

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the background of this research, statement problem, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Research

A proverb says "*We can reach the world by the language*". It shows us that the language is very important in our life. As a human being, we cannot life without another people because we of course need some helps from them to fulfill our need. For example when we feel hungry, we need to eat some food, so we have to buy it to people who sell it. For buying some foods people have to deal with the seller. In another word there is a transaction between a buyer and a seller, and the language is needed in that activity. That illustration describes how important the language is in our life to communicate with other people.

There are many various effects on language; one of them is the emergence of jargons. According to Hornby (1994: 231), jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group of people. In line with him, Wardhaugh (1977: 244) says that jargon is the technical vocabulary of a particular occupation. While, the researcher understanding about jargon is applied chiefly to the words and phrases that are used and understood by people within a specific profession.

Understanding about jargon simplifies the use of jargon in every sector such as economic, politics, entertainment and sport. As well as flustering some people out of specific sector, jargon can ease others to understand something in several certain areas. Jargon can also become one characteristic of a sector in its use. Jargon is not only has special meaning, which are not commonly known by common people but also has a special formation. For that, it is very useful to clarify some intentions for its meaning.

People who use special jargon for special sector may have different intention if it is used for another sector. For example the word 'screening', for common people it means the act of showing film/movie or television program, another meaning is the testing or examining of a large of number of people or things (Wehmeier, 2006: 1312), but in soccer 'screening' is used by the person with the ball to protect the ball from a defender; the ball carrier keeps their body between the ball and the defender (Cohen, 2007: 18).

Another example is 'trap'. In literal meaning it is a clever plan designed to trick somebody, either by capturing them or by making them do or say something that they did not mean to do or say (Wehmeier, 2006: 1574). In soccer, 'trap' is the use of one's body to slow down and control a moving ball, most often using the chest, thighs or feet (Cohen, 2007: 18). Both meanings have different meaning, which may make common people bewilder. Thus, jargon becomes one part of language which is used to mean something different from another.

Soccer is one of the most favorite sports in the world. Almost everybody knows about soccer. Soccer is a sport played between two teams of eleven players

with a spherical ball. The game is played on a field with a goal at each end. The object of the game is to score by using any part of the body besides the arms and hands to get the score into the opposing goal. Soccer uses special jargons for facilitating the players in the game. The jargons also represent some special techniques in playing and the positions of the players. There are lot of English sport jargons in soccer such as *kick-off*, *goal kick*, *corner kick*, *throw-in*, *offside*, *free kicks*, *drop ball*, *penalty kick*, *two-touch rule*, *caution*, *dangerous play*, *direct free kick*, *foul*, *indirect free kick*, *obstruction*, *red card*, *sending off*, *yellow card* and others. Each jargon sometimes has different meaning and word formation from people commonly knows.

Meaning can vary because of the word formation. Specific meaning because of the word formation maybe will be found in soccer jargons. So, in this research, the researcher analyzes the morphological process of English terms in soccer jargons because the researcher assumes that the terms have special meaning and word formation. These terms will be explained more detail in the morphological process and meaning. In this case, the researcher only focuses the research on the word formation of compound words, complex words and phrase in English terms, and then gives explanation of what those meaning.

The researcher chooses this topic because soccer is very popular sport in the world. Almost all people know and love it. Unfortunately, most of them do not know the meaning of soccer jargons. So the researcher is interest in analyzing those meaning. For collecting data, the researcher chooses *World Soccer*

magazine as the object of research. It is an English language soccer magazine published by IPC Media. It specializes in the international soccer scene.

This magazine elects "*Team of the Month*", "*Team of the Year*", "*Player of the Year*", "*Manager of the Year*", "*Team of the Year*", "*Young Player of the Year*" and "*Referee of the Year*." Besides, this magazine discusses about techniques of soccer, rumors of the player and all about soccer. Automatically, there are many soccer jargons appearing in this magazine. So the researcher decides to choose this magazine for finding the data of this research.

The research about analyzing English terms actually is not for the first times to be discussed. Previously, there were some research about word formation and meaning of English terms. The first study was conducted by Cahyani (2011). She analyzed the meaning of English terms of basketball jargons. The result of this research showed that some basketball jargons have same meaning as in dictionary, but some others have a special meaning.

