

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents research findings and discussion.

The findings are discussed based on the theories as stated in previous chapter.

Besides, this chapter also presents the discussion based on the findings.

4.1 Findings

The researcher presented the findings based on statement of the problems stated in the first chapter. It consisted of registers, the meanings of registers also the linguistic features used in live text commentary on Euro 2012 final football match. There are 37 registers found in live text commentary. The meanings of registers are formulated based on the dictionary, football glossary, and football community. Besides, the researcher also found the linguistic features of register used in live text commentary. The linguistic features are grouped into syntactic reduction and passive voice. There are 57 syntactic reductions and 52 Passive voices. All the findings are presented into tables and described in the paragraph.

The description of the linguistic features is in the form of tree diagram to show the part of sentence which has reduction and passive voice. The registers used in live text commentary on Euro 2012 final football match are presented as follows:

4.1.1 Register Words Found in Live Text Commentary on Euro 2012

The table below consists of 37 registers which are found by the researcher in live text commentary on Euro 2012 final match. The meanings are formulated based on the dictionary, football glossary, and football community:

Table 4.1: The Registers Used in Live Text Commentary

NO	Registers	General Meanings	Register Meanings
1	Kick off	Kick off, it can be kicking something away from a place	The start of the match, in which the team who won the coin toss can kick the ball first from the center spot
2	Match	It can be boxing match, the colors are matching, etc	Another name for a soccer game in which the teams compete against each other to score goal
3	Challenge	Invitation to take part in a game	An attempt to strip an opponent of the ball
4	Free kick	Free kick, it can be kick that is not controlled by rules or something else	A kick that is awarded if a foul is committed. The opposing players must be at least 10 yards away from the ball
5	Direct free kick	Direct free kick, it can be kick that is not controlled by rules in direct way	A free kick that is awarded for substantial infractions of the rules of the game
6	Indirect free kick	Indirect free kick, it can be kick that is not controlled by rules indirectly	A free kick that is awarded for other less-serious fouls, requiring two players to touch the ball before a goal can be scored
7	Shot	Act of firing a gun	An attempt to score into the opponent's goal.
8	On goal	On goal, it can be on an exact achievement	A shot that will enter the net unless stopped
9	Box	Container made of wood	The penalty area
10	Foul	It can be dirty, disgusting smell, etc	An offense against an opponent or against the spirit of the game that results in a free kick or penalty
11	Strike	Hit somebody or something hard	Kick the ball
12	Cross	Mark made by drawing one line across another, go across something, etc.	A kick into the middle of the goal box, a pass from an attacking player near the sideline to a teammate in the middle or opposite side of the field
13	Clearance	Removal of unwanted things	A ball that is kicked rapidly away from the danger area
14	Corner	Place where two lines or surfaces meet	Direct free kick taken by an attacking player from the corner of the defending team's end of the field in an attempt to score
15	Header	Line of text that is automatically added to the top of every page printed from a computer	Passing, clearing, controlling or shooting the ball with one's head

Table continued...

NO	Registers	General Meanings	Register Meanings
16	Ball	A round object that is thrown, handed, kicked, or hit in a game or sport	A round object that is only kicked. No one can touch the ball by hand in the field during the game except the goal keeper.
17	Bar	A place where alcoholic drinks are served	The two poles at the edges of the goal that hold up the crossbar
18	Goal	Something that you hope to achieve	When a player shoots and it goes between the goalposts, it is considered a goal
19	Assist	Help somebody to do something	A pass to a teammate that ultimate results in a goal. One or two passes prior to a goal may be considered assists.
20	Fire	Burning that produces light and heat	Kick the ball
21	Save	Keep something safe from harm, loss, etc	The block of a shot that would have resulted in a goal
22	Substitute	Person or thing taking the place of another	A player who is not playing at the beginning of the game
23	Centre	Move something so that it is in the centre of something else	When a ball is kicked from the outside to the inside of the field, it is considered "centered".
24	Booking	Order tickets, etc in advance	Number recorded, by the referee, for receiving a yellow or red card. The player is said to have been "booked"
25	Yellow card	The card with a yellow color	A warning card issued by the referee; a caution
26	Restart	Begin something again after the pause or stop	Start a match again which has been paused due to things like bad weather, fouls, half time, etc
27	Offside	Offside, it can be a part of something which is off	When defenders run forward to force the opposing striker into an offside position and so making sure the game is stopped.
28	Net	Open material made of knotted string, wire. Etc.	The mesh that is almost always put behind the goal, connected to the crossbar and posts then connected to the ground in some way behind.
29	Penalty area	Penalty area, it can be punishment area for people who break a law	A rectangular area on each end of the field, that extends 18-yards from the end line and 18-yards from each goal post.
30	Half time	Half time, it can be a half of an hour	The intermission between the two halves of the match

Table continued...

