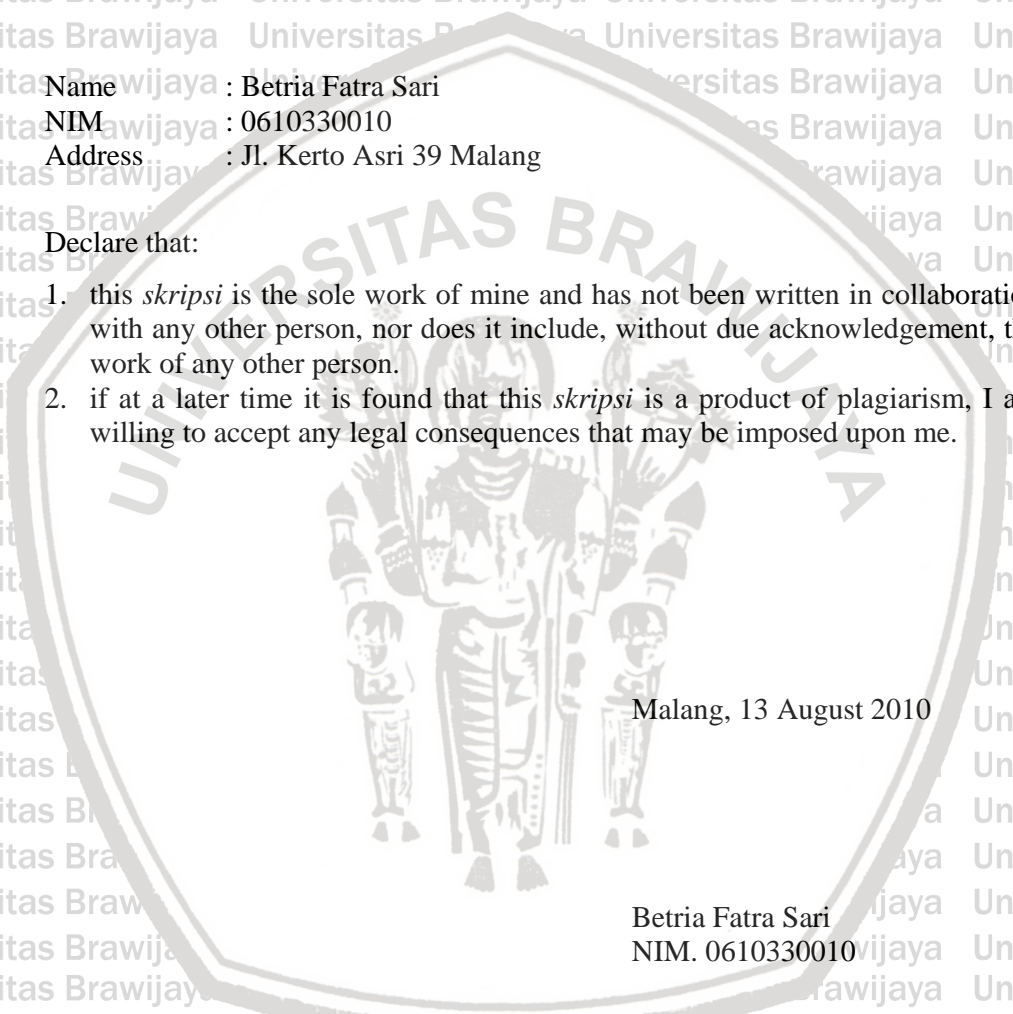
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ABSTRACT

Sari, Betria Fatra. 2010.. **Word Formation Processes in the Jargon Found in *Bola Tabloid***. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Syariful Muttaqin; Co-supervisor: Didik Hartono.

Key words: Word-formation processes, jargon, *Bola* tabloid.

The jargon of football is related to the technical words around football as a popular sport. As media like television, radio, magazine, newspaper, and advertisement are very influencing in developing new words, those new words become popular among football lovers. *Bola* tabloid is well-known weekly tabloid that gives current information around sport, especially football. This study aims at investigating word-formation processes of the jargon found in *Bola* tabloid. The problems of this study are (1) What are the jargons found in *Bola* tabloid?, (2) What is the meaning of the jargons?, and (3) What word-formation processes are found in the jargons?.

This research is a qualitative research. The data are the jargons found in *Bola* tabloid published on April 8th 2010. From the analysis, 96 jargons of football are found with their specific meaning related to the football game. In addition, the types of word-formation processes applied are borrowing, compounding, and acronyms. Borrowing is the most dominant word-formation processes of football jargons (90 jargons). The second type is compounding (4 jargons). The third is acronyms (2 jargons).

The writer concludes that borrowing is the most dominant word formation process used in football jargon in *Bola* tabloid published on April 8th 2010. The process of borrowing words from English is the most frequently used compared to that from other languages, such as Spain, Italy, and Germany in constructing the jargons.

ABSTRAK

Sari, Betria Fatra. 2010., **Proses Pembentukan Kata dalam Jargon yang Terdapat di Tabloid Bola**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya.

Pembimbing: (I) Syariful Muttaqin (II) Didik Hartono.

Kata Kunci: proses pembentukan kata, jargon, tabloid Bola.

Jargon sepakbola adalah kata-kata teknis yang berkaitan dengan permainan sepakbola yang merupakan olah raga populer. Media seperti televisi, radio, majalah, surat kabar harian, beserta iklan merupakan media yang sangat berpengaruh dalam mengembangkan kata-kata baru, kata-kata baru ini menjadi populer di kalangan pecinta sepakbola. Tabloid Bola, sebagai tabloid mingguan ternama yang menyediakan informasi terhangat seputar olah raga, khususnya sepakbola. Studi ini bertujuan untuk meneliti proses pembentukan kata dalam jargon yang terdapat di tabloid Bola. Masalah yang dibahas di penelitian ini adalah (1) Apa saja jargon sepakbola yang terdapat di tabloid Bola?, (2) Apakah definisi dari jargon yang ditemukan?, serta (3) Bagaimana proses pembentukan kata dari jargon sepakbola tersebut?.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data di ambil dari jargon yang di temukan di tabloid Bola edisi 8 april 2010. Hasil analisa, penulis menemukan 96 jargon sepak bola di tabloid Bola dan penulis mengidentifikasi pengertian dari jargon sepakbola tersebut. Jenis pembentukan kata yang mengkonstruksi jargon adalah *borrowing* (meminjam), *compounding* (komposisi), dan *acronym* (singkatan). Jenis *borrowing* (meminjam) mendominasi dalam pembentukan jargon sepakbola, yaitu 90 jargon. Jenis kedua adalah *compounding* (komposisi) yaitu 4 jargon. Jenis ketiga adalah *acronym* (singkatan) yaitu 2 jargon.

Penulis menyimpulkan proses *borrowing* (meminjam) merupakan yang paling mendominasi dari pembentukan kata dari jargon sepakbola di tabloid Bola edisi 8 April 2010. Peminjaman kata dari bahasa Inggris merupakan yang paling banyak dibandingkan dengan bahasa lainnya, seperti Spanyol, Italia, dan Jerman dalam pembentukan jargon.

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The writer deeply appreciates her beloved parents, brothers, and friends for their support and prayers. For those who have not been mentioned here, she would like to give a great gratitude for the support and encouragement so that she can stand to finish this thesis.

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis can be useful for University of Brawijaya, especially for students of cultural studies to develop their knowledge in Linguistics.

Malang, 13 August 2010

The writer

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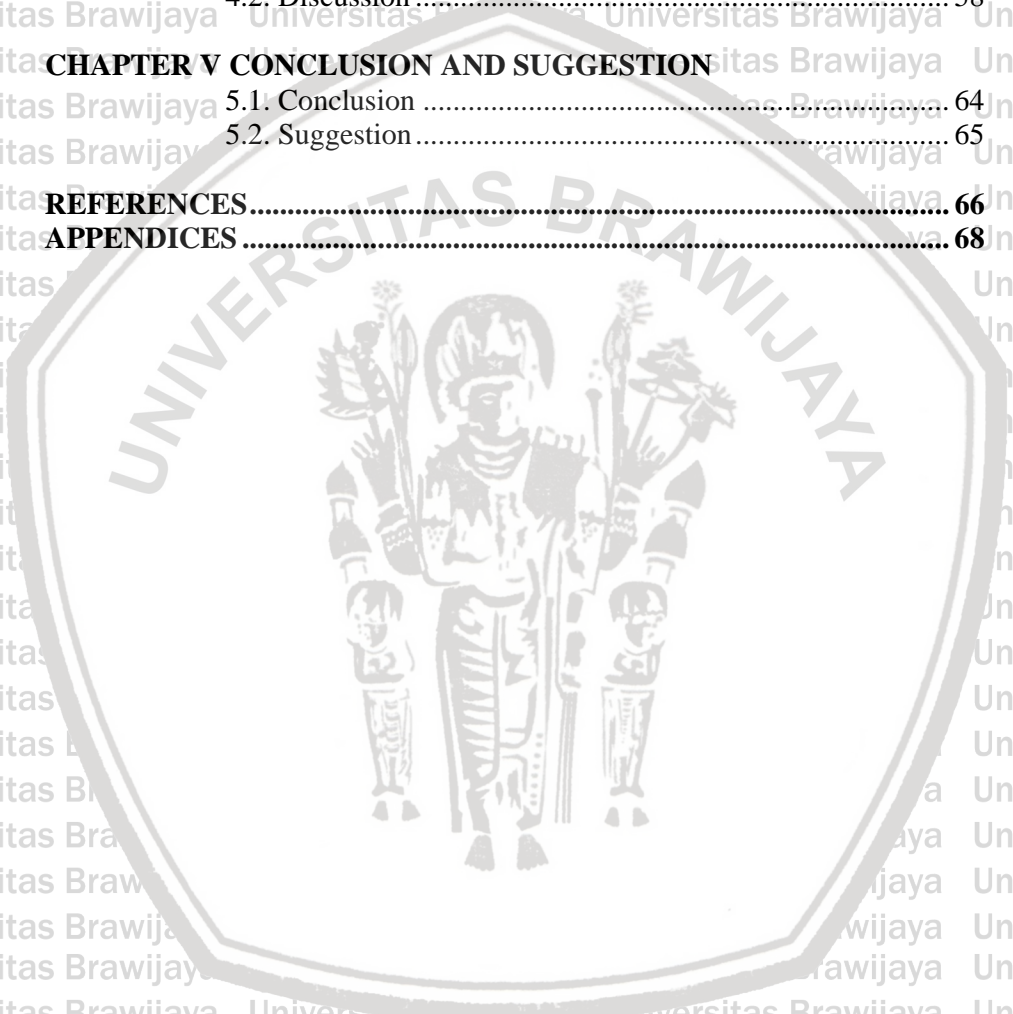
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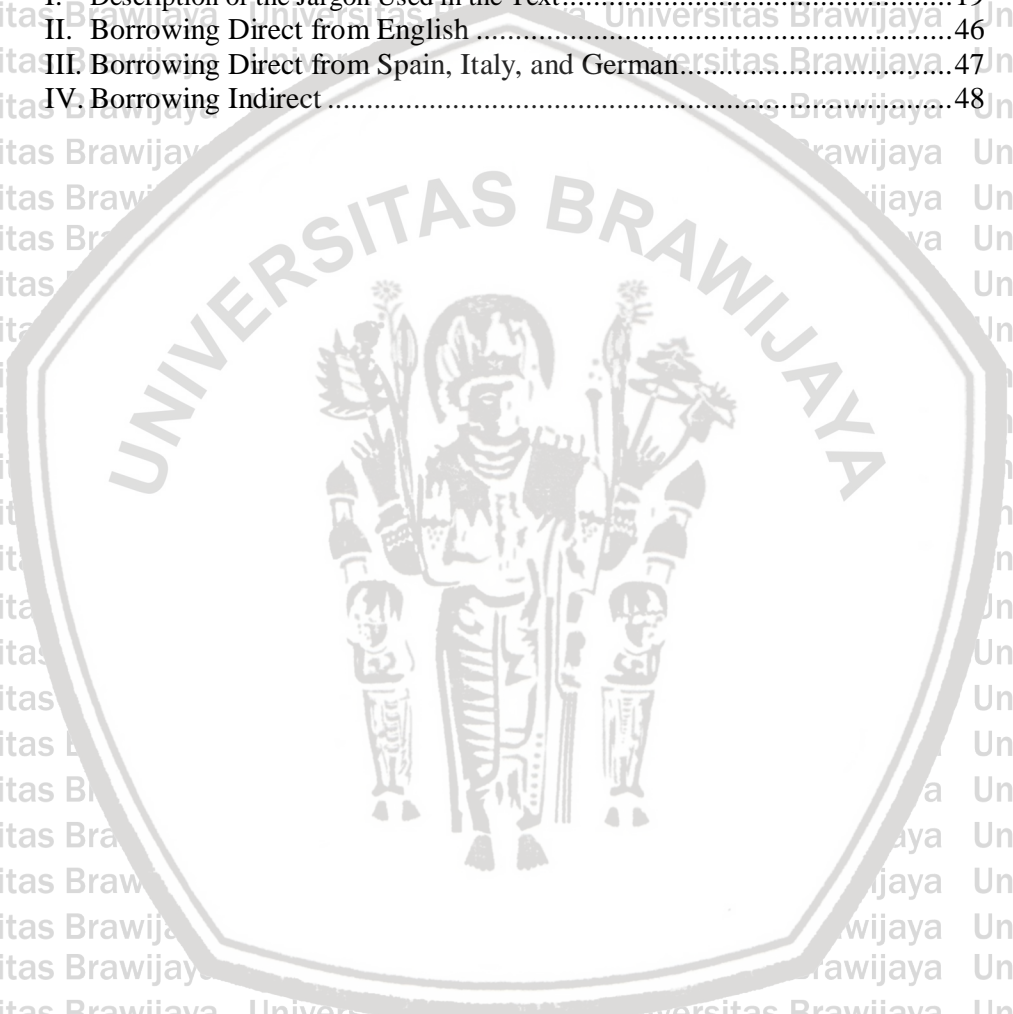
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some important points related to the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the characteristics of human life to communicate and establish relationship to others. Wardhaugh states that (1985, p. 29) through language human can express their feeling, thought, ideas, and whatever in mind. Wardhaugh also says that (1986, p. 1) the language is what the members of a particular society speak. From this statement it can be assumed that in order to have a successful communication human has to know and understand other people's ideas, feeling, and thought by knowing the language.