The second study which was done by Christina (2011) also supports this present study. Her study entitled "*Word formation analysis on slang words in the Indonesia Teenager's novel*" was a case study of Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. She used *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SLBC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data and Agih method by Sudaryanto in analyzing the data. While as the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996) to categorize the data.

From her research she found that there are eight strategies of word formation process, which are undergone by Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels. They are borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there are 125 slang words that are used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing is the most common process that is used. It takes 76% of total slang words or 95 from 125 slang words.

The third one was by Verawati (2011), whose title was "*The word formation process and domain analysis of slang in Anak Kos Dodol Kumat Lagi*". Apart from finding out kinds of word formation and explaining the word formation process of slang, the writer also describes the domain factors of slang. In classifying and explaining the word formation process the writer used theory from O'Grady and Guzman, Hatch and Brown, and Kridalaksana. In describing the domain factors of slang, she used theory from Fishman (1970:20).

In the result of this research she concluded that there are nine kinds of word formation occur in the data. They are borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, backformation, coinage, onomatopoeia and derivation. From those kinds of word formation, borrowing becomes the most one found in this novel. In addition, in this research, by the domain analysis, the writer found two kinds of domain; they are friendship and family domain. In the analysis step, it can also be seen that three main factors namely participant, setting and topic take an important role of classifying the domain group.

In this research, the researcher analyzes not only about the meaning of English terms as Cahyani did before but also about the word formation (as those done by Verawati, and Christina) of English terms of soccer jargons found in *World Soccer* magazine. So, through this study I am sure that this present study can complete the things that have not been studied by previous researchers.

1.2. Statement of Problem

In *World Soccer* magazine, there are a lot of English terms of soccer jargons which has different types of word formation. Besides that, there are some words which have different meaning from the literal meaning. So, the researcher formulates the problems into two research questions:

1. What types of word formation of English terms are found in soccer jargons in *World Soccer* magazine?
2. What are the meaning of English terms found in soccer jargons in *World Soccer* magazine?

1.3. Research Objectives

According to the explanation above, the researcher will conduct this research for the objectives as follows:

1. To find out the types of word formation of English terms are found in soccer jargons in *World Soccer* magazine.
2. To identify the meaning of English terms found in soccer jargons in *World Soccer* magazine.

1.4. Research Significance

This research is theoretically significance to add the knowledge about the types of word formation and meaning especially for the researcher and generally for the students who want to know about the types of word formation and meaning of compound English term and understand those meanings. It is significant practically to enrich the knowledge about the meaning of soccer jargons for those who love soccer game. Besides, this research can be a reference for the next researcher who will analyze about word formation or about meaning. For English Department students, this research can enrich their knowledge about morphology especially word formation and for Faculty this research can add previous research about morphology.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

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

- a. Word formation in this study as a part of morphology concerning with the word formation in written form.
- b. Meaning is the construction in terms of which word means in communication (Kempson, 1977: 11). In linguistics, meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates, or conveys in their message to the observer or receiver, and what the receiver infers from the current context.

- c. Soccer is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball. The game is played on a field with a goal at each end. The object of the game is to score by using any part of the body besides the arms and hands to get the score into the opposing goal (Hornby, 1994: 113).
- d. Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group of people (Hornby, 1994: 231). In line with him, Whardhaugh (1977: 244) says that jargon is the technical vocabulary of a particular occupation. While, the researcher understanding about jargon is applied chiefly to the words and phrases that are used and understood by people within a specific profession.

1.6. Organization of Writing

Organization of writing in this research is divided into five chapters, as below:

- Chapter I This chapter is an introduction that explains background, statement problems, statement problems, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.
- Chapter II This chapter is review of literature. It consists of Morphology, morpheme, word and part of speech. Morphology and syntax includes compounding, affixation and phrases. Other hand is semantic kind of meaning, Soccer and jargons.

Chapter III This chapter is research method. It consists of research design, data and source of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV This chapter is research findings and discussions. It consists of the word formation of compound English term in Soccer jargons and the kinds of meaning of English term in Soccer jargons.

Chapter V This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation.