NO	Registers	General Meanings	Register Meanings
31	Second half	Second half, it can be a second half of an hour	The second period of 45 minutes of the game after the fifteen minute half time break
32	Flag	Piece of cloth used as a symbol of a country	The flag placed in every corner of the field. A flag to warn the player when one of the player makes unfair challenge or get offside
33	Wing	One of the parts of the body of a bird or insect that is used for flying	Far left or right side of the sports field, position.
34	Handball	Handball, it can be a ball which is caught by hand	If the ball is touched by a player using his arm or hand (other than the goalkeeper inside the 18-yard box), the opposing team is awarded a direct free kick
35	Official	Person or group of people in a position of authority in a large organization	The referee and 2 linesmen who work together to make sure the game is played according to the rules of the game.
36	Send, Deliver	Cause something to go or be taken to a place	A kick to an open player
37	Full time	Fulltime, it can be 24 hours time	Time when the match has reached 90 minutes. Sometimes, added by the injury time

The table above contains a list of register words found in live text football commentary. There are four columns and thirty seven rows. The first column contains the number of register words, the second column is the register words, the third is the general meanings and the last column is the register meanings. The description of each register will be described as follows:

1. Kick off

The people who are not the football player, lover, or community mostly will not understand with the word "kick off". Perhaps, they will think that it means kicking something away from a place. However, when the word is related

to the football, it means the start of the match, in which the team who won the coin toss can kick the ball first from the center spot.

2. Match

The word “match” has so many meanings in relation to different context. It can be the boxing match or something which is appropriate, e.g., the colors is matching. Therefore, we have to understand in what field the word is used. In football, the word “match” means another name for a soccer game in which the teams compete against each other to score goal.

3. Challenge

Commonly, the word “challenge” often refers to the invitation to take part in a game. In the live text commentary, this word means an attempt to strip an opponent of the ball. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context.

4. Free kick

The word “free kick” sounds strange for the people who do not understand football. They may think free kick is kicking something which is not controlled by a rule. However, this word will be meaningful if it is related to the football game.

The word “free kick” means a kick that is awarded if a foul is committed. The opposing players must be at least 10 yards away from the ball.

5. Direct free kick

Just like free kick, people may be confused with the phrase “direct free kick”. Perhaps, they will think it is a kick which is not controlled by a rule in

direct way. On the other hands, direct free kick means a kick that is awarded if a foul is committed. The more specific is that direct free kick is awarded for substantial infractions of the rules of the game.

6. Indirect free kick

Indirect free kick is also awarded if a foul is committed by the player. However, it is a bit different from the direct free kick. Indirect free kick is awarded for other less serious foul. It also requires two players to touch the ball before a goal can be scored. However, when people find the phrase “indirect free kick” outside the football, they may wonder so hard to consider the meaning.

7. Shot

Based on the dictionary, the word “shot” means act of firing a gun. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, this word means an attempt to score into the opponent’s goal. In short, the word “shot” has some particular meanings in relation to some contexts and situations.

8. On goal

The researcher assumes that the word “on goal” is meaningless for the people do not understand football. They may think that the word means something which is on exact achievement. Nevertheless, this word has special meaning in relation to football namely, a shot that will enter the net unless stopped.

9. Box

The word “box” generally means a container made of wood. Nevertheless, the word refers to the penalty area of football as it is used in live text commentary.

10. Foul

The term “Foul” in football means an offense against an opponent or against the spirit of the game which results in a free kick or penalty. On the other hands, it also has other meanings for example, disgusting smell, dirty, etc as it is related to other contexts or fields.

11. Strike

Commonly, the word “strike” often refers to hit somebody or something hard. In the live text commentary, this word means kicking the ball. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context.

12. Cross

Based on the dictionary, the word “cross” means mark made by drawing one line across another or someone goes across something. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, this word means a kick into the middle of the goal box or a pass from an attacking player near the sideline to a teammate in the middle or opposite side of the field.

13. Clearance

The word “clearance” generally means a removal of unwanted things. Nevertheless, this word refers to a ball that is kicked rapidly away from the danger area as it is used in live text football commentary.

14. Corner

Commonly, the word “corner” often refers to a place where two lines or surfaces meet. In the live text commentary, this word means direct free kick taken

by an attacking player from the corner of the defending team's end of the field in an attempt to score. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context and field.

15. Header

Based on the dictionary, the word "header" means line of text that is automatically added to the top of every page printed from a computer. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, header means passing, clearing, controlling or shooting the ball with one's head.

16. Ball

Most of the sport game has a ball as an object. For example, basketball, tennis, volleyball, etc. Actually, the shape of the balls is mostly similar, that is round ball. The different between a ball in a game compare to other games is the rules. In a football, the players are only permitted to kick the ball, no one is permitted to touch the ball by hand except the goal keeper.

17. Bar

The word "bar" commonly refers to a place where alcoholic drinks are served. However, it has a different meaning in relation to live text commentary.