Nowadays, there are many words that come up in daily communication and those add the lexicon of the language (Fromkin and Rodman, 1983, p. 264). In one case we find words: "action" and "cut" are often used in broadcasting. Then "head-to-head", "centre-back", "total football", "play-off", and "footwork", these terms are often used in football game. But if we go to beauty salon we hear the terms like "shaggy", "curling", "smoothing", and "rebounding". These technical words are used by a particular profession or group of people. They are called jargon. Moreover Guth (1975, p. 57-60) tells

that jargon is usually used in a certain communication to show vicinity with certain group of society, it is also used to shape creativity and to express the idea and build the high-image. Sometimes using jargon is a sensational style in society communication.

Nowadays, there are many media like television, radio, magazine, newspaper, and also advertisement giving information about football. Moreover football is one of the popular sports in the world and this thesis is conducted 59 days before FIFA world cup. So, Football is the hottest issue to talk about by many people now. When the media gives information about football and also people are talking about football, there are jargons used by them.

The jargon of football is interesting to study as the linguistics phenomenon. For instance, the word “handball” and “clean sheet” are found in jargon of Football game. Linguistically, these Football jargons are formed by a process called word-formation processes. This process is forming new words or terms through some processes such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, multiple processes, prefixes, and suffixes (Yule, 1996, p. 51). Using the example above, “handball” and “clean sheet” are formed by the process of compounding, handball (hand + ball) and clean sheet (clean + sheet).

Media is considered as one of the factors that enhance the development and spread of jargon in Football. One type of media is tabloid. In this research the writer takes *Bola* tabloid as one of the oldest and famous tabloid focusing on sport, especially on football from national and international level. *Bola* tabloid

was established on March 3rd 1984 (Situmorang, 2009, p. 1) and this is a communicative media that contains of Football reportage. Here in the tabloid, there are so many jargons in the Football game and they become the main issue of this thesis. This tabloid is also one of the media which takes a crucial part in popularizing the football jargon. In this tabloid, there are surely so many jargons in football are found in the text.

The writer is interested in studying the word formation processes of jargon in *Bola* tabloid to know the meaning of the jargons that are mostly presented in this tabloid and the processes of how they have been formed. Considering the reason that the word formation processes plays an important role in forming the jargon, the writer is curious to do a research on jargon in football found in *Bola* tabloid.

It is expected that this study will contribute a richer and more understanding of the word formation processes and the meaning of football jargon. Furthermore, hopefully this study is useful to linguistics students to develop their knowledge in word formation processes in the jargon of football and to describe formation process of language structure comprehension is closely related to the branch of linguistics, that is, morphology.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be solved in this research are:

1. What are the jargons found in *Bola* tabloid?
2. What is the meaning of the jargons used in *Bola* tabloid?

3. What word formation processes are found in the jargons in *Bola* tabloid?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Related to the previous problems above, the objective of this study are:

1. To find out all the jargons used in *Bola* tabloid.
2. To define the meaning of the jargons.
3. To identify the word formation processes of the jargons in *Bola* tabloid.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms in this study are defined:

1. **Word-Formation Processes:** the processes of forming new words or terms using processes coined word, acronyms, alphabetic abbreviation, clipping, blends, generified words, proper noun, borrowing, and cliticization (William and Guzman, 2005, p. 112).
2. **Jargon:** the technical words which are used by a particular profession or group of people (Yule, 1996, p. 245).
3. ***Bola* Tabloid:** Indonesia weekly tabloid that gives current information about football from national and international level.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the discussion about the theories, which are jargon, word-formation processes, and previous study underlying this research.

2.1. Jargon

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics study. Holmes (2001, p.1) says that “Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society”.

Moreover Wardhaugh (1998, p. 12) states that “Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication”. So, as one of the Linguistics branch, Sociolinguistics helps us to understand the society from language perspective.

Jargon is studied in Sociolinguistics as a variety of the language. Brown and Attardo (2009, p. 119) state that jargon has two main functions, first it provides speaker to specialized domain with clear, unambiguous terms to refer to their activity, and the second it provides subgroup with a means of marking in group membership and excluding outsiders. *In the Study of Language*, Yule (1996, p. 245) says that jargon is defined as technical vocabulary associated with a special activity or group. In social term, jargon helps to connect those who see themselves as *insiders* in some way to exclude *outsiders*.

It means that jargon is only used for particular society (insider) that differentiate them from others (outsider) which is related to the terms used in certain activities and professions. Some examples of the jargons used in football game are: *head to head*, *kick-off*, and *total football*.

2.2 Word-Formation Processes

Morphology is the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. Akmajian and Demer (2001, p. 132) state that “in creating new words and changing the meaning of words is called *Neologisms* where the speaker continually creates new words using the word formation processes. “ These processes are coined word, acronyms, alphabetic abbreviation, clipping, blends, generified words, proper noun, borrowing direct and indirect”. According to William and Guzman (2005, p. 111), there are two basics types of word formation in English, they are derivation and compounding, also other important morphological phenomena include Cliticization, conversion, clipping, blends, and back formation. So, word formation is the study of the structure of the words, where the new words that come up today are forming by the processes of word-formation. Yule also adds (2000, p. 64) that a neologism is the processes of creating the new word from the old term by the processes of word-formation. The processes of word-formation from those experts are explained below:

2.2.1 Coinage

Akmajian et al (2001, p. 26) say that coinage is also known as generifed word or word manufacture. It is defined as the invention of totally new term. The most typically sources are invented trade names for one company's product which become general term. Yule (2000, p. 64) also explains that one of the least common processes of word-formation in English coinage, which the process is without initial capital letters for any version of that product. For example are *Kleenex*, *Teflon*, and *Xerox*. These phenomena are especially common in the case of product name, such as *watt* taken from the name of James Watt (late 19th century, *boycott* from Charles Boycott (19th century) was land agent in Ireland, who was ostracized for refusing to lower rents.

2.2.2 Borrowing

Akmajian et al. (2001, p.27) state that borrowing is taking over of words from other languages, for example the word *alcohol* is a borrowing from Arabic, *piano* from Italian and *tycoon* from Japanese. In Indonesia there are a lot of borrowing words for example *kursi* from Arabic meaning chair, *minggu* from Holland meaning Sunday.

Akmajian et al. (2001, p. 27) divide two kinds of borrowings

Borrowing Direct, speaker of English aggressively borrow word from other languages, for example; *kindergarten* (German), *sushi* (Japanese), *aloha* (Hawaiian).

Borrowing Indirect (Calques or Loan Translation), when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language. For example, the borrowed terms *firewater* and *iron horse* are literal translation of Native American words meaning *alcohol* and *rail road train*.

Yule adds (2000, p.65) that one of the most common sources of new words in English is the processes simply labeled borrowing, that is the taking over of words from other languages. The English word *superman* is a loan-translation of the German *Obermensch*, and the term *loan-word* itself is believed to have come from the German *Lehnwort*.

The American concept of “boyfriend” was borrowing, with sound modification, into Japanese as *boyifurendo*, but as a **calque** into Chinese as “male friend” or *nan pengyu*. Casselman (2009, para. 10) says that “calque is a loan-translation, the literal translation, element for element, of a word from one language into the lexicon of another”. The Calque was borrowed into English from French linguistics where it means literally ‘a copy of something’.

2.2.3 Compounding

According to William and Guzman (2005, p. 123) compounding is the process of joining two separate words to produce the single form. There are several types of compounding are listed below:

Noun compounding: *fire engine*, fire (N) + engine (N); *Greenhouse*, green (N) + house (N).

Verb compounding: spoon feed, spoon (N) + feed (V)

Adjective compounding: nationwide, nation (N) + wide (Adj).

Yule (2000, p. 65) says that “compounding is very productive source of new terms has been well documented in English and German, but can also found in totally unrelated languages”. For example in this case such as in South East Asia, this combines *hwy* (‘pot’) and *kals* (‘spout’) to produce *hwjkais* (‘kettle’).

2.2.4 Blending

William and Guzman (2005, p. 135) state that blending is combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word, for example; *smurk* (*smoke* + *murk*), *brunch* (*breakfast/lunch*).

In *the study of language*, Yule explains (2000, p. 66) that blending many occurs in phenomena of the language today, for example of blending are *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel), and *telecass* (television/broadcast). The recent phenomenon such as *videot* is called for someone excessively crazy about video, and *Infotainment* (information/entertainment) and *simulcast* (simultaneous/broadcast) are also new blends from life with television.

2.2.5 Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending as every more apparent in the process is described as Clipping. William and Guzman (2005, p. 135) state that this occurs when a word or more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form and casual speech and where the spelling of a word has been shortened but its pronunciation is not (necessarily) altered. For example: *ad* from *advertisement*, *fax* from *faximile*, and *flu* from *influenza*, *Dr.* from *doctor*, *Mr.* from *mister*. So that clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*), often in casual speech. Common examples are *bra* (*brassiere*), *cab* (*cabriolet*), *condo* (*condominium*), *fan* (*fanatic*), *flu*, *perm*, *phone*, *pram*, *pub*, and *sitcom* (*situation comedy*).

