THE REGISTER OF FOOTBALL:
AN ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND MEANINGS OF REGISTER
IN THE FINAL UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE 2013
BORUSSIA DORTMUND VERSUS BAYERN MUNICH FC

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Bachelor of Literature

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APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Letters and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 26th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

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ABSTRACT


The research aims to know the kinds of register which appeared in the final UEFA Champions League 2013 Borussia Dortmund versus Bayern Munich and to describe the meanings of words and phrases which used in the transcript commentary. The unit analysis of the research is football register in the final UEFA Champions League 2013 Borussia Dortmund versus Bayern Munich.

The Methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, based on related theory of register by M.A.K. Halliday. In analyzing the data, this research finds out the reason of data is regarded as register and determines kinds of register, and also finds out the meanings of the use of register.

Finding of this research show that: first, there are twenty eight words which are the register of football found on the data analysis; second, the whole data have different meaning when used in the football and in the outside of football.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my original work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, Februari 2014

Andhika Prasetyo
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May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

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The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The language which is used in football can be considered as Register\(^1\). Register is a language variation which make a job has its own characteristics and make a difference with the others. Register are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.\(^2\) Register refers to a variation of language that is determined by use, whether it is a situation or context. In a simple explanation, register is the use of specialized vocabulary related to job groups. On a daily use, register can be found anywhere. It can be found on the article, in the college, in the bank and in the music program.

We can talk casually about music in a local variety of language, or we can write a formal technical study of coffee making.\(^3\) In other words, register can be either formal or informal language. It depends on where is the conversation takes place. When register is used on the article, it can be a standard language, because standard language is more often found in written language rather than spoken.\(^4\) Moreover if register is used in a campus conversation, it can be an informal one. So, it makes register becomes one of variation language which is so important and always used in a daily life.

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\(^1\) Marcin Lewandowski, *The Language of Soccer: Sociolect or Register*, accessed on June, 5 2013 https://repozytorium.amu.edu.pl/jspui/bitstream/10593/4562/1/02-Lewandowski.pdf
\(^3\) R Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1982).
Register occurs due to several factors, one of which is that the conversation of a group has a character which distinguishes them with other groups. It also happens because of the demands of styles and trends which are exist. Some people think that if they are bankers, they will be cooler if they say something in a banking language, because it is able to show their class in society. Basically, register, according to Wardhaugh, register is set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. So now, almost all jobs have their own registers.

The use of register also can be found in a football match. As football has gained worldwide, it is obvious that most contemporary languages have developed extensive vocabularies to deal with the topic of football. Register always appears in the commentary of a football match. It occurs because the use of register is able to make a match becomes more interesting and exciting, so the supporters will find no boring match. To analyze register and its use in a football match, the writer uses the commentary of a football match that was held on May 25, 2013 as a data source. It was The Final UEFA Champions League, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC.

Commentary, also known as Play-by-play in United States, in broadcasting, is the reporting of a sporting event with a voiceover describing the details of the action of the game in progress. In many sports, the commentary person, or the commentator is assisted by a sideline reporter. Nearly all

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7 George Bond, *Football in English: A Concise History*, p. 32.
professional sports teams and most collegiate teams have their own commentators, who usually are the voice of the team on radio broadcasts and are often identified with the team as much as the players or coaches. In addition, television networks and cable channels will have their own stable of commentators that work on the games of varying teams.\(^8\) The following is a short transcript of professional commentator which is spoken in a match of the Euro 2000 Germany versus England:

Commentator: *Free kick to England. Owen and Shearer being supported over on the edge of the penalty box by Scholes. Now, Ince goes to join them. Phil Neville trots up from left back. Owen coming in near post. Shearer goal for England!!!*\(^9\)

From the commentary above, there are three registers in football, they are free kick, near post and penalty box. The first word is free kick. *Free kick* is similar to penalty, but with the ball further from the goal.\(^10\) The next one is *near post*. Near post is the pole at the edge of the goal that hold up the crossbar, traditionally made from wood.\(^11\) And the last is penalty. *Penalty box* is the area near the goal in which the goalkeeper may use his hands and a foul will result in a penalty kick.\(^12\)

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From the example above can be seen that the commentator says several words of register of football. How so often the commentator uses register of football is very interesting to study further, to know the types of register of football and to find the different of the meaning of the words of the football register when they are used in football and in daily life. If the register is only used in a football match situation, which is meant only people who have a job which has a relation to football, why do the people who do not have any relation with football as a job also use register of football. So, this research will explain the answers.

B. Focus of the study

In this research, the writer will focus on analyzing the style of register in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich which was held on May 25, 2013.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, there are two research questions such as

1. What are the types of register of football used in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC?

2. What are the meanings of football register when used in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC?
D. Objectives of the Study

The analysis aims to know the register which is used by the commentators in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC. The analysis especially tries:

1. To classify the types of the register in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC.
2. To explain the meaning of words of football register which is used in The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 Football Match, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich FC, when they are used outside the football.

E. Significance of the study

This research is expected to be something important in understanding the use of register in the community. Moreover, it can provide an explanation to the public that the register is not a low-level language, but is a form of communication in order to create an efficient and effective conversation. Because in daily life, people must use register to communicate.

F. Research method

Methodology of the research is including several aspects on research such as method of the research, objective of the study, technique of the study, instrument of the study, and unit analysis.

1. Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method because this research will examine the data that is in a form of commentary in a football
2. Collecting and Data Analysis

The technique of collecting and data analysis uses bibliography study. Bibliography study is a technique which uses written sources to collect the data. The written sources include magazines, newspapers, books.\textsuperscript{13}

There are steps of data collection as follows:

a. Reading and understanding the whole material as a source of data in many times.

b. Making notes or marks the data that including the register of football.

c. Analyzing and explain the data to know the register words.

3. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is the script of Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich football match. In addition, books, journals, previous related studies and other related source also play the role as the instrument which used as reference to strengthen data and my opinion as the researcher. The sources are about register, language varieties, language of football, and other related sources.

4. Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis in this research, the writer uses The Final UEFA Champions League 2013 football match, Borussia Dortmund versus Bayern Munich FC commentary which is used by the commentator in that match.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer will discuss all things which are related to register and language of football. The writer will give some register theories from linguists as a theoretical framework. The writer also will explain the history, characteristics and types of register.

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. It is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. In sociolinguistics, there are dialect and register which are part of variation of language. Variation of language which is used among speaker or groups of speakers is a principal concern in sociolinguistics.

B. Definition of Register

Before the writer explains about register, it is good to know what register is first. Register is a linguistics category, a property relating a given text, in terms of its formal, phonological or graphological, or substantial, features to similar text in comparable situation, of utterance or composition. Halliday stated that register is a variety of language differing at any or all levels of form from other

15 A. K. Ogilvy, Sociolinguistics, 1979, p. 4
varieties of the same language, ‘distinguished according to use’. In other words, register is a variation language according to use or the social context. It is a function of what we are doing at the time. It captures the intuition that there are functionally distinct varieties of language in such context of situation as sport, science, economy, or advertising. Moreover, such variation differs with variation by user, or dialectical variation.

Although register is sometimes used loosely in sociolinguistics, stylistics and applied linguistics to label a way of speaking, the term itself is particularly associated with the systemic-functional school of linguistics. Register, however, is a semiotic system which differs from semiotic system such as language, music, dance, image and so on. Register is a kind of parasite. It does not have phonology of its own. The only way it is able to make meaning is by using the words and structures of the semiotic we call language. The great Danish linguist Louis Hjelmselv (1961) referred to semiotic like register as connotative semiotics, in order to distinguish them from semiotics like language which can make their own meanings and are not dependent on the resources of another meaning system to express themselves.

C. Register Theories

A number of analysts defined register as situationally-conditioned varieties of language. They focused on different aspect of this variety.