When the word "bar" is used in football game context, it means the two poles at the edges of the goal that hold up the crossbar.

18. Goal

The word "goal" generally means something that you hope to achieve. Nevertheless, this word refers to an action when a player shoots a ball that goes

between the goalposts; this action is considered a goal because it is used in live text football commentary.

19. Assist

Commonly, the word “assist” often refers to help somebody to do something. In the live text commentary, this word means a pass to a teammate that ultimately results in a goal. One or two passes prior to a goal may be considered assists. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context and situation.

20. Fire

Based on the dictionary, the word “fire” means burning that produces light and heat. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, this word means kicking the ball to the opponent’s goalpost. The word strike is similar to shot, kick, and fire as used in football.

21. Save

The word “save” generally means keep something safe from harm, loss, etc. Nevertheless, this word refers to a block of a shot that would have resulted in a goal as it is used in live text football commentary. The word “save” has a specific meaning in relation to football.

22. Substitute

Commonly, the word “substitute” often refers to person or thing taking the place of another. In the live text commentary, this word means a player who is not

playing at the beginning of the game. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context.

23. Centre

Based on the dictionary, the word “centre” means move something so that it is in the centre of something else. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, this word means a situation when a ball is kicked from the outside to the inside of the field, it is considered “centered”.

24. Booking

The word “booking” generally means order ticket or something in advance. Nevertheless, this word refers to number recorded by the referee for receiving a yellow or red card. The researcher takes this meaning as it is used in live text football commentary.

25. Yellow Card

Commonly, the word “yellow card” often refers to the card with a yellow color. In the live text commentary, this word means a warning card issued by the referee or a caution. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context and situation.

26. Restart

The word “restart” generally means begin something after the stop or pause. Nevertheless, this word refers to start a game again which has been paused due to things like bad weather, fouls, half time, etc. as it is used in live text football commentary.

27. Offside

Someone will frequently wonder to understand the meaning of word “offside” if he does not relate it to the football context. While someone will understand that the word means a situation when defenders run forward to force the opposing striker into an offside position and so making sure the game is stopped and they get possession, if he relates it into football context.

28. Net

The meaning of “net” is familiar with an open material made of knotted string, wire, etc. However, it has special meaning in relation to football namely, the mesh that is almost always put behind the goal, connected to the crossbar and posts then connected to the ground in some way behind.

29. Penalty area

No one knows what “penalty area” means if they do not understand football. They might think that it is punishment area for the people break the rules. However, this word actually has special meaning, that is a rectangular area on each end of the field that extends 18-yards from the end line and 18-yards from each goal post.

30. Half time

The word “half time” is surely hard for the people to know the meaning. Perhaps, they think that it is a half of an hour. However, they will understand that the meaning is the intermission between the two halves of the match if they relate it to the football sense. Since the word is only familiar with a football.

31. Second half

Just like the word half time. The word “second half” is meaningless outside the football sense. People may think it is a second half of an hour.

Nevertheless, in the football, this word means the second period of 45 minutes of the game after the fifteen minute half time break. People will only find the exact meaning if they relate it to the football.

32. Flag

Based on the dictionary, the word “flag” means piece of cloth used as a symbol of a country. However, based on the register used in live text football commentary, this word means a flag placed in every corner of the field. It also means a flag to warn the player when one of the players makes unfair challenge or get offside.

33. Wings

The word “wing” generally means one of the parts of the body of a bird or insect that is used for flying. Nevertheless, when the word “wings” used in live text commentary, this word refers to far left or right side of the sports field or one of positions in a football game.

34. Handball

It is hard to consider the meaning of the word “handball”. People may think it is a ball caught by hand. However, in the football, it means touched by a player using his arm or hand (other than the goalkeeper inside the 18-yard box).

When it is committed, the opposing team is awarded a direct free kick.

35. Official

Commonly, the word “official” often refers to person in a position of authority in a large organization. In the live text commentary, this word means the referee and 2 linesmen who work together to make sure the game is played according to the laws of the game. The researcher takes this register meaning in relation to the football context and field.

36. Send, Deliver

Based on the dictionary, the word “send” means cause something to go or be taken to a place. However, it has particular meaning when it is used in live text football commentary, this word means a kick to an open player. Thus, the word “send” is considered as a register used in live text commentary.

37. full time

People may think that the word “full time” means 24 hours. However, in the football sense, the word “full time” means the time when the match has reached 90 minutes, added by the injury time. It shows that the word “full time” has particular meaning in relation to football.