2.2.6 Backformation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as Backformation. William and Guzman (2005, p. 136) define backformation as a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to from another word of a different type (usually the verb), for example are *baby sit* from *babysitter*, *opt* from *option*, *emote* from *emotion*, etc. Television (noun) first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it. *Donate* (from *donation*), *opt* (from *option*), *emote* (from *emotion*), and *enthuse* (from *enthusiasm*), *liaise* (from *liaison*), and *babysit* (from *babysitter*).

2.2.7 Conversion

William and Guzman (2005, p. 134) state that conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion is often considered to be a type of derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about. For this reason, it is sometimes called *zero derivation*. Another word conversion is a change in the function of a word, when a noun comes to be used as a verb without any reduction. Other labels for this very common process are category change and functional *shift*.

Conversion can also change the word from the verb into a noun, such as *must*, *guess* become *a must* and *a guess*. The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with *spy* as the source of a *spy*. Phrasal verbs (*to print out*, *to take over*) also become nouns (*a printout*, *a takeover*). One complex verb combination (*want to be*) has become a very useful noun as in *he isn't in the group, he's just a wannabe*. Verbs (*see through*, *stand up*) also become adjectives, as in *see-through material* or *a stand-up comedian*. Or adjectives, such as *dirty*, *empty*, *total*, *crazy*, and *nasty*, can become the verbs *to dirty*, *to empty*, *to total*, or the nouns *a crazy*, and *a nasty*.

2.2.8 Acronyms

Akmajian et al. (2001, p. 25) say that an acronym is known as abbreviation shortening. It is defined as the process of forming new words which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other word. This can remain essentially *alphetisms* such as *CD* (*compact disk*). More typically, acronyms are pronounced as a single word, as in *NATO*, *NASA*, or *UNESCO*.

Yule (2000, p. 68) explains that many acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as *laser* (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), *scuba* (self contained underwater breathing apparatus), and *zip* (zone improvement plan).

Names for organizations are often designed to have acronyms as in 'mother against drunk driving' (*MADD*) and 'women against rape' (*WAR*). Recent innovations in banking such as the *ATM* (automatic teller machine) and *PIN* (personal identification number) are regular heard with one their elements repeated, as *I sometimes forget my PIN number when I go to the ATM machine*.

2.2.9 Cliticization

William and Guzman (2005: 134) explain that some morphemes behave like words in terms of their meaning and function, but are unable to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. This is called *Clitics*. These elements must be attached to another word (known as a *host*). The example found in English in certain forms have reduced variants ('m for *am*, 's for *is*

and 're for *are*) that cannot stand alone because they no longer constitute a syllable.

Clitics that attach to the end of their host are called *Enclitics*. But those that attach to the beginning of their host are known as *Proclitics*, for example in the French, *jean t'aim*.

2.2.10 Onomatopoein

According to William and Guzman (2005, p. 137) that onomatopoein is words that have been created to the sound like the thing that they name. The examples of onomatopoeic in English are *buzz*, *hiss*, *sizzle*, and *cuckoo*.

2.2.11 Derivation

Derivation is the most common word-formation process to be found in the production of the new English words. William and Guzman (2005, p. 137) argue that this is accomplished by means of a large number of small *bits* of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries.

The small *bits* are called affixes and a few example are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *-full*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism* and *sadness*.

Prefix and Suffix

In the preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (*un-*), and they are called Prefixes. Indonesian language also has *Prefiks* (prefix), For example; *me-* in

the word *menendang* (to kick). Then Suffixes are the other affix forms added to the end of the word (*-ish*). Indonesian language also has example of *sufiks* (suffix); *-an* in the word *makanan* (food). Many English words are formed by this derivational process use either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

Infix

Infix is not normally found in English, this is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see in certain expression, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speaker: *hallelbloodylujah* and *absogoddamlutely!*. In Indonesian language *Infiks* (infix) is found in the middle of word, for example; *-el-* in the word *telunjuk* (index finger)

2.3 Previous study

There are many researchers who have conducted the similar field; one of them is Sehertian (2000) in *The Study of Word Formation in GADIS Magazine Article*. In analyzing she used three theories, *English Word Formation Processes* by Yule, *Indonesia Word Formation Processes* by Chaer and *The Theory of Slang Formation* by Hensaw and Montague. In her research she found the word-formation processes of slang that were used in 28 articles in GADIS magazine such as blending in *sohib* (best friend), acronyms in *jjs* (take a walk in afternoon) and borrowing in *cool* (pleasant). She considered that

GADIS magazine used the slang because most of the target readers are teenagers.

Firdausiah (2006) also conducted similar study. She studied about the word-formation processes which focused on analyzing the English word-formation processes of the jargon in Femina magazine. In analyzing, she used Yule's theory and she found the of word-formation processes, they are Borrowing (from *Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Italian, Latin, Persian, Polynesian, Portuguese, Scandavian, South Indian, Spanish, and Turkish*), Clipping, Derivation, Backformation, Blending, Compounding, Coinage and Conversion. She considered that in the English jargon in Femina magazine is mostly Compounding.

Those researchers inspired the writer to do similar thing in word formation processes. In this case the writer took the jargon of football. So, the writer designed this research by using the text in *Bola* tabloid as the object of this research. Those two studies used Yule's theory as the main theory, but here the writer adds some new references by Wiilliam O'Grandy et al (2005) in "*Contemporary Linguistics*" and the second is Adrian Akmajian et al. (2001) "*Linguistics, an Introduction to Language and Communication*". This is supposed to get more explanation about the theory of word-formation related to the developing the language as the phenomena of the linguistics today.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter, there are many points related to the research method. They are types of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Types of Research

Creswell (1997, p. 2) says that “qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem”. Besides, Berg (1989, p. 2) states that qualitative research refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and descriptions of things. He also adds that qualitative research is rich description. So, this research is categorized as the qualitative research because the research basically aimed at describing the data of word formation in *Bola* tabloid. It was conducted not only to understand but also to describe the word formation processes on the jargon of football game in *Bola* tabloid. The type research used is lexical analysis because the writer analyzes the jargon as the data from *Bola* tabloid. In addition, the data were the jargons used in *Bola* tabloid published 8th 2010.

3.2. Data Source

This research is descriptive library research where the data were taken from the text found in *Bola* tabloid published on April 8th 2010. The writer selected this time because this was the world cup edition and considered that

the reportage about football would be varied. Furthermore, the writer only took one edition because that edition had many articles (61 articles) that contain football jargons. Therefore, the writer selected all the words in this tabloid, for she wanted to get describe the word formation processes of the jargon in *Bola* tabloid.

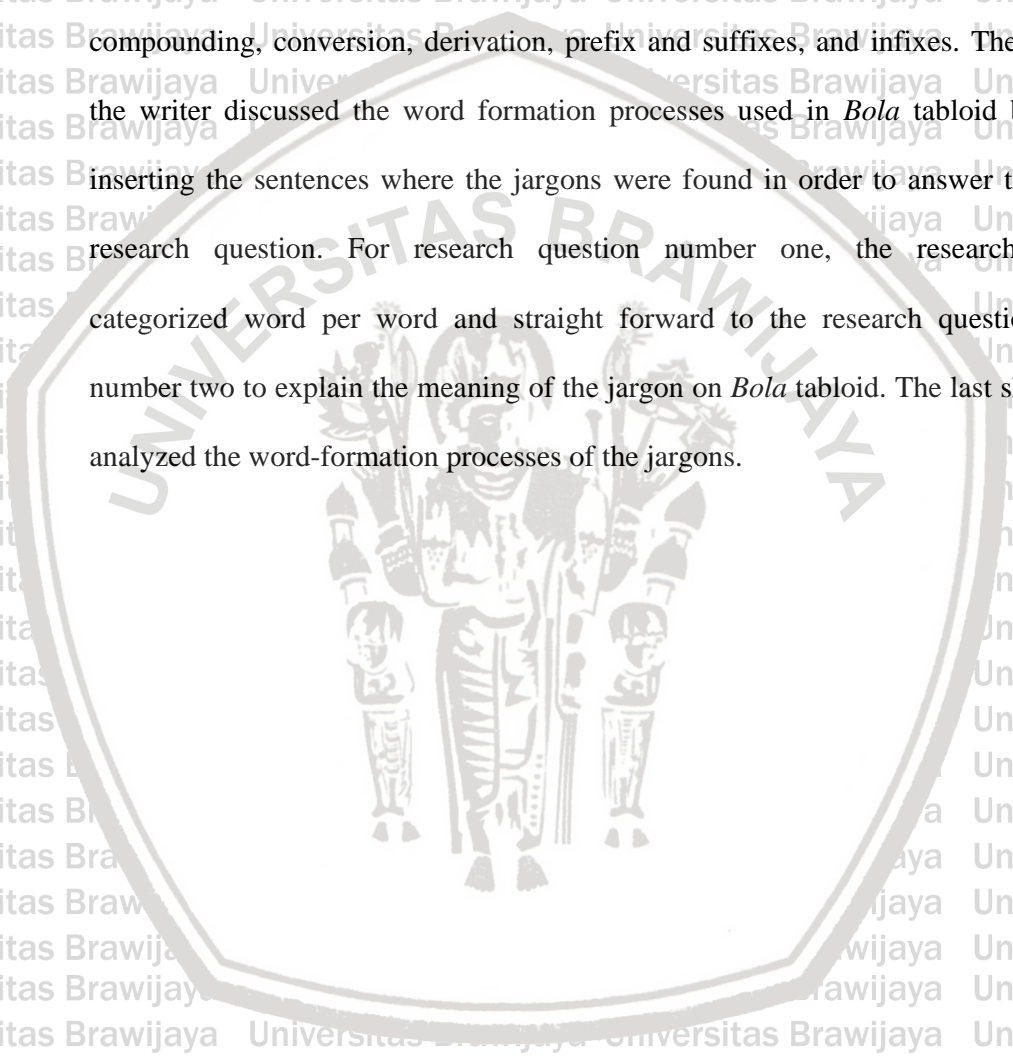
3.3 Data Collection

As the main instrument, the writer in collecting data did some steps, which are: firstly she read the whole text of *Bola* tabloid published on April 8th 2010. Then the writer identified and underlined the jargons that were used in the text. The next step, she categorized the jargon based on alphabets.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and enable them to present what they are learned to others (Ary, 2002, p. 465). So that to analyze the data the writer answered the three research problems. In helping categorizing those jargon the writer used some books related to the football, such as the dictionary of football such as *Kamus Pintar Sepak Bola* and the books related to how to play football such as *soccernomics* in order to know whether the words are football jargon or not. These references also help the writer to get

the definition of the jargon. The next step was grouping and classifying the data from *Bola* tabloid into the group of word formation processes such as coinage, acronym, borrowing, clipping, blending, back formation, compounding, conversion, derivation, prefix and suffixes, and infixes. Then, the writer discussed the word formation processes used in *Bola* tabloid by inserting the sentences where the jargons were found in order to answer the research question. For research question number one, the researcher categorized word per word and straight forward to the research question number two to explain the meaning of the jargon on *Bola* tabloid. The last she analyzed the word-formation processes of the jargons.



CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two main parts, namely the finding and discussion. The finding is formulated based on three research problems, they are the jargon found in *Bola* tabloid, the meaning of the jargon, and the last is the word-formation processes of the jargon. The last part is the discussion.

