

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background, scope, objectives, and significance of the study. It also provides a glimpse of explanation on the methods and the theories used in this research.

1. Background of the Study

Football has become one of the most popular sports in the world. Many people play the game: from young boys to adults, from big cities to remote slum areas. Competitions are held among football clubs, countries, continents, and the most ultimate one: the World Cup.

As a sport industry, football attracts many people around the globe. Each week, thousands of people flock to stadia to watch football matches. Mass media, such as radio and TV stations, broadcast football matches live minute by minute to all over the world, providing a lot more people with the opportunity to feel the excitement, the tension, and the energy of the game in the stadia. Together, these groups of people and those in the stadium watch how two football teams defend and attack each other, how both teams' strategic plans work out; and which team eventually achieves victory.

Printed media surely do not want to miss the event. However, unlike radio and TV stations, printed media do not have the privilege to report the

match in real time. Still, it is reporters' duty or perhaps their biggest challenge to revive the exhilaration of the game in their match reports so that people who read them are able to imagine how the match was played.

In a football match report, the reporter describes the actions of individual players as well as the game itself and its changes. He/She often uses vivid languages, such as figure of speech, as one of his/her strategies in depicting the match in his/her article. Thus, a player can "tame the ball", a game can be played "in the final weeks of the campaign" and a goal can "rescue a team from relegation".

It is for the above-mentioned reason, the writer opts "Figures of Speech in Football Match Reports" as the title of her research for final assignment.

2. Scope of the Study

The writer focused her research on the English Barclays Premier League match reports which were published on May 22, 2011 in UK online newspapers.

3. Objectives of the Study

This research is conducted in order to achieve certain aims, namely:

- a. to classify and describe types of figure of speech used in football match reports.

- b. to discover the types of figure of speech mostly used in football match reports.
- c. to know the function of figure of speech in this context.

4. Significance

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will give a deeper understanding to the readers and the researcher herself on the usage of figure of speech on football match reports.

5. Methods of the Research

According to Aminuddin (1990:9), a linguistic research is generally descriptive, as it describes linguistic elements such as words, phrases, sentences, and other linguistic elements. Thus, this research is a descriptive research. The data sources are online newspapers which were published on May 22, 2011: *Mail Online*, *The Mirror Football*, *The Guardian*, and *The Telegraph*. As the data will be texts, the writer uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (non-participant observation) method in collecting the data. The writer uses *catat* technique by taking note the data on paper.

The data population is all words and phrases containing figurative meaning in 40 football match reports in the online newspapers. Since the number of data is quite enormous, the writer takes 20% from the data population. Thus, the writer gets eight match reports as the sample for this

research. The writer selects purposive sampling so that the samples taken are those which are rich in the use of figure of speech.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses distributional or *agih* method to identify and explain the use of figure of speech in football match reports.

6. Underlying Theory

Abram in Nurgiyantoro (2009:276) defines style as the way a writer expresses his thought. Style is marked by word choice, sentence structures, figurative language, cohesion, etc. Stylistics studies the style in spoken or written texts (Malmkjær, 2002:510). Chapman in Nurgiyantoro (2009:279) says that the study of stylistics can be conducted toward various kinds of language usage.

Wales (2001:152) says a figure of speech is often linked to language devices which are used to express ideas or feelings by which images can be invoked by contrasting one object with another. Many scholars have been interested in figure of speech since the ancient Greek era. Afterwards, various types of figure of speech have been found and defined. Peacham (1577) listed almost 200 types of figure of speech in Wales (2001:153). However, owing to the limitation of time and ability, in this research the writer uses only eleven types of figure of speech, namely: simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, eponym, epithet, allusion, antonomasia, irony, and pun.

7. Writing Organization

This report is systematically organized into five chapters in order to ease the readers in understanding the content.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of Background of the Study, Aims of the Study, Scope of the Study, Significance, Underlying Theory, Method of the Study, and Writing Organization.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter describes with Previous Studies, The Language of Journalism, Style, Stylistics and Figure of Speech.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with Types of Research, Unit of Analysis, Data and Data Source, Population and Sample, Method of Presenting Data, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the research finding and the data analysis of the figure of speech in sport news reports.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

This chapter is a closing chapter that presents the conclusion of the whole analysis according to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with figures of speech. It provides some theories that are used to analyze the data in this research. Here, the writer presents the previous studies, the language of journalism, as well as style, stylistics, and figure of speech.