4.1.2 Linguistic Features of Register Found in Live Text Commentary on

Euro 2012

In this finding, the researcher classified the linguistic features based on the classification of features in earlier chapter. They are syntactic reduction and passive voice. There are four forms of syntactic reduction and two forms of passive voice. They are described as follows:

4.1.2.1 Syntactic Reduction

There are several forms of syntactic reduction that are used in live text commentary. They reduce the subject noun, main verb, the auxiliary “be”, and object noun. The findings are presented as follows:

Table 4.2: Subject Noun and Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

NO	Sentences	Type of reduction			
		Subject Noun	Verb	Be	Object Noun
1	Replacing Andres Iniesta	*		*	
2	Replacing David Silva	*		*	
3	Replacing Antonio Cassano	*		*	

The asterisk means the sentence is reduced in that part

The data in table two shows that the form of each sentence is omitting a subject noun and auxiliary “be”. In a daily conversation this reduction causes the sentence to become obscured. For an example “Jono is kicking the ball” if the sentence is omitting a subject noun and auxiliary “be”, then, it becomes “kicking the ball”. However, in live text commentary the reduction of subject noun and auxiliary “be” does not obscure the meaning of the sentence. The reduction process can be illustrated using tree diagram as seen in the example below:

Example 1: “Replacing Andres Iniesta”

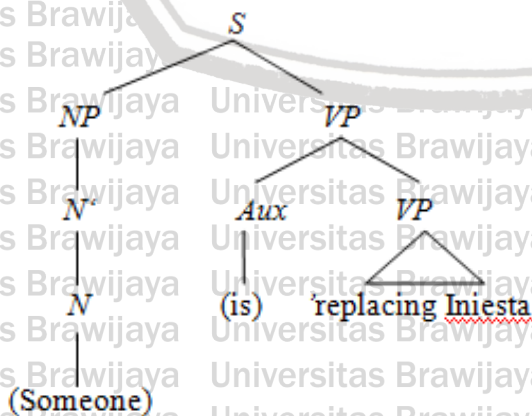


Figure 4.1: Tree Diagram of Subject Noun and Aux “Be” Reduction

By using tree diagram theory of Fromkin et al (2011), we can see that the sentence above is omitting subject noun and auxiliary “be” in the sentence.

However, the sentence is still acceptable and meaningful as it is used in a context of live text football commentary.

Table 4.3: Verb and Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

NO.	Sentences	Type of Reduction			
		Subject Noun	Verb	Be	Object Noun
1	Foul by Xabi Alonso on Ignazio Abate		*	*	
2	Foul by Daniele De Rossi on Hernandez Xavi		*	*	
3	Assist by Francesc Fabregas		*	*	
4	Clearance by David Silva		*	*	
5	Foul by Gerard Pique on Antonio Cassano		*	*	
6	Save by Iker Casillas		*	*	
7	Unfair challenge on David Silva by Federico Balzaretti results in a free kick		*	*	
8	Header from deep inside the area by Antonio Di Natale		*	*	
9	Effort from outside the penalty area by Francesc Fabregas		*	*	
10	Shot from 6 yards from Antonio Di Natale		*	*	
11	Foul by Francesc Fabregas on Andrea Pirlo		*	*	
12	Foul by Garcia Sergio Ramos on Antonio Di Natale		*	*	
13	Foul by Alvaro Arbeloa on Mario Balotelli		*	*	
14	Handball by Mario Balotelli		*	*	
15	Unfair challenge on Mario Balotelli by Xabi Alonso		*	*	
16	Foul by Andres Iniesta on Andrea Pirlo		*	*	
17	Shot from long range by Rodriguez Pedro		*	*	
18	Save by Gianluigi Buffon		*	*	
19	Clearance by Garcia Sergio Ramos.		*	*	
20	Shot from 25 yards from Riccardo Montolivo.		*	*	
21	Unfair challenge on Ignazio Abate by Fernando Torres.		*	*	

The asterisk means the sentence is reduced in that part

The sentences are ungrammatical in the sense of Standard English.

However, it is possible and acceptable when it is used in the football commentary.

Since the reduction is one of linguistic features of register. People will get

difficulty to understand the meaning if they do not share the same knowledge with the commentator. However, it will be understood by the reader of football match because they share the same knowledge with the commentator. Thus, the live text commentary reduces some parts of the sentences. The complete analysis can be seen below:

Example 2:

“Assist by Francesc Fabregas”