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Gregory and Carrol say that register is an example of language in action. They argue that register should be discussed in terms of 1) text specific phonological, lexical and grammatical markers, and 2) common-core features, which are typical of all texts.20

Zwicky and Zwicky state that register is a continuum. At one end there are classical cases of registers characterized by a strong correlation between linguistics and situational factors, such as newspaper headlines. On the other end of the spectrum lie varieties exhibiting a relatively small numbers of features, such as the language of advertising.21

According to Holmes, the term register can be understood in two ways. In a broader sense, it is a variety of language associated with such situational parameters as addressee, setting, mode of communication, task or topic.22

Ronald Wardhaugh emphasizes a different aspect of registers, referring to them as ‘sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups, such as sport announcer, students, or doctors.23

M.A.K. Halliday develops a register as one of the most significant frameworks for situational determinants of register. Every register is determined by field, mode and tenor.24

D. The Classification of Register

As Halliday has been said, register has a situational concept which is divided into three dimensions. They are field, mode and tenor.

1. Field

Field involves the setting in which the communication takes place, and includes the purpose and subject matter or topic of the communication process.\textsuperscript{25} If we drop in on a conversation, it will take a moment before we realize what people are talking about. We have to wait until we have heard enough of the mutually expectant lexical items to give away the field. Depending on our familiarity with the field, it may take you more or less time to catch on.

Example: \textit{offside, bicycle kick, cross bar, zebra, and dive.} The more you know about football, the quicker you will catch on those words.

2. Tenor

Tenor indicates the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Gregory and Carroll distinguish between two kinds of tenor. The first is personal. It reflects the formality level of situation. And the second is functional. It roughly corresponds to the illocutionary aspect of communication as it focuses in the function of a language in a specific situation.\textsuperscript{26}
3. Mode

Mode refers to the channel or medium of communication, in other words, the choice between speech and writing. The thing that modes do is affect the relation between language and what it is talking about. This dimension opposes language in action to language as reflection. Consider, for example, a game of football. At one end we have the language of the players and umpires during the game. Next would be play by play commentary of the game.

Hudson uses a handy slogan to refer to the above dimension. Field refers to why and about what a communication takes place. Mode is about to how. And tenor is about to whom.

Gregory and Carrol have a distinct idea with Hudson. They focus in the relationship between the register variables and the function of language. They associate the field with the ideational function, the mode with the textual, and the tenor with the inter-personal. It means that the field can influence both the choice of the medium (mode) and the formality level of the communication act (tenor).

E. The Types of Register

Halliday and Hasan have attempted to propose the distinction between register into two types. They are action-oriented register and talk-oriented register.

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1. Action-oriented register

Action-oriented register is characterized by the prevalence of non-linguistic activity. It means that there is very little talk and a lot of action. So, they have been alternatively labeled as language in action.\(^\text{30}\)

Example: cooking

2. Talk-oriented register

Talk-oriented register is the type of register which most of the activity is essentially linguistics.\(^\text{31}\)

Example: Teachers, lectures

Halliday and Hasan also made a distinction in register due to the total number of meanings conveyed. They are closed register and open register.

1. Closed register

Closed register is a register where the number of meaning is small and conveyed.\(^\text{32}\)

Example: The International Language of the Air, Secretive Language of Military Forces or the language of menus.

2. Open register

Open register is a register which seem to prevail, and are much less constrained when it comes to lexico-grammatical choice.\(^\text{33}\)

Lakoff defines a conceptual metaphor as a transfer of a concept from one domain, the source, to another domain, the goal, which is in this study the

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\(^{31}\) Ibid.

\(^{32}\) Ibid.

\(^{33}\) Ibid.
language of football. The source domains in the language of football are war, theatre, technology, and religion.

1. Football is war

The explanation of this source domain is the immediate contact of the players during the game. Another reason is the fact that football grew at the end of the 19th when the war happened all around the world. This is why war or military vocabularies influence the football one.

2. Football is theatre

The theatre as a source domain is the result of the seeing the stadium as a theatre building, the player as an actor, the pitch as an arena, the coach as a director, and the football match as a performance.

3. Football is religion

There are several sociolinguistics studies also concerning religious expression in the language of football. The football match in this case seen as a religious ceremony, taking place in the stadium, the temple. The players are worshiped by the fans, the believers.

4. Football is technology

This source domain comes up in the early years as an impact of the improvement of technology.

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Charles A. Ferguson states the basic working assumptions of register variation which are essentially restatements of the relevant sections of Ferguson. 38

1. Register variation is universal

All languages show register variation, that is, variation in structure depending on use. In some speech communities, register variation may even include the use of completely different languages.

2. Register exist

Although register variation is universal, establishing the existence of discrete, uniquely characterized registers is more problematic. Still at times, there are sufficiently delimited sets of correlated language characteristics to justify the recognition of particular register.

3. Register system differ cross-linguistically and change diachronically

Since part of the language structure of a speech community consists of a system of register variation, such system may be compared between different languages, communities, and time periods in order to discover typological patterns and principles of change.

4. A given register is variable in the degree of its distinctiveness

The structural and situational boundaries of a register are often blurred, and the degree of its implementation may vary. This variation of distinctiveness may itself be used as a marker of adjustment and eventually become conventionalized.

38 Charles A. Ferguson, Signifying Power, p. 381.
5. Competence in register variation is acquired as part of language development

Register variation is not something added on to the grammar or a way of using the grammar which is acquired separately. It is an integral part of language and is acquired simultaneously.

F. Language of Football

The language of football is a special language which is used in a specialized communication. The language of football should be regarded as one of many varieties of the language. It is classified as a register as its role in the society. As the discipline has gained worldwide, the euphoria has been enjoyed everywhere, and the game is played in every corner of the world, it is an obvious fact that most contemporary languages have developed extensive vocabularies to deal with the topic of football.

As a field of discourse, this discipline involves a number of spoken and written contexts. According to Tworek, a German philologist, as quoted by Marcin Lewandowski, there are nine fields of communication activity in the language of football. They are:

1. The language of football between players and coach
2. The language of football rules, regulations and statutes
3. The language of the theory of soccer
4. The language of television and radio commentary

__Ibid. p. 238
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__Ibid. p. 238__
5. The language of press

6. The language of internet soccer portals

7. The language of football supporters

8. The language of football between referee and the assistants

9. The language of the stadium announcer

In the following, the writer tries to show the main features of football language one by one which has been mentioned above. Though the example comes from English, the taxonomy below could well be applied to practically all modern languages.

1. The language between player and coaches

In a team of football club, there must be a communication between coach and players. The range of language depends on the type of the activity in which the players and their coach are involved. It occurs in the training camp, coaching session, dressing room, even in the field when the game is on. This subvariety is primarily oral and informal and used when the players are exchanging comments with each other or their coach or when the coach is giving commands or instructions to the players.

Examples:

a. Nutmeg : Passing the ball through the legs of defending players.

b. Park : Soccer field

c. Knock : Kick
2. The languages of football rules, regulations and statutes

This is formal and written varieties which include elements of legal language. It embraces not only the so-called Laws of the Game, but also the regulation governing football competition conducted at international and domestic level. These rules are issued by FIFA, UEFA or AFC. As regard the Laws of the Game, they are written and updated by the International Football Association Board (IFBA). The following is an extract from Law 5, which lists the powers and duties of the referee.

The referee:

a. Enforce the law of the game
b. Controls the match in cooperation with the assistant referee, where applicable, with the fourth official
c. Act as timekeeper and keeps a record of match

3. The language of the theory of football

It is usually used for the scientific and popular science publication on football related issues, or training courses and lectures which are addressed mostly to football coaches who try to apply this theoretical knowledge in practice session. This variety uses both spoken and written, or formal and informal language. Below is a short passage from a resource book for football coaches.