1. Previous Studies

There have been two studies of figurative language. Pujadi (2007) classified the types of figure of speech, described the frequency and interpreted the meaning of figure of speech found in Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man*. She used the classification of figure of speech by Potter (1967) and Reaske (1966), as well as Nida's theory of componential analysis (1969). In analyzing the data, she used *agih* method, *ganti* technique, and componential analysis. The result of her study indicated that there were sixteen types of figure of speech in the play: metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, understatement, verbal irony, litotes, sarcasm, antithesis, epithet, metonymy, euphemism, cacophony, euphony, synecdoche, and repetition. The most frequently used figure of speech was repetition (23,8%). Three types of figure of speech classified as the least frequently used were metonymy, euphemism, and verbal irony. The study also revealed that the use of

figurative language in Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man* was meant to create a deeper meaning and to produce greater effect.

The other study was conducted by Indriana (2005), who analyzed the formality of the language, figure of speech, diction, as well as sentence structures used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. She used Perrine's classification on figure of speech (1968) to analyze the data. The result of her study showed that the style used in the headlines of the daily newspaper was formal language characterized by mixture of dictions, figure of speech, and sentence structures. Most of the dictions used in the headlines are Standard English. The types of figure of speech most frequently used were personification and simile.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer assumes that this research differs from the two previous studies. Furthermore, there has not been a study of figure of speech in football match reports.

2. The Language of Journalism

As stated by Hohenberg in Chaer (2010:2), the main purpose of journalism writing is to convey information, fact, opinion, and idea to the readers in general. According to Badudu in Puryanto (2008:72), the language of journalism possesses characteristics which distinguish it from other forms of communication. These characteristics are concise, complete, simple, direct, interesting, and clear.

1. “Concise” means that the language of journalism should avoid long explanation.
2. “Complete” characterizes the language of journalism that should contain complete information by applying the principle of 5W and 1H, meaning that every news and article should cover the principle of what, who, when, where, why, and how.
3. “Simple” means that the language of journalism should select simple independent sentences in lieu of long and complex sentences.
4. “Direct” refers to the fact that the language of journalism should be able to convey direct information by avoiding the usage of flowery language.
5. “Interesting” concerns the language of journalism that should use live words instead of dead ones.
6. “Clear” suggests that a journalist should present comprehensible information.

3. Style, Stylistics, and Figure of Speech

Style, as Abram in Nurgiyantoro (2009:276) defines it, is the way a writer expresses his thought. It is marked by word choice, sentence structures, figurative language, cohesion, etc. In accordance with Abrams’ idea, Wales (2001:370) states that style is manner of expression in writing or speaking that can distinguish one person to others. Malmkjær (2002:510) mentions that style is particular items or structures that occur consistently in spoken or written

texts. In conclusion, style is a distinctive way of expression that is shown through selection of words, structures of sentences, figurative language, etc.

The study of style in written and spoken discourses belongs to the field of “stylistics”. Chapman in Nurgiyantoro (2009:279) says that the study of stylistics can be conducted on various kinds of language use, and not restricted on literature. Stylistic analysis is usually intended to explain the relationship between language and its aesthetic function as well as its meaning. Furthermore, stylistic analysis aims to determine how far and in what way a language is used to show deviations and to obtain special effects (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:279).

One important object of study within the realm of stylistics is figure of speech or trope (Crystal, 2000:70). Figure of speech, as Keraf (2004:129) put it, is an “evaluative” or “emotive” language deviated from normal language that is used by a writer or speaker to achieve certain effects. Wales (2001:152) says that a figure of speech is often linked to language devices which are used to express ideas or feelings by which images can be invoked by contrasting one object with another.