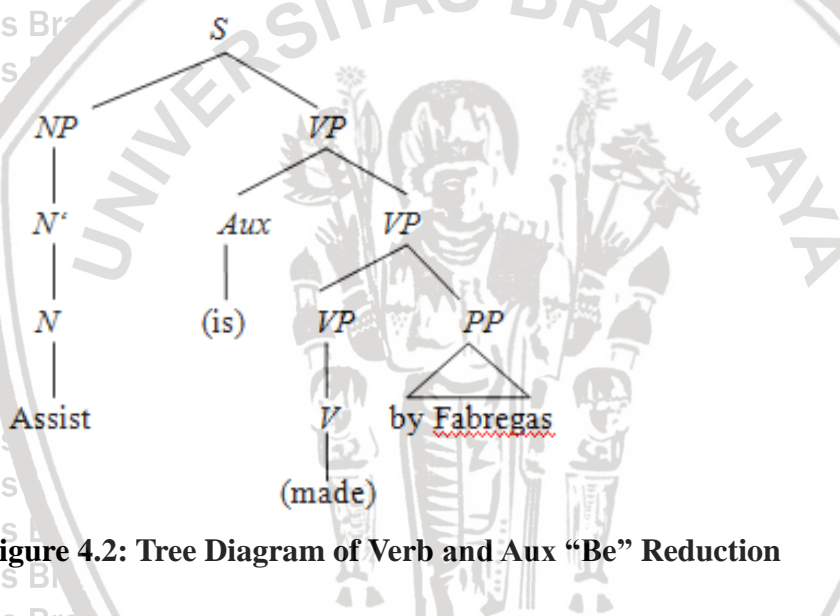


Figure 4.2: Tree Diagram of Verb and Aux “Be” Reduction

The tree diagram above tell us that the sentences is reduced the auxiliary “be” and the verb. This kind of reduction often happens in the live text commentary since the verbs used are usually same. This kind of reduction is to minimize the use of same word and to build extra speed in delivering the events and commentaries about football match. Though the sentence is ungrammatical, it is still acceptable for the reader and listener of football commentary. The reduction does not change the meaning of the sentence.

Table 4.4: The Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

NO.	Sentences	Type of Reduction			
		Subject Noun	Verb	Be	Object Noun
1	Direct free kick taken by Andrea Pirlo			*	
2	Free kick awarded			*	
3	Clearance made by Giorgio Chiellini			*	
4	Corner from the right by-line taken by Hernandez Xavi			*	
5	Goal scored			*	
6	Corner taken by Andrea Pirlo from the left by-line.			*	
7	Save made by IkerCasillas			*	
8	Outswinging corner taken right-footed by Andrea Pirlo,			*	
9	Inswinging corner taken from the left by-line by Andrea Pirlo			*	
10	Direct free kick taken by Federico Balzaretti			*	
11	Free kick crossed right-footed by Hernandez Xavi			*	
12	Save made by Gianluigi Buffon.			*	
13	Alvaro Arbeloa fouled by Federico Balzaretti			*	
14	Free kick awarded for an unfair challenge on Alvaro Arbeloa by			*	
15	Direct free kick taken by Hernandez Xavi			*	
16	Free kick crossed by Andrea Pirlo			*	
17	Free kick taken by Gerard Pique.			*	
18	Santos Thiago Motta coming on for Riccardo Montolivo.			*	
19	Direct free kick taken by Daniele De Rossi			*	
20	Indirect free kick taken by Garcia Sergio Ramos.			*	
21	Short corner worked by Hernandez Xavi			*	
22	Free kick taken by Federico Balzaretti			*	
23	Free kick taken by Gerard Pique			*	
24	Federico Balzaretti fouled by Rodriguez Pedro			*	
25	Free kick taken by Gianluigi Buffon			*	

The asterisk means the sentence is reduced in that part

The table above shows some examples of auxiliary “be” reduction. Those sentences are grammatically incorrect. However, it is acceptable in the case of live

text commentary. Moreover, the reduction does not change the meaning of the sentence. The complete sentence analysis can be seen from the example below:

Example 3: “Direct free kick taken by Andrea Pirlo”

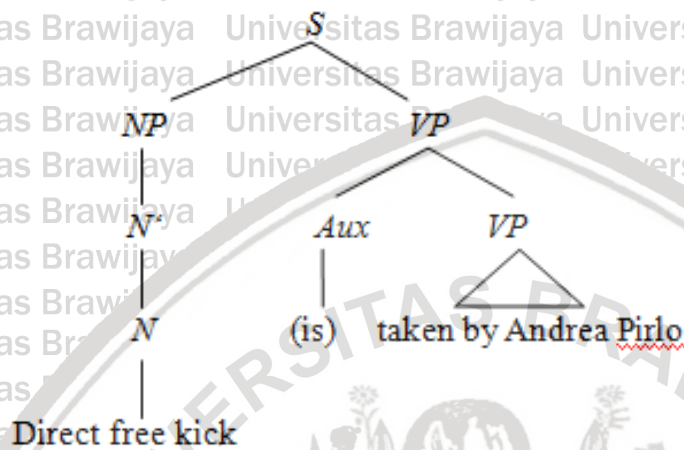


Figure 4.3: Tree Diagram of Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

The tree diagram above clearly tells that the sentence is omitting the auxiliary “be”. However, this sentence is still acceptable and meaningful in the context of live text football commentary. The readers understand that this kind of omission is intentionally done by the commentator

Table 4.5: The Object Noun and Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