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42 Ibid.
43 Ibid.
44 Ibid.
Element of play the target game teaches:

Attacking as team and individuals

a. Creating space by running of the ball to receive or to help a teammate receive

b. Passing long and short to targets and to teammates

c. Receiving and turning in tight situation and dribbling in 1 on 1 situations

d. Lots of touches on the ball for the players in this practice

e. Quick decision making is required in this session because the numbers are small, the area tight and the transition rapid

4. The language of television or radio football commentary

Of all subvarieties, television football commentary is probably best known to the public. It is characterized by two kinds of talk. They are ‘play by play’ and ‘color commentary’. Play by play description focuses on the action of the player in the game, as opposed to color commentary which refers to the more discursive and leisurely speech with which commentators fill in the quite long spaces between spurts of action. Nowadays, television football commentary often involves two people. The first one is a professional commentator who gives a detail live account of the action. In Indonesia, we have Tommy Welli, Yusuf Kurniawan, and Kusnaeni. The next is an expert, such as a coach or a former player, whose job to summarize and reflect on the game event. This subvariety can apply the words or terminology from other subvarieties due to the football commentary uses every element of football. Moreover it can use formal or informal language.
5. The language of press writing of football

This subvariety embraces a number of typical press genres such as newspaper, article, editorial, articles, match analysis and reports. It would be definitely safe to assume, though, that in general this subvariety relies on more formal language than television or radio commentary. 46

6. The language of internet football portal

The internet is a relatively recent medium. If we look at football portal sites, we will discover that their language is not different from the language of press. It is not a surprise since many newspaper and magazines have their online editions. This category includes all football-related news on the official sites of such institutions as FIFA or UEFA. On the other hand it is legitimate to say that the language of online resources should sometimes be treated as a hybrid of spoken and written varieties. 47

7. The language of football supporter

There is no denying the fact that football supporter attending matches or experiencing them in front of television have developed a special language which should be regarded as a subvariety of football language. 48 Supporters are an important element of football. They express support for their favorite team through cheering. They also make a nick name for their favorite team.

Examples:

a. The Gunners : A nick name for Arsenal Football Club

b. Boo : A noise which is made by the fans to show disapproval

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c. Chant: Songs which spectators sing or shout during the match

8. The language of referees and their assistants

Partially based on the language of rules discussed above, this subvariety is used in a few communicative situations. The language which is used in referee training course is likely to be much more formal than the language used on the soccer field.49

9. The language of the stadium announcer

According to FIFA rules, the stadium announcer’s role should be restricted to making short announcement about the conduct of a football game.50 In every single game, the stadium announcer must introduce the team which will play and always use a formal language.

Examples:

a. Ladies and Gentlemen, please rise for the national anthem of (name of the team).

b. Here is the starting line up of (name of the team).

Though the stadium announcer has a small role in a football game, it is still a part of football. Moreover, the role of the stadium announcer has been ruled by FIFA to introduce the teams before the game.

The theory which is used is the classification of football register according to Tworek as quoted by Marcin Lewandowski.
CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF FOOTBALL

In this chapter, the writer explains two main discussions. They are data description and data analysis.

A. Data Description

In this data description, the writer takes the words of football register. Those words are taken from transcript commentary from BBC.com, The Final Champions League 2012-2013, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich as the unit analysis of this research, and the writer collects twenty eight register words of football.

After collecting twenty eight register words of football as the data, the writer then analyzes all of them.

B. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the writer tries to analyze and classify the selected register of football by categorizing them into the kind of register of football, giving the meaning about the reason why registers are used by the commentators in the Final UEFA Champions League 2012, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich by using the theories related to register. Besides, the writer finds the meaning of register of football from the booklet of Laws of the Game of FIFA which is authorized by International Football Association Board (IFBA) and Glossary of Football Words and Expressions by Alex Case.
There are twenty eight words which the writer finds in the commentary of the Final UEFA Champions League 2012, Borussia Dortmund vs Bayern Munich. The writer will explain the words belong to two kinds of register of football which are the language of football rules, regulations and statutes, and the language of football between player and coach. The writer chooses those two kinds of register of football because they are commonly used in the match. The writer also will explain why those words come up and used in the match.

1. The language of football rules, regulations and statutes

Data 1

Kick off

Tom Rostance: Kick off. Bayern Munich get us underway. Never thought the great Paul Breitner would end up as Bayern Munich’s man in ridiculously overblown Champions League Final opening ceremony. Setting 1: Taken in minute 1 when the game begins and Bayern Munich is the first team take the ball.

The word kick off means a kick which is a sign that the game begins. Kick off is a way of starting or restarting play:\n
a. At the start of the match
b. After a goal has been scored
c. At the start of the second half
d. At the start of each period of extra time, where applicable

Kick off is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is an action in the football game which is mentioned in Laws of the Game FIFA. Kick off is used as register in football to show a violent expression that football is a war. Football is typically organized in accordance with the principles and parameters of warfare, and this strategy is more or less a prerequisite for the successful creation of a live media product.\textsuperscript{52} Besides, kick off also comes up for it is the only name for starting or restarting play in football. The word kick off in a daily life has meanings to remove shooting by kicking, and to start something\textsuperscript{53}.

**Data 2**

**Free Kick**

Tom Rostance: Bastian Schweinsteiger tests out that ankle knock with an early challenge on Jakub Blaszczykowski. It’s a \textit{free-kick}, which Jerome Boateng rather nervously heads behind for a corner.

Setting 2: Taken in minute 7’ when Bastian Schweinsteiger makes a contact on Jakub Blaszczykowski.

\textit{Free kick} means a kick which is awarded to the opposing team if a players commits any of the following seven offences in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive forces\textsuperscript{54}:

a. Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent

b. Trips or attempts to trip an opponent

\textsuperscript{52} Gunnar Bergh, \textit{Football is war: A case study of minute-by-minute football commentary}, (Brazil, Veredas: 2011) p. 85.

Free kick is categorized into the language of football rules regulations and statutes because it is a word refers to an action in a football game which is officially regulated by IFAB. As the same explanation with data one, free kick is used as register in football because it is a violent act which refers to a war. Free kick term is also used in rugby union as awarded to a team for a technical offence committed by the opposing side and Australia rules football as a penalty awarded by a field umpire to a player.

Data 3
Corner

Tom Rostance: Bastian Schweinsteiger tests out that ankle knock with an early challenge on Jakub Blaszczykowski. It's a free-kick, which Jerome Boateng rather nervously heads behind for a corner.

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Setting 3: Taken in minutes 7' when David Alaba from Bayern Munich cleans the ball with a header to the back of the goal line.

The word Corner means a kick which is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with law 10\textsuperscript{57}. Corner is categorized into the language of football rules regulations and statutes because it is a word refers to an action in a football game which is officially regulated by IFAB. The word corner appears and used in a football game since the modern football was found. The word corner comes from orientational metaphor in the sense of metaphors that give a concept of spatial orientation\textsuperscript{58}. It represents what happens in the field because the kick is taken in the corner of the football field. The word corner in football and in daily use has a closer meaning. In daily use, corner is used to show or indicate a part of something where two or more sides, lines or edges join\textsuperscript{59}.

Data 4

Crossbar

Tom Rostance: Hits the woodwork! Bayern wake from the early slumber! That man Frank Ribery beats his man to float in a lovely cross on the left wing, Mario Mandzukic – who has barely touch the ball – rises to power in a header which Roman Weidenfeller brilliantly diverts on to the crossbar. A superb save.


Setting 10: Taken in minute 28’ Started by an indirect free kick, the ball is given to Frank Ribery then he attacks from the left side and sends the ball to Dortmund’s penalty area. The ball is headed by Mario Mandzukic and hits the crossbar.

The word crossbar is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is an equipment which must exist in a football game and it is regulated in law 1. Crossbar is an equipment in a football game and a part of a goal which forms the top of a goal. The crossbar must be made of wood, metal, or other approved material, and it must be white. The word crossbar is also familiar in cycling world. It means the bar between the seat and the handlebar in the bicycle.

Data 5

Goalkeeper

Tom Rostance: Great Save! The first golden chance of the night and it fall for Bayern Munich! Arjen Robben is played in by a stabbed pass from midfield, he is an acres of space but goalkeeper Roman Weidenfeller comes of his lines at double-quick speed to close down the angle and make a big, smothering save. Superb stop.

Setting 12: Taken in minute 31’ when Bayern Munich get their first chance by Arjen Robben. Munich build an attack from the defensive area through the left side and gives the ball to Arjen Robben, he dribbles the ball and shot it but Roman Weidenfeller, the Borussia Dortmund’s goalkeeper
stops it. The word *goalkeeper* means a player who is allowed to use their hands to save the ball from going into the goal. They have to wear a different shirt from the other players, and usually wear gloves. Goalkeeper is categorized into the language of football rules, regulation and statutes because it is a word refers to a person who has a role to play in a football game. Goalkeeper is a player’s role in a football game which has been regulated by IFAB. There is no specific reason for the word goalkeeper comes up. It raises for representing the role of the player who keeps the goal save. The word goalkeeper is also used in another sports like, hockey and lacrosse in a close meaning.