Aminuddin (1995:176) proposes a different term for language devices, namely: figure of tropes. He argues that figure of trope is formed by transferring semantic features of one word to another in order to enrich its emotive effects. He further explains that the process of transferring can be successfully conducted only if both words share similarities in their semantic features, as is shown in the following figure:

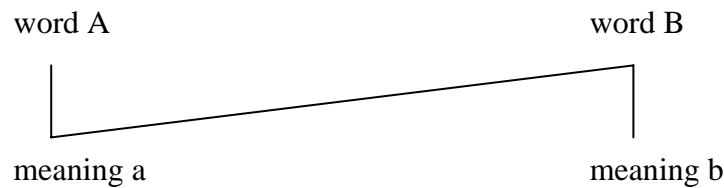


FIGURE 1

The transfer of semantic features in tropes

(Aminuddin, 1995:177)

For example: Life is a journey. Word A = LIFE has semantic features [+movement, +change, + vast, ...]. Some of those semantic features can also be found in the word B= JOURNEY. As a consequence, the meaning of the word A can be transferred to the word B and eventually becomes the meaning of the word B. Hence, figure of speech is a word or words diverging from its usual meaning in order to produce stylistic effects.

Figure of speech may serve some functions (Laksana, 2010:8). Figure of speech can stimulate the readers' sense, meaning that it will intensify the readers' emotion. Thus, the sentence "Termite is a Hercules in wood" will raise more emotional state than just simply state that termite is an animal that eat wood and can break down a house. Another function of figure of speech is that it can convey a more brief expression than its literal meaning.

Many scholars have been interested in figure of speech since the ancient Greek era. Since then, various types of figure of speech have been found and defined. Peacham (1577), for instance, listed almost 200 types of figure of speech (Wales, 2001:153). However, due to the writer's limited time and ability, the writer uses only eleven types of figure of speech, as follows:

3.1. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which two different things are contrasted in an explicit way by using such connective words as: *like*, *as*, *than*, and *resemble* (Keraf, 2004:138). For example: “The tickets are selling **like hotcakes**” (Kennedy & Gioia, 2005:122). As we shall see, the sentence is a comparison of two essentially unlike things marked by the use of “like”. The tickets are compared to tasty hotcakes, for the tickets are sold out so easily as people want to have them badly, just like they want to have delicious mouth-watering cakes.

3.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is the most common type of figure of speech. Wales (2001:250) states that metaphor is produced when words are attributed by metaphoric sense, meaning that “*one domain of reference is carried over or mapped onto another on the basis of some perceived similarity between the two fields*”. Keraf (2004:139) defines metaphor as an analogy to contrast two things directly. Unlike simile, connective words are not needed in metaphor. Some metaphors use linking verbs (*is*, *are*, *were*, and so on); while others do not. Thus, “The moon was a **wind-tossed bark**” and “**The curtain of the darkness** fell over the land” are metaphors (Reinking, Hart, & von der Osten, 2002:250). In the former example, the moon is compared to bark, i.e. the hard outer covering of a tree. Both share a similar appearance characteristic in which the two of them have prominent uneven surfaces. Therefore, in the above-mentioned sentence, the moon in the sky is portrayed to be similar to a

bark tossed to the sky by the wind. In the latter example, the changing of colour in the sky at dusk is compared to the falling of a curtain. The meaning of the sentence is that the night has come and it is marked by the changing of colour in the sky.

This all suggests that metaphor is a figure of speech in which one object is compared to another object without using any connective words. For instance: “He is **a pig**” (Kennedy & Gioia, 2005:121). Two dissimilar things are compared: a person and an animal, i.e. a pig. The meaning of the sentence is that the man is so hideous or has filthy behavior or morality that people compare him to a pig, which is considered as an ugly and dirty animal.

3.3. Personification

In personification, inanimate objects or abstract ideas are described as if they were alive by applying human qualities to them (Keraf, 2004:140). According to Laksana (2010:86-88), there are two types of human qualities which are commonly attributed to inanimate objects or abstract ideas, namely:

1. Characteristics

“The vine **clung stubbornly** to the trunk of the tree” (Reinking, Hart, & von der Osten, 2002:251). In this case, vines, which is an inanimate object, is attributed a human characteristic, i.e. stubbornness. The sentence means that although one had got rid of the vine, it kept on growing and clinging to the trunk of the tree.

2. Activities

For example: “May fortune **smile** upon you” (Reinking, Hart, & von der Osten, 2002:251). In this sentence, fortune, which is an abstract inanimate object, is considered as a human being that can do human activity, that is smiling. The above-mentioned sentence means wishing someone to have a good luck.