NO.	Sentences	Type of Reduction			
		Subject Noun	Verb	Be	Object Noun
1	Blocked by Giorgio Chiellini			*	*
2	Centre by Ignazio Abate			*	*
3	Centre by Federico Balzaretti,			*	*
4	Blocked by Ramos Jordi Alba			*	*
5	Blocked by Leonardo Bonucci			*	*
6	Centre by Andres Iniesta			*	*
7	Blocked by Daniele De Rossi			*	*
8	Blocked by Ignazio Abate			*	*

The asterisk means the sentence is reduced in that part

The readers will be curious when they are reading those sentences. They will ask what kind of thing is blocked? What thing is centered? However, when those kinds of sentences are used in live text football commentary, the readers will understand because they know that the language of football commentary is explained by play-by-play description. The readers understand that the thing which is blocked is ball by referring to the previous commentary. Tree diagram below will illustrate the reduction analysis:

Example 4:

“Blocked by Giorgio Chiellini”

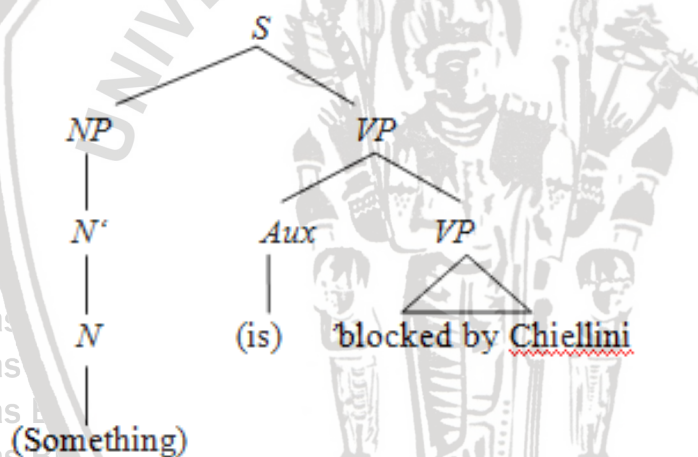


Figure 4.4: Tree Diagram of Object Noun and Auxiliary “Be” Reduction

Tree diagram above completely tells us that the sentence is omitting the object noun and auxiliary “be”. The words in bracket “something” and “is” are omitted due to the play-by-play description which explains the events continuously. In the complete sentence form, the sentence above will be written as “the ball is blocked by Giorgio Chiellini.”

4.1.2.2 Passive Voice

There are two forms of passive voice which are used in live text football commentary. They are the passive voice which is followed by reduction and not followed by the reduction. The findings are presented as follows:

Table 4.6: Passive Voice with the Reduction

NO.	Passive Voice	Active Voice
1	Foul by Xabi Alonso on Ignazio Abate	Xabi Alonso (commits) foul on Ignazio Abate
2	Foul by Daniele De Rossi on Hernandez Xavi	Daniele De Rossi (commits) foul on Hernandez Xavi
3	Blocked by Giorgio Chiellini	Giorgio Chiellini blocks (the ball)
4	Assist by Francesc Fabregas	Francesc Fabregas (does) assist
5	Clearance by Garcia Sergio Ramos	Garcia Sergio Ramos (makes) clearance
6	Clearance by David Silva	David Silva (makes) clearance David Silva (makes) clearance
7	Centre by Ignazio Abate	Ignazio Abate centres (the ball)
8	Foul by Gerard Pique on Antonio Cassano	Gerard Pique (commits) foul on Antonio Cassano
9	Centre by Federico Balzaretti	Federico Balzaretti centres (ball)
10	Save by Iker Casillas	Iker Casillas (makes) a save
11	Unfair challenge on David Silva by Federico Balzaretti	Federico Balzaretti (commits) unfair challenge on David Silva
12	Header from deep inside the area by Antonio Di Natale goes harmlessly over the crossbar	Antonio Di Natale (makes) header from deep inside the area goes harmlessly over the crossbar
13	Effort from outside the penalty area by Francesc Fabregas	Francesc Fabregas (does) effort from outside the penalty area
14	Foul by Francesc Fabregas on Andrea Pirlo	Francesc Fabregas (commits) foul on Andrea Pirlo
15	Foul by Garcia Sergio Ramos on Antonio Di Natale	Garcia Sergio Ramos (commits) foul on Antonio Di Natale
16	Handball by Mario Balotelli	Mario Balotelli (does) handball
17	Unfair challenge on Mario Balotelli by Xabi Alonso	Xabi Alonso (commits) unfair challenge on Mario Balotelli
18	Blocked by Ignazio Abate	Ignazio Abate blocks (the ball)
19	Foul by Andres Iniesta on Andrea Pirlo	Andres Iniesta (commits) foul on Andrea Pirlo
20	Free kick awarded	(The referee) awards freekick
21	Save by Gianluigi Buffon	Gian Luigi Buffon (makes) a save
22	Direct free kick (is) taken by Andrea Pirlo	Andrea Pirlo takes direct free kick

Table continued...