4.1 Finding

Findings here are formulated based on problems of the study, they are jargons of football game, the meaning of the jargons, and the last is the analysis about the word-formation processes of the jargons. Here the writer presents the table of finding containing the word-formation processes, the jargons of football, sources, the meaning of the jargons, and the excerpt.

Table I: Description of the Jargon Used *Bola* Tabloid

Word-Formation Processes	Football's jargons	Sources	Jargon's meaning	Excerpt
I. Borrowing	Al Derbi Espanol	Spanish	The match between two football teams from Spanish.	"Laga tersebut adalah al derby Espanol antara Real Madrid kontra Barcelona". (That league is al derby Espanol between real Madrid versus Barcelona).

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	Away	English	The match which is held at opponent's house.	"Coba lihat empat laga away Madrid dalam delapan pertandingan". (Take a look at to four leagues away of Madrid in eight matches).
	Agilitas	English	It refers to agility and ability how the players dominate the field of play.	"Keampuhan kaki kiri Boudewijn Zenden sudah terkenal Agilitas dan footworknya membawa Louis Van Gaal tertarik merekrutnya ke Barcelona pada 1998". (The left foot agility of Boudewijn has been known. The agility and his footwork take him into Louis Van Gaal who is interested to recruit him for Barcelona in 1998).
	Bek	English	The position of the player is in the back.	" Bek sekaligus kapten tim arema Pierre Njanka mengatakan bahwa arema akan meraih juara super liga musim ini". (As the back and the captain of AREMA club, Pierra Njanka said that AREMA will get the champion of super league in this season).
	Bek Sentral	English	The position of the player is in the centre back.	"Pierre Njanka bermain sangat kokoh di Arema musim ini sebagai bek sentral ". (Pierre Njanka has strong position in AREMA in this season as the central back).

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	Bek Kiri	English	The position of the player is in the left back.	“Sebagai pemain senior, bek kiri berusia 36 tahun ini mencoba untuk lebih akrab dengan rekan mudanya”. (The senior player, as the left back with age 36 years old, he tries to be friendlier with the players younger than him).
	Centre Back	English	It refers to the position of the player is in the central back, between the left and right back.	“ Center back , Puyol-Gerard Pique menggoyang gawang Madrid di semifinal musim lalu”. (The centre back, Puyol-Gerard Pique goaled the goalpost of Madrid in semifinal last season).
	Clean Sheet	English	It refers to the term for keeper that can keep the ball from goal during the match.	“Dengan clean sheet di laga ini, Ruffier menorehkan 422 menit tanpa kebobolan”. (With the clean sheet in this league, Ruffier incised 422 minutes without goaled).
	Capolista	Italy	The champion of the football teams.	“Juventus berharap menjadi Capolista musim depan dengan mendatangkan beberapa pemain bintang”. (Juventus hopes to be the Capolista in the next season by recruiting some of raising stars).

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	Double Digit	English	Two digits, a player that has goal scored more than nine goals in the competition.	”Jika di benua biru seluruh televisi papan atas menayangkan La Liga seperti Sky Sports yang dalam 5 musim terakhir membukukan rating double digit untuk el classico”.(If most of the popular televisions have shown La League like Sky Sports which has the rating double digit records for el classico).
	Derby	English	A match between two teams from the same city or region.	”Sayangnya banyak pemain bintang yang absent di <i>derbi de la Madonina</i> ”. (Unfortunately, many raising stars do not present in derby de la madonina).
	Defence	English	It is related to the strategy how the defence in football game where the position of players on their own area.	“Diperkirakan Inter Milan akan menerapkan strategi defence untuk menghadapi serangan pemain-pemain Barcelona di semifinal liga champion”. (It is predicted that Inter Milan will apply the defence strategy to fight the attacking of Barcelona in semifinal champion league).

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	Entrenador	Spain	The coach of football.	<p><i>“Merekalah galacticos sebenarnya di bawah sentuhan tangan dingin entrenador Frank Rijkaard dan Pep Guardiola”. (They are the real galacticos under the handiness of entrenadores Frank Rijkaard dan Pep Guardiola).</i></p>
	Extra Time	English	The additional time in a match because both teams have the same number of goals or scored.	<p><i>“Dzeko cs sudah siap bertarung hingga extra time seperti kala menghadapi Rubin Kazan (Rusia)”. (Dzeko cs have been ready to fight till extra time like competing with Rubin Kazan (Russian)).</i></p>
	Final Liga Champion	English	The final match of champion league from Europe.	<p><i>“Final liga Champion musim ini akan mempertemukan dua klub raksasa yaitu Inter Milan dan Bayern Munchen”. (Two big teams; Inter Milan and Bayern Munchen will meet in Final champion league this season).</i></p>

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	Final Leg	English	The last match or final match (knock out competition to get the champion and the runner up).	<p>“<i>Ini pertemuan yang kesekian kalinya antara 2 tim di final leg perempat final liga champion</i>”.</p> <p>(This is the next matches both two teams in final leg of quarterfinal champion league).</p>
	Footwork	English	Foot agility of a player.	<p><i>Keampuan kaki kiri Boudewijn Zenden sudah terkenal. Agilitas dan footworknya membawa Louis Van Gaal tertarik merekrutnya ke Barcelona pada 1998.</i></p> <p>(The left foot agility of Boudewijn has been known. The agility and his footwork take him into Louis Van Gaal, who is interested to recruit him for Barcelona at 1998).</p>
	First Leg	English	The first match between two football teams with relegated system (the team which has lower score, they have to leave the game).	<p>“<i>Sikap pongah media yang begitu membanggakan skor 2-2 pada first leg liga champion musim lalu mendapat tamparan keras</i>”.</p> <p>(The arrogance issued by medias which are to pride the score 2-2 at the first leg actually made as the counter attack).</p>

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	Fullback	English	Another name for wingback (the position of the player is on the side back of the formation).	<p>“<i>Momen yang paling menentukan dalam leg II perempat final minggu ini adalah ketika Fullback United Rafael Da Silva di usir wasit Nicola Rizoli</i>” (The most determining moment in leg II in quarterfinal this week is when the fullback united Rafael Da Silva is dissipated by the referee Nicola Rizzoli).</p>
	Fase Gugur	English	The phase where the club has to win the match in order not to be relegated.	<p>”<i>Seluruh tim yang lolos akan lebih berhati-hati di fase gugur ini</i>” (All the passed teams will be more careful in this relegated phase).</p>
	Fase Krusial	English	It is the important phase and determining phase relates to football competition.	<p>“<i>Menurut mantan pelatih timnas itu, saat ini tensi kompetisi memasuki fase krusial</i>” (The ex entrenador of the national team thinks that, now the condition of this competition is in the crucial phase).</p>

Continue...

	Formasi	English	The formation strategy related to the position of eleven players on field of play.	"Jika tidak dalam formasi 4-4-2 , bisa pula saat Palegrini menampilkan 4-2-3-1 dengan mendorong Karim Benzema ke pos ujung tombak ". (If it is on the formation 4-4-2, it can be Palegrini shows 4-2-3-1 with Karim Benzoma in the front, one striker).
	Gol	English	This is how the game is scored. A goal is scored when the whole ball crosses the line under the bar and between the goalposts	" Pemain kelahiran 27 Juni 1977 ini banyak mencetak 2 gol dalam 1 pertandingan elclasico ". (The player who was born June 27 1977, has often made two number of goals in one match of el clasico)
	Gaffer	English	Another name for the coach of football.	" Ucapan gaffer asal skotlandia tersebut bukan isapan jempol biasa ". (What the gaffer from Scotland said is not about nonsense).
	Gol tandang	English	Goal is made in opponent's house.	" Tim yang kebobolan dua gol dirumah sendiri secara otomatis berada pada posisi harus ganti mengejar gol tandang ". (The team which is goaled two numbers of goals in his home or city automatically has to do counter goal visit).

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	Galacticos	Spain	Teams that consist of the best football players.	<p>“Dana sebesar 421.950.000 euro, sebagian besar dipakai untuk mendatangkan galacticos seperti Luis Figo(60 juta), Zinedine Zidane (73,5), Ronaldo (45), David Becham (37,5), plus pemain berharga lainnya”.(The fund 421.950.000 euro, which is mostly used to invite the galacticos like Luis Figo(60 million), Zinedine Zidane (73,5), Ronaldo (45), David Becham (37,5), and other expensive players).</p>
	Head-to-head	English	The history of the legs both two football teams.	<p>”Kemenangan tidak hanya menambah poin tapi juga akan memberikan keuntungan karena La Liga memiliki peraturan Head to Head”. (This victory is not only adding the points but also will give the benefit because La Liga has head to head system.</p>
	Handball	English	When a player (other than the goal keeper) deliberately touches the ball with his hand on the field of play.	<p>”Hukuman ini diterima sebuah tim apabila melakukan pelanggaran fisik atau hand ball di area pertahanan”. (This punishment is awarded for the team whose did infringement or handball in defense area).</p>

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	Home tournament	English	When the match takes place in a football team's house or city.	<p>“Perkiraan kami butuh sekitar 10 sampai 12 miliar rupiah untuk memutar turnamen dengan sistem Home Turnamen”. (Our prediction is we need about Rp.10 - 12 billions for the fund the tournament with Home Tournament system).</p>
	Hatrick	English	When a player has three scores in a match.	<p>“Pemain terbaik eropa dan dunia 2009 ini (Lionel Messi) telah mengemas 6 gol. Tiga diantaranya berupa hatrick”. (The best player from Europe and also the world (Lionel Messi) has had six numbers of goals. Three of them are the hatricks).</p>
	Jornada	Italy	It is related to the week of football match.	<p>“Sejak hijrah ke Santiago Bernabeu, awal musim ini, hingga roda kompetisi menyisakan delapan jornada, masih terdengar santer permintaan mundur madridistas”. (Since moving to Santiago Bernabeu, beginning of this season, until the competition remains eight of jornadas, it is still heard the resign recommendation from Madridistas).</p>

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	Kiper	English	A player as having a role to keep the gate from the ball in goal mouth.	” <i>Pandangan Van der Sar yang terhalang membuat kiper Belanda itu telat bereaksi sehingga bola bersarang didalam gawang</i> ”. (The view of Van der Sar is covered then makes him late to catch the ball into it is goaled).
	Kartu kuning	English	A card shown to a player by the referee as a penalty for infringement of the rules.	” <i>Padahal bek kanan asal Brasilitu telah menerima kartu kuning pada menit ke 18</i> ”. (Though the right back from Brazil has been punished by referee yellow card in 18 th minute).
	Kartu merah	English	A card shown to a player by the referee after a serious offence, such as a deliberate foul, The player has to leave the field upon receipt of a red card	” <i>Tapi, mereka kehilangan control setelah Daniel Schwaab menerima kartu merah sehingga terpaksa tampil dengan 10 orang</i> ”. (But, they losses control after Daniel Schwaab is awarded red card, so they have to play with 10 persons).
	Kotak penalty	English	This is the area closed to the mouth goal, an area that extends 18 yards from the goal.	” <i>Baru di menit awal saja karena pelanggaran meraka sudah dihadiahkan tendangan langsung di Kotak penalty</i> ”. (It is still early minutes but they are awarded free kick in penalty area for infringement).

