

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the research, statements of the problems, purposes of the research, significance of the research, limitation of the research, method of the research and operational definition.

1.1 Background of The Research

Holmes says that the term vernacular generally refers to the most colloquial variety in a person's linguistic repertoire. In a multilingual community this variety will often be an unstandardised ethnic or tribal language. The vernacular is the variety used for communication in the home and with close friends. It is the language of solidarity between people from the same ethnic group (Holmes, 2008: 75). More, where a choice of language is available for communication, it is often possible for an individual to signal their ethnicity by the language they choose to use. Even when a complete conversation in an ethnic language is not possible, people may use short phrases, verbal fillers or linguistic tags, which signal ethnicity (*ibid.*, 184).

A society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. By such a definition ... a language is what the members of a particular society speak (Wardhaugh, 2006: 1). In addition, Bell in Wardhaugh says that one of those criteria, historicity, refers to the fact that a particular group of people finds a sense of identity through using a particular language: it belongs to them. Social, political, religious, or ethnic ties may also be important for the

group, but the bond provided by a common language may prove to be the strongest tie of all (*ibid.*, 38). Furthermore, Holmes says that language influence perceptions, thought, and, at least potentially, behavior (Holmes, *op. cit.*, 336).

In defining culture Williams argues that it came to mean a whole way of life, material, intellectual and spiritual (Williams, 1960: xiv).

The same linguistic features serve as markers of both social group and social situation. In these cases, the distribution across social dialects and registers (or "styles") is parallel, with the variants that are more frequent in less formal situations also being more frequent among lower-ranked social groups, and variants that are more frequent in more formal situations being more frequent among higher-ranked groups (Biber & Finegan, 1994: 317).

Indonesian football community brings us many language varieties concern register about the supporters, the football clubs, and the most interesting one is registers related to the game itself. It is interested to pay attention on how soccer commentators give their talk about a live soccer match on television or how sport journalist writes their view about a football club or a soccer match. Some of these registers are derived from regional dialect.

1.2 Statements of The Problems

This research is intended to find register used by Indonesian football community i.e the supporter, sport commentator and sport journalist. It is

interesting to find the reason why they use these words and phrases and how this register is formed, as well.

Based on the background of the research above, it is interesting to find the explanation of the problems. The problems are formulated as follow:

1.2.1 What certain words and phrases are used by Indonesian football community?

1.2.2 Why does the Indonesian football community use these words?

1.2.3 How do these words come into usage?

1.3 Purposes of The Research

This research is expected to find some information and enrich our view of sociolinguistics about register in Indonesian football community. Relating to the statements of the problems above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1.3.1 To identify some special words and phrases used by Indonesian football community.

1.3.2 To analyze the possible reasons why Indonesian football community uses such words.

1.3.3 To analyze the process of how some words come into use by Indonesian football community.

1.4 Significance of The Research

This research is for adding information about register, the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational groups, used by Indonesian football community. This research is expected to contribute some information on sociolinguistics studies.

1.5 Limitation of The Research

This research is focused on sociolinguistics study and the objects of the research are the soccer commentator utterances, sport announcer talks, sport journalist analysis, and the poster in the stadium. This research was done on May 2013.

1.6 Operational Definition

Some important terms relating to this research need to be limited in definition. By this definition, it is expected to be able to explain clearly what is used in this research. The following is a limited term on definition.

1.6.1 Register

Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans,

and pimps employ different registers (Wardhaugh, *op. cit.*, 52). Register consist of three aspects that is set of lexical, set of phonological aspects and set of grammatical aspects. The most demonstrative aspect of register comes in this research is the set of lexical aspect, those which related to words.

1.6.2. Indonesian Football Community

Indonesian football community can be defined as people who love and care and have common interest about football in Indonesia. This includes supporter, player, official of football club, reporter, sport announcer, article writer and sport journalist.