NO.	Passive Voice	Active Voice
23	Clearance (is) made by Giorgio Chiellini	Giorgio Chiellini makes clearance
24	Corner from the right by-line (is) taken by Hernandez Xavi	Hernandes Xavi takes corner from the right by-line
25	Corner (is) taken by Andrea Pirlo	Andra Pirlo takes corner
26	Save (is) made by Iker Casillas	Iker Casillas makes a save
27	Outswinging corner (is) taken right-footed by Andrea Pirlo	Andrea Pirlo takes right footed outswinging corner
28	Inswinging corner (is) taken from the left by-line by Andrea Pirlo	Andrea Pirlo takes left by-line inswinging corner
29	Direct free kick (is) taken by Federico Balzaretti	Federico Balzaretti takes direct free kick
30	Free kick (is) awarded for a foul by Andrea Barzagli on Andres Iniesta.	The referee awards freekick for a foul by Andrea Barzagli on Andres Iniesta
31	Free kick (is) crossed right-footed by Hernandez Xavi	Hernandez Xavi crosses free kick
32	Save (is) made by Gianluigi Buffon	Gian Luigi Buffon makes a save
33	Alvaro Arbeloa (is) fouled by Federico Balzaretti	Federico Balzaretti fouls Alvaro Arbeloa
34	Direct free kick (is) taken by Daniele De Rossi	Daniele Di Natale takes direct free kick
35	Indirect free kick (is) taken by Garcia Sergio Ramos	Garcia Sergio Ramos takes direct free kick
36	Short corner (is) worked by Hernandez	Hernandez works short corner
37	Free kick (is) taken by Gianluigi Buffon	Gian Luigi Buffon takes free kick
38	Federico Balzaretti (is) fouled by Pedro	Pedro fouls Federico Balzaretti
39	Free kick (is) taken by Gerard Pique	Gerard Pique takes free kick

The words in bracket is omitted

The table above contains some examples of sentences in the passive voice.

It shows that the language of football commentary uses the passive voice in delivering the events and moments in football match. In addition, the formal form of passive voice is sometimes followed by the reduction. The analysis of passive voice with reduction can be seen on the tree diagram below:

Example 5:

“Clearance by Sergio Ramos”

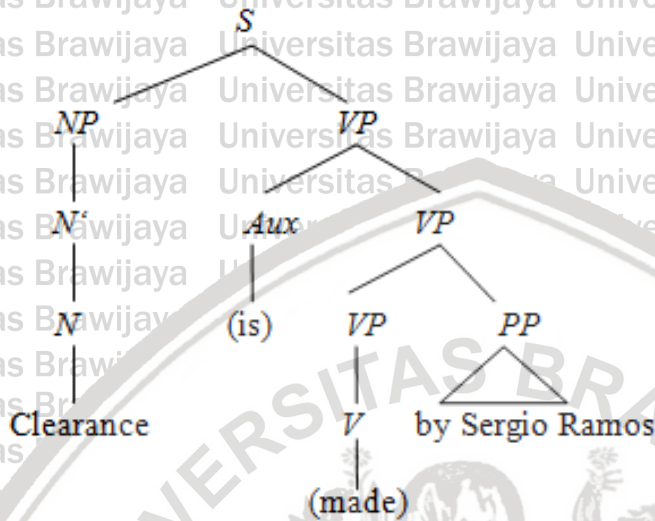


Figure 4.5: Passive Voice with Reduction

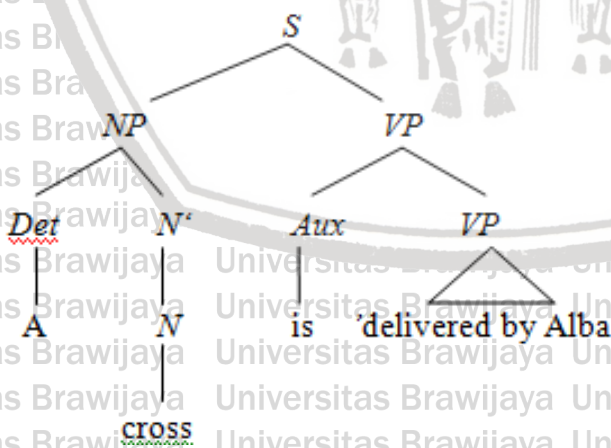
Tree diagram above tells us that live text commentary frequently uses passive voice form with reduction of verb and auxiliary “be.” The passive voice is used to emphasize the action of the sentence. Moreover, it also has a function to give more times for the commentator to identify the subject or the player in the game. By using passive voice, the commentator has more time to identify the players’ name by looking at the number or appearance. In other words, the use of feature, such as passive voice with reduction in the live text commentary is not due to the insufficient competence of the commentator in English. However, the use of passive voice with reduction is based on the commentator purpose in delivering the events and moments in football match. They do it intentionally based on the way how football commentary is delivered.