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	Kampium	English	Another name for the champion.	"Langkah <i>PERSIPURA</i> untuk bersaing dengan <i>AREMA Indonesia</i> menjadi kampium musim ini sedikit terhambat". (The step of <i>PERSIPURA</i> competes with <i>AREMA Indonesia</i> to get the champion have a little problem in this season).
	Klasemen	English	The level of classes of football club.	"Tanpa Fansesco <i>Totti AS Roma</i> tetap maju keperingkat 2 klasemen serie A". (Without Fansesco <i>Totti</i> , <i>AS Roma</i> will go ahead to get two level of class series A).
	Kualifikasi	English	The selection for passing a competition, like FIFA world cup qualifying	"Sayangnya <i>juventus</i> harus berkutut di zona kualifikasi liga champion". (Unfortunately, <i>Juventus</i> have to be qualified in league champion).
	Liga domestic	English	The competition from the domestic football teams.	"Hal ini sangat kontras dengan pencapaian <i>Liverpool</i> di liga domestic ". (This is contrast with the achievement of <i>Liverpool</i> in domestic league).
	Los fantásticos	Spain	Team with fanciful achievement, the biggest football team.	"Tim manapun akan berfikir menghadapi tim yang ber julukan Los Fantásticos ini". (Every team will think to compete with the team of <i>Los Fantásticos</i>).

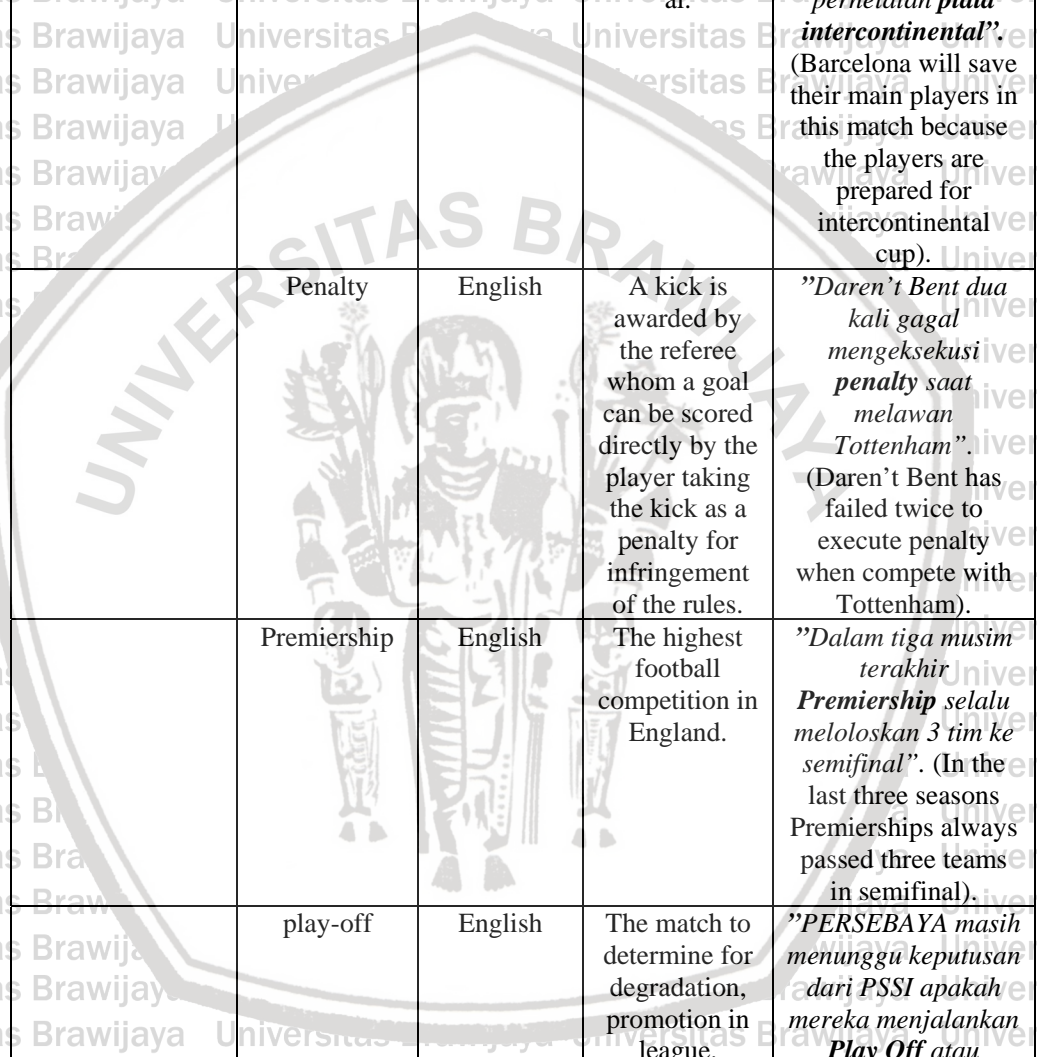
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	Lini	English	The part of the football game strategy; front, center, and tail line.	”Di lini depan duet Cristiano Ronaldo dan Gonzalo Higuain rasanya tak mungkin tergeser”. (In front line, the competing between Cristiano Ronaldo and Gonzalo Higuain is unlike shifted).
	Liga champion	English	The competition of the best football clubs in Europe.	”Sayangnya Juventus harus berlutut di zona kualifikasi liga champion ”. (Unfortunately, Juventus have to be qualified in league champion).
	Lini tengah	English	This related to the role of player which has position in the centre.	”Juventus masih perlu untuk memperkuat lini tengah bila ingin juara musim depan”. (Juventus has to prove their central line if they want to get the champion next season).
	Leg	English	The match.	” Leg kedua menegaskan anggapan ini. Walcot hanya sekali memegang peran krusial serangan balik”. (This second leg has proved this perception. Walcot only takes once crucial part in counter attack).
	Elite level	English	The highest level of football competition.	”Tim ini punya pengalaman tinggi di elite level ”. (The main teams have high experience in elite level).

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	Medioker	English	The middle team of the classes of football teams. Like Lazio, Tottenham Hotspur, Villarreal etc.	"Di jornada ke 20 ini banyak terjadi kejutan dimana tim-tim papan atas tak mampu mengalahkan tim medioker ". (In this 20 jornadas, there are many surprising even where the big team is defeated from mediocre teams).
	One man show	English	The best performance of a player in a football match.	"Pertandingan tadi malam merupakan one man show Lionel Messi". (The match last night was the one man show of Lionel Messi).
	Overlapping	English	The players did the movement regardless of their actual positions.	"Jussie berhasil menahan dua bek Lyon sebelum Bennoit Tremoulinas datang Overlapping dan memberi umpan datar ke tengah". (Jussie succeeded to keep two backs of Lyon before Bennoit Tremoulinas did overlapping and gave low passing to the middle).
	Ofensif	English	The offence strategy in a football game.	"Ide bermain ofensif memang datang dari Klinsi tetapi Loew yang merupakan otak dari permainan brilian pasukan Der Panser". (The offensive strategy is the idea of Klinsi, but Loew represents the brilliant play for Der Panser).

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	<p>Piala intercontinental</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>This is a cup which is fought over from the football team intercontinental.</p>	<p>"<i>Barcelona akan banyak menyimpan pemain intinya pada pertandingan ini karena akan dipersiapkan pada perhelatan piala intercontinental</i>". (Barcelona will save their main players in this match because the players are prepared for intercontinental cup).</p>
	<p>Penalty</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>A kick is awarded by the referee whom a goal can be scored directly by the player taking the kick as a penalty for infringement of the rules.</p>	<p>"<i>Daren't Bent dua kali gagal mengeksekusi penalty saat melawan Tottenham</i>". (Daren't Bent has failed twice to execute penalty when compete with Tottenham).</p>
	<p>Premiership</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>The highest football competition in England.</p>	<p>"<i>Dalam tiga musim terakhir Premiership selalu meloloskan 3 tim ke semifinal</i>". (In the last three seasons Premiership always passed three teams in semifinal).</p>
	<p>play-off</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>The match to determine for degradation, promotion in league.</p>	<p>"<i>PERSEBAYA masih menunggu keputusan dari PSSI apakah mereka menjalankan Play Off atau langsung terdegradasi</i>". (PERSEBAYA is still waiting for the decision from PSSI whether they do the play off or relegated).</p>

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	Playmaker	English	The midfielder player that has a role to arrange attacking or offence.	" <i>Tak salah bila AC Milan amat terpinicut dengan Playmaker asal Bosnia satu ini Edin Dzeko</i> ". (That is true that AC Milan is really interested with playmaker from Bosnia, Edin Dzeko).
	Perempat final	English	The competition with elimination system which there are eight clubs and four matches.	" <i>Holland cuma sampai perempat final takluk dari Brasil yang akhirnya jadi kampiun</i> ". (Holland is failed in quarter final competing with Brazil as the champion).
	Pemain eksepsional	English	Exceptional player, the best player.	" <i>Namun Barca lebih dari sekedar Messi mereka tim eksepsional dengan pemain eksepsional</i> ". (But, Barca is more than the player like Messi, they are exceptional team with exceptional players).
	Pola ofensif	English	Offence's pattern, the strategy how to attack and get the ball goal.	" <i>Bert Van Marwijk, bos saat ini mengaku akan mempertahankan pola ofensif tapi tak melupakan pertahanan</i> ". (Bert Van Marwijk, as the boss now stated that will keep the offensive pattern but it still keep the defence).

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	Quattrick	English	The player has scored more than three numbers of goals.	<i>Empat gol yang ia borong menjadikannya pemain kedelapan yang mampu mencetak quattrick dalam panggung LC setelah Sandorkocsis (Barcelona). (Four score of goals make him becomes the eight player which able to make quattrick in LC after Sandorkocsis (Barcelona)).</i>
	Rival	English	Another name for opposing player.	<i>"Dengan begitu mereka bisa menganalisis dan mengantisipasi pergerakan sang rival". (So that they can predict and anticipate the movement of the rival).</i>
	Rising star	English	The player is in the best performance.	<i>"Toni Kross merupakan salah satu rising star yang diprediksikan bakal ikut ke Afrika Selatan setelah berhasil menunjukkan performa apik bersama Bayern Leverkusen. (Toni Kross is one of the rising stars that is predicted will join to South Africa after showing his good performance with Bayern Leverkusen).</i>

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	Second leg	English	The second matches between two football clubs.	<i>El Barca bersama Messi-nya baru saja tampil fantastis dengan melumat Arsenal di second leg perempat final liga champion, Selasa (6/4).</i> (El Barca with its Messi has been ready shown their fantastic performance defeating Arsenal in second leg quarterfinal of champion league, Thursday (4/6)).
	Skuad	English	Another name for football team.	<i>"Kegagalan Lerner memperkuat skuadnya pada bulan Januari".</i> (Lerner's failures strengthen his squad or team at January).
	Shoot on target	English	Kick the ball to the goal direction.	<i>"Sementara itu, Blaugrana mengukir 75 gol (2, 13 gol per laga) serta melepas 471 shoot on target (15, 70%).</i> (Meanwhile, Blaugrana has made 75 goals (2, 13 goals per league) also passed 471 shoot on target).
	Sportivitas	English	It is related to the player's attitudes, fairly.	<i>"Trik Persik yang dilakukan kapten tim Mahyadi Panggabean di kotak penalty benar-benar menodai sportivitas".</i> (The trick of Mahyadi Panggabean in penalty area is disregarding the sportivity).