3.4. Allusion

Allusion is a direct or indirect reference to certain events, places, people in real life, and mythologies or famous art works (Keraf, 2004:141). For example: “Wolves huffed, they puffed, they had their own house blown down by Blackburn, and still they survived” (Macaskill, 2011, para.1). Macaskill alluded to the classical fairy tale entitled *Three Little Pigs* in writing her match report by saying “Wolves huffed, they puffed, ...”. This line will instantly remind the readers of a similar line in the fairy tale, that is “Then I’ll huff, and I’ll puff, and I’ll blow your house in”

The meaning of the previous sentence is that although Wolverhampton Wanderers had played wonderfully, they were lost against Blackburn Rovers. Nevertheless, Wolverhampton Wanderers managed to survive from being relegated to the lower division. Thus, the football club would still be able to compete in the Premier League the following season.

3.5. Eponym

Keraf (2004:141) states that in eponym, an individual's name is associated to certain human characteristics. *Hercules*, for instance, is associated to power, as is shown in “Termite is a **Hercules** in wood”. Termites are insects that eat wood. Here, termites are considered to be very strong, like Hercules, which can break down a house by eating its woods.

3.6. Epithet

Epithet is any word or phrase applied to a person or thing to describe an actual or attributed quality. Epithet, according to Wales (2001:132), may also be used as nicknames. For example: William **the Conqueror** is an epithet for King William I of England (Wales, 2001:132), who was known for conquering England.

3.7. Synecdoche

Wales (2001:382) points out that the term synecdoche derives from a Greek word, *synekdechesthai*, which literally means accepting together. It is a figure of speech in which a part is used for a whole (*pars pro toto*) or a whole for a part (*totum pro parte*), as exemplified by these sentences:

- (a). David de Gea, a new **face** in Manchester United... .
- (b). **Spain** won the World Cup in 2010.

Sentence (a) is a *pars pro toto* as the word “face”, which is a part of human body, is used to refer to a person, i.e. David de Gea, while sentence (b) is a *totum pro parte* since the word “Spain”, which is a nation with hundred

millions of population, is used to refer to a football team consisting of eleven players.

3.8. Metonymy

Metonymy comes from the Greek word *meta*, which means “showing change”, and *onoma* which means “name”. Wales (2001:252) writes that metonymy is “*A trope by which the name of a referent is replaced by the name of an attribute, or of an entity related in some semantic way (e.g. cause and effect; instrument; source).*”

Metonymy, is thus the substitution of one word for another object or idea which it suggests. For example: She has just bought a new **Honda**.

“Honda” is a well-known brand of the Japanese automobile manufacturer. The word “Honda” in the previous sentence signifies a motorcycle or a car. Therefore, the word “Honda”, which is an automobile producer, is used as a substitution for its products.

Metonymy, according to Wales, is frequently mistaken with synecdoche (2001:252). A slight difference between them is that in the latter the name of the referent is substituted by the name of the part of the referent.

3.9. Antonomasia

The word derives from verb Greek “*antonomazein*”, meaning “to name differently”. Wales (2001:24) defines antonomasia as a substitution of any title or phrase for a proper name, for instance: **The Duchess of Cambridge** captured the people’s heart during her official visit to Canada few weeks ago.

The Duchess of Cambridge is the title of Kate Middleton. Hence, the phrase “the Duchess of Cambridge” is an antonomasia referring to Kate Middleton.^[1]

3.10. Irony

It is a figure of speech in which the intended meaning of a statement differs from the meaning that the words appear to express. It is also a way of expressing the ugly truth in a slightly gentle manner. An example of irony is shown in the following utterance:

A: “**What a lovely weather!**”

B: “Lovely? It’s raining cats and dogs outside!” (Wales, 2001:224)

The meaning of the statement by speaker A diverges from the actual meaning of the words. The speaker is having anything but a lovely weather. By saying the statement, speaker A bemoans the terrible weather.

3.11. Pun or paronomasia

The pun, also called paronomasia, is a form of word play which implies two or more meanings by exploiting several meanings of words, or homonymys, with the purpose to produce humorous effects (Wales, 2001:326). An example of a pun is:

Q: How do you get down from elephants?

A: You don’t, you get it from **ducks**. (Wales, 2001:327)

^[1] The wife of Prince William of England.

In the above-mentioned example, the speaker exploits the homonymy of the word “duck”. The word “duck” /dʌk/, according to Hornby (1995:356), has two meanings, namely:

- (a) any of various types of common water-bird, domestic or wild;
- (b) to move one’s head or upper body down quickly so as to avoid being seen or hit.