**Data 6**

**Post**

Tom Rostance: Close! Great chance! Bayern force a corner which Javi Martinez attacks at the near post, his flick on finds Mario Mandzukic but the ball is just behind him and he can’t get enough power in it.

Setting 16: Taken in minute 60’ when Bayern Munich get a corner and Frank Ribery kick the ball and received by header by Javi Martinez, the ball goes to Mario Mandzukic who heads it once again but it goes too slow so can be saved by Weidenfeller easily.

The word *post* is categorized into the into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes and it means the two poles at the edges of the goal that hold up the crossbar, traditionally made from wood. The post must

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63 IFAB *Op.Cit.* p. 120.
be made of wood, metal, or other approved material, and it must be white. Post is regulated in law 1 in laws of the game of FIFA. The word post is also used in other fields. In a war the word post means the place where the soldiers do their job. Besides, post also known as an official place to send or deliver letters or packages.

Data 7

Goal

Tom Rostance: Goal! There’s a goal the game needs! It’s terrific play from Arjen Robben, who is played in by a cite pass from Frank Ribery, he goes around Roman Weidenfeller before having the presence of mind to pick out Mario Mandzukic square for a tap-in.

Setting 17: Taken in minute 61’. Setting 18: Taken in minute 61’. Manuel Neuer starts with a long ball to the middle of the field and taken by Arjen Robben. He dribbles and does a one-two with Frank Ribery before cross the ball to Mario Mandzukic who finally scores a goal for Bayern Munich.

*Goal* is a target in a football game. A goal must be placed on the centre of each goal line. A goal consists of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flagposts and joined at the top by a horizontal crossbar. A goal also means kicking the ball into the goal of the other team. Goal is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is regulated

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in law 1 in Laws of the Game of FIFA. In general meaning, goal means something that you hope to achieve or a target.\footnote{alf}

Data 8

Offside

Danny Mills: Great play to start with from Arjen Robben there. Schmelzer played everybody offside. We talked about that one lapse of concentration from Borussia Dortmund, and that was it.

Setting 19: Taken in minutes 62' after Arjen Robben scores a goal for Bayern Munich, then Danny Mills, former England defender, gives some credits about that goal because Arjen Robben’s position is very close to the offside trap.

The word offside means a position of a player when he is nearer to his opponents’ goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent. Moreover, a player is not in an offside position if:\footnote{alf}

a. He is in his own half of the field of play
b. He is level with the second-last opponent
c. He is level with the last-two opponents

Offside is categorized into the language of football rules, regulated and statutes because it is an action in a football game which is regulated in the laws of the game by IFAB. The word offside derives from the military term "off the strength of his side". When a soldier is "off the strength", he is no longer entitled to any pay, rations or privileges. He cannot again receive these unless,
and until he is placed back "on the strength of his unit" by someone other than himself\textsuperscript{70}. It shows that football is related to a war.

**Data 9**

**Half-time**

Phil McNulty: Bayern munich’s momentum started to build before half-time and it has produced the goal. How Borussia Dortmund and Jurgen Klopp must regret not being able to convert one of those opportunities.

Setting 20: Taken in minute 64. Phil McNulty, BBC Sport Chief Football Writer, also gives his comment about a goal which has been scored by Bayern Munich after the half time.

The word half-time means the 15 minute break after the first (approximately) 45 minutes of play\textsuperscript{71}. The half-time interval must not exceed 15 minutes, competition rules must state the duration of the half-time interval may be altered only with the consent of the referee\textsuperscript{72}. The word half-time categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is a period of time which has an important role in a football game and it is regulated by IFAB in law 7. Half time term is also used in music which means a type of meter and tempo that alters the rhythmic feel by essentially doubling the tempo resolution or metric division\textsuperscript{73}.


\textsuperscript{71} Alex Case, *Op.Cit.* p. 22.


\textsuperscript{73} Alex Case, *Op.Cit.* p. 22.
Tom Rostance: *Penalty* for Dortmund. Dante goes in high and late on Marco Reus! *Penalty!* Clumsy and a clear *penalty*.

Setting 21: Taken in minute 68’ when Dortmund player attacks from the left side and give the ball to Marco Reus. He gets the ball and penetrates to Munich’s penalty area and Dante tries to stop him and take the ball by lifting his foot too high.

The word *penalty* means a kick which is awarded against a team that commits one of the ten offences for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play. *Penalty* is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is an action in a football game which is ruled by IFAB in law 14. The word penalty comes up to show a violent expression. As far back as the Ancient Laws of China, the death penalty has been established as a punishment for crimes. In the 18th Century BC, the Code of King Hammurabi of Babylon codified the death penalty for twenty five different crimes. So, the word penalty becomes a register in football to punish a team which a player does a ‘crime’ in a danger area. The word penalty also used in other sport such as motogp and F1. It is also used outside the sport which has a close meaning, it is used as a punishment of breaking a law, rule or contract.

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Handball

Tom Rostance: Disallowed goal! Wow! Robert Lewandowski crashes in a shot on the bounce from 35 yards which has us off our seats – until we realize the whistle had already gone for handball. What a hit though, and we are to the end-to-end madness of the 30 minutes.

Setting 23: Taken in minute 76' when Robert Lewandowski takes and controls the ball by the hand, shoots it and makes a goal for Dortmund, but the referee disallows the goal because he was handball.

The word handball means a player handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)\(^7\). Handball is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is an action in a football game. Handball is one of a foul and misconduct which is regulated in law 12 by IFAB. Outside the football field, handball has a very different meaning, though it is still related to sport. Handball is a game in which two teams of seven players try to throw a ball into their opponent’s goal\(^8\).

Red card

Danny Mills: That was the first big decision the referee has gotten wrong. Subotic clearly fouled Mueller, it should have been a free-kick and a red card.

\(^7\) Also See: On Cit p. 36
Setting 25: Taken in minute 80’ when Bayern Munich attacks Dortmund. Thomas Mueller makes a great move and Subotic stops him badly.

The word red card is used to communicate that a player, substitute, or substituted player has been sent off. A player or substituted player is sent off if he commits any of the seven following offences:

a. Serious foul play
b. Violent conduct
c. Spitting at an opponent or any other person
d. Denying the opposing team goal or an obvious goal scoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
e. Denying an obvious goal scoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player’s goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
f. Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
g. Receiving a second caution in a same match

Red card is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is a referee’s equipment and activity when the football game is in play. Moreover, it is regulated in law 12 as fouls and misconduct. The term red card firstly is used by Ken Aston in 1966, four years after he refereed the one of violence football game all the time. The word came from Aston’s idea while he was driving in London and saw the traffic light. Yellow,
take it easy. Red, stop, you are off. Moreover, the term is now even used in the proverbial sense. Again, the word comes up for expressing a violent act, convincing that football is a fight, football is a war. In general meaning, red card means a warning, and it is used 'with reference to the dismissal or rejection of a person', usually for a politician or for management staff.

Data 13

Goal-kick

Steve McClaren: Bayern as a team look fitter than Dortmund, and I never thought I would say that. I was looking at a goal-kick before that and every Bayern player charged back into position, while the Dortmund players slowly walked over. Dortmund have been overrun.

Setting 27: Taken in minute 90+2° after Arjen Robben scores a late goal for Bayern Munich. Steve McClaren, former England and Wolfsburg manager gives his comment that Bayern Munich are better than Dortmund, and they deserve that goal.

The word goal-kick is a method of restating play. Goal-kick means a kick which is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with law 10. Goal-kick is categorized into the language of football rules, regulations and statutes because it is an action in a football game which is regulated by IFAB in law

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81 Kentrong Beadriat Sudet, G. Chir. - 2010
10. As the same explanation with data 1 and 2, goal kick is used as register because kick is a violent act which refers to a war.

2. The Language of football players and coaches

Data 14

Flick

Tom Rostance: Robben is allowed on to that left foot – WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD? – but the move breaks down as Frank Ribery’s flick is read.

Setting 4: Taken in minute’ 11 when Robben attacks from the left side gives the ball to Ribery, and Ribery tries to gives the ball back to Robben but his move is stopped by Dortmund player.