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	Starting line up	English	The eleven players that play at the start of the match.	"Yang menarik adalah pemilihan individu yang akan masuk starting line up ". (The interesting thing is individual election as the starting line up).
	Sprint	English	Running fast.	"Los Periquitos maupun Los Rojiblancos memikul ambisi berbeda dalam sprint terakhir menuju akhir musim 2009-2010". (Neither Los Periquitos nor Los Rojiblancos have different ambition in the last sprint into the last season 2009-2010).
	Semifinal	English	The knock out to determine either of two matches before the final.	" Semifinal sesuai tradisi seharusnya dimainkan di venue netral". (Semifinal as the tradition must be played in neutral venue).
	Starter	English	The player that plays since the first minute of football game.	"Joachim Leow belum menentukan siapa yang menjadi starter di piala dunia Afrika Selatan mendatang". (Joachim Leow has not chosen yet who the starter in world cup South Africa is later).
	Starting eleven	English	The eleven players that play at the start of the game.	"Sang pemain kini hanya terpilih dua kali saja menjadi bagian starting eleven Sunderland". (That player is only chosen twice as the starting eleven for Sunderland).

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	Skipper	English	This is the midfielder to support defence.	<p>“Menurut sang skipper perjalanan sulit ini membuat mereka tak pantas lagi diunggulkan meraih tiket terakhir ke Liga Champion karena Red mesti menang”. (The skipper thinks that this hard way makes them no to be exceeded again to get the last ticket to champion league because the Red must be the winner).</p>
	Striker	English	An attacking player positioned well forward in order to score goals.	<p>“Striker Corinthians sempat menyabet gelar pesepak Bola terbaik dunia 1996, 1997, dan 2002”. (The striker Corinthians had ever got title as the best football player in the world in 1996, 1997, and 2002).</p>
	Scudetto	Italy	The champion football team.	<p>”Tanpa sang pengeran Il Luppi akan kehilangan kesempatan meraih Scudetto”. (Without the prince Il Luppi, they will loss the chance to get Scudetto).</p>
	Skorsing	English	Penalization for the indiscipline players.	<p>”Rooney terbebas dari skorsing setelah insiden pada minggu lalu”. (Rooney is free from the suspension after the incident last week).</p>

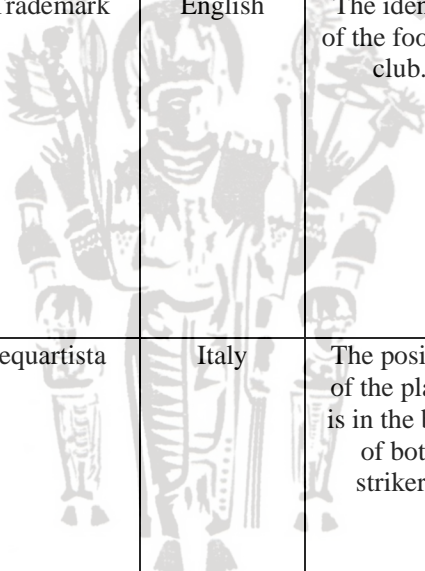
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	Sentral bek	English	The position of the player is in the central back or tailback.	”Belum ada sosok sentral bek lokal berkualitas yang bisa menjadi tandem dari Njanka bukan sebuah permasalahan bagi Alberts”. (There is no qualified local central back to be Njaka’s partner, but that’s no problem for Albert).
	Sentral bek utama	English	The position of the player is in the central back and it is main position.	”Tanpa duet sentral bek utama , ditambah absennya Zlatan Ibrahimovic karena cedera Barca tetap dominant”. (Without the role of the main central back and Zlatan Ibrahimovic, Barca is still dominant).
	Spieltag	German	It is related to the week of the match.	” Kuranyi Sukses mencetak 18 gol bagi Schalke hingga spieltag 29 Bundes liga 2009-2010 . (Kuranyi is successful getting 18 numbers of goals for Schalke into 29 spieltags Bundes league 2009-2010).
	Sayap kiri	English	The position of the player is in the centre as left midfielder.	”Diposisi barunya sebagai sayap kiri , Poldi bisa bergerak lebih leluasa”. (Poldi looks free to do movement with his new position as the left midfielder).

Continue...

	Set piece	English	This is a series of well practiced by a team when taking corners and free kicks.	" <i>Namun Zaenal juga mengakui timnya kalah kelas dan lemah dalam set piece</i> ". (But Zainal also admits that his team has lower class and low in set piece).
	Treble winner	English	The team that gets three title champion.	" <i>Treble winner dalam musim dan sextuple dalam kurun waktu setahun adalah jawaban paling dasyat dari seorang Pep</i> ". (Treble winner in one season and sextuple for a year is the most surprising answer from Pep).
	Tri point	English	Addition three points for winning clubs in league system.	" <i>Sementara itu, atleti yang telah mengumpulkan 40 poin agar bisa terus bersaing dan terus mendapatkan tambahan tri point bagi tim mereka</i> ". (Meanwhile, the players that have 40 point continue to compete and also always get additional three points for the teams).

Continue...

	Tarjeta amarilla	Spain	A yellow card awarded to the player as a penalty for infringement of the rules.	”Situasi lemah atletik melengkap setelah Simao Sabrosa dipastikan absen akibat akumulasi tarjeta amarilla ”. (This weak situation become more complete for the players after Simao Sabrosa will be absent as the accumulation of tarjeta amarilla).
	Trademark	English	The identity of the football club.	“Arsenal adalah tim yang memiliki trademark sebagai pengoleksi pemain-pemain muda berbakat”. (Arsenal is the team which has the trademark as the collector of the talented young players).
	Trequartista	Italy	The position of the player is in the back of both strikers.	”Dengan absennya Del Piero membuat Diego bergeser posisi menjadi Trequartista ”. (Because of Del Piero is absent, it makes Diego has changed position as Trequartista).

Continue...

	Transformasi	English	Transferring the strategy of the coach.	“ <i>Maurinho mampu mentransformasi strategi bertahan yang baik sehingga timnya (inter milan) mampu menjuarai liga champion</i> ”. (Maurinho has succeeded transforming the defense strategy, so his team (Inter Milan) gets the champion league).
	Titel liga	English	The title for league champion.	“ <i>Roma kini mampu bersaing menuju titel liga</i> ”. (Now, Roma is going to compete to get league title).
	Tifosi	Italy	Another name to the supporter of football.	“ <i>Seluruh Tifosi berharap AS Roma akan mengulang kejayaan sebagai scudetto</i> ”. (all of Tifosi hope that AS Roma will repeat their glorious as scudetto).
	Top scorer	English	The player that has the highest score of football competition.	“ <i>Batistuta beberapa kali menjadi top scorer Serie A</i> ”. (Batistuta has often got the top scorer of Serie A).
	Underdog	English	The weak team, the team that receives a point starts in a handicap, an unlikely winner, and a long shot.	“ <i>Sebagai tim underdog Persijawa bermain tanpa beban</i> ”. (As underdog team, PERSIWA plays without pressured).

Continue...

	Venue	English	The field of play.	"Semi final sesuai tradisi seharusnya dimainkan di venue <i>netral</i> ". (Semifinal like its tradition must be played in neutral venue).
	Zona degradasi/ Zona merah	English	Relegation zone/ red zone.	" <i>Periquitos</i> mengincar tambahan 3 angka untuk menjauhkan diri dari zona degradasi ". (Periquitos is looking for three points to move away from relegated zone). "Koleksi 34 poin mereka hanya terpaut 3 angka dari batas terakhir zona merah ". (They have 34 points and only difference three points from the red zone).
2.Compounding	Papan bawah	adjective compound	The lower level of football clubs.	" <i>Amat</i> memungkinkan <i>Tim-tim</i> kontestan menghalalkan segala cara agar tujuan tercapai. Entah di zona papan atas apalagi bagi mereka yang dipapan bawah ". (It can be predicted that the contestant teams can do anything to get their target, neither in highest zone nor lower zone).

Continue...

	tendangan melebar	Adjective compound	The kicks do not pass over the goal line	"Sayangnya pemain-pemain Laveccia Signora terlalu banyak membuang peluang. Terbukti dengan banyaknya tendangan melebar yang dihasilkan". (Unfortunately, the players of Laveccia Signora often waste their chance, it is proven with there are many wide kick).
	Zona papan atas	Adjective compound	The highest level of football competition	"Amat memungkinkan Tim-tim kontestan menghalalkan segala cara agar tujuan tercapai. Entah di zona papan atas apalagi bagi mereka yang dipapan bawah". (It can be predicted that the contestant teams can do anything to get their target, neither in highest zone nor lower zone).
	Zona aman	Adjective compound	When the club does not go down into lower position, not to be relegated	" PERSIK Kediri harus berjuang keras untuk menang agar bisa melenggang ke zona aman ". (PERSIK Kediri has to work hard to win in order to get in safe zone).

Continue...

3. Acronyms	FA	Football Association	The cup competition in England	" <i>Cottagers pun akhirnya tersingkir di perempat final piala FA</i> ". (<i>Cottagers finally have to leave the competition in quarterfinal FA cup</i>).
	WO	Walk Out	The team that goes out from the competition	" <i>Tepatnya saat Macan Kemayoran dikenai sanksi WO saat menantang Persiwa</i> ". (Precisely when Macan Kemayoran has to get WO in competing with PERSIWA).

4.1.1 Word-Formation Processes of the Jargons in *Bola* Tabloid

After the table of finding that have been presented before, then for deeper analysis the writer is going to analyze the word formation processes of the jargon.

This part is intended get the description of word formation processes of the jargons in *Bola* tabloid. The following is discussing how the jargons have been formed by using the theory of word formation processes:

4.1.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is defined as taking over of words from other languages. Then, borrowing is divided into two kinds of borrowings, they are borrowing direct and borrowing indirect. Borrowing direct is where the words aggressively or directly borrowed from other languages. In analyzing word-formation processes of football jargon in *Bola* tabloid, the writer found the jargon categorized as

borrowing direct. The jargons that have a process of borrowing direct from English are the terms related and only used in football game are borrowed from English. They are listed in the table below. The writer divided them into two tables; the first table is the jargons that are borrowed from English, then the second the jargons that are borrowed from Spain, Italy, and German.

Table II: Borrowing direct from English:

No	Jargon
1.	Away
2.	Centre Back
3.	Clean Sheet
4.	Double Digit
5.	Derby
6.	Defense
7.	Extra Time
8.	Final Lags
9.	Footwork
10.	First Leg
11.	Fullback
12.	Gaffer
13.	Head-to-head
14.	Handball
15.	Home tournament
16.	Hat trick
17.	Leg
18.	Elite level
19.	One man show
20.	Overlapping
21.	Penalty
22.	Premiership
23.	play-off
24.	Playmaker
25.	Quattrick
26.	Rival
27.	Rising star
28.	Second leg
29.	Shoot on target
30.	Starting line up

Continue...

31.	Sprint
32.	Semifinal
33.	Starter
34.	Starting eleven
35.	Skipper
36.	Striker
37.	Set piece
38.	Treble winner
39.	Tri point
40.	Trademark
41.	Top scorer
42.	Underdog

Table III: Borrowing direct from Spain, Italy, and German:

No	Jargon	Sources of language
1.	Al Derbi Espanol	Spain
2.	Entrenador	Spain
3.	Los fantasticos	Spain
4.	Tarjeta amarilla	Spain
5.	Jornada	Spain
6.	Capolista	Italy
7.	Scudetto	Italy
8.	Trequartista	Italy
9.	Tifosi	Italy
10.	Spieltag	Germany

The table above shows a number of football jargons that have a process of borrowing direct where those jargons are borrowed from certain languages. In this case the jargons of football game that have been shown in the table above are borrowed from some languages, they are English, Spain, Italy, and Germany. The process of borrowing direct is actually just taking over or borrowing the words from other languages (English, Spain, Italy, and German) then using them. It is proved that those jargons are used directly in *Bola* tabloid that uses Indonesian language.