Therefore, when speaker A asks how to get down from elephants, speaker B answers that he/she can only get down from ducks because the words “duck” and “get down” are more and less synonymous.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

The third chapter deals with the research method used in this research. It consists of Types of Research, Unit of Analysis, Data and Data Source, Population, Sample, and Sampling technique, Method of Presenting Data, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analyzing Data.

1. Type of Research

This research is a descriptive research since its purpose is to describe linguistic data, i.e. words and phrases which are assumed to contain figure of speech. Moleong (2007:11) states that descriptive qualitative is used when the data collected by the writer consist of words and/or pictures instead of numbers. This research is a descriptive qualitative research which investigates figures of speech in football match reports.

2. Unit of Analysis

As explained by Arikunto (1998:132), unit of analysis is certain unit which is considered as the subject of the research. Based on that definition, the unit of analysis of a linguistic research can be words, sentences, phrases, utterances, etc. The unit of analysis of this research is words and phrases in sentences that contain figure of speech.

3. Data and Data Source

The data used in this research are all words and phrases containing figure of speech taken from Barclays Premier League match reports that were published on May 22, 2011 in four UK online newspapers. The online newspapers are *Mail Online*, *The Mirror Football*, *The Guardian*, and *The Telegraph*.

Barclays Premier League is chosen as it is one of the most famous football leagues in the world. Written match reports are selected over live radio or television commentary because of its simplicity and accuracy in transcribing the data. *Mail Online*, *The Mirror Football*, *The Guardian*, and *The Telegraph* are opted as the data source in this research, since they are the most widely circulated newspapers in Great Britain. The writer decides to use online newspapers rather than broadsheet newspapers owing to the fact that it is impossible to obtain the latter in the country where the writer lives.

4. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

Gulö (2005:76) explains that population is all objects consisting of human beings, animals, things, plants, events, languages, or symptoms that can be used in a research as data source. According to the fixture in the official website of Barclays Premier League, www.premierleague.com, there were ten matches held on May 22, 2011. The population of this research is 40 Barclays Premier League match reports which were published in four online

newspapers, namely: *Mail Online*, *The Mirror Football*, *The Guardian*, and *The Telegraph*.

As the number of population is quite enormous, the writer decides to take a sample for this research. Usman and Akbar (2008:43) point out that sample is part of population that will be analyzed taken by a certain technique called sampling technique. They add that basically there are no certain rules on how many samples that should be taken to yield a representative data. Arikunto (1998:124) explains that if the number of population is too large, a researcher may take 10 – 15% or 20 – 25% of the population as his/her sample. The writer, then, decided to take 20% of her data population to be her data sample. The data sample of this research is eight match reports.

There are two techniques in taking sample, namely: probability sampling and non probability sampling (Neuman, 2006:220-224). As this research is a qualitative research, the writer uses non-probability sampling. Neuman further divides non-probabilistic sampling into several types, one of which is purposive or judgemental sampling. In purposive sampling, the sample is chosen based on a particular reason (Neuman, 2006:222). The writer selects purposive sampling in this study, and the samples taken are those containing a lot of figure of speech.

5. Method of Presenting Data

As stated by Sudaryanto (1993:145), there are two types of presenting data, namely: formal and informal. The writer uses informal method due to the

fact that neither typographic symbols nor equations are used in the presentation of the data. Thus, the use of natural language becomes the technique of the method.

6. Method of Collecting Data

Simak method is used to collect data, meaning that the researcher observes the use of certain language in a certain medium (Sudaryanto, 1993:132). The language observed is the figurative language used in football match reports which are published in UK online newspapers. Therefore, the writer uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (non-participant observation) method because in collecting the data, the writer merely observes football match reports that contained many figures of speech without being particularly involved in the process of writing them. Finally, the writer uses *catat* technique by taking note the data on paper.

7. Method of Analyzing Data

The writer uses *metode agih* or “distributional method” in analyzing the data because the decisive device is part of the language itself, i.e. words or phrases containing figure of speech. Distributional method is a data analysis method in which its decisive device is part of the language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993:15).

The procedure of analysis is as follows:

1. Listing all sentences that contain figures of speech found in the match reports.

2. Classifying the types of figure and speech.
3. Interpreting the meaning of each figure of speech.