Flick means like a deflection in that the ball isn’t deflected much from its original route, but deliberate and usually with the foot or head\textsuperscript{83}. The word flick is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is a move in the football game which shows a player’s skill but does not have a name and is not mentioned by IFAB. So, flick is used to name one of skills of football players. The word flick appears to be a possible form of nominalization of a verb. Ribery’s flick is read\textsuperscript{84} could be seen as coming from Ribery flicks the ball which is read\textsuperscript{85}. Outside the football field, flick means to hit something with a sudden quick movement, especially using fingers and thumb together, or your hand\textsuperscript{85}.


\textsuperscript{84} Scott Nowson, \textit{Toward a Computational Model of Football Commentary}, (Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh: 2001) p. 52.
**Data 15**

**Shot**

Tom Rostance: Close! Dortmund instantly attack down the other end as Jakub Blaszczykowski gets a yard of space on the right. He thinks about the early cross toward fellow pole Robert Lewandowski but instead goes for a shot, hitting it hard, high and not too handsome. This pace cannot continue. Surely?

Setting 5: Taken in minute 11', just right after Ribery's flick, Borussia Dortmund get the ball and do a counter attack and finished by a shot by Blaszczykowski.

The word shot means kick the ball towards the goal to try and get the goal in it and therefore score. The word shot is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is the main action in the football game and not regulated in IFAB. Shot is used as register in football because it is an action which shows a violent expression. Again, support is adduced for the idea that commentators make use of mappings from a rather extensive domain of war-like concepts when trying to infuse life in their match reports. The word shot is also used in some fields and it has different meanings with each other. In a war, shot is the act of firing a gun. In movies, it is used to indicate a scene in a movie which is filmed continuously by one camera.
Data 16

Cross

Tom Rostance: Close! Dortmund instantly attack down the other end as Jakub Blaszczykowski gets a yard of space on the right. He thinks about the early cross toward fellow pole Robert Lewandowski but instead goes for a shot, hitting it hard, high and not too handsome. This pace cannot continue. Surely?

Setting 6: Taken in minute 11’ right after Frank Ribery’s flick is read. Jakub Blaszczykowski gets the ball and attacks Bayern Munich from the right side. He has Robert Lewandowski to cross the ball but he chooses to shoot it.

Cross means the ball which is kicked from the wings towards a player, usually a striker, near the opposition goal. The word cross is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is a strategy in a football game and usually used by the coach to instruct the players. Cross is a special kind of pass. The word cross comes up to name a strategy and simplify the words. In general meaning, cross has many definition. The first cross which often comes up in daily life has a meaning as a mark, object, or figure formed by two short intersecting lines or pieces. The second one is a cross which has a relation with a religion, it is an upright post with a transverse bar, as used in antiquity for crucifixion. The word cross also used in an animal or plant resulting from cross-breeding; a hybrid.  

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88 Alex Core, On Cit, p. 10
Tracking Back

Tom Rostance: Much has been made of Frank Ribery and Arjen Robben’s apparently improved tracking back in recent months. Ribery will be wishing he was still a luxury player now though, as he chases down a long ball only to have Łukasz Piszczek smash the clearance into his midriff. He is winded but will be alright.

Setting 7: Taken in minute 20’ when Dortmund attacks Munich and Ribery moves back to help Munich’s defender.

Tracking back means forwards or strikers coming back towards their own goal to help to defend when the other team is attacking. Tracking back is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is an action in the football game which the players, specifically the forwards or strikers, do to help the team to defend. The word tracking back comes from orientational metaphor as defined by Lakoff and Johnson, in the sense of metaphors that give a concept of spatial orientation: front-back, top-bottom, up-down.

Long balls

Steve McClaren: Dortmund smother their opponents, they are forcing Bayern to play long balls, which is not their game.
Setting 8: Taken in minute 24' when Bayern again and again is attacked by Dortmund, and Bayern look frustrated, so when they get the ball they directly kick it away.

Long ball means a traditional British tactic in which the ball is kicked high along the length of the pitch to be headed, rather than passed through the midfield. Long ball is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is a tactic or strategy in the football game. Long ball is a special kind of pass and it comes up to name and simplify it so the players or coaches ease to give an instruction. The word long ball is also used in a base ball and soft ball games but it comes up in a different meaning. It means a ball hit deep into the outfield and not caught, thereby allowing the hitter to reach second or third base or also known as home run.

Data 19

Woodwork

Tom Rostance: Hits the woodwork. Bayern wake from the early slumber! That man Frank Ribery beats his man to float in a lovely cross on the left wing, Mario Mandzukic – who has barely touch the ball – rises to power in a header which Roman Weidenfeller brilliantly diverts on to the crossbar. A superb save.

Setting 9: Taken in minute 28' Started by an indirect free kick, the ball is given to Frank Ribery then he attacks from the left side and sends the ball to Dortmund’s penalty area. The ball is headed by Mario Mandzukic and hits the crossbar.
Woodwork means the posts or the crossbar because they are traditionally made from wood (unlike the net)\textsuperscript{94}. The word woodwork is categorized into the language of players and coaches because it is an unofficial name for an equipment in the football game. The word woodwork comes up since 1875 when the first wooden crossbar is introduced for the first time\textsuperscript{95}. It still exists until now even wooden is not used anymore and replaced by metal because it shows the speaker that he is a real fan of football. In general meaning, woodwork means things made of wood in a building or room, or the activity or skill of making things from wood\textsuperscript{96}.

Data 20

Booking

Tom Rostance: Yellow card. The first booking of the night goes to Bayern defender Dante for a cynical check on Marco Reus. Reus doesn't half cover some ground. He flies across the turf.

Setting 11: Taken in minute 29' started with a throw-in by Bayern Munich but the ball is cleared by Dortmund player and gives it to Marco Reus. He dribbles the ball freely from the back side quickly and he is fouled by Dante then gets the first yellow card of the game.

The word booking means being shown a yellow card for doing something wrong, such as handball or a foul\textsuperscript{97}. the word booking is categorized into the language of football players and coaches. The word

\textsuperscript{94} Alex Case, \textit{Op.Cit.} p.32.
booking comes from the activity of the referee when he writes player’s name in a book as a punishment. Outside the football field, booking is usually used to make an arrangement in advance to buy a ticket to travel, theatre, or room\textsuperscript{98}.

Data 21

The back-four

Steve McClaren: The danger Dortmund have got is that they press in the central area. If they do not get it right, there is lots of space around the back-four.

Setting 13: Taken in minute 34' when Dortmund is attacked by Munich’s quick football and Dortmund players do the pressing to far from their defensive area so they leave many blank spots.

*The back-four* means the defenders, persons whose main role is to stop the opposition’s attacking players from scoring and getting the ball near their goal, of one team\textsuperscript{99}. The back four is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is a role of a player which must be in the football game, but it is not mentioned by IFAB or is not an official name. It is used to name a position or a role in the football game. Moreover, it is used to make the word looks more impressive and cooler to say. The word back-four also comes from orientational metaphor which refers to the players who play in the defense area\textsuperscript{100}. It is usually used for the team who plays a 4-4-2 formation with four defenders.

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\textsuperscript{100} Ibid. *Op.Cit.* p. 3.
Data 22

Centre-back

Tom Rostance: Bayern centre-back Jerome Boateng has done himself a mischief somehow, he’s still on but not moving too well. Bayern put together a move down their right though, not for the first time, but Thomas Mueller’s cross doesn’t quite pick out Frank Ribery.

Setting 14: taken in minute 40’, five minutes before the half-time, when Jerome Boateng passes the ball to Thomas Mueller then he moves on the right side and tries to send the ball to Frank Ribery but does not good enough.

The word centre-back means a person whose main role is to stop the opposition’s attacking players from scoring and getting the ball near their goal. The word centre-back comes from an orientational metaphor. It refers to a player who plays as defender which his place is in the centre or in the middle. The player who takes this role is usually big, tall and strong body. The word centre back also comes up in volleyball and water polo games. It means the player in the back line.

Data 23

Counter attack

Steve McClaren: This is what the Bundesliga is all about. It is not about possession, it is about being compact and then counter-attacking. What a game.

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Setting 15: Taken in minute 42' when Bayern Munich do the attack, but it is stopped by Dortmund player and they attack by turns, right after Bayern Munich loses the ball when they are attacking.