Table 4.7 Passive Voice without Reduction

NO.	Passive Voice	Active Voice
1	A cross is delivered by Ramos Jordi Alba	Ramos Jordi Alba delivers a cross
2	The ball is sent over by Xabi Alonso	Xabi Alonso sends over the ball
3	A cross is delivered by Xabi Alonso	Xabi Alonso delievers a cross
4	The ball is sent over by Claudio Marchisio	Claudio Marchisio sends over the ball
5	The ball is crossed by Ramos Jordi Alba	Ramos Jordi Alba crosses the ball
6	The ball is sent over by Hernandez	Hernandez Xavi sends over the ball
7	The ball is crossed by Hernandez Xavi	Hernandez Xavi crosses the ball
8	The ball is delivered by Hernandez Xavi	Hernandez Xavi delivers the ball
9	The ball is swung over by Rodriguez Pedro	Rodriguez Pedro swings the ball
10	The ball is delivered by Rodriguez Pedro	Rodriguez Pedro delivers the ball
11	The ball is crossed by Francesc Fabregas,	Francesc Fabregas crosses the ball
12	A goal is scored by Fernando Torres	Fernando Torres scores a goal
13	The ball is crossed by Hernandez Xavi	Hernandez Xavi crosses the ball

From the table above, it can be seen that the passive voices are in complete sentence. It means, there is no reduction in the sentence. The complete sentence analysis by using tree diagram can be illustrated as follows:

Example 6: "A cross is delivered by Ramos Jordi Alba"

**Figure 4.6: Passive Voice without Reduction**

It is quite clear that the sentence “a cross is delivered by Ramos Jordi Alba” is in the passive voice without reduction. It means, the passive is in complete sentence. This kind of passive voice is used by the commentator to emphasize the commentary on the action. Besides, the commentator also uses passive voice to provide more times to analyze the subject of the action that is “Jordi Alba”. Since in the passive voice, the subject of sentence is put in the last part of a sentence.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data based on the objectives of the study, the researcher gave the discussion of the whole analysis to answer the problems proposed in chapter one. This study discussed the register study, especially the meaning of register and the linguistic features of register. The researcher found some register words in live text football commentary and some forms of linguistic features of register.

From the analysis, the researcher found 37 register words. They are explained by the general meaning and the meaning of register in football live text commentary. Sometimes, the registers are familiar words commonly used outside the football context. However, the use and the meaning of register are different.

On the other hands, there are also register words which are not familiar outside the football. It means people who do not understand football will get difficulty to get the meaning of the words. Besides, the researcher also found the syntactic reduction and passive voice features in live text football commentary. The most dominant is the use of syntactic reduction which reaches 57 reductions. The

reductions are divided into four tables, namely the reduction of subject noun and auxiliary “be”, verb and auxiliary “be”, auxiliary “be”, also object noun and auxiliary “be”. The use of syntactic reduction in live text commentary is not because of the insufficient competence of the commentator. Nevertheless, the reduction has several reasons. First, live text commentary is trying to describe the game as completely as possible. Therefore, they eliminate unnecessary parts to build extra speed description. The second reason is that live text commentary is trying to avoid using too many repetitious forms. It is true due to the fact that live text football commentary often uses the same verbs. Therefore, live text commentary only mentions some certain parts. The last but not least, the commentator assumes that the readers have already shared the same knowledge about the vocabulary in football match.

The researcher also found the use of passive voice which reaches 52 sentences in a match. The analysis of passive voice is divided into two tables, namely passive voice with the reduction and without reduction. Live text commentary uses passive voice since the commentators have to describe the actions in the football match accurately. It is not easy for them to mention the name of the players accurately because they cannot see clearly each player’s face. By using passive voice, they will be able to identify the name of the players more accurately since they have more time to identify the players through the number, position, or the player’s appearances. Moreover, the passive voice is sometimes used to emphasize the action of the sentence.

In relation to the theory of register by Ferguson (1994) as cited in Wardhaugh (2006), the researcher found the red line. It is said by Ferguson that people tend to use the similar vocabulary and a bit of syntactic characteristics in recurrent situation. The researcher similarly found that the language used in live text commentary is using repetitious vocabulary, for example: the word shot, free kick, offside, etc. are repeatedly used to describe the action and moment. The researcher also found that commentator often uses similar syntactic characteristics by reduction and passive voice. In short, Ferguson's register theory gave huge contribution to the researcher's study.

Besides, the researcher also found the compatibility with the theory described by Wardhaugh (2006). As defined in the second chapter, Wardhaugh (2006) states that register is a certain language associated with discrete occupation. The researcher tried to correlate Wardhaugh's definition with role of football commentator. The language of football commentary is the language genre used in English for certain profession. In this case, the commentators build their language associated with their profession. As we know, a commentator has to describe the event in football play-by-play and continuously. The researcher obtained that the reduction and passive voice become the register features of football commentary as the result of play-by-play description. It is such a cause and effect relationship between the profession (commentator) and the features of register.