Afterward, the second type of borrowing is borrowing indirect. Borrowing indirect is also called calques or loan translation which means when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language. Moreover, the jargons that have a process of borrowing indirect are borrowed from other languages then they have a process in changing the spelling. Jargons of football that are categorized as borrowing indirect, they are:

Table IV: Borrowing Indirect

No	Jargon
1	Agilitas
2	Bek
3	Bek Sentral
4	Bek Kiri
5	Final Liga Champion
6	Fase Gugur
7	Fase Krusial
8	Formasi
9	Gol
10	Gol tandang
11	Kiper
12	Kartu kuning
13	Kartu merah
14	Kotak penalty
15	Kampium
16	Klasemen
17	Kualifikasi
18	Liga domestic
19	Lini
20	Liga champion
21	Lini tengah
22	Medioker
23	Ofensif
24	Intercontinental
25	Piala
26	Perempat final
27	Pemain eksepsional

Continue...

28	Pola ofensif
29	Skwad
30	Sportivitas
31	Skorsing
32	Sentral bek
33	Sentral bek utama
34	Sayap kiri
35	Tri point
36	Titel liga
37	Transformasi

Here the writer is going to explain the analysis the jargons that have a process of borrowing indirect either they are called as calques or loan translation; or changing the spelling.

1. *Agilitas*

The jargon *agilitas* is a kind of borrowing indirect which is borrowed from English, *agility*. Then this jargon has a changing in spelling by changing (*ty*) into (*as*) in the end of the word.

2. *Bek*

Bek is a kind of borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English *back* then it has a changing in spelling (*ac*) into (*ek*) in the middle of the word.

3. *Bek Sentral*

Bek Sentral is also a kind of borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English *central back* then in Indonesian language it has some changing in spelling, *back* is changing (*ec*) into (*ek*) in the middle of the word *back*, then *central* has changing (*c*) into (*s*) in the beginning of the word *central*.

4. *Bek Kiri*

This jargon is translated from English, *left back*. *Back* has a changing in spelling (*ac*) into (*ek*), *left* is translated into *kiri*.

5. *Final Liga Champion*

Liga is a kind of borrowing indirect where the jargon is borrowed from English *league* then it has the changing (*ea* and *ue*) into (*i* and *a*) in the middle and the end of the word. Then, *Final* and *champion* are a kind of borrowing direct, where both jargon are borrowed from English.

6. *Fase Gugur*

Fase and *gugur* are including to borrowing indirect, which both words are borrowed from English *phase* and *relegated*. *Phase* has a changing in spelling */ph/* into */f/* in the beginning of the word and *relegated* is translated into *gugur*.

7. *Fase Krusial*

Fase and *krusial* are borrowed from English, *phase* and *crucial*. Then *phase* has a change in spelling */ph/* into */f/* in the beginning of the word and *krusial* has some changing in spelling (*cr* and *c*) into (*kr* and *s*) in the beginning and the middle of the word.

8. *Formasi*

This jargon is borrowed from English, *formation* which *formation* has a changing in spelling (*tion*) into (*si*) the end of the word.

9. *Gol*

This jargon is a kind of borrowing indirect from English *goal*, and then it has a changing in spelling (*oa*) into (*o*) in the middle of the word.

10. *Gol tandang*

Gol here is a kind of borrowing indirect from English, *goal*. Then it has a changing in spelling (*oa*) into (*o*) in the middle of the word. Meanwhile, *tandang* is translated literally from English, *visit*.

11. *Kiper*

This is a kind of borrowing indirect which is borrowed from English *keeper* then it has a changing in spelling (*ee*) into (*i*) in the middle of the word.

12. *Kartu kuning*

This jargon is a kind borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English, *yellow card*. Then in Indonesian language is translated into *yellow (kartu)* and *card (kartu)*.

13. *Kotak penalty*

Kotak is translated from English *box*, and then *penalty* is a kind of borrowing direct borrowed from English.

14. *Kampiu*

This is a kind of borrowing indirect which is borrowed from English *champion*, then it has some changing in spelling (*ch* and *u*) into (*k* and *u*) the first and third syllable.

15. *Klasemen*

This jargon is a kind of borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English *classmen*, then it has some changing in spelling (*c*) into (*k*) in the beginning of the word, then it omits (one *s*) the end of the word, it become *klasemen*.

16. *Kartu merah*

This jargon is borrowed from English *red card*, and then they are translated into Indonesian language *Kartu (card)* and *merah (red)*.

17. *Liga domestik*

This jargon actually is a kind of borrowing indirect which *liga* is borrowed from English *league* then it has some changing in spelling (*ea* and *ue*) into (*i* and *a*) in the beginning and the end of the word. While *domestik* is also borrowed from English *domestic*, then it has a changing in spelling (*c*) into (*k*) the end of the word.

18. *Kualifikasi*

This is a kind of borrowing indirect that borrowed from English *qualification*. Then it has some changing in spelling (*q* and *cation*) into (*k* and *kasi*) in the beginning and the end of the word.

19. *Lini*

The jargon *lini* is a kind of loan translation or borrowing indirect, this word is borrowed from English *line*, and then it has a changing in spelling (*e*) into (*i*) the end of the word.

20. *Liga* champion

Liga is a kind of borrowing indirect from English *League*, then it has a changing (*ea* and *ue*) into (*i* and *a*) in the middle and the end of the word.

But *champion* is a kind of borrowing direct borrowed from English.

21. *Lini* tengah

This jargon is a kind loan translation or borrowing indirect. *Line* has a changing in spelling (*e*) into (*i*) the end of the word, then centre is translated into Indonesian language becomes *tengah*.

22. *Medioker*

Medioker is a kind of borrowing indirect. This jargon is borrowed from English, *mediocre* then it has a changing (*cre*) into (*ker*) the end of the word.

In football game *medioker* is the middle team of the classes of football teams, for example mediate team Lazio, Tottenham Hotspur, Villarreal, etc.

23. *Ofensif*

Ofensif is borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English, *offensive*. Then *offensive* has changing in spelling (*f* and *ve*) in the middle and end of the word.

24. *Piala intercontinental*

Piala intercontinental is a kind of borrowing indirect which *piala* is translated from English, *cup*. *Intercontinental* is borrowing direct also from English.

25. *Pola ofensif*

This jargon is a kind of borrowing indirect borrowed from English, that is *pattern* is translated into *pola*, then *ofensif* is borrowed from English *offensive* and it has some changing in spelling with omitting (one *f*) in the beginning of the word and (*ve*) into (*f*) the end of the word.

26. *Pemain eksepsional*

The jargon *pemain eksepsional* is a kind of loan translation or borrowing indirect from English *exceptional player*. Then *exceptional* has two changing in spelling (*xc* and *t*) into (*ks* and *si*) in the beginning and the middle of the words, *exceptional*. *Pemain* is actually is translated from English, *player*.

27. *Perempat final*

This jargon is actually translated from English *quarterfinal*, which *quarter* is translated *perempat* in Indonesian language, and then *final* is borrowing direct from English.

28. *Skuad*

Actually the jargon *skuad* is borrowed from English *squad*, and then it has a changing in spelling *squad* becomes *skuad* where this word has a changing in spelling with omitting (*q*) in the beginning of the word *squad*.

29. *Sportivitas*

This word is also borrowed from English *sportivity*. Then it has a changing in spelling (*ty*) into (*tas*) the end of the world.

30. *Skorsing*

This jargon is a kind of borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English *suspension*, and then *suspension* is translated into Indonesian language

skorsing

31. *Setan merah*

Setan merah is a borrowing indirect which is translated literally from English, *red devil*, and then in Indonesian language becomes *setan merah*.

32. *Sentral bek*

Sentral back is a borrowing indirect which is borrowed from English *back*

central, then *central* has a changing (*c*) into (*s*) in the beginning of the word.

And *back* has a changing (*ac*) into (*e*) in the middle of the word.

33. *Sayap kiri*

The jargon *sayap kiri* is a kind of loan translation that is translated from

English football jargon *left wing side*. Then *wing* is translated into

Indonesian language *sayap* and *left side* here refers to position, *kiri*.

34. *Sentral bek utama*

Sentral bek utama is a kind of loan translation or borrowing indirect. *Sentral*

has some changing in spelling (*c*) into (*s*) in the beginning of the word. And

back has a changing in spelling (*ac*) into (*e*) in the middle of the word, the

last is *utama* that is translated from English, *main*.

35. *Tri point*

Tri is borrowed from English *three* and has a changing in spelling and omitting (*h* and *ee*) into *tri*. And *point* is a kind of borrowing direct from English.

36. *Titel liga*

This jargon is a kind of loan translation or borrowing indirect which the *titel* is borrowed from English *title*, and then it has a changing in spelling (*le*) into (*el*) the end of the word.

37. *Zona degradasi / Zona merah*

Zona is a kind of borrowing indirect that borrowed from English, *zone* then it has a changing (*e*) into (*a*) the end of the word. While *degradasi* is also a kind of borrowing indirect that is borrowed from English, *degradation* then it has a changing (*tion*) into (*si*) the end of the word. The last is *merah* is also a kind of loan translation from English, *red*.

4.1.1.2 Compounding

Compounding is the process of joining two separate words to produce the single form. Here is the jargon of football game that belongs to compounding:

1. *Papan bawah*

This jargon is actually a kind of compounding which is joining two words *papan* (class) as a noun and *bawah* (lower) as adjective. So, this is a kind of adjective compounding.

2. *Tembakan melebar*

Tembakan melebar is a kind of adjective compounding, where these two words have a process of joining *tembakan* (refers to kick) as a verb and *melebar* (wide means out of target) as adjective.

3. *Zona papan atas*

This jargon consists of three separate words, and then has a process of joining *zona* as a noun, *papan* (class) as *atas* (highest) as adjective. So, this is kind of adjective compounding.

4. *Zona aman*

Zona aman is also a kind of compounding, which has a process of joining two words *zona* as a noun and *aman* (safe) as an adjective, so this a kind of adjective compounding.

4.1.1.3 Acronyms

An acronym is known as abbreviation shortening. It is defined as the process forming new words which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other word. This can remain essentially *alphebetisms* or acronyms are pronounced as a single word. Here the jargon of football that IS categorized as acronyms:

1. *Piala FA*

The jargon *piala FA* is actually a kind of acronyms which FA is formed from initial letters of *Football Association*. Then this jargon means the cup competition in England.

2. WO

WO is the acronym from walk out, this jargon has acronym process which is formed from the initial letters of set of *walk out*, then it remains alphabetism is pronounced as single word WO.

4.2 Discussion

This discussion part is talking about the general point of the findings. The total of the jargons found are 96. There are 90 jargons of football formed by borrowing, 4 jargons by compounding, and the last is 2 jargons by acronyms.

Borrowing process as has been explained in the analysis before is divided into two kinds of borrowing, they are borrowing direct and borrowing indirect. Borrowing direct is the process of taking over or borrowing words or directly or aggressively from other languages. In analyzing the jargon of football game the writer found that there are 52 jargons that have a process of borrowing direct, where there is no changing from the original words into word used in the jargon that is found in *Bola* tabloid. In another word, the jargon that has a process of borrowing direct is taken over from other languages using the original word or borrowed directly from other languages, such as *Al Derbi Espanol*, *Entrenador*, *Scudetto*, *Tarjeta amarilla* borrowed directly from Spain. *Spieltag* is the jargon borrowed directly from German; *Capolista*, *jornada*, *tifosi* borrowed directly from Italy. *Skipper*, *starting eleven*, *Semifinal*, *sprint*, *second leg* are also the jargon borrowed directly from English.