The word *counter-attack* means a move with the ball and try to move it towards the opposition’s goal quickly\(^{103}\). Counter attack is used as register because it is an action word which shows a violent expression. What these verbs are concerned with, is not so much metaphorical mapping from the domain of warfare, but rather of adding to the showcase part of the commentary by pacing competitive parts of the play through various fight-related words\(^{104}\). Counter attack is not only used in football, but also in a field related to fighting or war which has a meaning as an attack made in a response to the attack of an enemy or opponent\(^{105}\).

Data 24

Tap-in

Tom Rostance: Goal! There’s a goal the game needs! It’s terrific play from Arjen Robben, who is played in by a cite pass from Frank Ribery, he goes around Roman Weidenfeller before having the presence of mind to pick out Mario Mandzukic square for a tap-in.

Setting 18: Taken in minute 61’. Manuel Neuer starts with a long ball to the middle of the field and taken by Arjen Robben. He dribbles and does a one-two with Frank Ribery before cross the ball to Mario Mandzukic who finally scores a goal for Bayern Munich.

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Tap-in means score a goal with a gentle shot\textsuperscript{106}. The word tap-in is categorized into the language of football players and coaches because it is a skill a type of kick in the football game. Tap-in is a kind of shot which does not have a name before. So, the word comes up to name that kind of shot which makes us easier to recognize it. Tap-in term is also used in golf. It means a very short easy putt in golf\textsuperscript{107}.

**Data 25**

**Slide**

Tom Rostance: Close! Superb defending! Thomas Mueller skips away from Roman Weidenfeller, he goes around him and looks nailed on to put Bayern ahead again, firing a low shot toward the far corner. It’s going to go in or be put in by Arjen Robben until Neven Subotic slides in to somehow hook it clear. Brilliant!

Setting 22: Taken in minute 73’ it starts with a very-very quick counter attack by Bayern Munich and Thomas Mueller gets the ball and does a great move by skipping away from Dortmund’s goalkeeper. It is nearly a goal but Neven Subotic kicks the ball away from the goal line.

The word *slide* means trying to take the ball off someone by slipping along the ground towards them, easiest to do when the field is wet but often leading to dangerous play\textsuperscript{108}. *Slide* is categorized into the language of football players and coaches. The word comes up to name the action. The word slide is also used in many fields. In biology, it means a thin glass plate on which


\textsuperscript{107} Iain M. M. M. and J. C. C., 1022.

\textsuperscript{108}
specimens are mounted for microscopic study. In Photography, it means a positive photograph on a transparent base, mounted in a cardboard or plastic frame or between glass plates which can be viewed by means of a slide projector\textsuperscript{109}. Besides, slide is also used in music, engineering and geology.

**Data 26**

**Box**

Danny Mills: Frank Ribery was defending in his own penalty box and four seconds later, Bayern are through on goal at the other end through Thomas Mueller.

Setting 24: Taken in minute 77' when a very quick counter-attack happens. It was Dortmund attack Bayern Munich four seconds ago, and now Bayern Munich with Thomas Mueller has already attacked in front of Dortmund's goal.

The word box means the area near the goal in which the goalkeeper may use his hands and a foul will result in a penalty kick.\textsuperscript{110} The word box does not have any specific reason for being a register in football. It just shows what happens on the field. The box which has an official name penalty area is used because its shape is a box. So, it is used to make it simple and easy to say. The word box has many definitions in general meaning. In the daily life, box means a television. The second is a container made of wood, cardboard, metal, etc. with a flat stiff base and sides and often a lid, used especially for...
holding solid things. The last one, box is also used to fight somebody in the sport of boxing\textsuperscript{111}.

**Data 27**

**Back heel**

Tom: Rostance: Goal! Categorically not the last big moment of the 90 minutes! Arjen Robben, who missed a penalty to win last year’s Champions League final, surely wins this one. Frank Ribery backheels a pass into his stride, he keeps his poise and cool to nip in between three defenders, take a touch and then clip the ball home from seven yards.

**Setting 26:** Taken in minute 90’ when Frank Ribery gets the ball from long pass, he continues the ball to Arjen Robben with a back heel and Arjen Robben does the rest perfectly. He scored a goal for Bayern Munich and brought Munich to lead the game which has only three minutes to go. The word *back heel* means using the back of the foot to pass the ball, or sometimes to shot\textsuperscript{112}. It is categorized into the language of football players and coaches. *Back heel* is a kind of shot which does not have a name before. So, the word *back heel* is used as register to name that action and simplify the words so it is easier to be said and remember. Back heel is also used in wrestling as a method of tripping by getting the leg back of the opponent's heel on the outside and pulling forward while pushing his body back; a throw made in this way\textsuperscript{113}.


\textsuperscript{112} Alex Case, *Op.Cit.* p. 4.

Data 28

Sub

Tom Rostance: Injury time! Dortmund *sub* Julian Scheiber has a low shot saved easily by Manuel Neuer with his first touch. There are three minutes of added time and we are into them.

Setting 28: Taken in minute 90+3 when Dortmund player who has just come in, Julian Scheiber, make an effort with a low shot to Munich goalkeeper.

The word *sub* means a player who starts the game on the bench and maybe exchanges positions with a tired or injured player during the match. The word *sub* comes up to simplify the word substitution. One reason for these omissions that is that they serve to index the moment as non-leisurely (you have to speak rapidly and concisely) and informal which you must not sound too bookish. In general meaning, *sub* means a prefix, occurring original in loanwords from Latin, with the meanings under, below, beneath, near, and less than. The word *sub* is also used by navy as a submarine.
A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer has made final conclusion to explain about register in football. There are two types of register of football in the UEFA Champions League final match Borussia Dortmund versus Bayern Munich FC. The first one is language football of rules, regulations and statutes such as, kick off, free kick, corner, goalkeeper, offside, halftime, penalty, handball, red card, crossbar, post, goal kick and centre circle. The last one is the language of football players and coaches such as, flick, shot, cross, tracking back, long balls, woodwork, tracking back, tap in, booking, counter attack, slide, box, back heel, and sub.

Finally, the reasons of the using of register of football in the UEFA Champions League final match Borussia Dortmund versus Bayern Munich are to classify the types of football and recognizing the meaning of it. Moreover, the register in football is used to name some actions, tricks, and skills which are done by the players, coaches, and even the referees, because some actions, tricks and skills which are done in the football field are new and do not have a name. Register is also used as an information system. It is used as a tool which has a role to give information. In this case, spectators or attendances are able to know and recognize about what happens in the field.
B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the writer suggests that there are more studies will be made to investigate some features of the language of football and to present some research perspectives on the example of football as the most interesting sport in the world. The writer also suggests to the future researchers to pay attention in other types language of football because it offers many rewarding topics for linguistics research.

Finally the writer hopes that this study will be useful for the future improvement of studying linguistics, especially about register of football, and as a reference for the students of English Letter Department of Islamic State University, who want to do the similar research. The writer also hopes that this study can give a contribution for the using of vocabularies in football and in other fields.


Wardaugh, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Cornwall: Blackwell Publishing

SITES


http://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/22667085
THE COMMENTARY OF FINAL UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE 2013
BORUSSIA DORTMUND VS BAYERN MUNICH FC

1"
KICK-OFF
Bayern Munich get us under way.

BBC Sport chief football writer Phil McNulty at Wembley
"Never thought the great Paul Breitner would end up as Bayern Munich's man in ridiculously overblown Champions League Final opening ceremony."

2"
Thomas Mueller has an early investigation of some space in the Dortmund area but Neven Subotic shuts him out. It's very, very loud inside Wembley.

4"
Dortmund's midfield lose out as Bayern look to counter. But Franck Ribery is then closed down by Lukasz Piszczek and he starts another Dortmund attack. Robert Lewandowski has his first touch inside the area but his shot is well blocked. Breathless opening few minutes, Jurgen Klopp already out in his technical area.

6"
Bayern Munich have not settled yet - they've not been allowed to. Dortmund are pressing them hard, with Sven Bender a monster in the midfield so far.

6"
Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley
"I think the game will take 10 minutes or so to settle down. There will be a lot of anxiety coursing through the players right now."
Bastian Schweinsteiger tests out that ankle knock with an early challenge on Jakub Blaszczykowski. It's a free-kick, which Jerome Boateng rather nervously heads behind for a corner...

...Marcel Schmelzer whips in the corner but it's a great take from Manuel Neuer. Instant counter through Arjen Robben which breaks down. This tempo is absurd.

Arjen Robben closes down Dortmund keeper Roman Weidenfeller - and very nearly gets there as well! Bayern growing in stature now as Thomas Mueller and Robben get on the ball earlier.

Robben is allowed on to that left foot - WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD? - but the move breaks down as Franck Ribery's flick is read.

CLOSE!

Dortmund instantly attack down the other end as Jakub Blaszczykowski gets a yard of space on the right. He thinks about the early cross toward fellow Pole Robert Lewandowski but instead goes for a shot, hitting it hard, high and not too handsome. This pace cannot continue. Surely?

BBC Sport Chief Football Writer Phil McNulty at Wembley

"Borussia Dortmund coach Jurgen Klopp likes what he is seeing from his team so far. Lots of applause and encouragement from the technical area for their early enterprise."
GREAT SAVE!
Robert Lewandowski rolls Jerome Boateng on the sidelines and gets away but his touch lets him down.
Seconds later though he takes aim from 25 yards, whipping in a lovely effort which forces Manuel Neuer into action, and he tips it over the top.

15"
GREAT SAVE!
Dortmund keep Bayern penned in, and what a save this is!
Marco Reus gets clear down the right, gets his head up to pick out Jakub Blaszczykowski arriving at the near post and his low shot is brilliantly saved by Manuel Neuer! Top save by the Bayern man.

16"
Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren
"Dortmund are making it very difficult for Bayern to play through them. As soon as Dortmund win it back, they are playing it straight to Robert Lewandowski, causing Bayern problems."

17"
It's been a superb opening 15 minutes from Borussia Dortmund.
Bayern have been kept at arm's length but they do then fashion an opening on the right, as Javi Martinez gallops forwards and fires in a low cross which keeper Roman Weidenfeller has to be alert to keep out.

20"
Much has been made of Franck Ribery and Arjen Robben's apparently improved tracking back in recent months. Ribery will be wishing he was still a luxury player now though, as he chases down a long ball only to have Łukasz Piszczek smash the clearance into his midriff. He is winded but will be alright...
21"

**GREAT SAVE!**

Ah, superb stuff from Dortmund again. Kevin Grosskreutz starts another incisive attack in the centre circle before freeing Marco Reus down the left-hand channel. Reus covers the ground so fast, getting clear of Dante before hitting an early rising shot which again forces Manuel Neuer into a flying save. Twenty minutes have flown by.

21"

**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**

"That should have been a comfortable save for Manuel Neuer. It was a good run from Marco Reus, and his shot on the angle was straight at the Bayern goalkeeper. "At the moment, Dortmund are very compact. Bayern are finding it difficult to find those pockets of space to drop the ball into."

21"

**GREAT SAVE!**

Dortmund continue to harry and hassle Bayern, as Jakub Błaszczykowski forces an error from Dante to start another attack. Kevin Grosskreutz retrieves the ball out wide and finds Sven Bender, who ironically can't find enough bend on his low shot to beat that man Manuel Neuer. Another good save from the German number one.

24"

**Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren**

"Dortmund smother their opponents, they are forcing Bayern to play long balls, which is not their game."

25"
Bayern look flustered at times, as Thomas Mueller's touch lets him down under intense pressure. It's been as good an opening 25 minutes as Jurgen Klopp could have hoped for. But they don't lead.

26”
Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley
"It is very, very hard for Dortmund to keep this pace up. Bayern have the quality to punish even the slightest mistake, and they will be waiting for that."

26”
Robert 'The Body' Lewandowski causes Franck Ribery problems as they tussle in the middle, Ribery then swings an arm and fells the Pole. Nothing is given - and that is a touch of luck for the Frenchman.

28”
HITS THE WOODWORK
Bayern wake from the early slumber! That man Franck Ribery beats his man to float in a lovely cross on the left wing. Mario Mandzukic - who has barely touched the ball - rises to power in a header which Roman Weidenfeller brilliantly diverts on to the crossbar. A superb save.
Javi Martinez then wins the header from the corner but can't keep it on target.

28”
Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley
"Franck Ribery definitely threw an arm out. How much contact was made, I am not sure?
"It is a straight arm, it is not a blatant elbow. You look at the hand, he throws it with an open palm.
"You would close your fist if you wanted to smash someone in the face."
Solid advice there from Danny Mills. What a start to this game. Goals are in the air...

29"

**YELLOW CARD**
The first booking of the night goes to Bayern defender Dante for a cynical check on Marco Reus. Reus doesn't half cover some ground. He flies across the turf.

30"

**West Brom striker Peter Odemwingie**
"In full support of my ex team-mate Dante. Wish you to win the Champions League trophy."

*Odemwingie and Dante played together at French side Lille in the mid 00s.*

30"

Both sides are struggling to deal with set-pieces and Dortmund strangle a half-hearted *penalty* shout as Thomas Mueller almost pulled a shirt back. Not quite.

31"

**GREAT SAVE! Dortmund 0-0 Bayern Munich**
The first golden chance of the night and it falls for Bayern Munich! Arjen Robben is played in by a *stabbed* pass from midfield, he is in acres of space but goalkeeper Roman Weidenfeller comes off his *line* at double-quick speed to close down the angle and make a big, smothering save. Superb stop.

34"

**Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren**
"The danger Dortmund have got is that they press in the central area. If they do not get it right, there is lots of space around the back-four."
"There, they got done by Bayern's quick football. Arjen Robben should have scored."

35"
We have finally had a breather for a few minutes. What an electric opening half an hour. The best 0-0 I've seen in ages.

36"
**GREAT SAVE!**
My GREAT SAVE! graphic is already getting worn out.
Dortmund with a great chance once more as Robert Lewandowski shrugs off Jerome Boateng to power into the penalty area, but again full marks to the goalkeeper as Manuel Neuer flies out to shut down the angle. Lewandowski goes for a low shot but it's well stopped.
Arjen Robben then gets clear inside the penalty area at the other end but his cross is cleared. Someone must score soon...

37"
**CLOSE!**
Ooohhh! Thomas Mueller flicks on a header from a corner which floats just past Mario Mandzukic, and just past the far corner.

38"
**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**
"That must have been Dortmund's seventh decent chance in this half. Lewandowski just ran out of space, he wanted to dink it over the goalkeeper, but Neuer was too quick for him.
"At the other end, Mueller's ball was sublime for Robben. He then got caught in two minds trying to do the Cruyff turn and the space was denied."
39"

**BBC Sport Chief Football Writer Phil McNulty at Wembley**

"This is a wonderfully open Champions League Final - as illustrated by both Borussia Dortmund keeper Roman Weidenfeller and opposite number Manuel Neuer excelling. The Bayern keeper has made five important saves inside the first 35 minutes."

40"

Bayern centre-back Jerome Boateng has done himself a mischief somehow, he's still on but not moving too well. Bayern put together a move down their right though, not for the first time, but Thomas Mueller's cross doesn't quite pick out Franck Ribery.

Bayern are starting to overload Dortmund down that flank.
We have five minutes of a cracking first half to go.

42"

**Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren**

"This is what the Bundesliga is all about. It is not about possession, it is about being compact and then counter-attacking.
"What a game."

42"

**Mark Pougatch - BBC Radio 5 live**

"No wonder the Bundesliga is so popular. Game getting stretched after hectic start. Two excellent German goalkeepers."

43"

I don't know about the two sides Ben (2027) - I doubt I can keep this pace up...
"The only chances Bayern had came when they have got in behind them.
"For Dortmund, I think Reus has been absolutely magnificent, and Bender and Gundogan have been superb.
"Bayern are growing into the game, and that is because the game is being stretched. It is not about possession, it is not about playing 24 passes, it is about penetration."

20.38
Arjen Robben has arguably missed the two best chances of that first half, but he has also looked the biggest single threat. Can he do it on the big occasion?

20.42
What do we reckon Messrs Klopp and Heynckes are saying to their troops right now? I'd be tempted to just get Paul Breitner in there in his full military gear.

20.43
**BBC Sport chief football writer Phil McNulty at Wembley**
"One of the better goalless first 45 minutes you might see."

20.44
Nine of Bayern Munich's last 10 goals in the Champions League have been scored in the second half, while Dortmund famously got those two late goals to see off Malaga in the quarters. We could be on for a late one...