The second type of borrowing is borrowing indirect. Borrowing indirect is also called calques or loan translation, which means the expression in one

language is translated literally into another language. The characteristic of the jargons using borrowing indirect when there is one or some changing of spelling of the words that are borrowed from other languages into Indonesian language. In the jargon of football game there are 38 jargons that have a process of borrowing indirect. The process of borrowing indirect in these jargons is varied, some of them are translated into Indonesian language, and some of them are taken or borrowed from other languages then have the changing of spelling. The jargons that have the changing of spelling are *agilitas*, *bek*, *sentral*, *fase* etc. *Agilitas* is borrowed from English *agility*, and then in Indonesian language it has a changing of spelling (*ty*) into (*tas*) at the end of the word. Moreover it also occurs like *bek* that is borrowed from English *back*, it has a changing in spelling (*a* and *ck*) into (*e* and *k*) in the middle and the end of the word; *sentral* is borrowed from English *central* has a changing of spelling (*c*) into (*s*) in the beginning of the word.; *fase* is borrowed from English *phase*, then it has a changing in spelling */ph/* into */ff/*.

In addition, the writer found that there are some jargons which are formed by combining both borrowing direct and borrowing indirect. This phenomenon occurs in football jargon found in *Bola* tabloid; they are *kotak penalty*, *liga domestic*, *tri point*, *final liga champion*, and *liga champion*. *Penalty*, *domestic point*, and *champion* are the borrowing direct from English, and then they are combined with borrowing indirect as the football jargon used in Indonesian language.

After analyzing the jargons of football game that have a process of borrowing, in this case borrowing indirect, the writer assumes that the jargons are

borrowed from other languages then have one or some changing in spelling, the writer found that Indonesian language takes the word by changing in spelling based on how the words are pronounced. *Phase* for an example, it pronounced /feiz/, and then Indonesian language *absorbs* it /ph/ into /f/ as it is pronounced in English. Other jargons (borrowing indirect) also have the same changing in spelling like that, such as *bek*, *sentral*, *krusial*, *kiper*, *medioker* and so on, they are actually written in Indonesian language as it is pronounced in English with some modification in Indonesian language.

Meanwhile, the borrowing indirect of the jargon in football game are also taken over or borrowed from other languages then those are translated into Indonesian language. For example; *bek kiri*, *kiri* here is actually translated from English *left*; *kartu kuning* is translated from English, *yellow card*, *yellow (kuning)* and *card (kartu)* and so on.

The jargon of football actually is not only around borrowing, the writer found that compounding also plays a role to construct the jargon of football, although borrowing is the most dominant part of the jargon in Indonesian language. In constructing the word, compounding has a process of joining two separate words to produce the single form. There are 4 jargons that have a process of compounding; those are *papan bawah*, *tembakan melebar*, *zona papan atas*, and *zona aman*. They are categorized as the jargons that have a process of compounding because Indonesian language has its own language in expressing the jargon without borrowing it from other languages. Although in a single is also a

kind borrowing, for example *zona* is borrowed from English *zone* with changing (*e*) at the end of the word.

Compounding also occurs in jargon *tembakan melebar*, which is a kind of adjective compounding; *tembakan* (kick) as a Noun and *melebar* (wide) as adjective. Then other adjective compounding are *zona* (noun) + *aman* (adjective), and *zona* (noun) + *papan* (noun) + *atas* (adjective).

The last is acronyms, it is also known as abbreviation shortening, the process of forming new words which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other word, and acronyms are pronounced as a single word. Here in analyzing the jargons formed by abbreviation shortening or acronyms, the writer found from 96 jargons of football, two of them are *Piala FA*, and *WO*. *FA* is the abbreviation from football association and *WO* is the abbreviation from *Walk Out*, both jargons with their abbreviation are actually commonly found in the jargon of football game.

Based on this research, it proves that the theory of word-formation processes plays a role in constructing the jargon. Jargons of football as a variety of the language today are often used in specific activity that is about football. Here the football jargons in *Bola* tabloid contain of the words where the internal structure of them are analyzed by the theory of word-formation processes.

Akmajian et al. (2001, p.27) state that borrowing is taking over of words from other languages, and they also divide two kinds of borrowings, first is *borrowing direct*: aggressively borrow word from other languages. In this research the writer

found 52 jargons are formed by the process of borrowing direct where the jargon are borrowed directly from English, Italy, Germany, and Spain.

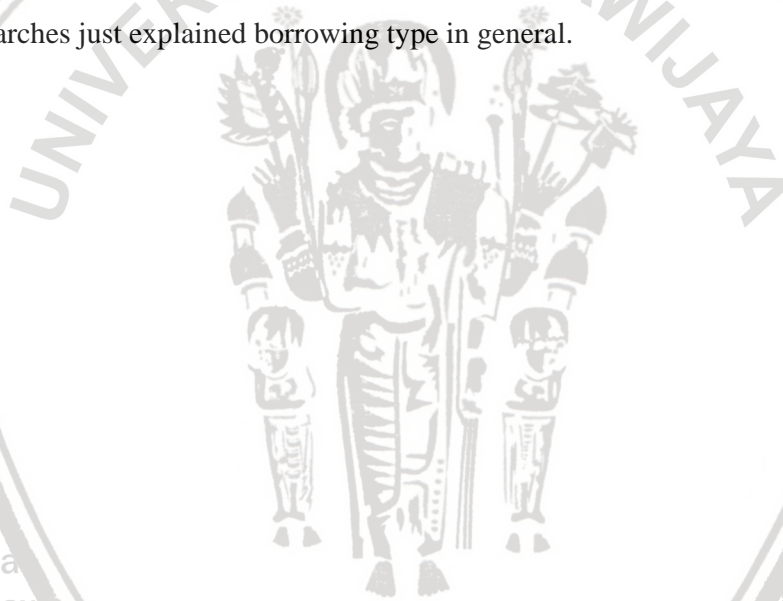
The second type is *borrowing Indirect (Calques or Loan Translation)*, when an expression in one language is translated literally into another language (Akmajian et al., 2001, p.27). This research also found the type of borrowing indirect (37 jargons); some of them are translated from English and with some sound modification in Indonesian language.

William and Guzman say that (2005, p. 123) compounding is the process of joining two separate words to produce the single form. Here the football jargons also formed by the process of compounding, where the words are joined to produce the adjective compounding; joining the word as a noun and another as an adjective. The last is acronyms. Akmajian et al. (2001, p. 25) state that an acronym is known as abbreviation shortening. It is defined as the process of forming new words which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other word. This can remain essentially *alphebetisms*, like FA (Football Association), and WO (Walk Out) as the football jargon.

The result of this research has some differences from the studies of the similar field in word-formation processes. This research finds out the jargons that emerge in *Bola* tabloid published April 8th 2010 are mostly borrowed from other languages, such as English. Besides, the jargons found are also borrowed from Spain, Italy, and German. In Firdausiah's research, she studied about English jargon found in *Femina* magazine. The jargon in Firdausiah's thesis is about any terms related to English words, and the jargons are borrowed from Arabic,

Chinese, Japanese, German, Turkish, and Spanish. But, here the writer studies about football jargon found in *Bola* tabloid. This research finds that football jargon are borrowed from the language of English, Italy, Spain, and Germany that they are famous for their football.

In addition compare to previous researches (Firdausiah and Sehertian), this research gives more explanation about the word-formation processes of borrowing type. Borrowing here explain into two kinds of borrowing, they are borrowing direct and borrowing indirect (Akmajian et al., 2001, p.27), but previous researches just explained borrowing type in general.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part is the conclusion of this study and the suggestion for the next researchers.

5.1. Conclusion

This study was conducted to find the word-formation processes of football jargon in *Bola* tabloid, published on April 8th, 2010. The writer found that there are 96 jargons of football emerged in *Bola* tabloid, then the writer also interprets the lexical meaning of the jargons. Since analyzing, the writer finds that 96 jargons of football in that edition are formed by the processes of word-formation; they are borrowing, compounding, and acronyms. The jargons that have a process of borrowing is used 90 of total jargons, which 52 of them are borrowing direct and 37 of them are borrowing indirect that are translated from other languages and have the changing of spelling. While from 96 jargons, 4 of them have a process of compounding, and the last is the process of acronyms that are used twice from all of the jargons.

Based on the finding and analysis, the process of borrowing is the dominant part and most frequently used in the word formation process to construct the jargons of football. English as the dominant part constructed the jargons of football beside this is international language; also this country is where the football came from English, Spain, Italy, and German are actually the qualified international team in the world, so that the jargons of football often use

their language. Then it shows that communication codes in football jargon of Indonesian is not limited in Indonesian language only but also borrowed from other languages, such as English, Spain, Italian, and German. This is also the fact that Indonesian is easy to accept and absorb other languages or jargon of football.

However, the jargon of football is not only constructed from the process of borrowing but also involves in the process of compounding, and acronyms.

5.2 Suggestion

Research about formation process of English jargon is also necessary to do as comparison of this research. Actually there are a lot of thing to do more in word-formation processes, so the writer would like to invite further research to do similar field on word-formation processes with new complete references and different object to study. It is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area to take the hottest issues not only jargon in football but also other popular sports. The writer also suggests that the collecting data can be taken from printed media such as magazine or tabloid and electronic media such as television can also be done as comparison of the writer research which has already done.

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APPENDIX: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Betria Fatra Sari
2. NIM : 0610330010
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Morphology
5. Judul Skripsi : Word-Formation Processes in the Jargon Found in *Bola* Tabloid Published April 8th 2010
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 5 Februari 2010
7. Tanggal Selesai : 12 Agustus 2010
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
II. Didik Hartono, S.S
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	5 April 2010	Konsultasi judul skripsi	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
2.	22 April 2010	Menyerahkan dan konsultasi Bab I-III	Didik Hartono, S.S	
3.	25 April 2010	Menyerahkan Bab I-III	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
4.	2 May 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi dan Acc Bab I-III	Didik Hartono, S.S	
5.	10 May 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi dan Acc Bab I-III	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
6.	17 May 2010	Konsultasi Bab IV	Didik Hartono, S.S	
7.	5 Juni 2010	Menyerahkan Bab IV-V	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
8.	10 Juni 2010	Menyerahkan revisi Bab IV-V	Didik Hartono, S.S	
9.	27 Juni 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi dan Acc bab IV-V	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
10.	14 Juli 2010	Menyerahkan Bab IV-V	Didik Hartono, S.S	
11.	18 Juli 2010	Menyerahkan abstrak dan daftar pustaka	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
12.	18 Juli 2010	Menyerahkan abstrak dan daftar pustaka	Didik Hartono, S.S	
13.	2 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil keseluruhan skripsi	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	
14.	5 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil keseluruhan skripsi	Didik Hartono, S.S	
15.	9 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi seminar hasil skripsi keseluruhan	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.	

16.	11 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi skripsi keseluruhan	Didik Hartono, S.S
17.	10 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi skripsi	Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
18.	10 Agustus 2010	Menyerahkan hasil revisi skripsi keseluruhan	Didik Hartono, S.S

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Dosen Pembimbing I

Malang, 10 Agustus 2010
Dosen Pembimbing II

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Didik Hartno, S.S



Mengetahui,
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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya menyatakan bahwa berdasarkan QS. An-Nur ayat 31 dan QS, AL-Ahzab ayat 54, maka saya :

Nama : BETRIA FATRA SARI

NIM : 0610330010

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Menyatakan dan mengajukan permohonan untuk tidak melepaskan Jilbab pada Foto Ijazah Sarjana.

Apabila di kemudian hari terjadi sesuatu yang tidak diinginkan, maka saya bersedia menanggung semua akibatnya.

Surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya, atas perhatian dan kebijaksanaan Bapak/Ibu saya sampaikan terima kasih.

Malang, 10, Agustus 2010

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Betria Fatra Sari

NIM 060330010