46"
**KICK-OFF**
Dortmund get us back in action.

47"
**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**
"Bayern's Thomas Mueller seems a little bit off colour. He is normally so influential, bossing people around, driving the team forward. "He has not quite been at it tonight."

56”
He's just finding space Danny, you wait and see. This game is not at the same level as the first half, as we expected to be honest. Still 35 minutes remaining though.

59”
Mario Mandzukic and Jerome Boateng both go down holding their heads after tussles in the midfield. We need a goal now, it's getting all edgy. We are straying into 'we don't want to lose' territory.

60”
CLOSE!
Great chance! Bayern force a corner which Javi Martinez attacks at the near post, his flick on finds Mario Mandzukic but the ball is just behind him and he can't get enough power in it.

Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren
"One big feature of this game is how quick the teams get the ball forward. However, it is also about how quickly the players get back when they lose it. "Dortmund get behind the ball so quickly, and that is killing Bayern."

61”
GOAL Dortmund 0-1 Bayern Munich - Mario Mandzukic (60 mins)
There's the goal the game needs! It's terrific play from Arjen Robben, who is played in by a cute pass from Franck Ribery, he goes around Roman Weidenfeller before having the presence of mind to pick out Mario Mandzukic square for a tap in.
Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley

"Great play to start with from Arjen Robben there. Schmelzer played everybody onside.

"We talked about that one lapse of concentration from Borussia Dortmund, and that was it."

All credit to Arjen Robben, he displayed supreme nerve to find that killer pass at the right time. Juventus couldn't score against Bayern in two games in the quarters, Barcelona couldn't score against Bayern in two games in the semis - Dortmund have half an hour.

BBC Sport Chief Football Writer Phil McNulty at Wembley

"Bayern Munich's momentum started to build before half-time and it has produced the goal. How Borussia Dortmund and Jurgen Klopp must regret not being able to convert one of those opportunities."

Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren

"That was what we feared. We wanted Dortmund to score first and to make a game of it.

"I think Julian Schieber will come on for Dortmund up front, and Marco Reus will move out wide as they need to get a goal back."

Dortmund have not been anywhere near as effective since half-time, but you did fear that they would pay the price for not scoring in the opening half hour when they were on top. This is a real test of their nerve now.
Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley  
"Dortmund need their leaders to instil the belief in the team after the goal. They have to remember their comeback against Malaga in the quarter-finals and use that as inspiration."

Dortmund are weathering a Bayern storm now as Franck Ribery almost unlocks their defence again. It's well cleared by Mats Hummels, and Dortmund now counter well for the first time this half. Lukasz Piszczek looks to get on the end of a crossfield pass, he wants a foul but there's nothing doing.

PENALTY FOR DORTMUND  
Dante goes in high and late on Marco Reus! Penalty! Clumsy and a clear penalty.

GOAL Dortmund 1-1 Bayern Munich - Ilkay Gundogan (pen 67 mins)  
Robert Lewandowski had a penalty saved against Munich three weeks ago - so 22-year-old midfielder Ilkay Gundogan takes charge, slotting the spot-kick low into the corner. Game on!

Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley  
"Dante went to kick the ball away with his studs and Reus nicked the ball in front of him. It is a soft one to give away, but it was a blatant penalty.  
"I am not sure what Dante was thinking there.  
"That was a very cool penalty from Gundogan. He waited for Neuer to dive and rolled it in to the other corner, that was very classy."
BBC World Service's Steve Crossman in Munich: "Broken dreams last year, busted screens this. The sound has gone on the inflatable giant TV so Bayern fans are adding their own soundtrack. Incessant chants of 'super Bayern' as fans battle the bitter cold of the Olympiapark."

CLOSE!
Dante had already been booked in the first half and was a bit lucky not to see red there.
Anyway, back to the action and what a break from Dortmund as Jakub Blaszczykowski pelts downfield, he is waiting for support and when it comes it is from Mats Hummels, who provides a centre-half’s finish. High and wide.

Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren
"Dortmund needed to respond and they have done.
"We were going to sign Dante when he was at Borussia Monchengladbach and I was at Twente. He is great going forward and great on the ball, but there is always one mistake in him."

CLOSE!
Superb defending! Thomas Mueller skips away from Roman Weidenfeller, he goes around him and he has a shot on goal. Penalties in 9 minutes!
cross/shot toward the far corner. It's going to go in or be put in by Arjen Robben until Neven Subotic slides in to somehow hook it clear. Brilliant!

75"
Jurgen Klopp celebrated that like a goal! He loves a clearance.

76"
**DISALLOWED GOAL**
Wow! Robert Lewandowski crashes in a shot on the bounce from 35 yards which has us off our seats - until we realise the whistle had already gone for **handball**. What a hit though, and we are back to the end-to-end madness of the first 30 minutes.

77"
**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**
"Franck Ribery was defending in his own penalty box and four seconds later, Bayern are through on goal at the other end through Thomas Mueller. "Steve said anything can happen at the end between two German sides, and it is."

77"
**GREAT SAVE!**
Into the last 15 minutes - unless we have extra-time. David Alaba is next to threaten with a cracking drive which forces Roman Weidenfeller into a flying save. Anyone's game this.

78"
**BBC Sport chief football writer Phil McNulty at Wembley**
"Watching Jurgen Klopp is a game on its own. Great passion - wonderful reaction to Subotic's goalline clearance."
79"

**PENALTY APPEAL**

Thomas Mueller investigates a yard of space behind the Dortmund back four and he is in! He holds off Neven Subotic before freeing Mario Mandzukic to his right - who hits in to the side-netting.

Mueller does go down as he lays the ball off and he wants a penalty or a free-kick. Nothing given by referee Nicola Rizzoli.

80"

**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**

"That was the first big decision the referee has gotten wrong. Subotic clearly fouled Mueller, it should have been a free-kick and a red card."

80"

Mario Gotze very definitely celebrated Dortmund's equaliser by the way. He was not poker faced at all.

81"

Into the last 10 minutes of normal time now.

Naughty from Robert Lewandowski as he steps on the heel of a prone Jerome Boateng. It's all getting a bit tetchy out there.

82"

**Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren**

"It seems in German football that they do not like draws, everybody goes for it in the final stages. I call this a 'gun and run' game, in which Bayern look the most dangerous."

83"

We haven't had a solitary substitute yet, could someone come on to be a hero?
There's no contest when it comes to relative strengths on the benches. Bayern are stocked up on internationals, Dortmund haven't got much to write home about. With all due respect...

86"

**FINAL FIVE**
Into the last five then. Does anyone want a winner?

88"

**GREAT SAVE!**
The last big moment of the 90?
Thomas Mueller steps over the ball brilliantly on the edge of the box, allowing the cutback to reach Bastian Schweinsteiger, and he catches his left-footed drive clean as you like. It is flying toward the corner until Roman Weidenfeller punches it away. Lovely hit.

89"

**GOAL** Dortmund 1-2 Bayern Munich - Arjen Robben (89 mins)
Categorically not the last big moment of the 90 minutes! Arjen Robben, who missed a penalty to win last year's Champions League final, surely wins this one. Franck Ribery backheels a pass into his stride, he keeps his poise and cool to nip in between three defenders, take a touch and then clip the ball home from seven yards.

90'

**Former England defender Danny Mills at Wembley**
"What a fantastic run from Arjen Robben. I think Bayern got a little fortunate on the edge of the box with a ricochet, but Robben was so sharp.
"It was exceptional composure to stand up the goalkeeper."
90”

SUBSTITUTION
Both sides make a change as we enter stoppage time. Can Dortmund make a late escape again? They did it in the quarters...

90”

Former England and Wolfsburg manager Steve McClaren
"Bayern as a team look fitter than Dortmund, and I never thought I would say that. "I was looking at a goal-kick before that and every Bayern player charged back into position, while the Dortmund players slowly walked over. Dortmund have been overrun."

90+1”

INJURY TIME
Dortmund sub Julian Schieber has a low shot saved easily by Manuel Neuer with his first touch. There are three minutes of added time and we are into them.

90+3”

BBC Sport Chief Football Writer Phil McNulty at Wembley
"Robben has been criticised by a few - but that's made one and now scored one."

90+4”

Dortmund 1-2 Bayern Munich
Do or die time for Dortmund...

FULL-TIME